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National Certified Phlebotomy Technician Exam

SECRETS

Study Guide

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NCCT Test Review for the
National Center for Competency
Testing Exam

MOMETRIX
TEST PREPARATION



Practice Test

Practice Questions

1. Transfer of an infectious agent via droplets larger than 5 μm in diameter is known as
 - a. Airborne transmission
 - b. Droplet transmission
 - c. Vector transmission
 - d. Vehicle transmission
2. Which of the following is an example of vector transmission?
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Salmonella infection
 - c. Bubonic plague
 - d. HIV
3. Droplet transmission may result from
 - a. Mosquito bite
 - b. Kissing
 - c. Contaminated food or water
 - d. Throat swab
4. All of the following are prohibited under Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines for hand hygiene **EXCEPT**
 - a. Hand washing using plain soap and water
 - b. Artificial nails
 - c. Nails longer than one quarter inch
 - d. Touching faucet handles after hand washing
5. Protective isolation may be required for all of the following patients **EXCEPT**
 - a. Neutropenic chemotherapy patients
 - b. Burn patients
 - c. Infants
 - d. AIDS patients
6. Which of the following statements regarding standard precautions for infection control is **EXCEPT**
 - a. Use both hands to recap needles
 - b. Hands should be washed before putting on and after removing gloves
 - c. Standard precautions apply to all secretions except sweat
 - d. Resuscitation devices may be used as an alternative to the mouth-to-mouth method
7. Use of an N95 respirator is **NOT** required in the case of
 - a. A child with chickenpox
 - b. A child with measles
 - c. An adult immune to measles or chickenpox
 - d. An adult who has never had measles or chickenpox

8. Which of the following is **NOT** a violation of general laboratory safety rules?
- a. Wearing a laboratory coat when leaving the lab
 - b. Wearing nail polish
 - c. Wearing large earrings
 - d. Having shoulder-length hair
9. Which of the following statements regarding HBV is **FALSE**?
- a. HBV vaccine also protects against HDV
 - b. HBV vaccine does not contain live virus
 - c. HBV vaccine may pose a risk of HBV transmission
 - d. HBV can survive up to 1 week in dried blood
10. HCV exposure may occur through
- a. Urine
 - b. Sexual contact
 - c. Semen
 - d. Phlebotomy procedures
11. To reduce the risk of transmission of a bloodborne pathogen, you should
- a. Cleanse the wound with bleach
 - b. Cleanse the wound with an antiseptic
 - c. Cleanse the wound with soap and water
 - d. Squeeze the wound to release fluid
12. A specific type of fire extinguisher is used for each of the following classes of fire **EXCEPT**
- a. Class K
 - b. Class D
 - c. Class C
 - d. Class B
13. A fire caused by the splashing of hot grease from a frying pan is classified as a
- a. Class K fire
 - b. Class A fire
 - c. Class B fire
 - d. Class D fire
14. All of the following are acceptable procedures to control wound hemorrhage **EXCEPT**
- a. Applying direct pressure to the wound
 - b. Using an elastic bandage to hold the compress
 - c. Removing the original compress when adding additional material
 - d. Using cloth or gauze to apply pressure
15. Which of the following symbol is **NOT** included on the Joint Commission "Do Not Use" list?
- a. IU
 - b. IV
 - c. U
 - d. QD

16. Which symbol may soon be included in the Joint Commission "Do Not Use" list?

- a. Minus sign (-)
- b. Equal sign (=)
- c. Plus-or-minus sign (\pm)
- d. Less than sign (<)

17. A patient lying with his palm facing down is said to be in the

- a. Anatomic position
- b. Prone position
- c. Supine position
- d. Reclining position

18. Which of the following statements regarding lumbar puncture is **FALSE**?

- a. The needle enters the spinal cavity
- b. The needle enters the space between the 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae
- c. The procedure poses a risk of injury to the spinal cord
- d. The procedure does not present a risk of spinal cord

19. The hormone epinephrine

- a. Increases blood pressure and heart rate
- b. Controls thyroid activity
- c. Is associated with SAD
- d. Decreases urine production

20. Increased levels of which of the following are associated with heart attack?

- a. Albumin
- b. PSA
- c. CK
- d. CEA

21. The most frequent source of carryover contamination is

- a. Heparin
- b. EDTA tubes
- c. PTT
- d. Coagulation tubes

22. Which of the following is the recommended order of draw for syringes?

- a. The SST follows the red top
- b. The red top follows the SST
- c. The gray top is first
- d. Sterile specimens are last

23. According to the alternate order of draw for syringes,

- a. The light-blue top is first
- b. The lavender top is first
- c. The red top and SST are last
- d. The gray top is last

24. A sign with a picture of fall leaves may be used to indicate
- Do not resuscitate order
 - Miscarriage
 - No blood pressures in right arm
 - Fall precautions
25. Which of the following statements regarding obtaining a blood specimen from a patient is **FALSE**?
- The phlebotomist should ask the patient's permission before collecting blood
 - The patient has the right to refuse blood draw
 - The name of the ordering physician on the ID band should not differ
 - Patient identity should always be verified
26. Which of the following statements regarding patient identification is **FALSE**?
- Outpatients may be identified by an ID card
 - Outpatients should be asked to state their name and date of birth
 - If a patient has been identified by the receptionist, no further verification is needed
 - A patient's response when his or her name is called is not sufficient for identification
27. The preferred venipuncture site is the
- Cephalic vein
 - Median cubital vein
 - Median basilica vein
 - Median cephalic vein
28. All of the following statements regarding tourniquet application are true **EXCEPT**
- The patient should be told to pump his fist
 - A tourniquet may be applied over the patient's sleeve
 - Two tourniquets may be used together
 - A tourniquet should not be applied over an open sore
29. An outpatient's blood should **NOT** be drawn
- While reclining in a chair
 - While lying down
 - Unless seated in a blood-drawing chair
 - While seated on a stool
30. When selecting a vein for venipuncture, you should
- Select a vein close to a pulse
 - Use the basilica vein as an alternative if the median cubital vein cannot be located
 - Palpate visible veins
 - Use your thumb to palpate a vein
31. If an antecubital vein cannot be located, you may
- Use a vein on the underside of the wrist
 - Perform a capillary puncture
 - Manipulate the site until a vein can be found
 - Use a tendon

32. Proper technique for needle insertion includes
- Pushing down on the needle
 - Using a C hold
 - Using an L hold
 - Advancing the needle slowly
33. Which of the following statements regarding blood specimens is **FALSE**?
- Outpatient and inpatient blood specimens have the same normal values
 - Hemoglobin and hematocrit have higher normal ranges at higher elevations
 - Caffeine may affect cortisol levels
 - Ingestion of butter or cheese may produce a milky specimen
34. Blood levels of which of the following are normally lowest during the morning?
- Iron
 - Insulin
 - Potassium
 - Glucose
35. Exercise increases levels of all of the following **EXCEPT**
- Protein
 - Cholesterol
 - Liver enzymes
 - Skeletal muscle enzymes
36. All of the following affect blood specimen composition **EXCEPT**
- Body position
 - Temperature and humidity
 - Fasting
 - Stress
37. In which of the following patients is blood collection prohibited?
- Patient with a hematoma
 - Pregnant patient
 - Mastectomy patient
 - Patient with a tattoo
38. In a patient with an IV, blood should **NOT** be drawn
- By capillary puncture
 - Below the IV
 - Above the IV
 - From a different vein
39. In obtaining a blood specimen in a patient with an IV, the phlebotomist should
- Turn off the IV
 - Restart the IV after venipuncture
 - Select a site proximal to the IV
 - Apply a tourniquet distal to the IV

40. A patient begins to faint during blood collection. The most appropriate line of action would be to
- Use an ammonia inhalant to revive the patient
 - Continue the draw and quickly withdraw the needle
 - Apply pressure to the site and lower the patient's head
 - Allow the patient to leave after regaining consciousness
41. All of the following may trigger hematoma **EXCEPT**
- Small veins
 - Inadequate pressure to the site
 - Needle penetration all the way through the vein
 - Petechiae
42. To prevent hemoconcentration during venipuncture, you should
- Massage the area until a vein is located
 - Ask the patient to release his or her fist when blood flow begins
 - Ask the patient to vigorously pump his or her fist
 - Redirect the needle several times until a vein is located
43. Hemolysis may result from all of the following **EXCEPT**
- Filling the tube until the normal amount of vacuum is exhausted
 - Partially filling a sodium fluoride tube
 - Liver disease
 - Pulling back the plunger too quickly
44. Under which of the following conditions is underfilling additive tubes **UNACCEPTABLE**?
- When drawing blood from children
 - When drawing blood from anemic patients
 - When using a red top or SST
 - As a time-saving strategy
45. Which of the following is **NOT** a cause of vein collapse?
- Tourniquet too close to the venipuncture site
 - Vacuum draw of the tube
 - Stoppage of blood flow on tourniquet removal
 - Rolling veins
46. Capillary puncture is the preferred method for
- Dehydrated patients
 - Newborns
 - Coagulation studies
 - Blood cultures
47. The recommended site for capillary puncture is the
- Tip of the finger
 - Big toe
 - Index finger
 - Middle finger

48. A safe area for capillary puncture in infants is the
- Medial plantar surface of the heel
 - Posterior curvature of the heel
 - Arch of the foot
 - Earlobe
49. Which of the following statements regarding warming techniques is **FALSE**?
- Warming the site is necessary for collecting blood gas specimens
 - Warming is required for fingersticks in patients with cold hands
 - Warming significantly alters results of routine analyte testing
 - Warming is recommended for heelstick procedures in infants
50. Proper blood collection procedure includes
- Wiping away the first drop of blood
 - Applying strong repetitive pressure on the site
 - Using a scooping motion to collect blood as it flows down the finger
 - Removing the tube from the drop
51. Proper procedure for capillary puncture in an infant or small child includes
- Grasping only the finger to be used for puncture
 - Grasping all of the fingers at the same time
 - Applying a bandage after specimen collection
 - Placing the child face down
52. Proper procedure for TB testing includes
- Applying pressure to the site
 - Wiping the site with gauze
 - Avoiding areas of the arm with excessive hair
 - Applying a bandage to the site
53. Therapeutic phlebotomy is used for all of the following **EXCEPT**
- Polycythemia
 - Toxicology studies
 - Hemochromatosis
 - Large-volume blood withdrawal
54. Collection timing is most critical for
- Phenobarbital
 - Digoxin
 - Ethanol
 - Aminoglycosides
55. Which of the following disinfectants may be used for ETOH testing?
- Tincture of iodine
 - Soap and water
 - Isopropyl alcohol
 - Methanol

56. Abnormal bone function caused by a lack of vitamin D in the diet is known as
- Arthritis
 - Osteochondritis
 - Rickets
 - Osteomyelitis
57. Which of the following is a form of arthritis?
- Bursitis
 - Gout
 - Rickets
 - Slipped disc
58. Which of the following is used to test thyroid function?
- GH
 - GTT
 - ADH
 - TSH
59. A type of diagnostic test used for cystitis is
- ACTH
 - TSH
 - C&S
 - FBS
60. An individual with which type of blood can be a blood donor to individuals with any of the four blood types?
- Type A
 - Type B
 - Type AB
 - Type O
61. An individual with which type of blood can receive all 4 blood types?
- Type A
 - Type B
 - Type AB
 - Type O
62. The Rh factor is also known as the
- A antigen
 - B antigen
 - AB antigen
 - D antigen

63. A condition marked by a decrease in the number of red blood cells is known as
- Anemia
 - Leukemia
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Polycythemia
64. The butterfly infusion set is used for all of the following types of patients **EXCEPT**
- Infants
 - Obese patients
 - Adults with small wrists
 - Elderly patients
65. Which of the following statements regarding arterial puncture is **FALSE**?
- The patient should be checked for allergies before the procedure
 - A patient afraid of needles should be calmed down
 - A phlebotomist may be trained to perform the procedure
 - The chance of a hematoma is increased
66. Intraoperative blood collection may be used in which type of surgery?
- Transplant
 - Cancer
 - Lower GI tract
 - Pediatric
67. Which of the following statements regarding special blood collection procedures is **FALSE**?
- Blood pressure cannot be performed on an AV shunt
 - Coagulation studies cannot be drawn from a heparin lock
 - A heparin lock may be left in the vein for 48 hours
 - An implanted port should be covered with a bandage
68. The proper pH level for arterial blood is
- 5.35-5.45
 - 7.35-7.45
 - 3.35-3.45
 - 2.35-2.45
69. For blood collection with the butterfly infusion set in a child, you should use a
- 23-gauge needle with a 5-mL tube
 - 21-gauge needle with a 5-mL tube
 - 23-gauge needle with a 2-mL tube
 - 22-gauge needle with a 2-mL tube
70. A normal hematocrit level for a newborn is
- 42-52%
 - 51-61%
 - 36-48%

- d. 34-42%
71. A patient's blood glucose level is usually elevated
- a. After fasting
 - b. After ingesting a low-carbohydrate meal
 - c. After ingesting a high-carbohydrate meal
 - d. Two hours after ingesting a high-carbohydrate meal
72. The normal range for blood glucose level in a healthy adult is
- a. 65-110 mg/dL
 - b. 45-65 mg/dL
 - c. 55-75 mg/dL
 - d. 45-90 mg/dL
73. All of the following are blood gas values **EXCEPT**
- a. pH
 - b. BUN
 - c. pCO₂
 - d. Hct
74. The most plentiful electrolyte in serum or plasma is
- a. Potassium
 - b. Sodium
 - c. Chloride
 - d. Calcium
75. Both sodium and potassium play a major role in
- a. Osmotic pressure
 - b. Muscle function
 - c. Cardiac output
 - d. Renal function
76. Which of the following statements regarding HCG testing is **FALSE**?
- a. Contaminants such as detergent may invalidate results
 - b. Medications may produce false-negative results
 - c. Positive results are available the first week after conception
 - d. Ovarian tumors may increase levels
77. Which of the following characteristics of a urine sample is indicative of a pathological condition?
- a. White or pigmented yellow foam
 - b. Dark amber color
 - c. Epithelial cells
 - d. Bacteria
78. A urine sample is considered acidic at a pH of
- a. 7
 - b. Less than 7

- c. Greater than 7
- d. 3

79. All of the following are indicative of a UTI **EXCEPT**
- a. Leukocytes
 - b. Nitrites
 - c. Protein
 - d. Glucose
80. Trough levels are collected
- a. 30 to 60 minutes after the drug is administered
 - b. To screen for drug intoxication
 - c. Prior to administration of the next dose
 - d. For DNA testing
81. TB is diagnosed using the
- a. Schick test
 - b. PPD test
 - c. Dick test
 - d. Histo test
82. All of the following cannot be ingested prior to a fecal occult blood test **EXCEPT**
- a. Vitamin C
 - b. Aspirin
 - c. Spinach
 - d. Horseradish
83. Which of the following is **NOT** normally present in the urine?
- a. Ketones
 - b. Bilirubin
 - c. Albumin
 - d. Bacteria
84. Which of the following specimens must be kept at or near body temperature?
- a. Lactic acid
 - b. Ammonia
 - c. Glucagon
 - d. Cryoglobulin
85. The _____ plane divides the body into top and bottom halves.
- a. Sagittal
 - b. Midsagittal
 - c. Transverse
 - d. Frontal
86. The abbreviation Q2H indicates that the drug should be given
- a. Twice a day
 - b. Every hour

- c. By mouth
- d. Every 2 hours

87. The most common type of tissue found in the body is

- a. Connective
- b. Muscle
- c. Epithelial
- d. Nerve

88. The total number of bones in the body is

- a. 200
- b. 100
- c. 206
- d. 106

89. The total number of muscles in the body is

- a. 566
- b. 656
- c. 556
- d. 560

90. The area between neurons over which impulses jump is known as the

- a. Axon
- b. Dendrite
- c. Synapse
- d. Myelin sheath

91. The gray matter of the brain is composed of

- a. Myelin sheath
- b. Nonmyelinated axons
- c. Schwann cells
- d. Synapses

92. The PNS is composed of

- a. Cranial nerves
- b. Optic nerves
- c. Spinal cord
- d. CNS

93. Hydrocephalus is characterized by

- a. Stiff neck
- b. Nerve pain
- c. Shuffling gait
- d. Enlarged head

94. The outermost layer of the skin is known as the

- a. Dermis
- b. Epidermis

- c. Subcutaneous layer
- d. Hypodermal layer

95. A condition characterized by protrusion of the stomach is known as

- a. Gastritis
- b. GERD
- c. Hiatal hernia
- d. Peptic ulcer

96. The _____ is a type of exocrine gland.

- a. Pancreas
- b. Pituitary
- c. Thyroid
- d. Sweat gland

97. Which of the following conditions is caused by dysfunction of the pituitary gland?

- a. Cushing syndrome
- b. Dwarfism
- c. Diabetes
- d. Parkinson Disease

98. The throat is also known as the

- a. Trachea
- b. Larynx
- c. Pharynx
- d. Epiglottis

99. Asthma is caused by

- a. Obstruction of the airway
- b. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes
- c. Too rapid breathing
- d. Oxygen deficiency

100. The major portion of the heart is known as

- a. Endocardium
- b. Pericardium
- c. Myocardium
- d. Atrium

101. The pumping chambers of the heart are known as

- a. Ventricles
- b. Atria
- c. Endocardium
- d. Septum

102. The human body has an average of _____ pints of blood.

- a. 4-5
- b. 10-12

- c. 8-10
- d. 6-8

103. Approximately 92% of plasma is composed of
- a. Fibrinogen
 - b. Solutes
 - c. Electrolytes
 - d. Water
104. A typical diagnostic test for cardiovascular disease is
- a. CBC
 - b. Hgb
 - c. AST
 - d. ESR
105. The site typically used for testing ABGs is the
- a. Venous puncture
 - b. Arterial puncture
 - c. Antecubital vein
 - d. Median cubital vein
106. Which type of urine specimen collection method is used in small children?
- a. Clean catch
 - b. Midstream clean catch
 - c. Suprapubic
 - d. Regular void
107. All of the following may be used to test the CSF **EXCEPT**
- a. Chloride
 - b. Total protein
 - c. Glucose
 - d. ABO
108. This specimen is collected 2 hours after the patient has ingested a meal
- a. FBS
 - b. PP
 - c. Hgb
 - d. HBV
109. All of the following can affect GTT results **EXCEPT**
- a. Aspirin
 - b. Birth control pills
 - c. Corticosteroids
 - d. Blood pressure medications
110. Which of the following **NOT** used for coagulation monitoring?
- a. ACT
 - b. Hgb

- c. PT
- d. PTT

111. Which of the following tests may be performed together to assess clotting abnormalities?

- a. ACT and PT
- b. ACT and APPT
- c. PT and PTT
- d. PT and PP

112. Which of the following statements regarding the APPT test is **FALSE**?

- a. Plasma values of 24 to 34 seconds are considered normal
- b. Whole blood values are the same as plasma values
- c. Whole blood values between 93 and 127 seconds are considered normal
- d. Plasma values differ from whole blood values

113. Which of the following tests is typically ordered stat?

- a. pCO₂
- b. HCG
- c. FBS
- d. Hgb

114. Enteric isolation procedures are required for

- a. Patients with tuberculosis
- b. Burn patients
- c. Patients with intestinal infections
- d. Patients with skin infections

115. OSHA requires HEPA respirator be used for

- a. Enteric isolation
- b. Burn patients
- c. Contact isolation
- d. AFB patients

116. MSDS is required OSHA for

- a. Bloodborne pathogens
- b. Electrical hazards
- c. Hazardous chemicals
- d. Radioactive hazards

117. Which of the following **NOT** part of standard safety procedure?

- a. Recapping contaminated needles
- b. Replacing bedrails after specimen collection
- c. Reporting items dropped on the floor
- d. Reporting unusual odors

118. All of the following are required for pathogen growth **EXCEPT**

- a. Water

- b. Proper pH
- c. Heat
- d. Darkness

119. Postexposure treatment is recommended for

- a. HCV
- b. HBV
- c. HIV
- d. HBIG

120. Which of the following statements regarding HIV is **FALSE**?

- a. HIV may be transmitted through breast milk
- b. No vaccine is available for HIV
- c. Postexposure treatment is recommended for occupational exposures
- d. Those exposed to HIV must be rested 6 months after exposure

121. The source of transmission of a pathogen to others is known as the

- a. Susceptible host
- b. Reservoir host
- c. Direct contact
- d. Chain of infection

122. PPE is **NOT** required when entering the room of a patient with

- a. Skin infection
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Intestinal infection
- d. HIV

123. Which of the following statements regarding laboratory hazards is **FALSE**?

- a. Lead aprons should be worn as a precaution for radioactive hazards
- b. Mixing bleach and ammonia creates a chemical hazard
- c. All chemical exposures require flushing the eyes or affected parts with water
- d. Electrical hazards should be removed using a broom handle

124. Which of the following information is **NOT** required on specimen tube labels?

- a. Accession number
- b. Physician's signature
- c. Phlebotomist's initials
- d. Time of test

125. All of the following are used to send laboratory requisition forms to the lab **EXCEPT**

- a. Courier
- b. Pneumatic tubes
- c. E-mail
- d. Verbal laboratory request

126. Which of the following statements regarding health care communication is **FALSE**?

- a. Comfort zones are dependent on culture

- b. Callers should not be put on hold
- c. Sign language may be used for hearing-impaired patients
- d. Sign language may be used for non-English-speaking patients

127. Which of the following constitutes negligence?

- a. Intent to harm
- b. Invasion of privacy
- c. Injury
- d. Abandonment

128. An example of an intentional tort is

- a. Abandonment
- b. Negligence
- c. Malpractice
- d. Chain of custody

129. Pre- and post- are examples of

- a. Abbreviations
- b. Suffixes
- c. Prefixes
- d. Root words

130. The term caudal means

- a. Toward the midline
- b. Toward the side
- c. Toward the head
- d. Toward the tail

131. Which of the following is **NOT** required for drug or alcohol testing?

- a. Patient consent
- b. Split sample
- c. Plastic tube
- d. Proctor

132. Bleeding time may be decreased by

- a. Blood pressure
- b. Aspirin
- c. Ethanol
- d. Dextran

133. The ACT test is used to monitor

- a. PO₂
- b. Heparin
- c. Ionized calcium
- d. Glucose

134. All the following are trace elements **EXCEPT**

- a. Arsenic
- b. Zinc
- c. Iron
- d. Magnesium

135. Troponin is used in the diagnosis of

- a. Diabetes
- b. Heart attack
- c. Anemia
- d. Colon cancer

136. All of the following are skin tests **EXCEPT**

- a. PPD
- b. Histo
- c. BNP
- d. Cocci

137. In administering a TB test,

- a. The antigen must be injected into a vein
- b. The antigen must be injected just below the skin
- c. The degree of erythema is measured to determine a reaction
- d. Presence of a bleb or wheal indicates the antigen was injected improperly

138. A positive reaction to a TB test is indicated by

- a. Induration between 5 and 9 mm in diameter
- b. Induration less than 5 mm in diameter
- c. Induration greater than 10 mm in diameter
- d. Degree of erythema

139. All of the following are included in the procedure for strep testing **EXCEPT**

- a. Latex agglutination
- b. Nitrous acid extraction
- c. Enzyme immunoassay
- d. Specific gravity

140. Which of the following statements regarding arterial puncture is **FALSE**?

- a. Arterial puncture is more difficult to perform than venipuncture
- b. Arterial puncture is used to evaluate ABGs
- c. Arterial puncture is used for routine blood tests
- d. Arterial puncture is more painful than venipuncture

141. Decreased levels in the blood, as measured by one of the following, increase the respiration rate.

- a. PCO_2
- b. PO_2
- c. HCO_3
- d. pH

142. Base excess or deficit is calculated based on all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a. PCO₂
 - b. HCO₃
 - c. Hct
 - d. O₂ Saturation
143. Which of the following statements regarding the radial artery is **FALSE**?
- a. The radial artery may be difficult to locate in patients with low cardiac output
 - b. If the radial artery is damaged, the ulnar artery may be used for arterial puncture
 - c. The radial artery should not be punctured in the absence of collateral circulation
 - d. The radial artery carries a higher risk of hematoma
144. The femoral artery is located in the
- a. Groin
 - b. Scalp
 - c. Arm
 - d. Umbilical cord
145. In performing the Allen test,
- a. The patient should hyperextend the fingers
 - b. Blanching of the hand indicates a positive result
 - c. Both the radial and ulnar arteries should be compressed at the same time
 - d. Only the radial artery should be compressed
146. in infants, which of the following sites may be used for arterial puncture
- a. Brachial artery
 - b. Umbilical artery
 - c. Femoral artery
 - d. Ulnar artery
147. The presence of a wheal indicates
- a. Proper injection of a local anesthetic
 - b. Positive TB test
 - c. Positive Allen test
 - d. Improper injection of the TB antigen
148. the vasovagal response is commonly known as
- a. Allergic reaction
 - b. Myocardial Infarction
 - c. Fainting
 - d. Hematoma
149. Serous fluid may be obtained from all of the following **EXCEPT** the
- a. Peritoneal cavity
 - b. Pleural cavity

- c. Pericardial cavity
- d. Spinal cavity

150. The C-urea breath test is used to detect
- a. Lactose intolerance
 - b. *H pylori*
 - c. Trace metals
 - d. Blood disorders

ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. B | 51. B | 101. A |
| 2. C | 52. C | 102. C |
| 3. D | 53. B | 103. D |
| 4. A | 54. D | 104. C |
| 5. C | 55. B | 105. B |
| 6. A | 56. C | 106. C |
| 7. C | 57. B | 107. D |
| 8. D | 58. D | 108. B |
| 9. C | 59. C | 109. A |
| 10. B | 60. D | 110. B |
| 11. C | 61. C | 111. C |
| 12. D | 62. D | 112. B |
| 13. A | 63. A | 113. A |
| 14. C | 64. B | 114. C |
| 15. B | 65. C | 115. D |
| 16. D | 66. A | 116. C |
| 17. B | 67. D | 117. A |
| 18. C | 68. B | 118. C |
| 19. A | 69. C | 119. B |
| 20. D | 70. B | 120. C |
| 21. B | 71. C | 121. B |
| 22. A | 72. A | 122. D |
| 23. C | 73. D | 123. C |
| 24. D | 74. B | 124. B |
| 25. C | 75. A | 125. D |
| 26. C | 76. C | 126. B |
| 27. B | 77. A | 127. C |
| 28. A | 78. B | 128. A |
| 29. D | 79. D | 129. C |
| 30. C | 80. C | 130. D |
| 31. B | 81. B | 131. C |
| 32. C | 82. C | 132. A |
| 33. A | 83. B | 133. B |

34. D
35. C
36. C
37. A
38. C
39. D
40. C
41. D
42. B
43. A
44. D
45. C
46. B
47. D
48. A
49. C
50. A

84. D
85. C
86. D
87. A
88. C
89. B
90. C
91. B
92. A
93. D
94. B
95. C
96. D
97. B
98. C
99. A
100. C

134. D
135. B
136. C
137. B
138. C
139. D
140. C
141. B
142. D
143. D
144. A
145. C
146. B
147. A
148. C
149. D
150. B