

ProductID: NCCTNCPT

National Certified Phlebotomy Technician Exam

SECRETS

Study Guide

Your Key to Exam Success

Effective,
Affordable
Help from the
World's Most
Comprehensive
Test Preparation
Company

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?

- Minus sign (-)
- Equal sign (=)
- Plus-or-minus sign (\pm)
- Less than sign (<)

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

- Anatomic position
- Prone position
- Supine position
- Reclining position

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

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

19. The hormone epinephrine

- Increases blood pressure and heart rate
- Controls thyroid activity
- Is associated with SAD
- Decreases urine production

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

- Albumin
- PSA
- CK
- CEA

21. The most frequent source of carryover contamination is

- Heparin
- EDTA tubes
- PTT
- Coagulation tubes

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

- The SST follows the red top
- The red top follows the SST
- The gray top is first
- Sterile specimens are last

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

- The light-blue top is first
- The lavender top is first
- The red top and SST are last
- 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 form 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

- a. Arthritis
- b. Osteochondritis
- c. Rickets
- d. Osteomyelitis

57. Which of the following is a form of arthritis?

- a. Bursitis
- b. Gout
- c. Rickets
- d. Slipped disc

58. Which of the following is used to test thyroid function?

- a. GH
- b. GTT
- c. ADH
- d. TSH

59. A type of diagnostic test used for cystitis is

- a. ACTH
- b. TSH
- c. C&S
- d. FBS

60. An individual with which type of blood can be a blood donor to individuals with any of the four blood types?

- a. Type A
- b. Type B
- c. Type AB
- d. Type O

61. An individual with which type of blood can receive all 4 blood types?

- a. Type A
- b. Type B
- c. Type AB
- d. Type O

62. The Rh factor is also known as the

- a. A antigen
- b. B antigen
- c. AB antigen
- d. 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. Nitrates
- 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 cause 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 on 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. PCO₂
- b. PO₂
- c. HCO₃
- 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	84. D	134. D
35. C	85. C	135. B
36. C	86. D	136. C
37. A	87. A	137. B
38. C	88. C	138. C
39. D	89. B	139. D
40. C	90. C	140. C
41. D	91. B	141. B
42. B	92. A	142. D
43. A	93. D	143. D
44. D	94. B	144. A
45. C	95. C	145. C
46. B	96. D	146. B
47. D	97. B	147. A
48. A	98. C	148. C
49. C	99. A	149. D
50. A	100. C	150. B