

ADVANCED MEDICAL & SURGICAL CJE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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.

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

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- 1. How can a nurse accurately assess for a post-operative ileus?**
 - A. By checking for fever and swelling
 - B. By checking for bowel sounds and the passage of gas
 - C. By reviewing the patient's diet
 - D. By monitoring vital signs
- 2. What is a common indication of a surgical drain malfunction?**
 - A. Drain output is excessively clear
 - B. Drain output decreases significantly
 - C. Drainage is copious and not changing
 - D. Drain positioning is optimal
- 3. How many milliliters of reconstituted solution should a nurse withdraw from a vial containing ceftazidime?**
 - A. 5.0 mL
 - B. 7.2 mL
 - C. 10.0 mL
 - D. 15.0 mL
- 4. Which of the following conditions is a contraindication for laparoscopic surgery?**
 - A. Obesity
 - B. Severe cardiovascular disease
 - C. Diabetes
 - D. Chronic respiratory illness
- 5. Which symptom relates most directly to the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis in a client experiencing joint pain?**
 - A. Bilateral metacarpophalangeal joints' redness and swelling
 - B. Ongoing fatigue
 - C. Decreased appetite with associated weight loss
 - D. Occasional low-grade fever

- 6. What cognitive effect is commonly associated with chemotherapy that the nurse should inform clients about?**
- A. Increased appetite
 - B. Cognitive impairment
 - C. Improved concentration
 - D. Reduced fatigue
- 7. Why is assessment of pain crucial in the post-operative setting?**
- A. It helps determine the need for additional surgery
 - B. It allows for effective pain management and can indicate complications
 - C. It is not particularly important after a surgical procedure
 - D. It primarily assesses satisfaction with care
- 8. What should a nurse do first when a client experiences flushing, itching, wheezing, and difficulty breathing after an elastic bandage application?**
- A. Apply oxygen therapy
 - B. Call for emergency help
 - C. Administer subcutaneous epinephrine
 - D. Remove the bandage
- 9. After a CT scan, the patient reports feeling thirsty. What is the best response by the nurse?**
- A. Provide water immediately
 - B. Wait until the doctor approves
 - C. Encourage small sips of water
 - D. Suggest ice chips instead
- 10. In preparing a client for surgery, what action by the surgical technician would raise concerns?**
- A. Placing an electrosurgery pad on the unshaven area
 - B. Using a sterile drape
 - C. Shaving the surgical site
 - D. Attaching monitoring equipment

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How can a nurse accurately assess for a post-operative ileus?

- A. By checking for fever and swelling
- B. By checking for bowel sounds and the passage of gas**
- C. By reviewing the patient's diet
- D. By monitoring vital signs

To accurately assess for a post-operative ileus, checking for bowel sounds and the passage of gas is essential. An ileus is characterized by a temporary cessation of bowel activity, and one of the key indicators of bowel function returning is the presence of bowel sounds. These sounds indicate that peristalsis— the wave-like contractions that move contents through the intestines— is occurring. Additionally, the passage of gas is a very practical sign that bowel function is returning. When a patient begins to pass gas, it generally suggests that the intestines are starting to recover from the effects of surgery and anesthesia, which commonly lead to temporary disruption in normal bowel motility. Lack of bowel sounds and absence of gas can indicate that an ileus is present, thus warranting further assessment and potential intervention. Other options do not directly assess for an ileus. Checking for fever and swelling might indicate infection or inflammation but does not provide specific information regarding bowel activity. Reviewing the patient's diet does not assess the current intestinal function and only indicates what the patient can tolerate or has consumed. Monitoring vital signs is important for overall patient assessment but does not give direct insight into the status of bowel motility or the presence of an ileus.

2. What is a common indication of a surgical drain malfunction?

- A. Drain output is excessively clear
- B. Drain output decreases significantly**
- C. Drainage is copious and not changing
- D. Drain positioning is optimal

A common indication of a surgical drain malfunction is a significant decrease in drain output. When a drain is functioning properly, it should continuously facilitate the removal of fluids from the surgical site, reflecting a certain volume of output. If the output decreases significantly, it may indicate that the drain is blocked, kinked, or dislodged, preventing proper drainage. This could lead to fluid accumulation at the site, which can increase the risk of complications such as infection or hematoma formation. In contrast, excessively clear drainage might be expected in some cases, especially as the healing process progresses, and does not necessarily suggest a malfunction. Copious drainage that remains unchanged could also be part of the normal healing process, depending on the surgical procedure. Optimal drain positioning is essential for proper function but does not indicate a problem if the output is normal. Therefore, significant changes in output are a more sensitive indicator of potential issues with the drain.

3. How many milliliters of reconstituted solution should a nurse withdraw from a vial containing ceftazidime?

- A. 5.0 mL
- B. 7.2 mL**
- C. 10.0 mL
- D. 15.0 mL

The appropriate amount of milliliters to withdraw from a vial containing ceftazidime is dependent on the reconstitution instructions provided by the manufacturer, which typically recommend a specific volume of diluent to add to achieve the desired concentration of the medication. Assuming the vial of ceftazidime requires a particular volume of diluent for reconstitution, the correct choice reflects the amount needed to obtain the correct concentration for administration. A volume of 7.2 mL may indicate a standard practice that aligns with these reconstitution guidelines, as it ensures that the nurse prepares a dosage that is both safe and effective for patient use. Understanding the specifics of medication preparation is essential in nursing, as the amount withdrawn directly impacts both therapeutic outcomes and patient safety. Always referring to the specific drug's guidelines ensures proper reconstitution and dosage delivery. This reinforces the critical nature of adhering to established protocols in medication administration.

4. Which of the following conditions is a contraindication for laparoscopic surgery?

- A. Obesity
- B. Severe cardiovascular disease**
- C. Diabetes
- D. Chronic respiratory illness

Severe cardiovascular disease is considered a contraindication for laparoscopic surgery primarily due to the potential risks associated with the procedure. Laparoscopic surgery, while minimally invasive, still requires general anesthesia and places significant stress on the cardiovascular system. Patients with severe cardiovascular conditions are at an increased risk of complications such as arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, or even cardiac arrest during or after surgery. The physiological stress of insufflation (pneumoperitoneum) created during laparoscopic procedures can also exacerbate existing cardiovascular issues. In contrast, while obesity, diabetes, and chronic respiratory illness can pose additional challenges during surgery, they are not outright contraindications. These conditions may require modifications in surgical technique or anesthetic management but do not necessarily prevent the patient from undergoing laparoscopic surgery. Each of these conditions can be managed in the perioperative setting with the appropriate precautions and planning, allowing for the successful completion of the surgery in a controlled manner.

5. Which symptom relates most directly to the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis in a client experiencing joint pain?

- A. Bilateral metacarpophalangeal joints' redness and swelling**
- B. Ongoing fatigue
- C. Decreased appetite with associated weight loss
- D. Occasional low-grade fever

The symptom that relates most directly to the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis in a client experiencing joint pain is the redness and swelling of the bilateral metacarpophalangeal joints. Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune condition characterized by symmetric joint involvement, particularly affecting the small joints of the hands and feet. The presence of redness and swelling in the metacarpophalangeal joints is indicative of inflammation, which is a hallmark feature of this condition. Joint pain associated with rheumatoid arthritis often stems from synovitis, leading to these observable signs of inflammation. Additionally, the bilateral nature of the symptoms aligns well with the typical presentation of rheumatoid arthritis, where both sides of the body are commonly affected at the same time. Other symptoms like ongoing fatigue, decreased appetite with weight loss, and occasional low-grade fever can also be associated with rheumatoid arthritis; however, they are not as directly indicative of the joint pathology. While these symptoms may accompany the disease process and contribute to a patient's overall health status, the specific manifestation of joint redness and swelling is a more direct reflection of the inflammatory response characteristic of rheumatoid arthritis.

6. What cognitive effect is commonly associated with chemotherapy that the nurse should inform clients about?

- A. Increased appetite
- B. Cognitive impairment**
- C. Improved concentration
- D. Reduced fatigue

The cognitive effect commonly associated with chemotherapy that the nurse should inform clients about is cognitive impairment. This condition, often referred to as "chemo brain," can manifest as difficulties with memory, attention, and the ability to process information. Many cancer survivors report experiencing changes in their cognitive abilities during and after treatment, which can impact everyday functioning. It is essential for healthcare providers to educate patients about this potential side effect so they can manage their expectations and seek strategies to cope with these challenges. Understanding that cognitive impairment can occur helps patients communicate their experiences with their healthcare team, enabling better support and management. In contrast, the other options do not align with typical side effects related to chemotherapy. For instance, increased appetite is not a common effect, as many patients experience a decrease in appetite due to nausea and other treatments. Improved concentration is contrary to the experiences reported by many undergoing chemotherapy, who often find it more challenging to focus. Lastly, while reduced fatigue might seem like an expected outcome, chemotherapy is more frequently associated with increased fatigue rather than reduction, making cognitive impairment the relevant concern in this context.

7. Why is assessment of pain crucial in the post-operative setting?

- A. It helps determine the need for additional surgery
- B. It allows for effective pain management and can indicate complications**
- C. It is not particularly important after a surgical procedure
- D. It primarily assesses satisfaction with care

Assessing pain in the post-operative setting is vital because it not only facilitates effective pain management but also serves as an indicator of potential complications. After surgery, patients may experience a range of pain levels, and this assessment provides valuable information for healthcare providers to tailor pain relief strategies. Effective pain management is crucial for several reasons. It can enhance patient comfort, promote mobility, and encourage participation in rehabilitation processes, which all contribute to faster recovery. Additionally, unrelieved pain can be a sign of complications, such as infection, hematoma, or other surgical issues that may require timely intervention. By monitoring and addressing pain, healthcare professionals can improve patient outcomes and reduce the risk of long-term complications. On the other hand, while assessing satisfaction with care and determining the need for further surgeries are important aspects of post-operative care, they are not the primary reasons for pain assessment. The misconception that pain assessment is not particularly important overlooks its role in managing patient health and safety after surgical procedures.

8. What should a nurse do first when a client experiences flushing, itching, wheezing, and difficulty breathing after an elastic bandage application?

- A. Apply oxygen therapy
- B. Call for emergency help
- C. Administer subcutaneous epinephrine**
- D. Remove the bandage

In this scenario, the client's symptoms—flushing, itching, wheezing, and difficulty breathing—strongly suggest an anaphylactic reaction or severe allergic response, potentially triggered by the application of the elastic bandage. Administering subcutaneous epinephrine is crucial in such cases because it acts quickly to reverse the dangerous symptoms of anaphylaxis. Epinephrine works by causing vasoconstriction, increasing heart rate, and bronchodilation, which can alleviate respiratory distress and support cardiovascular function. While oxygen therapy and calling for emergency help are important components of managing a severe allergic reaction, the immediate priority is to address the underlying cause of the symptoms. Simply removing the bandage might alleviate contact with the allergen, but it would not be sufficient to reverse the physiological effects already occurring in the body. Administering epinephrine is an evidence-based intervention that can be lifesaving in anaphylactic emergencies, which is why it is prioritized over other actions.

9. After a CT scan, the patient reports feeling thirsty. What is the best response by the nurse?

- A. Provide water immediately
- B. Wait until the doctor approves**
- C. Encourage small sips of water
- D. Suggest ice chips instead

The best response to a patient who reports feeling thirsty after a CT scan, especially if the scan involved contrast dye, is to encourage small sips of water. This approach is appropriate because it allows for gentle rehydration without overwhelming the patient, especially if they may be experiencing any residual effects from the contrast material. In the context of the question, providing water immediately without assessing the patient's condition could lead to complications if they are not ready. Light and gradual replenishment of fluids is beneficial in such situations. Additionally, waiting for doctor approval may delay necessary hydration, which could be important for the patient's recovery and comfort. Offering ice chips can sometimes be appropriate, particularly if there are concerns about nausea or if the patient is unable to drink fluid. However, small sips of water remain a preferred response as it ensures a more direct and effective means of addressing the patient's thirst while still being cautious.

10. In preparing a client for surgery, what action by the surgical technician would raise concerns?

- A. Placing an electrosurgery pad on the unshaven area**
- B. Using a sterile drape
- C. Shaving the surgical site
- D. Attaching monitoring equipment

The action that would raise concerns in this scenario is placing an electrosurgery pad on an unshaven area of the patient's skin. Proper placement of the electrosurgery pad is crucial for the safety and effectiveness of the electrosurgical procedure. The pad must be positioned on a well-shaven area to ensure good electrical contact with the skin surface, minimizing the risk of burns or other complications. If the pad is placed on an unshaven area, it can inhibit conductivity, potentially leading to inadequate function and increased risk during surgery. The other actions listed are standard practices in surgical preparation. Using a sterile drape ensures that the sterile field is maintained and helps to prevent infection. Shaving the surgical site is often done to reduce the risk of postoperative infections, although this should be performed carefully to avoid skin irritation or nicks. Attaching monitoring equipment is essential for tracking the patient's vital signs and ensuring safety throughout the procedure. Each of these practices supports overall surgical safety and effectiveness, while the placement of the electrosurgery pad on an unshaven area poses significant risks that should be avoided.

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:

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

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