

ATI RN COMPREHENSIVE PREDICTOR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://atirncomprehensivepredictor.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 medication can cause an increase in glucose levels in a child with bacterial pneumonia?**
 - A. Amoxicillin.
 - B. Methylprednisolone.
 - C. Ibuprofen.
 - D. Azithromycin.

- 2. What statement indicates understanding of infection prevention in pregnancy?**
 - A. It's safe to visit anyone with an active infection.
 - B. I can visit my nephew who has chickenpox 5 days after the sores have crusted.
 - C. I should avoid all public places during pregnancy.
 - D. I can get vaccinated during pregnancy for chickenpox.

- 3. What sign may indicate a worsening of heart failure in a patient?**
 - A. Weight gain of more than 2 pounds in a day
 - B. Decrease in appetite
 - C. Increased activity tolerance
 - D. Stable blood pressure

- 4. Which nursing assessment is crucial for a client after the application of restraints?**
 - A. Assessment of circulation and skin integrity
 - B. Monitoring the client's mental status
 - C. Assessing the client's level of pain
 - D. Checking the restraints every hour

- 5. Which sign indicates that a newborn may require further assessment during phototherapy?**
 - A. Decreased body temperature
 - B. Increased bilirubin levels
 - C. Improved skin tone
 - D. Maintenance of feeding patterns

- 6. What is the typical duration of an absent seizure?**
- A. 15 to 30 seconds
 - B. 30 to 60 seconds
 - C. 1 to 2 minutes
 - D. Greater than 2 minutes
- 7. What dietary change should a guardian implement for a preschooler with celiac disease?**
- A. "I will add more dairy products."
 - B. "I will ensure my child has a gluten-free diet."
 - C. "I will reduce meat consumption."
 - D. "I will increase the use of processed foods."
- 8. What is the lactation amenorrhea method effective for?**
- A. Preventing sexually transmitted infections.
 - B. Providing nutrition to the baby.
 - C. Birth control in the postpartum period.
 - D. Increasing maternal milk supply.
- 9. What should a nurse include in the care plan for a client receiving brachytherapy?**
- A. Ensure the client maintains NPO status until therapy is complete
 - B. Provide daily baths to improve hygiene
 - C. Encourage the client to eat a high-fiber diet
 - D. Limit fluid intake to reduce discomfort
- 10. What is the first step a nurse should take when preparing to care for an infant with severe dehydration?**
- A. Administer medications immediately
 - B. Initiate IV fluid therapy
 - C. Conduct a weight assessment
 - D. Request a consultation with a specialist

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which medication can cause an increase in glucose levels in a child with bacterial pneumonia?

- A. Amoxicillin.
- B. Methylprednisolone.**
- C. Ibuprofen.
- D. Azithromycin.

Methylprednisolone is a corticosteroid medication that can lead to an increase in glucose levels, particularly in patients with underlying conditions such as infections. Corticosteroids, including methylprednisolone, can induce gluconeogenesis in the liver and reduce insulin sensitivity, both of which can contribute to elevated blood glucose levels. This is particularly relevant in children who are experiencing stress from an illness like bacterial pneumonia, as stress hormones can also affect glucose metabolism. In the context of treating bacterial pneumonia, the use of methylprednisolone may be indicated for its anti-inflammatory effects, particularly if there is significant inflammation or risk of respiratory distress. However, it's crucial to monitor blood glucose levels, especially in pediatric patients, due to this potential side effect. Other medications listed, like amoxicillin, ibuprofen, and azithromycin, are not typically associated with increases in blood glucose levels. Amoxicillin and azithromycin are antibiotics that work primarily by targeting bacterial infections, without notable effects on glucose metabolism. Ibuprofen, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is used primarily for pain relief and inflammation, and it does not impact glucose levels significantly in the way that corticosteroids do.

2. What statement indicates understanding of infection prevention in pregnancy?

- A. It's safe to visit anyone with an active infection.
- B. I can visit my nephew who has chickenpox 5 days after the sores have crusted.**
- C. I should avoid all public places during pregnancy.
- D. I can get vaccinated during pregnancy for chickenpox.

The chosen statement demonstrates an understanding of infection prevention during pregnancy by recognizing the importance of timing in exposure to infectious diseases. When it states that it is acceptable to visit someone with chickenpox five days after the sores have crusted, it reflects the understanding that chickenpox is most contagious from about two days before the rash appears until the sores have fully crusted over. Since the individual is no longer contagious after this period, the risk of infection is significantly reduced. This understanding is crucial for a pregnant individual because certain infections can pose risks to both the mother and the developing fetus. By adhering to this guideline about exposure timing, the person shows awareness of assessing risk while still maintaining social connections. The other statements indicate misunderstandings or overly cautious approaches. Visiting anyone with an active infection raises inherent risks, avoiding all public places may not be practical and could lead to social isolation, and vaccination guidelines typically advise against receiving certain live vaccines during pregnancy, including the chickenpox vaccine.

3. What sign may indicate a worsening of heart failure in a patient?

A. Weight gain of more than 2 pounds in a day

B. Decrease in appetite

C. Increased activity tolerance

D. Stable blood pressure

A weight gain of more than 2 pounds in a day can indicate a worsening of heart failure because it often suggests fluid retention, which is a common issue in patients with heart failure. When the heart is unable to pump effectively, it can lead to an accumulation of fluids in the body, particularly in the lungs and extremities. This sudden weight gain is a red flag for healthcare providers, as it can signify that the patient may be experiencing an exacerbation of heart failure, requiring closer monitoring and potential intervention to prevent further complications. The other options do not present the same level of concern. A decrease in appetite can occur for various reasons and is not as direct an indicator of worsening heart failure as rapid weight gain. Increased activity tolerance may indicate improvement in the patient's condition rather than a worsening. Stable blood pressure suggests that there is no acute change in the cardiovascular status of the patient, which is inconsistent with the progression of heart failure.

4. Which nursing assessment is crucial for a client after the application of restraints?

A. Assessment of circulation and skin integrity

B. Monitoring the client's mental status

C. Assessing the client's level of pain

D. Checking the restraints every hour

The assessment of circulation and skin integrity is crucial after the application of restraints because restraints can potentially impede blood flow and cause skin breakdown. When restraints are applied, especially for extended periods, it is essential to ensure that they are not too tight, as this can lead to complications such as impaired circulation, bruising, or even nerve damage. Checking skin integrity helps to prevent pressure ulcers and other skin injuries that can occur due to prolonged restraint use. Moreover, it is important to assess peripheral circulation (checking pulses and capillary refill) to confirm that there is adequate blood flow to the areas where restraints are placed. Monitoring the client's mental status, assessing pain levels, and checking the restraints at intervals are also important considerations in the overall care of clients who are restrained. However, ensuring that circulation and skin integrity are maintained takes precedence as immediate physical health concerns. Addressing these aspects reduces the risk of serious complications arising from restraint use and promotes the client's safety and comfort.

5. Which sign indicates that a newborn may require further assessment during phototherapy?

- A. Decreased body temperature
- B. Increased bilirubin levels**
- C. Improved skin tone
- D. Maintenance of feeding patterns

In the context of phototherapy for newborns, increased bilirubin levels can indicate that the treatment is not effectively reducing the bilirubin concentration in the baby's system. Under normal circumstances, the purpose of phototherapy is to convert bilirubin into a form that can be more easily excreted by the body. If bilirubin levels rise despite ongoing treatment, it suggests that the underlying issue may need further evaluation. This can indicate that the newborn is not responding adequately to the therapy or may have a more serious condition affecting bilirubin metabolism. The other signs may not suggest a need for further assessment during phototherapy. For example, decreased body temperature can occur for various reasons, including environmental factors, and might not directly relate to the effectiveness of phototherapy. An improved skin tone typically indicates that bilirubin levels are decreasing, which is a positive response to treatment, and maintenance of feeding patterns suggests stability in the newborn's overall health and hydration status. Thus, increased bilirubin levels is the primary indicator that warrants further assessment.

6. What is the typical duration of an absent seizure?

- A. 15 to 30 seconds
- B. 30 to 60 seconds**
- C. 1 to 2 minutes
- D. Greater than 2 minutes

Absent seizures, also known as absence seizures, are characterized by a brief loss of consciousness or awareness, typically lasting only a few seconds. The common duration for these seizures is generally around 10 to 20 seconds, but they can sometimes be slightly longer. The option indicating 30 to 60 seconds aligns with a range that covers the possibility of a longer absence seizure, although typical cases are often on the shorter side. Understanding this helps recognize that absent seizures are usually quite brief and recurrent, often unnoticed by others and mistaken for daydreaming or inattention. This brief duration is distinct from more prolonged seizure types like tonic-clonic seizures, which can last over a minute. Thus, while the provided answer is slightly longer than the most typical duration, it encompasses the average clinical observation regarding absent seizures, making it a fitting choice for distinguishing their characteristics in a practice test context.

7. What dietary change should a guardian implement for a preschooler with celiac disease?

- A. "I will add more dairy products."
- B. "I will ensure my child has a gluten-free diet."**
- C. "I will reduce meat consumption."
- D. "I will increase the use of processed foods."

For a preschooler with celiac disease, implementing a gluten-free diet is crucial. This condition is characterized by an autoimmune response to gluten, a protein found in wheat, barley, and rye. When a person with celiac disease consumes gluten, it can lead to damage in the small intestine, resulting in malabsorption of nutrients, gastrointestinal symptoms, and other systemic complications. A gluten-free diet involves eliminating all sources of gluten from the child's meals and snacks to prevent these negative health effects. This includes choosing alternatives made from gluten-free grains such as rice, corn, quinoa, and gluten-free flours for baking and cooking. It is also important for the guardian to read food labels carefully to identify gluten-containing ingredients and avoid cross-contamination. The other dietary changes mentioned do not directly address the key concern of managing celiac disease. Increasing dairy products may not be beneficial for all children, as some may also have lactose intolerance. Reducing meat consumption is not necessary specifically for celiac disease management; instead, maintaining a balanced diet that includes all food groups, except gluten-containing ones, is advisable. Increasing processed foods can inadvertently introduce gluten, as many processed foods contain hidden gluten sources. Consequently, ensuring the child has a strictly gluten-free diet is the most

8. What is the lactation amenorrhea method effective for?

- A. Preventing sexually transmitted infections.
- B. Providing nutrition to the baby.
- C. Birth control in the postpartum period.**
- D. Increasing maternal milk supply.

The lactation amenorrhea method (LAM) is recognized as an effective temporary method of birth control during the postpartum period. This method relies on the natural contraceptive effects of exclusive breastfeeding, which helps to suppress ovulation. When a mother is exclusively breastfeeding her baby (meaning the baby is only fed breast milk without any supplementary feeding), it can inhibit the hormonal changes necessary for ovulation, thereby reducing the likelihood of conception. It's important to note that for LAM to be effective, certain criteria must be met: the mother must be within six months postpartum, exclusively breastfeeding, and her menstrual periods must not have returned. This method is particularly valuable as it provides a dual benefit of promoting bonding through breastfeeding while also serving as a natural form of birth control during the early months after childbirth. While the other options may relate to different aspects of functioning in postpartum care, such as nutrition or infection prevention, they do not pertain to the specific role of LAM as a method of birth control.

9. What should a nurse include in the care plan for a client receiving brachytherapy?

- A. Ensure the client maintains NPO status until therapy is complete**
- B. Provide daily baths to improve hygiene
- C. Encourage the client to eat a high-fiber diet
- D. Limit fluid intake to reduce discomfort

In the context of brachytherapy, it is essential for the care plan to prioritize the safety and well-being of the client undergoing this type of treatment. Ensuring that the client maintains NPO (nothing by mouth) status until therapy is complete is an important protocol. This is particularly relevant if the brachytherapy involves the insertion of radioactive materials that may affect the gastrointestinal system or if anesthesia is required for the procedure. Maintaining NPO status helps to prevent any potential complications during treatment, such as aspiration or gastrointestinal distress, which could arise if a client has food or fluid intake prior to the procedure. The adherence to this guideline reflects the critical need for careful monitoring and control over the client's ingestion of substances that may interfere with treatment processes or lead to adverse reactions. The other options do not align with the typical care considerations for a client receiving brachytherapy, wherein dietary restrictions, hygiene practices, and fluid intake may not necessitate such stringent controls as those observed during the brachytherapy treatment itself. Therefore, focusing on maintaining NPO status appropriately addresses safety and procedural integrity during this type of cancer treatment.

10. What is the first step a nurse should take when preparing to care for an infant with severe dehydration?

- A. Administer medications immediately
- B. Initiate IV fluid therapy**
- C. Conduct a weight assessment
- D. Request a consultation with a specialist

The initial step in preparing to care for an infant with severe dehydration is to initiate IV fluid therapy. This is crucial because severe dehydration can lead to significant electrolyte imbalances and impaired organ function in infants. Administering fluids intravenously allows for rapid rehydration and restoration of electrolyte balance, which is essential for stabilizing the infant's condition. In cases of severe dehydration, time is of the essence. IV fluid therapy can quickly bring relief and improve physiological function, preventing complications such as shock or critical organ failure. Other assessments, while important, are secondary to the immediate need to restore fluid balance. For instance, conducting a weight assessment, although beneficial for gauging the severity of dehydration and future treatment planning, does not address the urgent needs of the patient at that moment. Similarly, while medications may be necessary later, they cannot replace the immediate necessity for fluid replenishment in a severely dehydrated infant. Requesting a consultation with a specialist is also important but not the immediate priority when life-threatening hydration issues are at stake.

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!

SAMPLE