68W LIMITED PRIMARY CARE (LPC) LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://68wlpclevel2.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the recommended method for managing cerumen impaction?

A. Manual removal with tweezers

B. Ear irrigation

C. Applying ear drops only

D. Using cotton swabs

2. Which organization is a valuable resource for someone experiencing depression within the Army?

A. Army Health Clinic

B. Army Community Service (ACS)

C. Veterans Affairs

D. Red Cross

3. What immediate action is required for HACE and HAPE?

A. Continue ascent to acclimatize

B. Evacuate down to a medical officer

C. Rest for 24 hours

D. Administer oxygen

4. What condition is suspected if a Soldier presents with a rash shaped like a "bullseye"?

A. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

B. Lyme Disease

C. Rheumatoid Arthritis

D. Psoriasis

5. What best describes purulent exudate?

A. Pus

B. Watery fluid

C. Blood

D. Serum and blood mixture

SAMPLE

6. What organ can absorb 5 to 7 liters of water per day in the human body?

A. Stomach

B. Small intestine

C. Large intestine

D. Pancreas

7. Which method of antibiotic delivery is described as having rapid and predictable absorption?

A. Topical antibiotics

B. Oral antibiotics

C. Intravenous antibiotics

D. Narrow spectrum antibiotics

8. What does HAPE stand for in medical terminology?

A. High Altitude Pulmonary Edema

B. High Altitude Pulmonary Emergency

C. Hyperactive Arrhythmia Perception Error

D. Hypoxic Altitude Pulmonary Edema

9. What is the initial treatment for contact dermatitis?

A. Antibiotics

B. Corticosteroids

C. Antihistamines

D. Moisturizers

10. What symptom is less common (25%) in acute sinusitis patients?

A. Headache

B. Fever

C. Cough

D. Sore throat

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the recommended method for managing cerumen impaction?

A. Manual removal with tweezers

B. Ear irrigation

C. Applying ear drops only

D. Using cotton swabs

The recommended method for managing cerumen impaction is ear irrigation, as it is an effective and safe way to remove excess earwax from the ear canal. This technique involves flushing the ear with a sterile solution, usually warm water or saline, which helps dislodge and remove the impacted cerumen. When performed correctly, ear irrigation can clear the ear canal without causing damage to the sensitive structures of the ear. Ear irrigation is favored over other methods because it provides a thorough cleaning of the ear canal and is less likely to push the wax deeper into the ear compared to some other techniques. It is important for the procedure to be performed by a trained professional to ensure safety and effectiveness. Manual removal with tweezers, while it can be effective in certain situations, poses a risk of injury to the ear canal or eardrum and is generally not recommended unless specifically warranted. Applying ear drops alone may soften the wax but does not ensure its removal, and using cotton swabs can actually cause more harm, as they may push the wax further back into the ear canal and potentially lead to impaction. Overall, ear irrigation stands out as a proven and recommended method for managing cerumen impaction, balancing efficacy and safety.

2. Which organization is a valuable resource for someone experiencing depression within the Army?

A. Army Health Clinic

B. Army Community Service (ACS)

C. Veterans Affairs

D. Red Cross

Army Community Service (ACS) is a crucial resource for individuals experiencing depression within the Army because it provides a wide array of support services aimed at enhancing the well-being of soldiers and their families. ACS offers programs specifically designed to address emotional and psychological health, including access to counseling services, support groups, and mental health resources tailored to the unique challenges faced by military personnel. Additionally, ACS is an excellent starting point for soldiers seeking to understand their options for mental health support, as it can connect them with appropriate resources and services both within the Army and the broader community. The organization is well-versed in the issues affecting military life, including combat stress and family dynamics, making it particularly equipped to assist those struggling with depression. While other organizations like the Army Health Clinic provide medical treatment, and Veterans Affairs and the Red Cross offer various support services, ACS's dedicated focus on community and family support creates a unique resource that can aid soldiers dealing with mental health challenges effectively.

SAMPLE

3. What immediate action is required for HACE and HAPE?

A. Continue ascent to acclimatize

B. Evacuate down to a medical officer

C. Rest for 24 hours

D. Administer oxygen

In the context of High Altitude Cerebral Edema (HACE) and High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE), the immediate action required is to evacuate the individual to a lower altitude, specifically to a medical officer who can provide further care. Both HACE and HAPE are severe altitude-related illnesses that can rapidly worsen and potentially become life-threatening. Lowering the altitude is crucial because it helps alleviate the physiological stress the body faces at high elevations, where oxygen levels are low. Thus, immediate descent can significantly improve the person's condition and reduce the risk of complications. Access to a medical officer further ensures that appropriate medical intervention can be provided, such as oxygen therapy or medication if necessary. Continuing ascent or simply resting without addressing the altitude can exacerbate the conditions associated with HACE and HAPE. Administering oxygen may be beneficial but does not address the root problem of altitude itself; thus, evacuation remains the priority action to take in these scenarios.

4. What condition is suspected if a Soldier presents with a rash shaped like a "bullseye"?

A. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

B. Lyme Disease

C. Rheumatoid Arthritis

D. Psoriasis

A rash shaped like a "bullseye" is highly indicative of Lyme Disease, which is caused by the bite of an infected black-legged tick (also known as a deer tick). The characteristic rash associated with Lyme Disease is called erythema migrans, and it typically has a central red spot surrounded by a lighter area and a red halo, resembling a target or bullseye. This rash often appears within a week or two after a tick bite and is not only a clinical hallmark of Lyme Disease but also an important diagnostic criterion. When considering other conditions, while Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever can also occur after a tick bite, it presents with a different type of rash that is more likely to be petechial or spotted rather than forming a bullseye pattern. Rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis involve distinct types of rash and joint symptoms that do not present as a bullseye. Understanding how the symptoms and presentations of these conditions differ is crucial for accurate diagnosis and treatment.

5. What best describes purulent exudate?

A. Pus

B. Watery fluid

C. Blood

D. Serum and blood mixture

Purulent exudate is best described as pus. This type of exudate is typically thick and opaque, appearing yellow, green, or brown, depending on the presence of bacteria and white blood cells. Pus forms as a result of the body's immune response to infection, where neutrophils and dead tissue accumulate at the site of infection, leading to the production of this characteristic fluid. Other forms of exudate, such as watery fluid, blood, or a serum and blood mixture, do not convey the same meaning. Watery fluid generally refers to a serous exudate, which is thin and clear. Blood, on the other hand, indicates hemorrhagic exudate. Lastly, a serum and blood mixture would not reflect the specific nature of purulent exudate, which specifically refers to the presence of pus due to infection rather than injury or trauma. Understanding these distinctions is important for accurately identifying and classifying different types of exudates in a clinical setting.

SAMPLE

6. What organ can absorb 5 to 7 liters of water per day in the human body?

A. Stomach

B. Small intestine

C. Large intestine

D. Pancreas

The correct answer is the large intestine, which plays a crucial role in water absorption in the digestive system. The large intestine, also known as the colon, is responsible for reclaiming water from the digested food material that has moved through the intestines. It can absorb approximately 5 to 7 liters of water daily, which is vital for maintaining the body's fluid balance. This absorption process is essential as it helps to consolidate waste material into feces and also prevents excessive loss of water, which could lead to dehydration. The design and function of the large intestine are specifically adapted to efficiently recover water as the semi-digested food passes through it. In contrast, the stomach primarily serves to break down food through mechanical and chemical processes rather than absorption. While the small intestine does absorb a significant amount of nutrients and some water, it does not reach the same level of water absorption capacity as the large intestine. The pancreas, on the other hand, is involved in producing digestive enzymes and hormones but does not directly participate in water absorption.

7. Which method of antibiotic delivery is described as having rapid and predictable absorption?

A. Topical antibiotics

B. Oral antibiotics

C. Intravenous antibiotics

D. Narrow spectrum antibiotics

The method of antibiotic delivery characterized by rapid and predictable absorption is intravenous (IV) antibiotics. This delivery route allows the medication to be administered directly into the bloodstream, facilitating immediate absorption and distribution throughout the body. As a result, IV antibiotics provide a quicker onset of action compared to other routes, which is crucial in acute situations where rapid treatment is necessary. Intravenous delivery also allows for precise control over dosing, making it easier to manage high concentrations of antibiotics in patients with severe infections or those who cannot tolerate oral medications. The predictability of absorption is vital for healthcare providers when assessing the efficacy of the treatment, ensuring that therapeutic levels are reached swiftly within the patient's system to combat infections effectively.

8. What does HAPE stand for in medical terminology?

A. High Altitude Pulmonary Edema

B. High Altitude Pulmonary Emergency

C. Hyperactive Arrhythmia Perception Error

D. Hypoxic Altitude Pulmonary Edema

HAPE stands for High Altitude Pulmonary Edema. This condition occurs when fluid accumulates in the lungs due to increased altitudes, typically above 2,500 meters (8,200 feet). The reduced oxygen levels at high altitude can lead to changes in pulmonary circulation, causing the blood vessels in the lungs to leak, resulting in fluid buildup. HAPE is a serious and potentially life-threatening condition that requires prompt recognition and treatment. Understanding HAPE is crucial for those who engage in high-altitude activities, as awareness of the symptoms—such as shortness of breath, fatigue, and a cough—can lead to early intervention. Recognizing the importance of this term is essential in the medical field, especially for those who might treat athletes or mountaineers.

SAMPLE

9. What is the initial treatment for contact dermatitis?

A. Antibiotics

B. Corticosteroids

C. Antihistamines

D. Moisturizers

The initial treatment for contact dermatitis typically focuses on reducing inflammation and alleviating symptoms such as itching and redness. Corticosteroids are commonly used in this context because they effectively decrease inflammation and can help alleviate the discomfort associated with the condition. The anti-inflammatory properties of corticosteroids can quickly improve skin symptoms, making them a preferred choice for initial management. While antibiotics may be considered if there is a secondary infection, they are not appropriate for treating the dermatitis itself. Antihistamines can help relieve itching but do not directly address the underlying inflammation of contact dermatitis. Moisturizers can support skin healing and hydration, but they do not reduce inflammation as effectively as corticosteroids. Therefore, corticosteroids are the go-to option for addressing the immediate inflammatory response in contact dermatitis.

10. What symptom is less common (25%) in acute sinusitis patients?

A. Headache

B. Fever

C. Cough

D. Sore throat

Fever is considered a less common symptom in patients with acute sinusitis, occurring in approximately 25% of cases. While fever can accompany a variety of infections, its presence in sinusitis is not as frequent compared to other symptoms. This discrepancy can be attributed to the fact that many cases of acute sinusitis are viral in nature, which may not always elicit a significant febrile response. In contrast, symptoms like headache, cough, and sore throat are more prevalent among patients with acute sinusitis. Headaches are particularly common due to pressure buildup in the sinuses. Cough may result from post-nasal drip, while a sore throat can occur due to irritation from mucus drainage. Understanding the relative frequency of these symptoms helps clinicians not only diagnose sinusitis more effectively but also differentiate it from other upper respiratory infections.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://68wlpclevel2.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE