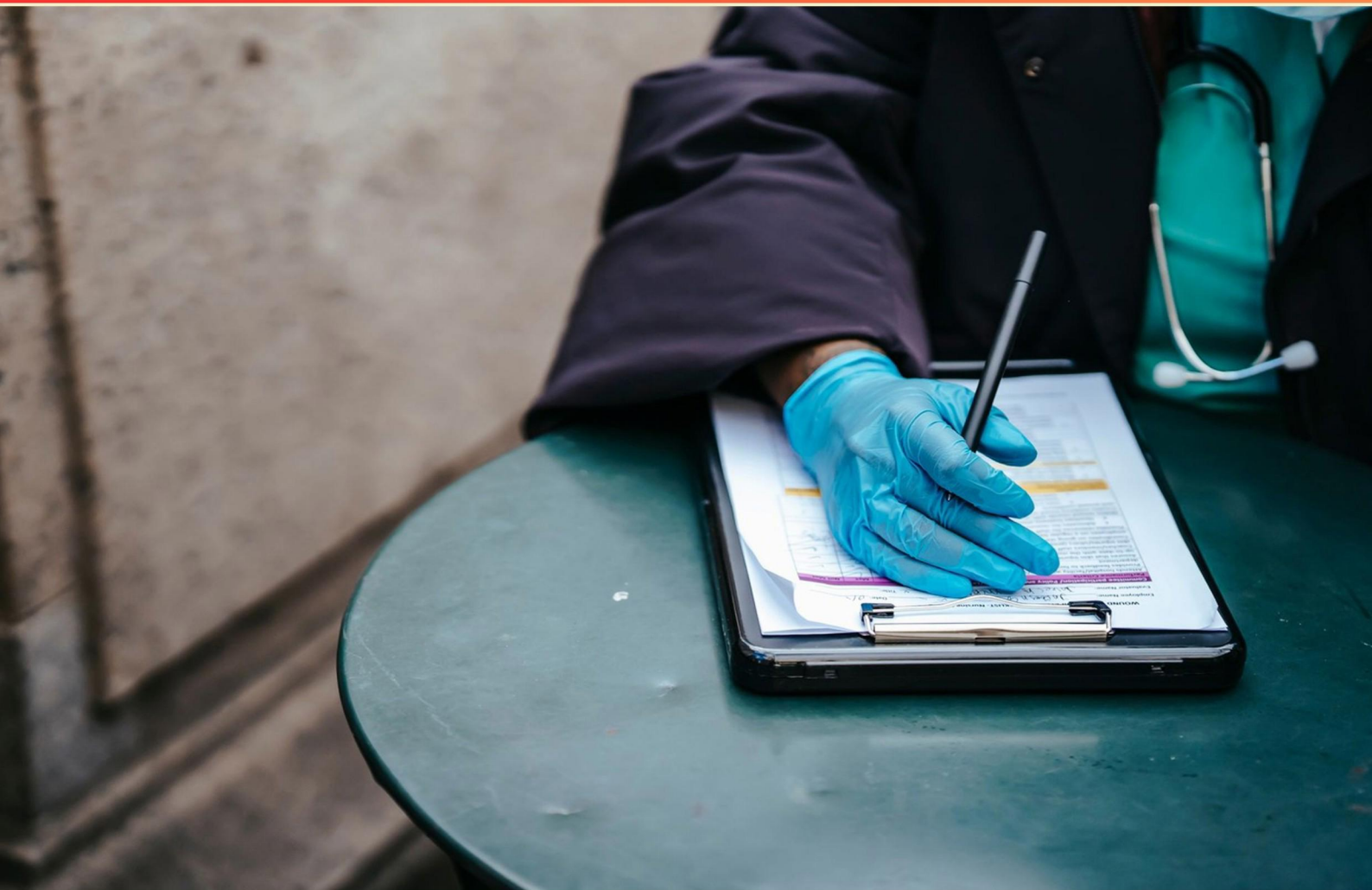


AMSA BASIC NURSING 103 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://amsabasicnursing103.examzify.com>



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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. What is the purpose of universal protocol guidelines?

- A. Prevents wrong-site, wrong procedure, and wrong person surgeries
- B. Ensures proper billing and documentation
- C. Streamlines the surgical workflow
- D. Reduces the need for preoperative testing

2. HCIs oversee which aspects of population health?

- A. Population Health Pop activities and measure/report/trend/evaluate health status of enrolled population
- B. Hospital financial statements
- C. Pharmacy inventory
- D. Facility maintenance scheduling

3. Where do you place a body identification tag?

- A. Left ankle
- B. Right ankle or right big toe
- C. On the chest
- D. On the shoulder

4. What category of human needs includes friendship and family and sexual intimacy?

- A. Safety and Security
- B. Love and Belonging
- C. Physiological Needs
- D. Esteem

5. When do you inventory an unused crash cart?

- A. Weekly.
- B. Monthly.
- C. Quarterly.
- D. Annually.

- 6. What are orthostatic vital signs?**
- A. Vitals taken to evaluate the body's response to position changes
 - B. Vitals measured during sleep
 - C. Vitals assessed only for standing patients
 - D. Only heart rate is recorded
- 7. Who is responsible for identifying and preparing a list of diseases that must be reported under federal, state, and local laws?**
- A. The hospital infection control team.
 - B. The Environmental Protection Agency.
 - C. The Center for Disease Control.
 - D. Public Health.
- 8. Which of the following is a factor considered when determining PRP status?**
- A. Education level
 - B. Personnel security investigation
 - C. Marital status
 - D. Background check frequency
- 9. During leg stimulation of a post operative patient, what should you avoid?**
- A. Do not rub the patient's legs
 - B. Do not rub the patient's arms
 - C. Do not rub the patient's abdomen
 - D. Do not rub the nurse's hands
- 10. What are living wills?**
- A. A document listing a patient's medications
 - B. A consent form for clinical trials
 - C. A legal document that designates a person to make financial decisions
 - D. Documents that direct treatments according to a patient's wishes in the event of death

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of universal protocol guidelines?

- A. Prevents wrong-site, wrong procedure, and wrong person surgeries
- B. Ensures proper billing and documentation
- C. Streamlines the surgical workflow
- D. Reduces the need for preoperative testing

The main goal of universal protocol guidelines is to prevent wrong-site, wrong-procedure, and wrong-person surgeries. This is achieved through a three-part safety process: verifying the patient, the planned procedure, and the correct site before surgery; marking the site with patient involvement when possible; and performing a final time-out with the whole surgical team just before incision to confirm all details. This deliberate pause and clear communication create a safety net so any mismatch in identity, procedure, or location is caught before any incision is made. While good verification and teamwork can improve efficiency and documentation, the core purpose remains protecting patients from these catastrophic errors. It isn't primarily about billing, general workflow, or reducing preoperative testing, even though those areas might be affected indirectly.

2. HCIs oversee which aspects of population health?

- A. Population Health Pop activities and measure/report/trend/evaluate health status of enrolled population
- B. Hospital financial statements
- C. Pharmacy inventory
- D. Facility maintenance scheduling

Health Care Information Systems (HCIs) are built to support population health by collecting and analyzing data about groups of patients. They oversee measuring the health status of the enrolled population, reporting health metrics, tracking trends, and evaluating outcomes to guide quality improvement and care coordination. Finances, pharmacy inventories, and facility maintenance are important for operations, but they don't directly address assessing or improving health at the population level. So, focusing on measuring, reporting, and evaluating the health status of the enrolled population best fits what HCIs oversee.

3. Where do you place a body identification tag?

- A. Left ankle
- B. Right ankle or right big toe
- C. On the chest
- D. On the shoulder

Placing a body identification tag on the right ankle or right big toe keeps identification with the body reliably through handling, transport, and processing. This location is easy to locate and less likely to be disturbed by clothing changes, medical procedures, or movement of the body, which helps ensure the tag remains attached and legible. The chest or shoulder can be covered or removed during care or autopsy, and the left side isn't the standard site, so using the right ankle or toe supports consistent, durable identification. If the ankle isn't accessible, the right big toe is an acceptable alternative.

4. What category of human needs includes friendship and family and sexual intimacy?

- A. Safety and Security
- B. Love and Belonging**
- C. Physiological Needs
- D. Esteem

This is about social needs in Maslow's hierarchy. The category that covers friendship, family, and intimate relationships (including sexual intimacy) is Love and Belonging. After our basic physical needs and safety/security needs are met, people seek connections, affection, and acceptance from others. This level focuses on feeling loved, part of a group, and having close, trusting relationships, which helps drive motivation and emotional well-being.

5. When do you inventory an unused crash cart?

- A. Weekly.
- B. Monthly.**
- C. Quarterly.
- D. Annually.

Regularly check the crash cart to ensure it's ready for use in an emergency. For a cart that isn't being used, a monthly inventory is typically practiced because it keeps medications up to date and supplies complete without the overhead of more frequent checks. During the inventory you verify that all required items are present, check expiration dates, ensure sterile items are intact, restock as needed, and document the results. More frequent checks might be used in high-turnover settings or for carts that are actively used, while quarterly or annual checks risk missing expired items or missing supplies. Monthly strikes the right balance, keeping the cart prepared without excessive disruption.

6. What are orthostatic vital signs?

- A. Vitals taken to evaluate the body's response to position changes**
- B. Vitals measured during sleep
- C. Vitals assessed only for standing patients
- D. Only heart rate is recorded

Orthostatic vital signs involve measuring blood pressure and heart rate as the body changes position, typically from lying down to standing. This tests how the cardiovascular system responds when gravity shifts blood toward the legs. If the readings drop significantly after standing—for example, a notable decrease in systolic BP (about 20 mmHg or more) or diastolic BP (about 10 mmHg or more) within a few minutes, sometimes with a compensatory increase in heart rate—this points to orthostatic hypotension. The procedure uses measurements in more than one position (usually supine and standing) and both BP and HR, not just one position or just heart rate, and it isn't limited to sleep or to standing alone.

7. Who is responsible for identifying and preparing a list of diseases that must be reported under federal, state, and local laws?

- A. The hospital infection control team.
- B. The Environmental Protection Agency.
- C. The Center for Disease Control.

D. Public Health.

Notifiable disease lists are set by public health authorities at federal, state, and local levels. These agencies determine which conditions must be reported by clinicians and laboratories, maintain the official list, and ensure reporting is required by law. This surveillance system lets public health monitor trends, detect outbreaks, and coordinate responses. The hospital infection control team concentrates on preventing infections inside a facility, not on establishing reporting requirements. The Environmental Protection Agency handles environmental health matters, not disease reporting. The CDC provides guidance and national data, but the legal authority to mandate reporting and publish the official lists rests with public health authorities.

8. Which of the following is a factor considered when determining PRP status?

- A. Education level
- B. Personnel security investigation**
- C. Marital status
- D. Background check frequency

PRP status is determined by evaluating an individual's trustworthiness and reliability for sensitive duties. The primary factor is the personnel security investigation, which gathers background information on a person's history, conduct, criminal record, drug use, foreign associations, and overall risk. This investigation helps decide if the person meets the standards required for access to critical duties. Education level and marital status don't reflect reliability for security purposes, and while background checks may be performed periodically, the decision rests on the results of the security investigation and related suitability indicators, not on how often checks occur.

9. During leg stimulation of a post operative patient, what should you avoid?

- A. Do not rub the patient's legs**
- B. Do not rub the patient's arms
- C. Do not rub the patient's abdomen
- D. Do not rub the nurse's hands

Rubbing the legs during leg stimulation is avoided because postoperative legs are at risk for deep vein thrombosis, and massaging can dislodge a clot. If a thrombus travels to the lungs, it can cause a pulmonary embolism, which is a life-threatening complication. So the safer approach is to minimize direct leg manipulation that could move a clot and instead promote venous return with approved methods like ankle pumps, leg exercises, and compression devices or stockings as ordered, while monitoring for signs of DVT (swelling, warmth, redness, calf tenderness). The focus is on preventing clot dislodgement rather than on other areas of the body or unrelated interactions.

10. What are living wills?

- A. A document listing a patient's medications
- B. A consent form for clinical trials
- C. A legal document that designates a person to make financial decisions
- D. Documents that direct treatments according to a patient's wishes in the event of death**

Living wills are advance directives that tell clinicians what medical care a person wants if they can't communicate their wishes, usually at the end of life. They spell out preferences about life-sustaining treatments—like whether to be resuscitated, placed on a ventilator, or fed by tubes—and emphasize the kind of care the person wants to receive to maintain comfort and dignity. They're a way for patients to maintain autonomy even when they can no longer speak for themselves, and they're often part of broader advance care planning that may include designating someone to make decisions if the wishes aren't clear. They differ from documents that list medications, consent forms for research, or those that appoint someone to handle financial affairs, which aren't about medical treatment decisions.

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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://amsabasicnursing103.examzify.com>

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

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