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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which part of the brain controls balance and coordination?

Options:

- A- Cerebrum
- B- Cerebellum
- C- Medulla oblongata
- D- Hypothalamus

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The cerebellum is located at the back of the brain, beneath the occipital lobes and behind the brainstem. It plays a crucial role in motor control, particularly in the coordination, precision, and timing of movements. The cerebellum integrates input from the sensory systems, the spinal cord, and other parts of the brain to fine-tune motor activity. It helps maintain balance and posture by coordinating the muscles

used for these functions. Damage to the cerebellum can result in loss of coordination (ataxia), tremors, and difficulty with balance and gait.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which vitamin is essential for calcium absorption in the body?

Options:

- A- Vitamin A
- B- Vitamin B12
- C- Vitamin C
- D- Vitamin D

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Vitamin D is essential for the body's ability to absorb calcium from the diet. It promotes the absorption of calcium in the gut and maintains adequate serum calcium and phosphate concentrations to enable normal mineralization of bone. Without sufficient vitamin D, bones can become thin, brittle, or misshapen. Vitamin D is obtained from exposure to sunlight, dietary sources (such as fatty fish, fortified dairy products, and eggs), and supplements. It is converted in the skin to its active form, calcitriol, which facilitates calcium absorption in the intestines.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The term "myocardial infarction" is commonly known as:

Options:

- A-** Stroke
- B-** Heart attack
- C-** High blood pressure

D- Angina

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Myocardial infarction (MI), commonly known as a heart attack, occurs when blood flow to a part of the heart muscle is blocked for an extended period, leading to damage or death of the heart muscle cells. This blockage is usually caused by a buildup of plaque in the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart muscle. Plaque is composed of fat, cholesterol, and other substances. When a plaque ruptures, it can form a clot that obstructs the blood flow. Symptoms of an MI include chest pain, shortness of breath, nausea, and sweating. Immediate medical attention is crucial to restore blood flow and minimize heart damage.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The primary function of red blood cells is to:

Options:

- A- Fight infection
- B- Carry oxygen
- C- Produce hormones
- D- Store fat

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Red blood cells (RBCs), also known as erythrocytes, are specialized cells in the blood responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and returning carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs. RBCs contain hemoglobin, a protein that binds to oxygen molecules. Hemoglobin is composed of four subunits, each containing an iron ion that can bind one molecule of oxygen. This binding and release of oxygen are critical for cellular respiration, which provides energy for the body's metabolic processes. The unique biconcave shape of RBCs increases their surface area for efficient gas exchange and allows them to navigate through the narrow capillaries.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which organ is responsible for filtering blood and producing urine?

Options:

- A- Liver
- B- Kidney
- C- Heart
- D- Stomach

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The kidneys are vital organs in the urinary system. They filter waste products, excess substances, and fluids from the blood to form urine. Each kidney contains about one million nephrons, which are the functional units responsible for this filtration process. Blood enters the kidneys through the renal arteries, is filtered in the nephrons, and then exits through the renal veins. The filtered waste is collected in the renal pelvis, passes through the ureters to the bladder, and is eventually excreted as urine. This process helps maintain the body's electrolyte balance, blood pressure, and overall homeostasis.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Auscultation is done by using a(n):

Options:

A- stethoscope

B- percussion hammer

C- otoscope

D- speculum

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Auscultation is a clinical procedure used to listen to the internal sounds of a patient's body, typically the heart, lungs, and gastrointestinal system. This process is performed using a stethoscope. The stethoscope is an essential medical instrument that amplifies the internal sounds, allowing healthcare providers to assess the function and condition of these organs. During auscultation, the healthcare provider places the diaphragm or bell of the stethoscope on the patient's skin to listen for normal and abnormal sounds, such as heart murmurs, lung crackles, or bowel sounds. This method is crucial for diagnosing conditions like respiratory infections, cardiovascular disorders, and gastrointestinal issues.

Using a percussion hammer, otoscope, or speculum would not be appropriate for auscultation. A percussion hammer is used to test reflexes, an otoscope is used to examine the ears, and a speculum is used to inspect body cavities like the vagina or nasal passages. Therefore, the stethoscope is the correct and verified tool for auscultation.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The pre-determined amount of money paid by the patient before insurance company pays is:

Options:

A- exclusion

B- carrier

C- coordination of benefits

D- deductible

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The pre-determined amount of money paid by the patient before the insurance company pays is called the deductible. This is a common feature in health insurance plans, where the patient must pay a specified amount out-of-pocket for healthcare services before the insurance coverage begins to contribute to the costs.

Understanding Health Insurance: A Guide to Billing and Reimbursement, 14th Edition, Michelle A. Green

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Health Insurance Basics

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The abbreviation for every two hours is

Options:

- A- Q.2h
- B- F.hs.2
- C- Q.T.H.
- D- E.E.2hr

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The abbreviation for every two hours is Q.2h. This medical abbreviation is derived from Latin 'quaque 2 hora,' meaning 'every two hours.' It is commonly used in medical prescriptions and instructions to indicate the frequency of medication administration or other recurring treatments.

Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 10th Edition

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Variation in the shape of the red cell ls would be indicated as:

Options:

- A- poikilocytosis
- B- anisocytosis
- C- Canasotosis
- D- poikoto\$is

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Poikilocytosis refers to the variation in the shape of red blood cells. This condition is usually detected through a blood smear examination and can indicate various types of anemia and other blood disorders. Poikilocytes are abnormally shaped red blood cells, and their

presence can suggest underlying health issues that need further investigation.

Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th Edition, Vinay Kumar, Abul K. Abbas, and Jon C. Aster

American Society of Hematology, Blood Disorders Overview

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When a patient must cancel an appointment you should: 1. reprimand the patient 2. express regret 3. refuse to re-book another appointment unless they promise to make the appointment 4. immediately schedule another appointment

Options:

A- 1.2.3

B- 2.4

C- 1.3

D- 4

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When a patient must cancel an appointment, it is appropriate to express regret and immediately schedule another appointment. This approach maintains a professional and empathetic relationship with the patient, ensuring continuity of care. Reprimanding the patient or refusing to re-book another appointment can damage the patient-provider relationship and is not considered professional behavior. Instead, expressing regret acknowledges the inconvenience while rescheduling ensures the patient's medical needs are still met.

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