

General Assessment Information

Blueprint Contents

General Assessment Information
Written Assessment Information

Specific Competencies Covered in the Test
Sample Written Items

Test Type: The Clinical Medical Assistant Certification Exam is a customized assessment for the American Medical Certification Association (AMCA). This assessment measures technical skills at the occupational level and includes items which gauge factual and theoretical knowledge. This assessment offers a written component and can be used at the secondary level and post-secondary levels. This assessment can be delivered in an online or paper/pencil format.

Revision Team: The assessment content is based on input from secondary, post-secondary, and business/industry representatives from the states of New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas.



51.0899 – Allied Health
and Medical Assisting
Services, Other



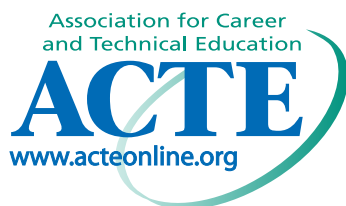
Career Cluster 8-
Health Science



31-9092.00 – Medical
Assistants



The American Medical Certification Association (AMCA) offers 14 certification exams for the allied healthcare field. AMCA supports NOCTI's Health Science assessments which are aligned to industry standards. This assessment is an excellent training instrument, in both content and test-mode preparation. Students passing both the NOCTI assessment and AMCA's national certification exam are demonstrating superior knowledge in their field and are outstanding candidates for entry-level positions in the allied healthcare field.



The Association for Career and Technical Education (ACTE), the leading professional organization for career and technical educators, commends all students who participate in career and technical education programs and choose to validate their educational attainment through rigorous technical assessments. In taking this assessment you demonstrate to your school, your parents and guardians, your future employers and yourself that you understand the concepts and knowledge needed to succeed in the workplace. Good Luck!

Written Assessment

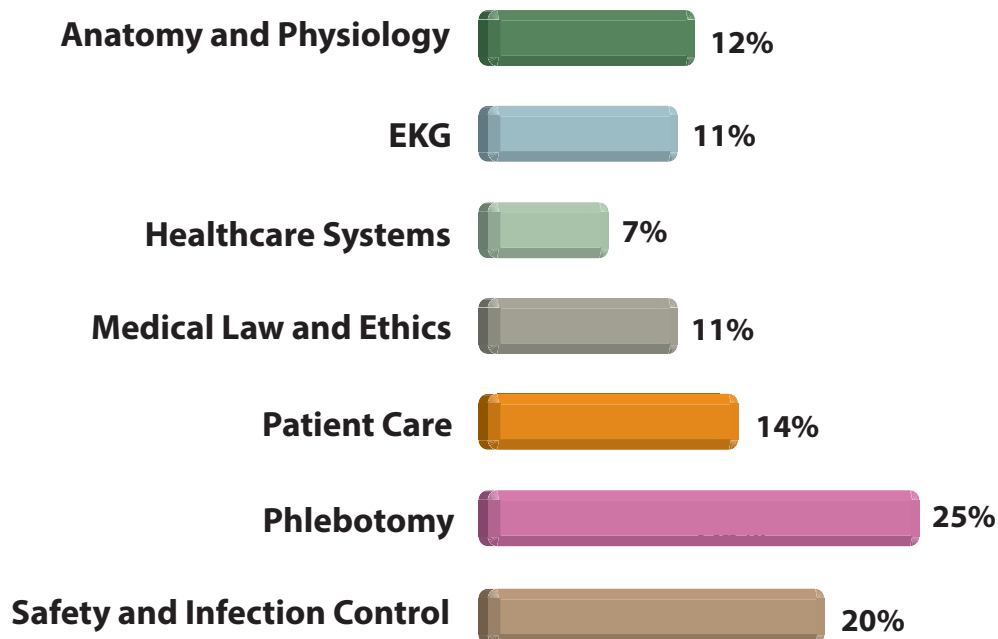
This written assessment consists of questions to measure an individual's factual theoretical knowledge.

Administration Time: 2 hours and 10 minutes

Number of Questions: 200

Number of Sessions: This assessment may be administered in one session.

Areas Covered



Specific Competencies and Skills Tested in this Assessment

Anatomy and Physiology

- Describing the basic functions of each of the main body systems
- Demonstrating knowledge of the circulatory system
- Explaining the function of the major constituents of blood
- Identifying veins of arms and hands in which phlebotomy is performed

EKG

- Identifying the main artifacts and explain the cause for each
- Describing patient preparation
- Identifying the 12 leads recorded on an ECG
- Explaining the significance of the horizontal/vertical lines on ECG paper
- Identifying contractions of the heart to deflection on ECG tracing
- Applying and connecting the Holter monitor
- Recording a 12-lead ECG on a patient



(Continued on the following page)

Specific Competencies and Skills (continued)

Healthcare Systems

- Describing various hospital department and their functions
- Roles of clinical personnel
- Types of lab procedures performed

Medical Law and Ethics

- Interacting appropriately and professionally with other individuals
- Maintaining confidentiality of privileged information on individuals
- Discussing major points of Patient Bill of Rights
- Defining different terms used in the medico legal aspect of medical assisting
- Valued diversity in the workplace
- Following instructions in carrying out testing procedures

Patient Care

- Documenting accurately/appropriately
- Receiving, organizing, and prioritizing information appropriately
- Determining the needs for documentation
- Listing the cause of stress in the work environment
- Performing quality procedures



(Continued on the following page)

Specific Competencies and Skills (continued)

Phlebotomy

- Medications and their effect on test results
- Listing and selecting equipment necessary during blood collections
- Explaining the reasons for the additives used in blood collection
- Identifying the various additives used in blood collection
- Differentiating between sterile and antiseptic techniques
- Identifying the evacuated tube color associated with the additives
- Recognizing correct procedures for specimen collection
- Defining the phlebotomist's role in collecting specimens
- Identifying special precautions necessary during blood collections
- Describing the types of specimens in the clinical laboratory
- Performing correct procedures for capillary collection method on infants
- Identifying the tube color codes associated with additives
- Naming and explaining frequent causes of phlebotomy complications
- Recognizing proper needle insertions and withdrawal techniques
- Knowing the effects of hand squeezing on venipuncture
- Identifying the correct procedures for testing
- Performing correct procedures for capillary collection method on adults



(Continued on the following page)

Specific Competencies and Skills (continued)

Safety and Infection Control

- Performing proper infection control such as gowning and gloving
- Demonstrating accepted practices for infection control
- Demonstrating accepted practices for isolation technique
- Using the OSHA Standards Precautions
- Demonstrating accepted practices for disease prevention
- Complying with regulations regarding safety practices
- Demonstrating a technique used to ensure patient safety inpatient setting
- Identifying modes of transmission and methods of prevention
- Using appropriate practices as outlined in the Safety Data Sheet
- Identifying and properly labeling biohazard specimens
- Identifying policies and procedures for patient safety



Sample Questions

Which of the following is not a phlebotomist's duty?

- A. Collecting blood specimens
- B. Performing laboratory computer operations
- C. Starting intravenous (IV) lines
- D. Transporting specimens to the laboratory

A national organization that sets standards for phlebotomy procedures is the:

- A. ASCP
- B. NAACLS
- C. NCA
- D. NCCLS

Which type of contact infection transmission involves transfer of an infective microbe to the mucous membranes of a susceptible individual by means of a cough or sneeze?

- A. Direct
- B. Droplet
- C. Fomites
- D. Indirect

Which of the following is a test of the respiratory system?

- A. ABGs
- B. CSF
- C. TSH
- D. UA

Urine C & S is typically ordered to detect:

- A. Abnormal urine pH
- B. Glucose spillage into the urine
- C. Kidney damage
- D. Presence of UTI

(Continued on the following page)

Sample Questions (continued)

Which statement describes proper centrifuge operation?

- A. Centrifuge serum specimens before they have a chance to clot
- B. Never centrifuge both serum and plasma specimens in the same centrifuge
- C. Place tubes of equal size and volume opposite one another
- D. Remove stoppers before placing tubes in the centrifuge

What type of motion would a phlebotomist use when cleaning a site for a routine venipuncture?

- A. Vertical
- B. Horizontal
- C. Crossing
- D. Concentric

The heart valve that is situated between the right atrium and the right ventricle is called?

- A. The pulmonic valve
- B. The mitral valve
- C. The aortic valve
- D. The tricuspid valve

The third step of analyzing an ECG rhythm is:

- A. Evaluate the QRS complex
- B. Determine the heart rate
- C. Determine the regularity
- D. Evaluate the P-wave

Mrs. Rogers was experiencing a successful venipuncture when petechiae arose on her forearm. This was the result of:

- A. Allergy to the antiseptic used to cleanse the area
- B. The needle puncturing completely through the vein
- C. The tourniquet being applied too tightly
- D. A rare genetic disorder

