

ARCHER BASELINE ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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 initial action should a nurse manager take upon observing repeated tardiness of a staff nurse?**
 - A. Implement immediate suspension
 - B. Discuss with the nurse the consequences of being late
 - C. Ignore the behavior
 - D. Report to upper management
- 2. What is a typical treatment plan for a child diagnosed with erythema infectiosum?**
 - A. Surgical intervention
 - B. Antipyretics and analgesics
 - C. Broad-spectrum antibiotics
 - D. Immediate isolation
- 3. Which finding in a post-operative patient requires immediate attention from the nurse?**
 - A. Temperature of 99°F
 - B. Pain level of 4 out of 10
 - C. Heart rate of 112 BPM
 - D. Wound drainage
- 4. In the context of patient rights, what does 'continuity of care' ensure for patients?**
 - A. Uninterrupted medical attention
 - B. Freedom to change physicians at any time
 - C. Immediate access to specialists
 - D. Access to experimental treatments
- 5. Which statement by the parents indicates a need for additional teaching about the Pavlik harness?**
 - A. "I will remove the harness during feedings."
 - B. "I will apply moisturizing lotion under the straps."
 - C. "I will place the diaper over the straps."
 - D. "I will have the healthcare provider adjust the harness."

- 6. Which factor is most likely to worsen peptic ulcer symptoms?**
- A. Increased physical activity
 - B. Stress-intensive jobs
 - C. High carbohydrate intake
 - D. A balanced diet
- 7. When is facial edema typically found in pregnant patients?**
- A. In general pregnancies
 - B. Only in gestational hypertension
 - C. In preeclampsia, severe preeclampsia, and eclampsia
 - D. During labor
- 8. What is an appropriate way to advise a patient taking esomeprazole regarding hydration?**
- A. Drink an ample amount of water with the medication.
 - B. Only consume liquids during meal hours.
 - C. Limit fluid intake to reduce stomach irritation.
 - D. Take the medication with a carbonated beverage.
- 9. What condition is indicated by pain triggered after alcohol consumption?**
- A. Appendicitis
 - B. Cholecystitis
 - C. Pancreatitis
 - D. Gastritis
- 10. What is a key feature of aplastic anemia?**
- A. Increased blood cell production
 - B. Failure of blood cell production in the bone marrow
 - C. Excessive red blood cell destruction
 - D. High levels of white blood cells

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What initial action should a nurse manager take upon observing repeated tardiness of a staff nurse?

- A. Implement immediate suspension
- B. Discuss with the nurse the consequences of being late**
- C. Ignore the behavior
- D. Report to upper management

When a nurse manager observes repeated tardiness of a staff nurse, the appropriate initial action is to engage in a direct conversation with the nurse about their punctuality. This approach establishes effective communication and gives the nurse an opportunity to explain their circumstances. It also emphasizes the importance of attendance and adherence to scheduled shifts, while allowing the nurse to understand the impact of their tardiness on team collaboration and patient care. By discussing the behavior with the nurse, the manager can assess whether there are underlying issues contributing to the tardiness, such as personal challenges or misunderstandings regarding scheduling. Addressing the situation at this level promotes a supportive work environment and can lead to a resolution that helps the nurse improve their attendance. Engaging in this dialogue sets the stage for potential follow-up actions if the behavior continues, but it is more constructive to first address the issue directly with the individual involved rather than resorting to punitive measures or escalating to management immediately.

2. What is a typical treatment plan for a child diagnosed with erythema infectiosum?

- A. Surgical intervention
- B. Antipyretics and analgesics**
- C. Broad-spectrum antibiotics
- D. Immediate isolation

The typical treatment plan for a child diagnosed with erythema infectiosum, commonly known as fifth disease, primarily involves the administration of antipyretics and analgesics. This viral illness is usually mild and self-limiting, thus specific antiviral treatments and surgical interventions are not appropriate responses. Antipyretics, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen, are used to manage fever and discomfort associated with the illness. Analgesics can help relieve joint pain that might occur, particularly in older children and adults. Other treatment options, such as broad-spectrum antibiotics, are not indicated since erythema infectiosum is caused by a virus (human parvovirus B19) and antibiotics are effective only against bacterial infections. Immediate isolation is generally not required in cases of erythema infectiosum; while it is contagious, especially before the rash appears, children can typically continue with normal activities unless they are feeling unwell. Similarly, surgical intervention is not applicable as this condition resolves on its own without the need for invasive procedures.

3. Which finding in a post-operative patient requires immediate attention from the nurse?

- A. Temperature of 99°F
- B. Pain level of 4 out of 10
- C. Heart rate of 112 BPM**
- D. Wound drainage

A heart rate of 112 beats per minute can be concerning and may indicate underlying issues that require immediate attention from the nurse. In a post-operative patient, tachycardia can be a sign of various complications, such as bleeding, infection, or fluid imbalance. Monitoring vital signs is crucial following surgery, and any significant deviation from normal ranges should prompt further investigation and potential intervention. While a temperature of 99°F is not typically alarming in the early post-operative period, it can warrant monitoring, but it does not require immediate intervention. A pain level of 4 out of 10 indicates some discomfort but is generally manageable and does not reflect an acute crisis. Wound drainage is also important to assess, but unless it is excessive, foul-smelling, or of a concerning color, it may not necessitate urgent action. Therefore, the elevated heart rate stands out as needing the most immediate assessment and possible action in this scenario.

4. In the context of patient rights, what does 'continuity of care' ensure for patients?

- A. Uninterrupted medical attention**
- B. Freedom to change physicians at any time
- C. Immediate access to specialists
- D. Access to experimental treatments

Continuity of care is a fundamental principle in healthcare that ensures patients receive uninterrupted medical attention throughout their treatment journey. This concept emphasizes the importance of consistent and coordinated healthcare services that are provided by different healthcare professionals involved in a patient's care. When patients experience continuity of care, it means their medical history, treatment plans, and needs are well communicated among their healthcare providers, leading to better health outcomes. This ongoing treatment relationship allows for a deeper understanding of the patient's medical background, preferences, and specific requirements, enabling tailored care and support. It can help avoid gaps in treatment, reduce the risk of medical errors, and enhance patient satisfaction. The other options, while related to patient rights, do not directly pertain to the definition of continuity of care. Freedom to change physicians and immediate access to specialists are essential aspects of patient autonomy and access to care but do not inherently ensure the ongoing coordination of care that continuity implies. Access to experimental treatments focuses more on the availability of specific types of medical interventions rather than the uninterrupted nature of the overall care process.

5. Which statement by the parents indicates a need for additional teaching about the Pavlik harness?

- A. "I will remove the harness during feedings."**
- B. "I will apply moisturizing lotion under the straps."
- C. "I will place the diaper over the straps."
- D. "I will have the healthcare provider adjust the harness."

The statement indicating a need for additional teaching about the Pavlik harness is the one where parents mention they will remove the harness during feedings. The Pavlik harness is designed to keep the hips in the proper position for optimal development, particularly in cases of hip dysplasia. Removing the harness can compromise its effectiveness and may hinder the successful treatment of the condition. It's important for parents to understand that while some adjustments can be made, such as ensuring the baby is comfortable during feeding, the harness should remain in place as directed by the healthcare provider. This ensures that the treatment remains consistent and effective.

6. Which factor is most likely to worsen peptic ulcer symptoms?

- A. Increased physical activity
- B. Stress-intensive jobs**
- C. High carbohydrate intake
- D. A balanced diet

Stress-intensive jobs are most likely to worsen peptic ulcer symptoms due to the significant impact that stress can have on the gastrointestinal system. Stress can lead to increased production of stomach acid and can also exacerbate the process of inflammation in the stomach lining, which is particularly harmful for individuals with peptic ulcers. Stress may also influence behaviors that contribute to ulcer symptom severity, such as poor eating habits, smoking, or alcohol consumption. In contrast, increased physical activity can actually promote better digestive health and may reduce stress levels, thus helping to alleviate ulcer symptoms rather than worsen them. A high carbohydrate intake or a balanced diet, on the other hand, typically does not have the same direct negative effect on ulcer symptoms. A balanced diet is often encouraged as it provides essential nutrients that support overall health, including gastrointestinal health.

7. When is facial edema typically found in pregnant patients?

- A. In general pregnancies
- B. Only in gestational hypertension
- C. In preeclampsia, severe preeclampsia, and eclampsia**
- D. During labor

Facial edema is commonly associated with specific complications during pregnancy, particularly preeclampsia, severe preeclampsia, and eclampsia. These conditions are characterized by increased blood pressure and changes in kidney function, leading to proteinuria and fluid retention, which can manifest as swelling in various body parts, including the face. Preeclampsia and its severe forms represent an end-organ dysfunction that can significantly impact fluid balance and vascular permeability, causing notable edema. The presence of facial edema in these conditions can be a critical indicator for healthcare providers, signaling the need for close monitoring and possible intervention to protect the health of both the mother and the fetus. In contrast, while facial edema might sometimes appear in healthy pregnancies or during labor, it is not typically a significant or concerning feature in these contexts compared to its relevance in preeclampsia and related conditions. This distinction makes the third choice the most accurate in reflecting the scenarios where facial edema is a clinical concern in pregnant patients.

8. What is an appropriate way to advise a patient taking esomeprazole regarding hydration?

- A. Drink an ample amount of water with the medication.**
- B. Only consume liquids during meal hours.
- C. Limit fluid intake to reduce stomach irritation.
- D. Take the medication with a carbonated beverage.

Drinking an ample amount of water with esomeprazole is appropriate because it helps with the proper absorption of the medication and ensures that it passes smoothly through the esophagus and into the stomach. Adequate hydration is essential for overall digestive health and can also help mitigate any potential irritation in the stomach lining that some patients may experience when taking medications. Furthermore, staying well-hydrated can aid in minimizing any side effects that might be associated with the use of the medication, such as constipation or dry mouth. The other options suggest ways that could potentially hinder the effectiveness of the medication or exacerbate any discomfort during treatment. For example, limiting fluid intake or restricting it to specific times might lead to dehydration, which is counterproductive for digestive health. Taking the medication with a carbonated beverage could also lead to increased gas or bloating, which can be uncomfortable for the patient.

9. What condition is indicated by pain triggered after alcohol consumption?

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Pancreatitis**
- D. Gastritis

Pain triggered after alcohol consumption is most commonly associated with pancreatitis. This condition occurs when the pancreas becomes inflamed, and one of the contributing factors can be the intake of alcohol. Alcohol can cause the pancreas to secrete digestive enzymes prematurely, leading to inflammation and severe abdominal pain. In the context of pancreatitis, patients often report that their pain intensifies after they consume alcohol, which serves as a significant trigger for episodes of acute pancreatitis. Understanding the relationship between alcohol consumption and pancreatitis is crucial for diagnosing and managing the condition, as avoiding alcohol is often a necessary part of treatment and prevention. This situation differs from the other conditions listed, where pain may not necessarily be linked directly to alcohol intake. For example, appendicitis typically presents with sudden abdominal pain, but it is not specifically triggered by alcohol. Cholecystitis involves gallbladder inflammation, leading to pain, especially following fatty meals. Gastritis, which is inflammation of the stomach lining, can be exacerbated by alcohol, but the pain is not distinctly triggered as a specific response to its consumption. Thus, pancreatitis is the most accurate choice when considering the direct relationship between alcohol consumption and the resultant pain.

10. What is a key feature of aplastic anemia?

- A. Increased blood cell production
- B. Failure of blood cell production in the bone marrow**
- C. Excessive red blood cell destruction
- D. High levels of white blood cells

Aplastic anemia is characterized primarily by the failure of the bone marrow to produce sufficient amounts of blood cells. This condition results in a decrease in the production of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets, leading to a variety of symptoms including fatigue, increased risk of infections, and bleeding issues. In aplastic anemia, the bone marrow is either damaged or dysfunctional, which prevents it from generating the normal blood cell populations necessary for healthy physiological functions. This key feature distinguishes aplastic anemia from other blood disorders, such as those associated with increased destruction of blood cells or excessive production of certain cell types. Understanding this fundamental aspect of aplastic anemia is crucial for diagnosing and treating the condition effectively.

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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://archerbaselineassmt.examzify.com>

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

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