NHA PHLEBOTOMY CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nha-phlebotomy.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 16

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. **In which department of the laboratory is a complete blood count performed?**

   A. Hematology

   B. Microbiology

   C. Chemistry

   D. Blood bank

2. **True or False: When using a butterfly needle, a light blue stopper tube should be collected first.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. N/A

   D. Dependent on specimen type

3. **What is the appropriate action if a patient begins to feel faint during a venipuncture?**

   A. Continue the procedure to collect the sample

   B. Stop the procedure and apply a cold compress

   C. Stop the procedure and ensure patient safety

   D. Ask the patient to take deep breaths

4. **Which of the following is not covered under the Patient's Bill of Rights?**

   A. Informed consent

   B. Confidentiality

   C. Treatment refusal

   D. A private room

5. **Collecting a large evacuated tube using a 23-gauge needle:**

   A. Is recommended for geriatric patients.

   B. Is required for certain automated tests.

   C. May cause a hemolyzed sample.

   D. May cause a loss of vacuum in the tube.

SAMPLE

6. Which factor can affect the accuracy of test results in phlebotomy?

A. Patient's age

B. Time of sample collection

C. Type of tube used

D. All of the above

7. What provides the best protection for a phlebotomist while drawing blood from a patient with active tuberculosis?

A. Standard surgical mask

B. N-95 respirator mask

C. Face shield

D. Full-body gown

8. What is the correct technique for needle insertion during venipuncture on a patient of average weight?

A. Insert until a change in resistance

B. Insert the entire needle length

C. Insert at a 30-degree angle

D. Insert quickly to minimize pain

9. Which acronym stands for the National Healthcareer Association?

A. NHA

B. ASCP

C. ACLS

D. ASPT

10. What should a phlebotomist do if the patient experiences fainting during a blood draw?

A. Immediately finish the draw

B. Stop the procedure and assist the patient

C. Call for help without interruption

D. Encourage the patient to stand

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In which department of the laboratory is a complete blood count performed?

A. Hematology

B. Microbiology

C. Chemistry

D. Blood bank

A complete blood count (CBC) is performed in the hematology department of a laboratory. This department specializes in analyzing blood samples to evaluate the cells present in the blood, including red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. The CBC provides crucial information about an individual's overall health and helps in diagnosing various medical conditions like anemia, infection, and other blood disorders. Hematology focuses on studying the components of blood and their functions, making it the appropriate setting for conducting a CBC. The methods and equipment used in this department are specifically designed to perform detailed analyses of blood cell counts and their characteristics. Other departments, such as microbiology, chemistry, and blood bank, focus on different aspects of laboratory testing. Microbiology examines pathogens and infections, chemistry analyzes chemical substances and metabolic processes, and the blood bank is involved in blood typing, crossmatching, and managing blood transfusions. While all these areas are essential in a diagnostic laboratory, they do not pertain to the complete blood count procedure.

2. True or False: When using a butterfly needle, a light blue stopper tube should be collected first.

A. True

B. False

C. N/A

D. Dependent on specimen type

When using a butterfly needle, it is important to follow the proper order of draw for collecting blood specimens. A light blue stopper tube contains sodium citrate as an anticoagulant, used for coagulation studies. According to the established order of draw, the light blue tube should be collected after blood cultures and prior to other specimen tubes such as those with serum or gel separators. The reason the answer is false is that when using a butterfly needle, the first draw should typically be a non-additive tube, or in some cases, blood cultures. Collecting the light blue tube first could potentially result in contamination, affecting the coagulation test results. Following proper guidelines ensures accurate test results and maintains the integrity of the specimens.

SAMPLE

3. What is the appropriate action if a patient begins to feel faint during a venipuncture?

A. Continue the procedure to collect the sample

B. Stop the procedure and apply a cold compress

C. Stop the procedure and ensure patient safety

D. Ask the patient to take deep breaths

When a patient begins to feel faint during a venipuncture, the most appropriate action is to stop the procedure and ensure the patient's safety. This is a critical moment, as fainting can lead to falls or further complications if the patient is not properly attended to. Stopping the procedure allows the healthcare provider to focus on the immediate needs of the patient. Ensuring safety may involve lowering the patient's head, having them lie down, or elevating their legs to increase blood flow to the brain. It is also important to assess the patient's level of consciousness and provide reassurance. Prioritizing the patient's well-being and safety in this scenario is vital, as continuing with the procedure, applying a cold compress, or merely asking the patient to breathe deeply could exacerbate the situation or neglect the necessary immediate care steps. Recognizing the signs of distress and responding appropriately helps prevent adverse events and promotes the patient's overall safety and comfort.

4. Which of the following is not covered under the Patient's Bill of Rights?

A. Informed consent

B. Confidentiality

C. Treatment refusal

D. A private room

The Patient's Bill of Rights is designed to ensure that patients receive fair treatment and that their personal health information is safeguarded. Each patient has the right to be informed about their care and to make decisions about their treatment, which encompasses aspects like informed consent, confidentiality, and even the right to refuse treatment. While having a private room may be a preference for many patients and is often provided by healthcare facilities for patient comfort, it is not explicitly defined within the scope of the Patient's Bill of Rights. This indicates that while healthcare providers strive to meet patient needs and preferences regarding room arrangements, the right to a private room does not fall under the mandatory rights that patients are entitled to, like the assurance of confidentiality or the right to be informed and to refuse treatment. In summary, a private room is considered more of an accommodation rather than a right protected by the Patient's Bill of Rights, making it the correct choice for this question.

5. Collecting a large evacuated tube using a 23-gauge needle:

A. Is recommended for geriatric patients.

B. Is required for certain automated tests.

C. May cause a hemolyzed sample.

D. May cause a loss of vacuum in the tube.

Collecting a large evacuated tube with a 23-gauge needle may cause a hemolyzed sample primarily due to the needle's smaller diameter compared to larger gauge needles. Hemolysis occurs when red blood cells are damaged during the collection process, often due to excessive force or turbulence as blood is drawn through a narrow opening. This is particularly relevant when larger volumes are being collected, as the increased pressure can lead to cell lysis. In contrast, larger gauge needles (which have a smaller numerical gauge) allow for smoother and less traumatic blood flow, reducing the risk of hemolysis. Therefore, using a 23-gauge needle could easily create conditions in which the red blood cells are more susceptible to damage, leading to compromised sample quality.

SAMPLE

6. Which factor can affect the accuracy of test results in phlebotomy?

A. Patient's age

B. Time of sample collection

C. Type of tube used

D. All of the above

In phlebotomy, the accuracy of test results can be influenced by several factors, and all the choices listed contribute significantly to this. The patient's age can affect how certain conditions present themselves in the body, which can, in turn, impact laboratory results. For instance, normal values for certain blood components can vary between children, adults, and the elderly due to physiological differences. The time of sample collection is crucial, as various analytes can fluctuate throughout the day. Hormone levels, for example, may have diurnal variations, meaning they differ at different times of day. Thus, collecting a sample at the right time is essential for obtaining accurate results that reflect the patient's true status. The type of tube used for collecting the blood sample is equally important. Different tubes contain various additives that preserve the specimen or prevent clotting. Using an inappropriate tube can alter the test results, as these additives can interact with the blood sample negatively or interfere with specific tests. Since all these factors—patient age, time of sample collection, and type of tube used—can independently influence the reliability of test results, it is accurate to say that all of the choices contribute to what can affect the accuracy of results in phlebotomy.

7. What provides the best protection for a phlebotomist while drawing blood from a patient with active tuberculosis?

A. Standard surgical mask

B. N-95 respirator mask

C. Face shield

D. Full-body gown

When drawing blood from a patient with active tuberculosis, the best protection for a phlebotomist is provided by an N-95 respirator mask. This type of mask is specifically designed to filter out at least 95% of airborne particles, including those that are very small, such as the bacteria that cause tuberculosis, which can be spread through aerosolized droplets when a person coughs or sneezes. The N-95 respirator forms a tight seal around the face, ensuring that air inhaled is filtered through the mask rather than around its edges. This is critical in a healthcare setting where airborne precautions are necessary to prevent the transmission of pathogens that can be spread through the air. In contrast, a standard surgical mask primarily protects others from the wearer's respiratory secretions and does not provide adequate protection against inhalation of airborne particles. A face shield offers limited protection, as it does not cover the respiratory system and mainly protects against splashes or sprays. While a full-body gown is important for preventing contamination of clothing and skin, it does not protect the respiratory system, which is crucial in the case of airborne diseases like tuberculosis. Thus, the N-95 respirator is the appropriate choice for optimal protection against the risk of inhaling

SAMPLE

8. What is the correct technique for needle insertion during venipuncture on a patient of average weight?

A. Insert until a change in resistance

B. Insert the entire needle length

C. Insert at a 30-degree angle

D. Insert quickly to minimize pain

The technique of inserting the needle until a change in resistance is considered correct because it indicates that the needle has successfully entered the vein. When performing venipuncture, the healthcare professional should advance the needle until they feel a distinct shift, which typically occurs when the needle tip enters the lumen of the vein. This sensation alerts the phlebotomist that they are correctly positioned for blood draw, minimizing the risk of accidentally puncturing the surrounding tissues or missing the vein altogether. In venipuncture, maintaining an appropriate angle is important. Needles are usually inserted at a 15 to 30-degree angle to ensure a successful entry into the vein while minimizing discomfort for the patient. If a needle were to be inserted too shallowly or at an incorrect angle, the risk of complications increases. While quick insertion might seem beneficial to reduce pain, it does not guarantee an effective blood draw and could potentially lead to more discomfort or complications if not done with precision. Therefore, a careful and controlled insertion technique is essential for both patient safety and comfort.

9. Which acronym stands for the National Healthcareer Association?

A. NHA

B. ASCP

C. ACLS

D. ASPT

The acronym that stands for the National Healthcareer Association is NHA. This organization is dedicated to providing certification and professional development for healthcare workers across various fields. The NHA offers a range of certifications that enhance the credentials and career opportunities of individuals in the healthcare industry. The other acronyms refer to different organizations or certifications. ASCP stands for the American Society for Clinical Pathology, which is focused on advancing the field of pathology and laboratory medicine. ACLS refers to Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support, a certification related to emergency medical services. ASPT stands for the American Society of Phlebotomy Technicians, which focuses specifically on phlebotomy practices but is a separate entity from the NHA. Understanding these distinctions is important for anyone studying for the NHA Phlebotomy Certification as it emphasizes the relevance of the NHA in healthcare certification.

SAMPLE

10. What should a phlebotomist do if the patient experiences fainting during a blood draw?

A. Immediately finish the draw

B. Stop the procedure and assist the patient

C. Call for help without interruption

D. Encourage the patient to stand

When a patient experiences fainting during a blood draw, the appropriate action is to stop the procedure and assist the patient. Fainting, also known as syncope, can occur due to various reasons such as anxiety, pain, or vascular responses. It is vital to prioritize the patient's safety and well-being in such situations. By stopping the blood draw immediately, the phlebotomist can prevent further distress or injury to the patient, allowing them to regain composure safely. Providing assistance includes monitoring the patient's condition, ensuring they are in a safe position, and possibly lowering them to the floor or providing support if they are seated. The phlebotomist may also consider placing the patient in a position that helps blood flow to the brain, such as lying down with their legs elevated. The focus in this scenario is on the patient's immediate care rather than completing the procedure, which could exacerbate their condition or cause harm. This response emphasizes the importance of patient-centered care in phlebotomy practices.

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://nha-phlebotomy.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE