

ATI COMPREHENSIVE PREDICTOR RETAKE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://atipredictorretake.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 normal PT (Prothrombin Time) range for adults?**
 - A. 10-11 seconds
 - B. 11-12.5 seconds
 - C. 13-14 seconds
 - D. 15-16 seconds
- 2. What routine is advisable to maintain oral health in children according to best practices?**
 - A. Only flossing is necessary
 - B. Brushing twice daily and flossing to remove plaque
 - C. Brushing once a day after lunch
 - D. Brushing before breakfast only
- 3. What is a necessary precaution when caring for a client with dysphagia during meals?**
 - A. Remove all distractions
 - B. Monitor closely and have suction equipment available
 - C. Encourage fast eating
 - D. Provide soft drinks only
- 4. What should a healthcare provider do to accommodate a Buddhism practice?**
 - A. Only provide treatment by male staff
 - B. Provide treatment by staff of the same gender
 - C. Discourage meditation
 - D. Ignore dietary practices
- 5. What is a potential complication of IV infiltration?**
 - A. Pallor at the site
 - B. Increased heart rate
 - C. Skin rash
 - D. Excessive bruising

- 6. Which sign indicates an urgent complication in thyroid storm?**
- A. Delirium
 - B. Fatigue
 - C. Hyperemesis
 - D. Nausea
- 7. Which food item should be avoided in a diet for cholecystitis?**
- A. Fruits
 - B. Whole grains
 - C. Chocolate
 - D. Vegetables
- 8. What is a sign of a successful catheterization for residual urine?**
- A. Measurement of urine volume
 - B. Decreased pain during urination
 - C. Improved appetite
 - D. Increased blood pressure
- 9. What is the normal activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) range?**
- A. 10-20 seconds
 - B. 20-30 seconds
 - C. 30-40 seconds
 - D. 40-50 seconds
- 10. What is the most common arrhythmia associated with increased risk of stroke?**
- A. Atrial Fibrillation
 - B. Ventricular Tachycardia
 - C. Bradycardia
 - D. Supraventricular Tachycardia

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the normal PT (Prothrombin Time) range for adults?

- A. 10-11 seconds
- B. 11-12.5 seconds**
- C. 13-14 seconds
- D. 15-16 seconds

The normal Prothrombin Time (PT) range for adults is typically between 11 to 12.5 seconds. This range indicates the time it takes for blood to clot, which is an important measure in assessing the function of the coagulation pathway and the effectiveness of anticoagulant therapy. It's essential to understand that variations in PT results can occur based on laboratory standards and methods, which is why reference ranges can slightly vary. However, the 11 to 12.5 seconds range is widely accepted in clinical practice for healthy adults. A PT that falls outside this range could indicate potential clotting disorders or bleeding risks, necessitating further evaluation. This understanding of normal PT values is crucial, especially in contexts such as managing patients with anticoagulant medications or diagnosing clotting disorders, highlighting the importance of routine coagulation testing in medical practice.

2. What routine is advisable to maintain oral health in children according to best practices?

- A. Only flossing is necessary
- B. Brushing twice daily and flossing to remove plaque**
- C. Brushing once a day after lunch
- D. Brushing before breakfast only

The advisable routine to maintain oral health in children involves brushing twice daily and flossing to effectively remove plaque. This practice is based on recommendations from dental health professionals that emphasize the importance of both brushing and flossing to prevent cavities and gum disease. Brushing twice daily helps to remove food particles and reduce plaque build-up that can occur from the consumption of snacks and meals throughout the day. Using fluoride toothpaste during these brushings can further strengthen tooth enamel and protect against decay. Additionally, flossing is crucial because a toothbrush cannot reach the tight spaces between teeth where plaque can accumulate. By incorporating both of these habits into a child's daily routine, overall oral health is promoted and the risk of dental issues is significantly reduced. Other options reflect insufficient oral hygiene practices. For instance, only flossing does not address the plaque and debris that accumulates on the surface of teeth, while brushing once a day or only before breakfast does not provide the necessary frequency to maintain optimal oral hygiene. Children benefit from a comprehensive approach that includes both brushing and flossing regularly.

3. What is a necessary precaution when caring for a client with dysphagia during meals?

- A. Remove all distractions
- B. Monitor closely and have suction equipment available**
- C. Encourage fast eating
- D. Provide soft drinks only

For a client with dysphagia, monitoring closely and having suction equipment available is essential due to the risks associated with difficulty swallowing. Dysphagia can lead to aspiration, where food or liquid enters the airway, potentially causing choking or aspiration pneumonia. By monitoring the client closely, caregivers can respond promptly if any issues arise during eating. Having suction equipment on hand ensures that any aspirated material can be quickly cleared from the airway, significantly reducing the risk of serious complications. Removing distractions can be beneficial for some clients as it enables better focus on swallowing; however, it is secondary to the immediate safety measures provided by monitoring and suction. Encouraging fast eating is contraindicated because it increases the risk of a swallow being mishandled, leading to aspiration. Providing soft drinks only does not address the fundamental issue of safe swallowing; clients may still struggle with liquid consistency, and modified diets need to be tailored to individual swallowing abilities.

4. What should a healthcare provider do to accommodate a Buddhism practice?

- A. Only provide treatment by male staff
- B. Provide treatment by staff of the same gender**
- C. Discourage meditation
- D. Ignore dietary practices

Providing treatment by staff of the same gender aligns with the beliefs and practices of many individuals within the Buddhist community. In Buddhism, as in several other religions, some practitioners may have preferences regarding who provides their care based on gender due to cultural and personal beliefs about modesty and comfort during medical examinations or procedures. This consideration respects the patient's comfort and cultural values, which enhances the patient-provider relationship and promotes better healthcare outcomes. The other options do not align with the principles of accommodating Buddhist practices. For instance, providing treatment only by male staff overlooks the diversity and preferences of female patients. Discouraging meditation disregards the significant role mindfulness and meditation play in the holistic approaches to health embraced by many Buddhists. Ignoring dietary practices fails to respect individual beliefs about food and nutrition, which can be essential for those who follow specific dietary restrictions for ethical or health reasons within their faith. Therefore, providing treatment by staff of the same gender fosters a respectful and accommodating healthcare environment.

5. What is a potential complication of IV infiltration?

- A. Pallor at the site
- B. Increased heart rate
- C. Skin rash
- D. Excessive bruising

IV infiltration occurs when intravenous fluid or medication leaks out of the vein and into the surrounding tissue. Pallor at the site is a potential complication of IV infiltration because when the tissue surrounding the infiltrated IV begins to swell, the vasculature may compress, leading to decreased blood flow and a pale appearance of the skin. This is indicative of reduced circulation in the affected area, which can result from fluid accumulation and pressure changes. The other options, while they can represent various conditions or complications, are not directly linked to IV infiltration. Increased heart rate may relate to various physiological stressors but is not a direct manifestation of infiltration. A skin rash could suggest an allergic reaction or another dermatological issue unrelated to infiltration. Excessive bruising could indicate trauma or bleeding tendencies but does not specifically correlate with the infiltration process. Therefore, pallor at the site remains the most relevant and indicative sign of potential IV infiltration complications.

6. Which sign indicates an urgent complication in thyroid storm?

- A. Delirium
- B. Fatigue
- C. Hyperemesis
- D. Nausea

Delirium is an important sign that indicates an urgent complication in thyroid storm. In this state of hyperthyroidism, the body's metabolism is markedly accelerated, resulting in a range of severe symptoms. Delirium can manifest as confusion, agitation, or altered consciousness, and it signals a possible progression to more severe complications such as cardiovascular collapse or hyperthermia. The presence of delirium during a thyroid storm highlights a critical state that requires immediate medical intervention, as it may indicate that the patient is entering a life-threatening phase of the condition. Other symptoms, such as fatigue, hyperemesis, and nausea, may be present in thyroid storm, but they do not typically indicate the same level of urgency or severity. While they can certainly contribute to the overall clinical picture, they do not carry the same immediate implications for a potential crisis as delirium does. Delirium serves as a warning sign that requires prompt and aggressive treatment to stabilize the patient and prevent further complications.

7. Which food item should be avoided in a diet for cholecystitis?

- A. Fruits
- B. Whole grains
- C. Chocolate
- D. Vegetables

In the context of a diet for cholecystitis, chocolate is advised to be avoided because it contains high levels of fat and can stimulate the gallbladder to contract. This contraction can lead to pain and discomfort for individuals suffering from cholecystitis, as the inflammation of the gallbladder makes it more sensitive to dietary fats. On the other hand, fruits, whole grains, and vegetables are generally recommended in a cholecystitis diet because they are high in fiber and low in fat. These food groups can aid in digestion and help manage symptoms by reducing the workload on the gallbladder. Thus, avoiding chocolate is essential for minimizing the risk of exacerbating cholecystitis symptoms.

8. What is a sign of a successful catheterization for residual urine?

- A. Measurement of urine volume**
- B. Decreased pain during urination
- C. Improved appetite
- D. Increased blood pressure

A successful catheterization for measuring residual urine is indicated by the measurement of urine volume collected after a patient attempts to void. The purpose of this procedure is to determine how much urine remains in the bladder after the patient urinates. A clear output of urine volume provides objective data about bladder function and urinary retention, helping to assess the patient's urinary health. Decreased pain during urination may suggest improvement in urinary conditions, but it does not specifically indicate successful catheterization. Improved appetite and increased blood pressure do not directly relate to the effectiveness of catheterization for assessing residual urine. Therefore, the measurement of urine volume is the most relevant sign that accurately reflects the success and purpose of the catheterization procedure.

9. What is the normal activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) range?

- A. 10-20 seconds
- B. 20-30 seconds
- C. 30-40 seconds**
- D. 40-50 seconds

The normal activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) range is typically between 25 to 35 seconds, but values can sometimes be cited as slightly higher, around 30-40 seconds, depending on the laboratory standards. This test is crucial because it evaluates the intrinsic and common pathways of coagulation and is commonly used to monitor patients on anticoagulants like heparin. An aPTT value within the normal range suggests that the clotting factors are functioning properly, which is vital for normal hemostasis. If the aPTT is prolonged, it could indicate the presence of a bleeding disorder, the use of anticoagulant therapy, or other medical issues affecting blood coagulation. Understanding this range helps clarify patient management in situations involving anticoagulation therapy or preoperative assessments.

10. What is the most common arrhythmia associated with increased risk of stroke?

- A. Atrial Fibrillation**
- B. Ventricular Tachycardia
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Supraventricular Tachycardia

Atrial fibrillation is recognized as the most common arrhythmia associated with an increased risk of stroke. This is primarily due to the irregular and often rapid heart rhythm that can cause blood to pool in the atria. When blood pools, especially in the left atrium, it can lead to the formation of blood clots. If these clots dislodge, they can travel to the brain, resulting in an ischemic stroke. Patients with atrial fibrillation are put at a significantly higher risk for stroke compared to those with normal heart rhythms. The condition is particularly concerning because it can be asymptomatic, meaning individuals may not be aware of their increased risk without regular monitoring. In contrast, other arrhythmias like ventricular tachycardia and bradycardia do not generally carry the same level of stroke risk because they do not lead to the same pooling of blood within the chambers of the heart. Supraventricular tachycardia can cause rapid heart rates but does not have the same association with thrombus formation and subsequent strokes as atrial fibrillation does. Therefore, atrial fibrillation stands out as the primary arrhythmia linked to an elevated risk of stroke.

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://atipredictorretake.examzify.com>

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

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