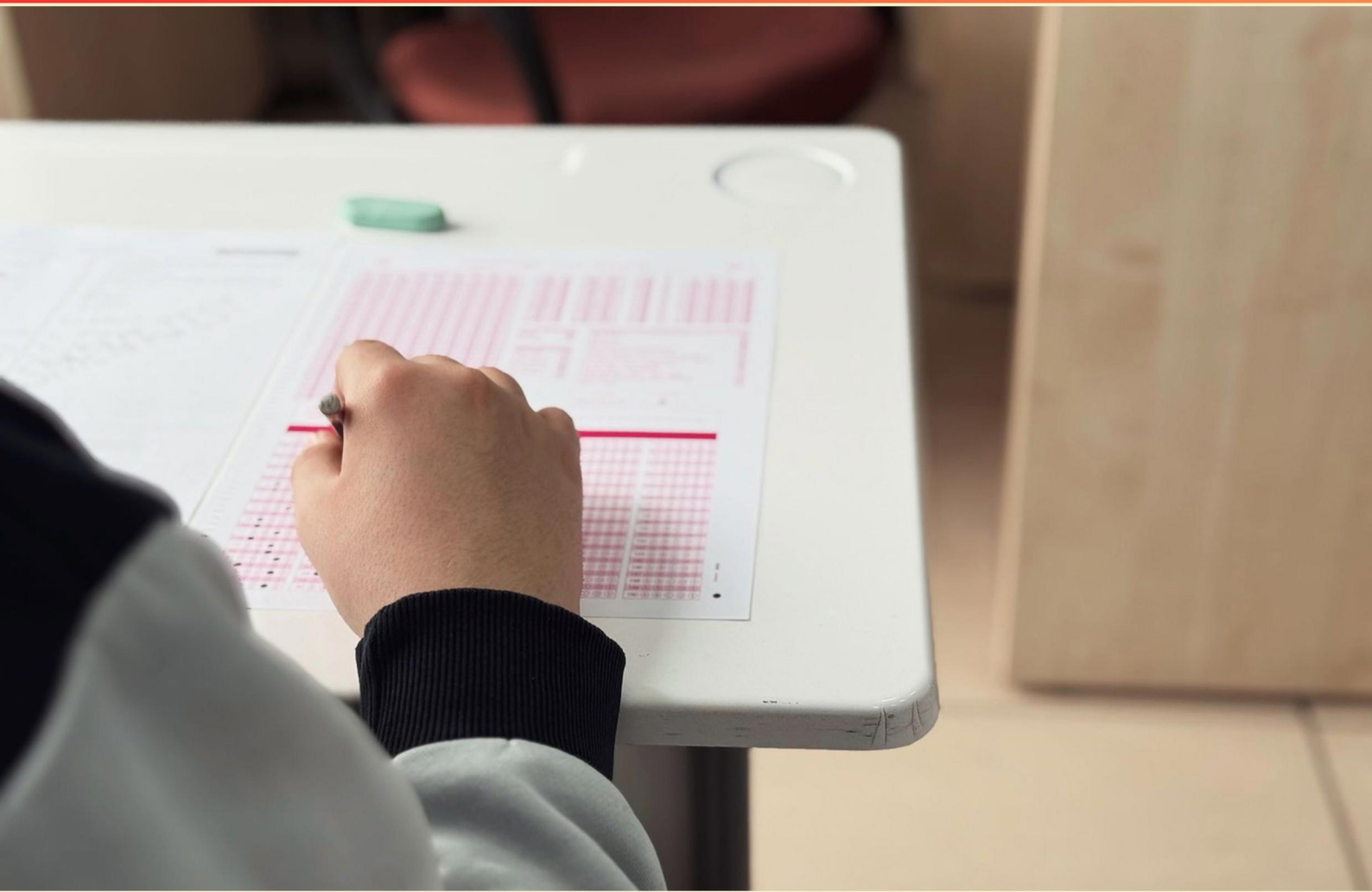


SCRIBELOGY ORIENTATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://scribeologyorientation.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.

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!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Ketamine falls under which drug category?**
 - A. Topical antibiotic
 - B. Oral antiparasite
 - C. Birth control
 - D. General anesthetic

- 2. Which condition is characterized by air in the pleural space that can lead to lung collapse?**
 - A. Pleurisy
 - B. Atelectasis
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Pneumothorax

- 3. Which term refers to a joint that is forced out of its normal position?**
 - A. Dislocation
 - B. Fracture
 - C. Hematoma
 - D. Ovarian Cyst

- 4. Which prefix means 'sweet'?**
 - A. Epi-
 - B. Gluco-
 - C. Gastr(o)-
 - D. Lacrim(o)-

- 5. Which term matches the definition: Dizziness; Specifically characterized by the sensation that the room is spinning?**
 - A. Vertigo
 - B. Anxiety
 - C. Depression
 - D. Dermatitis

- 6. Which term describes excessively nighttime urination?**
- A. Nocturia
 - B. Phimosis
 - C. Urinary frequency
 - D. Paraspinal tenderness
- 7. Which term denotes the entire foot region?**
- A. Coxal
 - B. Carpal
 - C. Ped
 - D. Inguinal
- 8. Which cranial nerve has motor to the pharyngeal musculature and sensory to the posterior part of the tongue, tonsil, and pharynx?**
- A. Olfactory nerve
 - B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - C. Vagus nerve
 - D. Trigeminal nerve
- 9. Which medication reverses the effects of narcotics, usually given by EMS or in the ED?**
- A. Romazicon (Flumazenil)
 - B. Narcan (Naloxone)
 - C. Restasis (Cyclosporine Ophthalmic Emulsion)
 - D. Fluorescein
- 10. Which bone forms the cheek and part of the orbit?**
- A. Zygomatic
 - B. Mandible
 - C. Maxilla
 - D. Lacrimal

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Ketamine falls under which drug category?

- A. Topical antibiotic
- B. Oral antiparasite
- C. Birth control
- D. General anesthetic**

Ketamine is best understood as a general anesthetic. General anesthetics produce reversible loss of consciousness to allow procedures to be conducted without the patient feeling pain. Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic, meaning it can separate perception from reality while providing sedation and pain relief, and it is often used to start or support anesthesia in medical settings. This distinguishes it from topical antibiotics, which are applied to skin or mucous membranes to treat infections; from oral antiparasitics, which are ingested to kill parasites; and from birth control methods, which prevent pregnancy. So, the category that fits ketamine most accurately is general anesthetic.

2. Which condition is characterized by air in the pleural space that can lead to lung collapse?

- A. Pleurisy
- B. Atelectasis
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Pneumothorax**

Air in the pleural space disrupts the negative pressure that normally keeps the lung inflated, so the lung can partially or completely collapse. That specific scenario defines pneumothorax. It can occur on its own or after trauma and may become a tension pneumothorax if air keeps entering without an exit. The other conditions involve different problems: pleurisy is inflammation of the pleura causing chest pain, pneumonia is an infection with alveolar spaces filling with fluid or bacteria, and atelectasis is collapse of lung tissue due to loss of air in the alveoli or obstruction, not air in the pleural space.

3. Which term refers to a joint that is forced out of its normal position?

- A. Dislocation**
- B. Fracture
- C. Hematoma
- D. Ovarian Cyst

Dislocation is when a joint is forced out of its normal position, so the bones that form the joint no longer align properly. This disruption causes sharp pain, swelling, and limited or abnormal movement, and it typically requires medical attention to realign the joint and restore stability. The other terms describe different problems: a fracture is a break in a bone, a hematoma is a collection of blood outside vessels after an injury, and an ovarian cyst is a fluid-filled sac on the ovary. So the scenario described fits dislocation.

4. Which prefix means 'sweet'?

- A. Epi-
- B. Gluco-**
- C. Gastr(o)-
- D. Lacrim(o)-

Sweetness in medical prefixes is conveyed by gluco- (also glyco-), which comes from a word meaning sweet. It shows up in glucose, glycolysis, and glycogen, all tied to sugar. The other prefixes point to different ideas: epi- means upon or above, gastr(o)- relates to the stomach, and lacrim(o)- refers to tears. So the prefix meaning "sweet" is gluco-.

5. Which term matches the definition: Dizziness; Specifically characterized by the sensation that the room is spinning?

- A. Vertigo**
- B. Anxiety
- C. Depression
- D. Dermatitis

The main idea here is recognizing a specific type of dizziness described as a spinning sensation. When someone feels that the room or themselves is rotating, that is vertigo. It's a perceptual disturbance tied to the vestibular system in the inner ear and related brain pathways, and it often comes with imbalance, nausea, or eye movements (nystagmus). This spinning quality is what sets vertigo apart from other dizziness feelings. Anxiety can cause lightheadedness or feelings of unsteadiness, but it doesn't produce the classic spinning sensation that defines vertigo. Depression involves mood symptoms rather than a spinning perception. Dermatitis is a skin condition and has no link to dizziness or spinning sensations.

6. Which term describes excessively nighttime urination?

- A. Nocturia**
- B. Phimosis
- C. Urinary frequency
- D. Paraspinal tenderness

Nocturia is the term for waking up at night to urinate. It specifically describes the nighttime timing of urination, which is what makes it different from simply urinating often in general. The other terms don't fit this context: phimosis is a foreskin condition, unrelated to when you urinate; urinary frequency means needing to urinate often but not necessarily at night; paraspinal tenderness refers to back muscles and has nothing to do with urination. So nocturia best captures the idea of excessive nighttime urination.

7. Which term denotes the entire foot region?

- A. Coxal
- B. Carpal
- C. Ped**
- D. Inguinal

Anatomical regional terminology relies on roots that point to a specific body area, and the root for the foot is ped (from Greek pod-). This root denotes the entire foot region, not just parts of it. That's why ped is the best term for the whole foot. Coxal refers to the hip region, carpal to the wrist, and inguinal to the groin, so they indicate other areas rather than the foot.

8. Which cranial nerve has motor to the pharyngeal musculature and sensory to the posterior part of the tongue, tonsil, and pharynx?

- A. Olfactory nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve**
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. Trigeminal nerve

The nerve that carries motor to the pharyngeal muscles and provides sensory input from the posterior third of the tongue, the tonsillar region, and the pharynx is the glossopharyngeal nerve. It supplies motor fibers to the stylopharyngeus and, via the pharyngeal plexus, to most pharyngeal muscles, while its sensory fibers cover the posterior tongue, tonsil area, and pharyngeal mucosa. The other nerves don't fit this combination: the olfactory nerve is purely for smell; the trigeminal nerve mainly handles facial sensation and muscles of mastication; the vagus nerve does provide pharyngeal motor and pharyngeal sensory input but not the posterior tongue sensory region described.

9. Which medication reverses the effects of narcotics, usually given by EMS or in the ED?

- A. Romazicon (Flumazenil)
- B. Narcan (Naloxone)**
- C. Restasis (Cyclosporine Ophthalmic Emulsion)
- D. Fluorescein

Reversing opioid overdose relies on a medication that binds to opioid receptors and displaces the narcotics, quickly reversing the dangerous effects of overdose. Naloxone, known by the brand Narcan, is precisely that agent. It acts as a competitive antagonist at mu (and other) opioid receptors, so it blocks the opioids from activating these receptors. This rapidly reverses life-threatening symptoms such as slowed or paused breathing, sedation, and altered mental status, which is why it's the go-to treatment used by EMS and in the ED. Naloxone can be given by several routes (injection or nasal spray), with effects that appear within minutes. Because some opioids last longer than naloxone, patients can experience re-narcotization after naloxone wears off, so observation and sometimes repeat dosing are important. Other options listed don't serve this purpose. Flumazenil reverses benzodiazepines, not opioids, and is used for benzodiazepine overdoses. Restasis is cyclosporine for dry eye, and fluorescein is a dye used in eye exams. They don't treat opioid overdose. So the best choice for reversing narcotics in the field or ED is naloxone.

10. Which bone forms the cheek and part of the orbit?

A. Zygomatic

B. Mandible

C. Maxilla

D. Lacrimal

The cheek is formed by the zygomatic bone, which is also a key contributor to the eye socket. This bone gives the face its distinctive horizontal prominence and participates in shaping the orbit by forming the lateral wall and part of the floor, helping cradle the eye. It articulates with the maxilla in front, and with the temporal, frontal, and sphenoid bones around the orbit, linking the facial skeleton to the cranial base. The other bones mentioned don't create the cheek: the mandible is the lower jaw and doesn't touch the orbit; the maxilla contributes to the orbit's floor and medial wall but not the cheek's prominence; the lacrimal is a small bone forming part of the medial wall of the orbit.

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://scribeologyorientation.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE