

AMSA Advanced Nursing 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What characterizes secondary intention in wound healing?**
 - A. The wound edges are approximated tightly**
 - B. The wound can be left open until filled with scar tissue**
 - C. The wound heals primarily through suturing**
 - D. The wound is closed immediately upon assessment**

- 2. What is the purpose of a macro drop IV set?**
 - A. To deliver large volumes of fluids**
 - B. To monitor blood pressure**
 - C. To administer medications only**
 - D. To provide fluid nutrition**

- 3. What type of injury occurs due to excessive force or pressure?**
 - A. Blunt force trauma**
 - B. Abrasive injury**
 - C. Open wound**
 - D. Contusion**

- 4. What complication can arise from IV fluid administration into subcutaneous tissue?**
 - A. Phlebitis**
 - B. Infiltration**
 - C. Vasospasm**
 - D. Arterial occlusion**

- 5. How may a blister present at stage 4 of pressure injuries?**
 - A. Wet and oozing**
 - B. Dry and black in color with buildup of tough necrotic tissue**
 - C. Clear and fluid-filled**
 - D. Bright red and painful**

6. Which of the following could indicate an infection in a wound?

- A. Healing without complications**
- B. Consistent color and temperature**
- C. Presence of fever and malaise**
- D. Absence of pain and swelling**

7. What describes the function of wet-to-dry dressings?

- A. Promotes moist wound healing**
- B. Provides mechanical debridement for full-thickness wounds**
- C. Enhances granulation tissue formation**
- D. Reduces patient discomfort**

8. What is the primary goal of administering IV fluids?

- A. To hydrate the patient**
- B. To correct or prevent fluid and electrolyte disturbances**
- C. To provide nutrition**
- D. To minimize discomfort**

9. Which type of burn only affects the epidermis?

- A. Full thickness burn**
- B. Superficial (1st degree) burn**
- C. Partial thickness (2nd degree) burn**
- D. Deep partial thickness burn**

10. How does an isotonic solution affect the movement of water across a cell membrane?

- A. Water enters the cell**
- B. No net movement of water**
- C. Water leaves the cell**
- D. Water evaporates**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What characterizes secondary intention in wound healing?

- A. The wound edges are approximated tightly
- B. The wound can be left open until filled with scar tissue**
- C. The wound heals primarily through suturing
- D. The wound is closed immediately upon assessment

Secondary intention in wound healing is characterized by the process where the wound is intentionally left open to heal from the inside out. This type of healing occurs when the wound edges cannot be easily approximated and there is a significant amount of tissue loss. The body's natural healing process gradually fills the wound with granulation tissue, which eventually matures into scar tissue. In wounds healing by secondary intention, the area is allowed to heal naturally, which may take longer than primary intention, where wounds are closed tightly with sutures, staples, or adhesive. This method is typically used for larger wounds, wounds with significant tissue damage, or those that are infected, allowing for drainage and reduced risk of complications. In contrast, other healing methods such as primary intention involve the close approximation of wound edges, which helps facilitate faster and more efficient healing, not typical for wounds healing by secondary intention. Thus, the correct option accurately describes the unique characteristic of secondary intention.

2. What is the purpose of a macro drop IV set?

- A. To deliver large volumes of fluids**
- B. To monitor blood pressure
- C. To administer medications only
- D. To provide fluid nutrition

The purpose of a macro drop IV set is primarily to deliver large volumes of fluids efficiently. This type of IV set has larger drop sizes, which means that it allows for faster infusion rates compared to micro drop sets. When patients require significant fluid replacement—such as in cases of dehydration, shock, or during surgical procedures—a macro drop set is particularly beneficial. The ability to infuse large volumes quickly improves patient outcomes when rapid resuscitation or hydration is necessary. This is especially relevant in emergency situations or for patients in critical care settings, where maintaining fluid balance is crucial to support organ function and recovery. The other options do not align with the primary function of a macro drop IV set. While some IV sets can be used for medication administration or nutritional support, those tasks are more specific to the type of medication or nutrition being provided rather than the drop size of the IV set itself. Additionally, monitoring blood pressure is an unrelated function and would typically require separate equipment.

3. What type of injury occurs due to excessive force or pressure?

- A. Blunt force trauma**
- B. Abrasive injury**
- C. Open wound**
- D. Contusion**

Blunt force trauma refers to a type of injury that occurs when there is a significant impact or force applied to the body, causing damage to underlying tissues and organs without breaking the skin. This type of injury can result from various incidents such as falls, collisions, or assaults, where the force is strong enough to cause harm but does not penetrate the skin, differentiating it from other forms of injuries. Common effects can include bruising, fractures, and internal injuries, depending on the intensity and area impacted. While the other types of injuries mentioned can also result from significant force or pressure, they are defined by different characteristics. Abrasive injuries relate primarily to the scraping or wearing away of the skin surface, which doesn't necessarily involve a significant impact. Open wounds are defined by a break in the skin's integrity, leading to a higher risk of infection, while contusions, commonly known as bruises, are a form of blunt force trauma specifically resulting in bleeding under the skin but may not encompass the full spectrum of effects seen in blunt force trauma as a whole. Thus, blunt force trauma is the most accurate description of an injury resulting from excessive force or pressure.

4. What complication can arise from IV fluid administration into subcutaneous tissue?

- A. Phlebitis**
- B. Infiltration**
- C. Vasospasm**
- D. Arterial occlusion**

When intravenous (IV) fluids are accidentally administered into subcutaneous tissue instead of the intended vein, this condition is known as infiltration. This complication occurs when the IV catheter becomes dislodged or if the vein is punctured, causing the fluid to leak into the surrounding tissue. Infiltration can lead to a variety of issues, including swelling, discomfort, and potential tissue damage if not addressed promptly. The accumulation of fluid in the subcutaneous tissue can hinder circulation in that area, cause skin integrity concerns, and may lead to further complications such as tissue necrosis if the situation is severe and left untreated. Phlebitis refers to inflammation of the vein, often marked by pain, redness, and swelling along the vein's path, which is not a direct result of fluid being introduced into subcutaneous tissue. Vasospasm involves the constriction of blood vessels, which does not necessarily relate to fluid administration problems. Arterial occlusion refers to a blockage in an artery, typically not associated with IV fluid administration into the tissue spaces. Understanding infiltration aids in recognizing the significance of proper IV techniques and monitoring sites to prevent complications.

5. How may a blister present at stage 4 of pressure injuries?

- A. Wet and oozing**
- B. Dry and black in color with buildup of tough necrotic tissue**
- C. Clear and fluid-filled**
- D. Bright red and painful**

A blister at stage 4 of pressure injuries typically presents as dry and black in color with a buildup of tough necrotic tissue. This is characteristic of stage 4 pressure injuries, which signify a full-thickness tissue loss involving muscle, bone, or supporting structures. The presence of necrotic tissue indicates significant tissue damage, and the black color corresponds to the presence of eschar, which is dead tissue that has typically become dry and hardened. At this stage, the wound often has a substantial amount of necrosis that can complicate healing, and it may show signs of infection or additional complications. The criteria at this stage reflect the severity and chronic nature of the wound, emphasizing the urgency for advanced treatment and intervention. Recognizing these features is crucial for effective wound management and nursing care aimed at promoting healing and preventing further complications.

6. Which of the following could indicate an infection in a wound?

- A. Healing without complications**
- B. Consistent color and temperature**
- C. Presence of fever and malaise**
- D. Absence of pain and swelling**

The presence of fever and malaise is an important indicator of infection in a wound. When an infection occurs, the body's immune response kicks in, which can lead to systemic symptoms like fever—an elevation in body temperature as the body attempts to fight off the infection. Additionally, malaise, which refers to a general feeling of discomfort or uneasiness, is common during infections. These signs suggest that the body is under stress due to pathogens, and they can help healthcare professionals assess the severity of the wound and the need for further interventions. The other options do not indicate infection. Healing without complications reflects a proper recovery process, consistent color and temperature suggest stability and lack of infection, and the absence of pain and swelling are signs of a well-healing wound.

7. What describes the function of wet-to-dry dressings?

- A. Promotes moist wound healing
- B. Provides mechanical debridement for full-thickness wounds**
- C. Enhances granulation tissue formation
- D. Reduces patient discomfort

Wet-to-dry dressings are primarily used for their mechanical debridement properties, particularly in cases of full-thickness wounds. The way these dressings work involves applying a wet dressing to the wound, which is allowed to dry. Once the dressing dries, it adheres to the wound exudate and debris. When the dressing is removed, it pulls away damaged tissue and necrotic material along with it. This mechanical action is particularly beneficial for cleaning wounds with significant amounts of necrotic tissue, helping to promote healing by exposing healthier tissue beneath. While wet-to-dry dressings may have some secondary effects on moisture levels and patient comfort, their primary function centers on effective debridement of wounds, making them a crucial tool for managing more complex wound care needs.

8. What is the primary goal of administering IV fluids?

- A. To hydrate the patient
- B. To correct or prevent fluid and electrolyte disturbances**
- C. To provide nutrition
- D. To minimize discomfort

The primary goal of administering IV fluids is to correct or prevent fluid and electrolyte disturbances. This involves carefully managing the patient's fluid balance, ensuring that the necessary electrolytes are maintained within acceptable levels, and addressing any deficiencies or excesses that may affect the patient's health. Fluid and electrolyte disturbances can result from various conditions, such as dehydration, renal failure, or electrolyte imbalances caused by illness or medications. Administering IV fluids allows healthcare providers to deliver precise amounts of fluids and electrolytes, quickly restoring normal physiological function. While hydration is a critical aspect of fluid therapy, it is generally part of a broader goal aimed at stabilizing the patient's overall fluid and electrolyte status. Providing nutrition is also a consideration; however, IV fluids by themselves do not supply adequate nutrition unless they are specifically formulated for that purpose. Reducing discomfort may be a secondary benefit of administering IV fluids, but it is not the primary objective, as the focus remains on correcting any underlying imbalances in the patient's fluid and electrolyte profile.

9. Which type of burn only affects the epidermis?

- A. Full thickness burn**
- B. Superficial (1st degree) burn**
- C. Partial thickness (2nd degree) burn**
- D. Deep partial thickness burn**

A superficial (1st degree) burn is characterized as only affecting the epidermis, which is the outermost layer of skin. This type of burn typically results from minor thermal injury, such as a mild sunburn or brief contact with a hot surface. The symptoms include redness, irritation, and pain in the affected area. Importantly, these burns do not penetrate deeper layers of the skin, and they usually heal within a few days without scarring. In contrast, full thickness burns extend through both the epidermis and dermis, affecting deeper structures such as hair follicles, sweat glands, and even underlying tissues. Partial thickness burns involve damage to both the epidermis and part of the dermis, leading to blisters and significant pain. Deep partial thickness burns penetrate even further into the dermis, causing more severe symptoms and potentially introducing complications during the healing process. Each of these burn types demonstrates varying degrees of skin involvement and associated healing timelines, but only a superficial burn is limited to the epidermis.

10. How does an isotonic solution affect the movement of water across a cell membrane?

- A. Water enters the cell**
- B. No net movement of water**
- C. Water leaves the cell**
- D. Water evaporates**

An isotonic solution has the same solute concentration as the inside of the cell, meaning that the osmotic pressure is equal on both sides of the cell membrane. As a result, there is no net movement of water into or out of the cell. Water molecules move across the membrane in both directions equally, leading to a state of equilibrium. This condition is crucial for maintaining cell shape and function, as it prevents swelling or shrinking of the cell. In contrast, in a hypotonic solution, water enters the cell, which could cause it to swell and potentially burst. Conversely, in a hypertonic solution, water would leave the cell, leading to cell shrinkage. The option regarding evaporation does not pertain to the process of osmosis in cells. Therefore, the correct understanding of how isotonic solutions influence water movement highlights the importance of equilibrium for cellular health.

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://amsaadvnursing2.examzify.com>

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

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