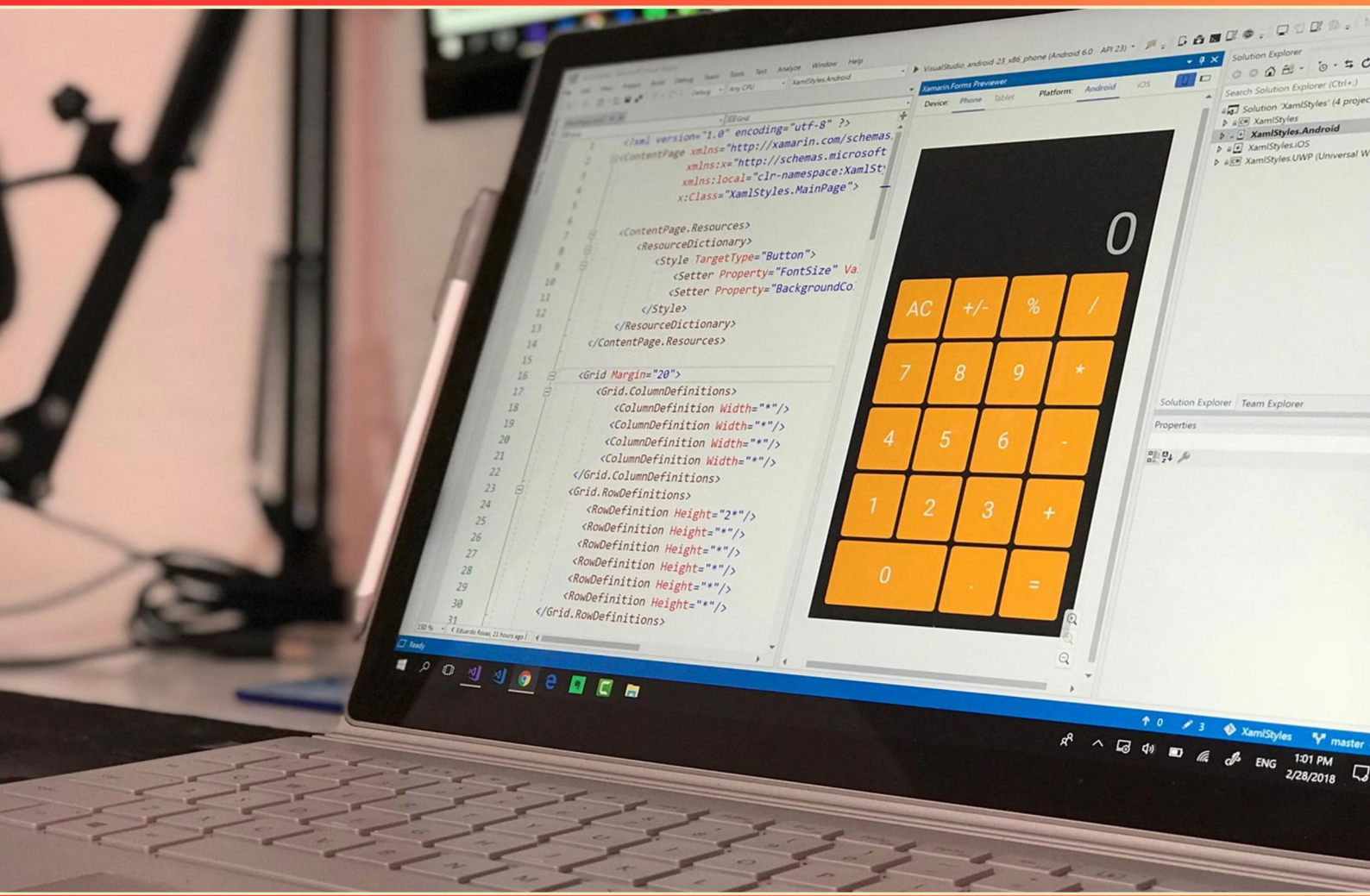
NATIONALLY REGISTERED CERTIFIED CODING SPECIALIST (NRCCS) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is the primary function of erythrocytes in the body?

A. Protect the body against infection

B. Transport oxygen and carbon dioxide

C. Regulate electrolyte levels

D. Produce hormones

2. The first health insurance was created primarily to cover what?

A. Healthcare costs

B. Lost income due to disability

C. Medical emergencies

D. Prescription medications

3. Which type of computer is designed for a single user?

A. Mainframe computer

B. Server computer

C. Personal computer

D. Minicomputer

4. Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders are classified under which chapter of the ICD-10-CM?

A. Chapter V

B. Chapter IV

C. Chapter VI

D. Chapter VII

5. What are the two types of laws that pertain to healthcare practitioners?

A. Federal and State

B. Civil and Criminal

C. Common and Statutory

D. Regulatory and Procedural

6. What does the term "malfeasance" refer to in a healthcare context?

A. A lawful act done incorrectly

B. An unethical deprivation of care

C. An unlawful act of wrongdoing

D. An absent duty of care

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7. Which of the following is part of the Hippocratic Oath?

A. To maximize patient communication

B. To use the best treatment for the patient

C. To ensure patient satisfaction

D. To maintain hospital accreditation

8. What 7th character in an ICD-10 code indicates a sequela?

A. A

B. S

C. D

D. C

9. According to OSHA regulations, how long must employee medical and exposure records be maintained?

A. During employment only

B. During employment and 15 years afterward

C. During employment and 30 years afterward

D. Indefinitely

10. What is the ICD-10 code for flat foot (pes plano) acquired?

A. M21.4

B. M21.3

C. M21.2

D. M20.4

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary function of erythrocytes in the body?

A. Protect the body against infection

B. Transport oxygen and carbon dioxide

C. Regulate electrolyte levels

D. Produce hormones

Erythrocytes, commonly known as red blood cells, have the primary function of transporting oxygen from the lungs to the tissues throughout the body and returning carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs for exhalation. This transport is facilitated by the protein hemoglobin, which binds to oxygen and carbon dioxide, thereby playing a critical role in respiratory gas exchange. While the other functions listed in the choices are vital for the body, they do not pertain specifically to erythrocytes. For instance, the immune function of protecting the body against infections is primarily the role of leukocytes or white blood cells, while electrolyte regulation and hormone production are functions associated with different types of cells and organs within the body, such as the kidneys and endocrine glands, respectively. Thus, the correct answer highlights the essential role of erythrocytes in gas exchange, which is foundational to maintaining cellular metabolism and overall bodily function.

2. The first health insurance was created primarily to cover what?

A. Healthcare costs

B. Lost income due to disability

C. Medical emergencies

D. Prescription medications

The first health insurance plans were primarily designed to provide financial support for lost income due to disability. Originating in the early 20th century, these plans aimed to protect workers from the financial impact of accidents or illnesses that prevented them from earning a living. This concept of income protection was essential during a time when job security was less stable and work-related injuries were common. As the healthcare landscape evolved, the focus of insurance expanded to cover a wider range of healthcare costs, including medical emergencies and prescription medications. However, the very first insurance frameworks were centered on ensuring that individuals could still support themselves and their families financially in the event that their health prevented them from working. Therefore, the emphasis on lost income due to disability is what distinguishes the primary purpose of the earliest health insurance initiatives.

3. Which type of computer is designed for a single user?

A. Mainframe computer

B. Server computer

C. Personal computer

D. Minicomputer

The choice of a personal computer as the correct answer is due to its fundamental design and purpose. Personal computers, also known as PCs, are specifically created for use by a single individual. They are versatile machines commonly used for various tasks such as word processing, internet browsing, gaming, and more, allowing individual users to operate them as needed for personal or professional tasks. In contrast, mainframe computers are large and powerful systems designed to handle vast amounts of data and support multiple users simultaneously, typically used in large organizations for critical applications. Server computers are similarly designed to manage network resources and provide services to multiple users and devices over a network. Minicomputers, although smaller than mainframes, are still intended for multi-user environments and are often utilized in business settings where multiple users need to access computing resources. Thus, by focusing on the intention behind design and usage, it becomes clear that personal computers are built specifically for single-user interaction, differentiating them from the other types of computers listed.

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4. Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders are classified under which chapter of the ICD-10-CM?

A. Chapter V

B. Chapter IV

C. Chapter VI

D. Chapter VII

Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders are classified under Chapter V of the ICD-10-CM, which is specifically dedicated to these conditions. This chapter includes a range of disorders such as mood disorders, anxiety disorders, psychotic disorders, and neurodevelopmental disorders such as autism and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Chapter V focuses on the complexity and variety of mental health issues, providing a framework for healthcare providers to diagnose and treat these conditions appropriately. This classification helps ensure that affected individuals receive the necessary care and resources tailored to their mental health needs, thereby supporting the overall well-being of patients. The other chapters mentioned do not pertain to mental health disorders. For example, Chapter IV addresses diseases of the nervous system, and Chapter VI concerns diseases of the eye and adnexa, while Chapter VII deals with diseases of the ear and mastoid process. Each chapter in the ICD-10-CM is meticulously organized to cover specific areas of health, ensuring clarity in coding and documentation practices.

5. What are the two types of laws that pertain to healthcare practitioners?

A. Federal and State

B. Civil and Criminal

C. Common and Statutory

D. Regulatory and Procedural

In the context of healthcare practitioners, distinguishing between civil and criminal laws is essential. Civil law pertains to disputes between individuals or entities, typically involving legal rights and obligations. In the healthcare field, civil law can encompass malpractice suits and issues related to contracts, where practitioners may face lawsuits for failing to meet the standard of care owed to patients. Criminal law, on the other hand, involves cases where individuals or entities are prosecuted by the state for behaviors that are considered offenses against society or the state. In healthcare, this could include actions such as fraud, negligence resulting in severe harm, or illegal practices that violate healthcare regulations. Understanding these two categories helps healthcare practitioners navigate their legal obligations and the potential liabilities they face. The distinctions between civil and criminal law directly impact how legal cases are handled, the potential penalties involved, and the implications for practitioners' licenses and their ability to practice.

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6. What does the term "malfeasance" refer to in a healthcare context?

A. A lawful act done incorrectly

B. An unethical deprivation of care

C. An unlawful act of wrongdoing

D. An absent duty of care

The term "malfeasance" in a healthcare context refers specifically to an unlawful act of wrongdoing. This encompasses actions that violate the law and deviate from accepted practices, potentially resulting in harm to patients or others. In the field of healthcare, malfeasance often involves healthcare professionals engaging in actions that are not just negligent but outright illegal, such as performing procedures without proper consent or credentials. Identifying and understanding malfeasance is critical in ensuring accountability and maintaining ethical standards within healthcare settings. In contrast, other terms presented may describe different types of misconduct or issues within care practices. A lawful act done incorrectly might refer more to "nonfeasance" or negligence, wherein an action was intended to be proper but executed poorly without malicious intent. An unethical deprivation of care could imply a similar neglect or denial of service but does not necessarily carry the legal implications that malfeasance does. An absent duty of care suggests that there is no responsibility taken, which could indicate negligence rather than an unlawful act. Each of these terms has specific meanings and legal implications that differentiate them from the concept of malfeasance.

7. Which of the following is part of the Hippocratic Oath?

A. To maximize patient communication

B. To use the best treatment for the patient

C. To ensure patient satisfaction

D. To maintain hospital accreditation

The Hippocratic Oath is a foundational document in the medical profession, historically taken by physicians to uphold specific ethical standards and responsibilities towards patients. One of the central themes of the Oath is the commitment to providing the best possible care and treatment for patients—this underscores the principle of beneficence, which involves acting in the best interest of the patient. The emphasis on using the best treatment for patients aligns perfectly with the core values of medical ethics, advocating for a dedication to patient welfare. This commitment has been central to medical practice since the time of Hippocrates, making it a relevant and essential element of the Oath, thereby solidifying why this answer is indeed correct. In contrast, while ideas like maximizing patient communication and ensuring patient satisfaction are important in modern healthcare, they do not encapsulate the fundamental commitments laid out in the Hippocratic Oath. Similarly, maintaining hospital accreditation relates more to institutional standards and governance rather than a physician's direct ethical obligations toward individuals under their care.

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8. What 7th character in an ICD-10 code indicates a sequela?

A. A

B. S

C. D

D. C

In the ICD-10 coding system, the 7th character is used to provide additional information about the encounter or condition being documented. Specifically, the character that indicates a sequela is the letter representing "S." Sequela refers to a condition or complications that result from a prior disease or injury. This is critical in medical coding as it helps in accurately reflecting the patient's history and the ongoing effects of previous health issues in their records. Using the letter "S" in the 7th position identifies the encounter as being related to a consequence or aftereffect of the initial condition rather than describing a new or ongoing injury. This distinction is essential for precise coding, which ultimately impacts billing, treatment approaches, and statistics for healthcare outcomes. Understanding these character assignments ensures that coders can provide comprehensive documentation of patient health status and history, which is vital for proper care and clinical analysis.

9. According to OSHA regulations, how long must employee medical and exposure records be maintained?

A. During employment only

B. During employment and 15 years afterward

C. During employment and 30 years afterward

D. Indefinitely

Employee medical and exposure records must be maintained for a significant duration to ensure ongoing health monitoring and to provide necessary information in the event of health issues related to workplace exposure. According to OSHA regulations, particularly 29 CFR 1910.1020, medical records need to be kept for the duration of employment plus an additional 30 years after employment ends. This allows for the necessary long-term tracking of potential health effects that could emerge due to occupational exposure. The rationale behind maintaining these records for 30 years post-employment includes providing access to historical health data for former employees, which can be crucial in diagnosing conditions that may arise long after exposure has occurred. This requirement underscores the importance of protecting employee health and ensuring that individuals have the information needed to seek appropriate medical assistance if they experience adverse health effects linked to their work environment.

10. What is the ICD-10 code for flat foot (pes plano) acquired?

A. M21.4

B. M21.3

C. M21.2

D. M20.4

The ICD-10 code for acquired flat foot (pes plano) is M21.4. This code is specifically designated for acquired flat foot deformity, distinguishing it from congenital or other types of foot deformities coded differently in the ICD-10 classification system. The classification of M21.4 allows healthcare providers and coders to accurately document and report this specific condition, which can have implications for treatment, billing, and clinical outcomes. Accurate coding is essential for ensuring appropriate healthcare delivery and reimbursement. In reviewing other codes, M21.3 pertains to flat foot due to conditions such as obesity, while M21.2 refers to flexible flat foot and does not specify the acquired nature of the condition. M20.4 is used for congenital flat foot. Therefore, M21.4 is the most precise code that correctly identifies the acquired aspect of flat foot, ensuring clarity in medical documentation and coding practices.

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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://nrccs.examzify.com

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

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