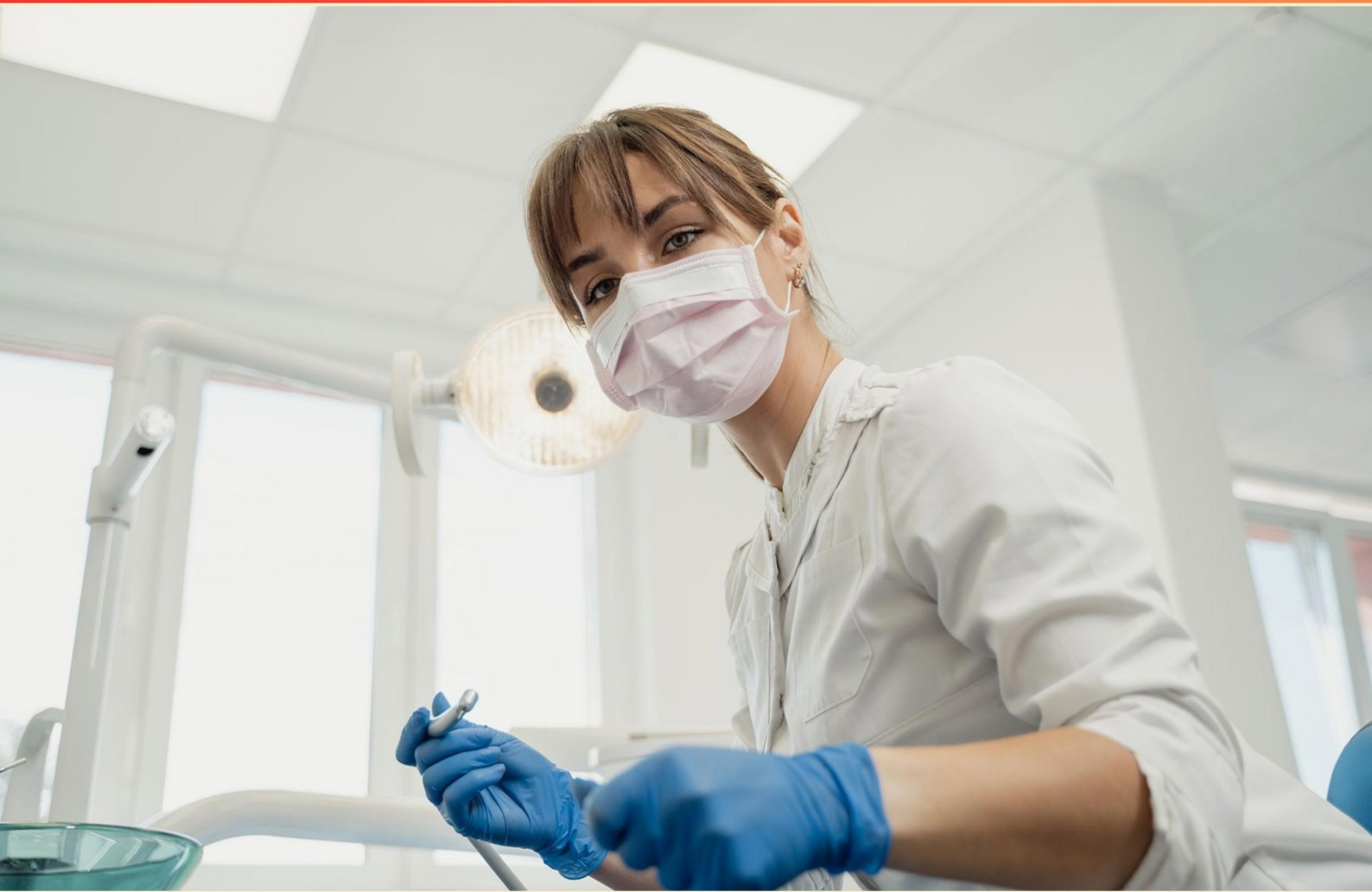


ATI FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING – PRIORITY SETTING FRAMEWORKS, INFECTION CONTROL AND ISOLATION, HEALTH CARE DELIVERY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://atifundofnursinghcdelivery.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which client should a nurse prioritize for treatment in a provider's office?**
 - A. A client with a cough and cold
 - B. A client reporting new chest pain
 - C. A client due for a routine check-up
 - D. A client requesting a prescription refill
- 2. When a nurse advocates for a client who feels neglected in a clinic, they are performing which role?**
 - A. Educator
 - B. Advocate
 - C. Administrator
 - D. Supervisor
- 3. Which of the following is a key component of standard precautions in infection control?**
 - A. Wearing gloves for all patient interactions
 - B. Hand hygiene before and after patient contact
 - C. Using disposable instruments only
 - D. Restricting visitors with respiratory infections
- 4. In what facility should a client with a total brain injury receiving mechanical ventilation be transferred for further treatment?**
 - A. Rehabilitation Center
 - B. Long-Term Acute Care Hospital (LTCH)
 - C. Skilled Nursing Facility
 - D. General Hospital
- 5. Which priority setting framework is most appropriate for a client showing unexpected symptoms across multiple systems?**
 - A. ABC Framework
 - B. Maslow's Hierarchy
 - C. ABCDE
 - D. Safety and Risk Reduction

- 6. What is the most effective way to reduce the spread of infections in a healthcare setting?**
- A. Hand hygiene
 - B. Using antibiotics regularly
 - C. Maintaining a sterile environment
 - D. Wearing masks at all times
- 7. What type of hand hygiene is recommended before invasive procedures?**
- A. Antimicrobial gel application
 - B. Alcohol hand rub
 - C. Soap and water scrubbing
 - D. Warm water rinse
- 8. What should a nurse assess in a patient's environment to ensure effective infection control?**
- A. Medical equipment only
 - B. Cleanliness, clutter, and hand hygiene resources
 - C. Comfort of the patient's bed
 - D. Patient's social interactions
- 9. What aspect is included in the neighborhood and built environment determinant category?**
- A. Environmental conditions
 - B. Personal health history
 - C. Biological factors
 - D. Access to healthcare professionals
- 10. What is the first action a nurse should take after a needle-stick injury?**
- A. Report the incident immediately
 - B. Fill out an incident report
 - C. Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water
 - D. Seek medical attention

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which client should a nurse prioritize for treatment in a provider's office?

- A. A client with a cough and cold
- B. A client reporting new chest pain**
- C. A client due for a routine check-up
- D. A client requesting a prescription refill

Prioritizing client treatment in a healthcare setting hinges on identifying which patient requires immediate attention due to the potential severity of their condition. In this scenario, a client reporting new chest pain is of primary concern. Chest pain can be indicative of serious cardiovascular issues, such as angina or a myocardial infarction, which can lead to life-threatening situations. Prompt assessment and intervention are crucial in cases of chest pain to rule out any emergent cardiac conditions. By prioritizing this client, the nurse ensures that the individual receives timely evaluation and necessary care. In contrast, clients with a cough and cold typically present with non-urgent issues, a routine check-up is scheduled and generally does not require immediate intervention, and a prescription refill, while important, does not pose an immediate health risk that cannot be deferred. Hence, focusing on the client with new chest pain allows for the best use of nursing resources and aligns with the principles of emergency care by addressing potentially life-threatening conditions first.

2. When a nurse advocates for a client who feels neglected in a clinic, they are performing which role?

- A. Educator
- B. Advocate**
- C. Administrator
- D. Supervisor

When a nurse advocates for a client who feels neglected in a clinic, they are fulfilling the role of an advocate. In this capacity, the nurse is representing the client's needs and concerns, ensuring that their voice is heard within the healthcare system. Advocacy involves standing up for clients' rights, facilitating communication between the client and healthcare providers, and working to ensure that the client receives appropriate care and support. By acting as an advocate, the nurse helps to empower the client, fostering a sense of trust and safety. This is especially crucial in situations where clients may feel unheard or overlooked, as the nurse's intervention can lead to improvements in client care and satisfaction. Advocacy is a fundamental aspect of nursing, emphasizing the importance of client-centered care and the ethical responsibility of nurses to promote the best interests of their clients.

3. Which of the following is a key component of standard precautions in infection control?

- A. Wearing gloves for all patient interactions
- B. Hand hygiene before and after patient contact**
- C. Using disposable instruments only
- D. Restricting visitors with respiratory infections

Hand hygiene before and after patient contact is a fundamental component of standard precautions in infection control. This practice is crucial because it significantly reduces the risk of healthcare-associated infections by minimizing the transmission of pathogens from one person to another. Proper hand hygiene practices, including washing hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, are critical in breaking the chain of infection, especially in a healthcare setting where multiple patients are treated and various procedures are performed. While wearing gloves, using disposable instruments, and restricting visitors with respiratory infections may also be important practices in specific situations, they do not serve as the primary or foundational aspect of standard precautions like hand hygiene does. Hand hygiene is universally recognized as the most effective means of preventing the spread of infections, making it a core practice for all healthcare providers regardless of the situation or the presence of visible contamination.

4. In what facility should a client with a total brain injury receiving mechanical ventilation be transferred for further treatment?

- A. Rehabilitation Center
- B. Long-Term Acute Care Hospital (LTCH)**
- C. Skilled Nursing Facility
- D. General Hospital

A client with a total brain injury who is receiving mechanical ventilation requires specialized medical care that is beyond what is typically available in a standard hospital or rehabilitation setting. A Long-Term Acute Care Hospital (LTCH) is designed specifically for patients who have complex medical needs and require extended hospitalization for recovery and stabilization. These facilities are equipped to manage ventilator-dependent patients and provide advanced medical care, including monitoring, weaning from mechanical ventilation when possible, and addressing the complications associated with brain injuries. In contrast, a rehabilitation center primarily focuses on therapy and rehabilitative care, which may not be appropriate for a patient who still needs intensive medical management and monitoring due to the severity of their condition. A skilled nursing facility provides nursing care, but it is also not equipped for the level of medical interventions required for a patient who is ventilator-dependent. A general hospital, while capable of initial stabilization and treatment, may not have the resources for long-term management of a complex brain injury combined with the need for mechanical ventilation. Therefore, transferring the client to an LTCH offers the best care option for their ongoing medical needs.

5. Which priority setting framework is most appropriate for a client showing unexpected symptoms across multiple systems?

- A. ABC Framework
- B. Maslow's Hierarchy
- C. ABCDE**
- D. Safety and Risk Reduction

The ABCDE framework is particularly suitable in this scenario because it provides a systematic approach for assessing and prioritizing the needs of a client presenting with unexpected symptoms across various systems. This framework emphasizes a comprehensive evaluation, addressing the priority of airway, breathing, circulation, disability, and exposure. When a client shows unexpected symptoms affecting multiple systems, employing the ABCDE approach ensures that critical aspects of the client's condition are assessed first. For instance, if the client's airway or breathing is compromised, these take precedence over other concerns, allowing for timely intervention. The framework fosters a clear prioritization where the most life-threatening issues are addressed ahead of those that may be less urgent. In contrast, while the ABC Framework focuses on airway, breathing, and circulation, it does not encompass disability and exposure, which may be crucial in this case with multiple symptoms. Maslow's Hierarchy, while valuable for understanding individual needs, is less practical in acute care situations requiring immediate attention across different systems. The Safety and Risk Reduction framework generally focuses on minimizing hazards and may not directly address urgent clinical needs in such a complex presentation. Therefore, the ABCDE framework stands out as the most effective and comprehensive way to prioritize care in this context.

6. What is the most effective way to reduce the spread of infections in a healthcare setting?

- A. Hand hygiene**
- B. Using antibiotics regularly
- C. Maintaining a sterile environment
- D. Wearing masks at all times

Hand hygiene is recognized as the most effective way to reduce the spread of infections in a healthcare setting because it specifically targets the primary mode of transmission for infectious agents: hands. Healthcare workers frequently touch patients, surfaces, and medical equipment, making hand hygiene essential to interrupting the chain of infection. Proper handwashing with soap and water, or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, effectively removes or kills pathogens, thereby protecting both healthcare workers and patients from potential infections. While maintaining a sterile environment and wearing masks can be vital in specific situations, they are supplementary measures rather than the primary defense against infection spread. Sterile environments are particularly important during surgical procedures or in certain intensive care situations, but they do not address the everyday interactions that constitute most healthcare activities. Similarly, masks play a crucial role in preventing droplet transmission, especially in respiratory infections, but they do not eliminate all pathways of infection spread and are not universally required in all healthcare scenarios. Using antibiotics regularly is not an effective strategy for preventing infections; it carries the risk of antibiotic resistance and does not replace the need for robust infection control practices like hand hygiene. Therefore, hand hygiene remains the cornerstone of infection prevention strategies in healthcare settings.

7. What type of hand hygiene is recommended before invasive procedures?

- A. Antimicrobial gel application
- B. Alcohol hand rub
- C. Soap and water scrubbing**
- D. Warm water rinse

Before invasive procedures, the preferred method of hand hygiene is soap and water scrubbing. This approach is particularly important because it is effective in removing organic material and reducing the risk of infection when the skin is not visibly clean, which can be the case in many settings where invasive procedures are performed. Soap and water help in mechanically removing pathogens from the hands and skin surfaces, especially when done thoroughly for an appropriate length of time (typically at least 20 seconds). This method is essential before procedures that could introduce pathogens into the body, as it enhances the overall cleanliness of the hands and helps to prevent healthcare-associated infections. While alcohol hand rub and antimicrobial gel application can be effective in reducing microbial counts in many scenarios, they are not optimal when hands are visibly soiled or when there is a particular concern for specific pathogens that may require more thorough cleansing. Warm water rinse is not an appropriate method for removing pathogens effectively, as it does not involve any agents capable of destroying or removing bacteria and viruses. Overall, soap and water scrubbing represents the gold standard for hand hygiene prior to invasive procedures due to its effectiveness in minimizing infection risk.

8. What should a nurse assess in a patient's environment to ensure effective infection control?

- A. Medical equipment only
- B. Cleanliness, clutter, and hand hygiene resources**
- C. Comfort of the patient's bed
- D. Patient's social interactions

The focus on cleanliness, clutter, and hand hygiene resources is essential for effective infection control. A nurse must assess the environment for cleanliness since a clean environment decreases the risk of infection by minimizing the presence of pathogens. Clutter can harbor germs and make cleaning difficult, so it is important that the environment remains organized and free from unnecessary items. Additionally, ensuring that hand hygiene resources, such as soap, alcohol-based hand sanitizers, and disposable towels, are readily available supports proper hand hygiene practices, which are one of the most critical measures in preventing the spread of infections. By identifying and addressing these aspects, the nurse can significantly impact infection prevention and control efforts in the healthcare setting.

9. What aspect is included in the neighborhood and built environment determinant category?

- A. Environmental conditions**
- B. Personal health history
- C. Biological factors
- D. Access to healthcare professionals

The neighborhood and built environment determinant category specifically encompasses aspects such as environmental conditions, which include the quality of air and water, exposure to toxins, and the presence of green spaces. These conditions directly influence the health and well-being of communities, often affecting access to healthy food, opportunities for physical activity, and overall quality of life. This determinant highlights how the physical surroundings of a community – including housing, transportation systems, and availability of recreational facilities – can shape health outcomes. In contrast, personal health history, biological factors, and access to healthcare professionals fall under different determinant categories related to individual health status and healthcare access rather than the broader environmental context.

10. What is the first action a nurse should take after a needle-stick injury?

- A. Report the incident immediately
- B. Fill out an incident report
- C. Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water**
- D. Seek medical attention

The first action a nurse should take after a needle-stick injury is to wash the area thoroughly with soap and water. This immediate step is essential because it helps to reduce the risk of infection by physically removing blood, infectious agents, or contaminants from the skin. Proper hand hygiene is critical in minimizing the potential transmission of pathogens, including bloodborne viruses like HIV and hepatitis B and C. While reporting the incident, filling out an incident report, and seeking medical attention are important subsequent actions, they should follow the initial step of cleansing the wound. The prompt washing of the affected area is a key preventive measure and must be prioritized to ensure the best possible outcome after such an incident. The priority is always to address the immediate health concern before moving on to documentation and further evaluation.

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://atifundofnursinghcdelivery.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE