

ATI RN Comprehensive Predictor 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 is the recommended protein intake for a client with chronic kidney disease?**
 - A. 0.8g/kg of protein per day**
 - B. 1g/kg of protein per day**
 - C. 1.5g/kg of protein per day**
 - D. 2g/kg of protein per day**
- 2. What condition is a contraindication for the use of oxytocin in labor augmentation?**
 - A. Shoulder presentation**
 - B. Pelvic inflammatory disease**
 - C. Multiple gestation**
 - D. Prolonged rupture of membranes**
- 3. What is the importance of annual eye examinations for clients on glucocorticoid therapy?**
 - A. They are necessary for vision correction**
 - B. They help monitor for potential side effects of the medication**
 - C. They are mandated by law**
 - D. They assist in diagnosing other systemic diseases**
- 4. What is the purpose of seclusion for a client?**
 - A. To promote independence and self-regulation.**
 - B. To prevent harm to others on the unit.**
 - C. To provide an opportunity for solitary reflection.**
 - D. To reduce the client's anxiety levels.**
- 5. What should a nurse instruct a client with chronic kidney disease about magnesium hydroxide?**
 - A. The nurse should suggest it for digestive comfort**
 - B. The nurse should advise against taking it for indigestion**
 - C. It is safe to use in moderation**
 - D. Magnesium hydroxide can help with electrolyte balance**

6. What test will determine if there is leaking amniotic fluid?

- A. A nitrazine test**
- B. A complete blood count**
- C. A glucose tolerance test**
- D. A pelvic ultrasound**

7. What is the most appropriate nursing action for a client with a history of COPD and a high respiratory rate?

- A. Obtain a chest X-ray**
- B. Administer oxygen**
- C. Consider early discharge if stable**
- D. Increase fluid intake**

8. What vital sign should a nurse report for a client with schizophrenia on clozapine?

- A. A sore throat**
- B. Weight gain**
- C. Elevated heart rate**
- D. Blood pressure of 102/56 mm Hg**

9. Which eye drop administration step helps to stabilize the position of the eyelid?

- A. Pulling the upper eyelid upward**
- B. Pushing the lower eyelid down**
- C. Instructing the child to look down**
- D. Asking the child to close their eyes tight**

10. What should a nurse do for a client who is in labor and requires augmentation of labor?

- A. Recognize contraindications such as shoulder presentation**
- B. Administer analgesics without physician's orders**
- C. Increase maternal fluids significantly**
- D. Conduct a vaginal exam every 15 minutes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the recommended protein intake for a client with chronic kidney disease?

- A. 0.8g/kg of protein per day**
- B. 1g/kg of protein per day**
- C. 1.5g/kg of protein per day**
- D. 2g/kg of protein per day**

The recommended protein intake for a client with chronic kidney disease is typically set at about 0.6 to 0.8 grams of protein per kilogram of body weight per day, depending on the stage of the disease and the individual's nutritional status. In cases where patients are on dialysis, the protein needs may increase due to protein losses associated with the process, leading recommendations for dialysis patients to be around 1.2 to 1.5 grams of protein per kilogram of body weight. However, for clients who are not on dialysis, the more conservative limit of 0.8 grams per kilogram is preferred to help manage the workload on the kidneys while still allowing for adequate protein intake to meet essential amino acid needs. Thus, the lower protein intake is designed to minimize the buildup of nitrogenous waste products in the blood, which can be a concern in kidney disease. While the answer selected suggests 1g/kg, which may apply in certain cases or transitional phases, the generally accepted standard for non-dialysis patients remains more aligned with the lower intake, reinforcing the need to tailor dietary recommendations based on the individual's health status and renal function.

2. What condition is a contraindication for the use of oxytocin in labor augmentation?

- A. Shoulder presentation**
- B. Pelvic inflammatory disease**
- C. Multiple gestation**
- D. Prolonged rupture of membranes**

The use of oxytocin for labor augmentation can be contraindicated in cases of shoulder presentation. Shoulder presentation occurs when the fetus is positioned laterally in the uterus rather than head down, which is the optimal position for vaginal delivery. Administering oxytocin in this scenario can increase the risk of complications, such as uterine hyperstimulation, which can endanger both the mother and fetus. In the case of shoulder presentation, medical professionals may opt for a cesarean section to ensure the safety and health of both the mother and the baby, as the irregular presentation makes vaginal delivery particularly challenging and risky. In contrast, pelvic inflammatory disease, multiple gestation, and prolonged rupture of membranes can present different considerations, but they do not strictly contraindicate the use of oxytocin. For example, while multiple gestation may require careful monitoring and possibly a different approach, oxytocin is still sometimes used cautiously. Similarly, cases of prolonged rupture of membranes involve specific risks, yet may still warrant the use of oxytocin to stimulate labor under careful medical supervision, provided there are no other contraindications.

3. What is the importance of annual eye examinations for clients on glucocorticoid therapy?

- A. They are necessary for vision correction
- B. They help monitor for potential side effects of the medication**
- C. They are mandated by law
- D. They assist in diagnosing other systemic diseases

The importance of annual eye examinations for clients on glucocorticoid therapy primarily lies in their role in monitoring for potential side effects of the medication. Glucocorticoids, although effective for managing various inflammatory and autoimmune conditions, are known to have significant ocular side effects, including the development of cataracts, glaucoma, and increased intraocular pressure. Regular eye examinations help healthcare providers detect these issues early, allowing for timely intervention to prevent vision impairment. While other factors related to eye examinations might be relevant, such as diagnosing systemic diseases or correcting vision, the direct link between glucocorticoid therapy and ocular side effects highlights the necessity of ongoing monitoring specifically for those risks associated with the medication. This monitoring is critical in protecting vision health in patients receiving glucocorticoid treatment. Annual examinations provide consistent evaluation and help maintain a proactive approach to managing potential complications arising from long-term use of these drugs.

4. What is the purpose of seclusion for a client?

- A. To promote independence and self-regulation.
- B. To prevent harm to others on the unit.**
- C. To provide an opportunity for solitary reflection.
- D. To reduce the client's anxiety levels.

The purpose of seclusion primarily focuses on ensuring the safety of both the client and others in the environment. When a client exhibits potentially harmful behavior, seclusion is utilized as an intervention to prevent injury to themselves or others, creating a safe space where the client can be monitored. This approach allows healthcare providers to manage a situation where a client may be at risk of acting out violently or destructively, ensuring that immediate threats are mitigated. While promoting independence, reflection, or reducing anxiety may have their own therapeutic value in different contexts, these are not the primary reasons for implementing seclusion. The main priority in situations that lead to seclusion is to maintain safety and control until the client is stabilized and can engage positively with others again.

5. What should a nurse instruct a client with chronic kidney disease about magnesium hydroxide?

- A. The nurse should suggest it for digestive comfort**
- B. The nurse should advise against taking it for indigestion**
- C. It is safe to use in moderation**
- D. Magnesium hydroxide can help with electrolyte balance**

Instructing a client with chronic kidney disease about magnesium hydroxide requires careful consideration of the effects of this medication on the body. Magnesium hydroxide is an antacid often used to relieve indigestion; however, it contains magnesium, which can accumulate in clients with compromised kidney function. In chronic kidney disease, the kidneys may struggle to excrete excess magnesium effectively, leading to hypermagnesemia. This condition can cause serious complications, including cardiovascular issues and neuromuscular effects, such as muscle weakness and respiratory failure. Therefore, it is essential that the nurse advises against the use of magnesium hydroxide for indigestion in clients with chronic kidney disease. This guidance helps prevent potential harm and promotes safer management of the client's condition while ensuring they understand the importance of monitoring their medication intake and its effects on their health status.

6. What test will determine if there is leaking amniotic fluid?

- A. A nitrazine test**
- B. A complete blood count**
- C. A glucose tolerance test**
- D. A pelvic ultrasound**

The nitrazine test is specifically designed to identify the presence of amniotic fluid. This test works by measuring the pH of the fluid; amniotic fluid typically has a higher pH (alkaline) than vaginal secretions. When a sample of fluid is examined, a change in color on the nitrazine paper indicates whether it is more likely to be amniotic fluid, suggesting a rupture of membranes. In contrast, a complete blood count measures the components of the blood, a glucose tolerance test assesses how well the body handles glucose (often used to screen for diabetes), and a pelvic ultrasound provides imaging of the reproductive organs but does not specifically test for amniotic fluid leakage. Therefore, the nitrazine test is the most appropriate choice for determining if there is leaking amniotic fluid.

7. What is the most appropriate nursing action for a client with a history of COPD and a high respiratory rate?

- A. Obtain a chest X-ray**
- B. Administer oxygen**
- C. Consider early discharge if stable**
- D. Increase fluid intake**

For a client with a history of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and a high respiratory rate, the most appropriate nursing action would typically focus on addressing the immediate respiratory concerns rather than considering discharge at that moment. In this context, the correct answer suggests early discharge as an option if the client is stable. However, it is crucial to understand that a high respiratory rate can signify respiratory distress or exacerbation, which may require immediate interventions.

Stabilizing the client's condition through the administration of oxygen, monitoring their respiratory status, and ensuring they are not in acute distress would generally take precedence over discharge considerations. For patients with COPD, addressing hypoxia by administering oxygen could improve their respiratory effort and alleviate some of the distress that is causing the elevated respiratory rate. Furthermore, a chest X-ray may be indicated to rule out any complications, while increasing fluid intake, although important for overall health, does not directly address acute respiratory issues. In this case, making decisions around discharge without fully stabilizing the patient's respiratory status would not align with standard nursing practices focused on patient safety and wellness. Therefore, focusing on immediate interventions would take priority before any considerations for discharge.

8. What vital sign should a nurse report for a client with schizophrenia on clozapine?

- A. A sore throat**
- B. Weight gain**
- C. Elevated heart rate**
- D. Blood pressure of 102/56 mm Hg**

A sore throat is a vital sign that should be reported for a client with schizophrenia on clozapine due to the risk of agranulocytosis, a serious side effect associated with this medication. Clozapine can decrease white blood cell counts, leading to an increased susceptibility to infections. A sore throat can be an early indicator of an infection, which might be more severe in patients with low white blood cell counts. Monitoring for symptoms such as a sore throat is critical because it can prompt further evaluation of the client's blood cell levels and overall health status. The healthcare provider may need to conduct a complete blood count (CBC) to assess for neutropenia. In clients on clozapine, regular monitoring of blood counts is essential, and symptoms indicating possible infection should be taken seriously. While weight gain, elevated heart rate, and blood pressure readings may be important clinical considerations, they do not pose the immediate life-threatening risk associated with agranulocytosis that a sore throat does in this particular medication context.

9. Which eye drop administration step helps to stabilize the position of the eyelid?

- A. Pulling the upper eyelid upward**
- B. Pushing the lower eyelid down**
- C. Instructing the child to look down**
- D. Asking the child to close their eyes tight**

Pushing the lower eyelid down creates a small pocket into which the eye drops can be administered more easily. This technique helps stabilize the eyelid in a position that allows for optimal placement of the drops without the risk of them rolling off the eye or being accidentally blinked away. It ensures that the drops do not simply run off the surface of the eye but instead remain in contact with the surface where they can be absorbed effectively. Instructing the child to look down can also assist in positioning but does not provide as stable a base for the drop as moving the lower eyelid does. Pulling the upper eyelid upward may not provide a secure spot for the medication to rest, and asking the child to close their eyes tightly can prevent proper administration of the drops altogether, as the eyelids would not be in a position to facilitate the entry of the medication into the eye.

10. What should a nurse do for a client who is in labor and requires augmentation of labor?

- A. Recognize contraindications such as shoulder presentation**
- B. Administer analgesics without physician's orders**
- C. Increase maternal fluids significantly**
- D. Conduct a vaginal exam every 15 minutes**

In the context of a client in labor who requires augmentation, recognizing contraindications is crucial for ensuring the safety and well-being of both the mother and the fetus. Augmentation of labor typically involves the use of medication or other interventions to enhance the progress of labor when it is not advancing normally. However, certain conditions or presentations may contraindicate the use of augmentation techniques. For instance, a shoulder presentation is a situation where the baby is positioned sideways, which can complicate labor and delivery. If this condition is present, augmenting labor can lead to increased risks and complications. By identifying contraindications such as shoulder presentation, the nurse ensures that any interventions taken to augment labor do not compromise the safety of the mother or baby. The other options presented do not align with safe nursing practice in this scenario. Administering analgesics without a physician's order could violate protocols and result in legal or ethical issues. Increasing maternal fluids significantly can lead to fluid overload and is not a standard practice for augmentation of labor; fluid management should be assessed based on the individual's needs. Conducting vaginal exams every 15 minutes may be excessive and could introduce the risk of infection, impacting labor progression negatively. Overall, recognizing contraindications is the most appropriate and critical action in the given

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://atirncomprehensivepredictor.examzify.com>

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

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