CJE OPEN CHECK PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://cjeopencheck.examzify.com

Table of Contents

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

1. Which of the following is a toxic sign of lithium toxicity?

A. Headache

B. Tremors

C. Rash

D. Weight gain

2. Aminoglycosides are associated with which adverse effects?

A. Ototoxicity

B. Nephrotoxicity

C. Photosensitivity

D. Hepatotoxicity

3. Pulse deficit is the difference between which two pulses?

A. Apical and radial pulses

B. Radial and carotid pulses

C. Brachial and femoral pulses

D. Radial and femoral pulses

4. Which treatment for hyperthyroidism involves radioactive material?

A. Radioactive iodine

B. Propylthiouracil

C. Methimazole

D. Iodine solution

5. What item should be at the bedside for a chest tube?

A. Gauze

B. Sterile water

C. Padded clamps

D. Tape

6. Which drug corresponds to Amitriptyline (Elavil) in the class of tricyclic antidepressants?

A. Amitriptyline (Elavil)

B. Imipramine

C. Nortriptyline

D. Doxepin

7. Which antibiotic classes are mentioned together as Macrolides, Tetracycline, and Fluoroquinolone?

A. Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Carbapenems

B. Aminoglycosides, Macrolides, Glycopeptides

C. Sulfonamides, Nitrofurantoin, Macrolides

D. Macrolides, Tetracycline, Fluoroquinolone

8. Vitamin C helps absorb iron. Which option lists the correct nutrient?

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Calcium

D. Zinc

9. Beta-adrenergic agonists typically end in which suffix?

A. End in 'erol' (albuterol)

B. End in 'pril' (lisinopril)

C. End in 'sartan' (losartan)

D. End in 'pine' (amlodipine)

10. Which medication is used to treat anemia due to zidovudine use?

A. Epoetin alfa

B. Filgrastim

C. Abciximab

D. Clopidogrel

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which of the following is a toxic sign of lithium toxicity?

A. Headache

B. Tremors

C. Rash

D. Weight gain

Lithium has a narrow therapeutic window, so signs of toxicity often show up as the levels rise and affect the nervous system. Tremors are a classic early warning sign of lithium toxicity because they reflect central nervous system involvement from elevated lithium. The other options—headache, rash, and weight gain—are common side effects of lithium at therapeutic doses or nonspecific symptoms, not specific indicators of acute toxicity. If tremors appear, especially if accompanied by confusion, nausea, vomiting, or ataxia, it's important to evaluate lithium levels and adjust the treatment to prevent progression to more serious toxicity.

2. Aminoglycosides are associated with which adverse effects?

A. Ototoxicity

B. Nephrotoxicity

C. Photosensitivity

D. Hepatotoxicity

Nephrotoxicity is the most characteristic adverse effect of aminoglycosides. These drugs can accumulate in the cells of the proximal tubules in the kidney, leading to dose-related tubular injury and possible acute kidney dysfunction. Clinically this shows up as rising creatinine and, in some cases, reduced urine output. The risk rises with higher trough levels, longer courses, dehydration, preexisting kidney disease, and concurrent use of other nephrotoxic drugs, so monitoring renal function and drug levels, staying well hydrated, and using the lowest effective dose are important strategies to reduce this risk. Ototoxicity is also a known risk with aminoglycosides, affecting hearing and balance, and can be irreversible, especially with longer or higher-dose therapy. However, nephrotoxicity is the more consistently emphasized adverse effect in many contexts, which is why it's highlighted as the best answer here. Photosensitivity and hepatotoxicity are not typical features of this class.

3. Pulse deficit is the difference between which two pulses?

A. Apical and radial pulses

B. Radial and carotid pulses

C. Brachial and femoral pulses

D. Radial and femoral pulses

Pulse deficit measures the gap between the heart's beating and what you can feel peripherally. It's defined as the difference between the apical pulse (counts at the apex with a stethoscope) and the radial pulse (felt at the wrist). If every heartbeat produced a palpable pulse there, these two rates would match, so the deficit is zero. A difference means some heartbeats aren't resulting in a detectable peripheral pulse, which can happen with certain rhythms or low stroke volume. That's why the best answer is the apical pulse and the radial pulse. Other pairings (radial with carotid, or brachial with femoral, etc.) aren't used to define pulse deficit because they don't compare the heart's actual pumping action to the peripheral pulse in the standard way.

4. Which treatment for hyperthyroidism involves radioactive material?

A. Radioactive iodine

B. Propylthiouracil

C. Methimazole

D. Iodine solution

Radioactive iodine therapy uses a radioactive form of iodine that the thyroid gland readily takes up. Because the thyroid concentrates iodine to make hormones, the radioactive isotope (iodine-131) delivers targeted radiation to thyroid tissue, damaging overactive cells and lowering hormone production. This approach is often given as a capsule or liquid and can be used on an outpatient basis; it gradually reduces thyroid activity over weeks to months and may leave the patient with hypothyroidism, which is often managed with lifelong thyroid hormone replacement. It isn't used in pregnancy or breastfeeding and involves brief radiation precautions after treatment. The other options don't involve radioactivity: antithyroid drugs like propylthiouracil and methimazole inhibit hormone synthesis but don't deliver radiation, and iodine solutions provide nonradioactive iodine and aren't radioactive therapy.

5. What item should be at the bedside for a chest tube?

A. Gauze

B. Sterile water

C. Padded clamps

D. Tape

In chest tube care, you need to be able to control the tube quickly and safely. Having padded clamps at the bedside lets you temporarily clamp the tube if the system becomes disconnected or if you need to test for an air leak, for example during transport or when troubleshooting. The padding protects surrounding tissue from injury while you handle the tubing, and clamping is used only for short, controlled periods to prevent air from entering the pleural space while adjustments are made. While gauze, tape, and sterile water are all important parts of the chest tube setup and dressing, the item that should be readily available at the bedside to manage safety and troubleshoot issues is padded clamps.

6. Which drug corresponds to Amitriptyline (Elavil) in the class of tricyclic antidepressants?

A. Amitriptyline (Elavil)

B. Imipramine

C. Nortriptyline

D. Doxepin

In this class, all three are tricyclic antidepressants, which work mainly by blocking the reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin. The drug that corresponds to Amitriptyline (Elavil) is Amitriptyline itself—it's the same compound and brand. The other names listed (Imipramine, Nortriptyline, Doxepin) are different members of the same class, sharing the general mechanism but not being Amitriptyline.

7. Which antibiotic classes are mentioned together as Macrolides, Tetracycline, and Fluoroquinolone?

A. Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Carbapenems

B. Aminoglycosides, Macrolides, Glycopeptides

C. Sulfonamides, Nitrofurantoin, Macrolides

D. Macrolides, Tetracycline, Fluoroquinolone

You're being tested on recognizing antibiotic class names and spotting the set that includes all three listed groups. Macrolides, Tetracycline, and Fluoroquinolone are three distinct antibiotic classes, each with its own mechanism and examples, and the question asks for the option that names all three together. The correct choice is the one that lists Macrolides, Tetracycline, and Fluoroquinolone exactly, because it matches the requested trio. The other options mix in different classes that don't include all three names together: the first option lists only beta-lactam families (Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Carbapenems); the second adds Aminoglycosides and Glycopeptides with Macrolides but misses Tetracycline and Fluoroquinolone; the third includes Sulfonamides and Nitrofurantoin with Macrolides but still lacks Tetracycline and Fluoroquinolone.

8. Vitamin C helps absorb iron. Which option lists the correct nutrient?

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Calcium

D. Zinc

Vitamin C boosts iron absorption, especially non-heme iron from plant-based foods. It helps by reducing ferric iron (Fe3+) to the more soluble ferrous form (Fe2+) and by forming a soluble complex that keeps iron dissolved as it moves through the gut, making it easier to absorb. This is why pairing iron-rich foods with Vitamin C–rich foods (like citrus, peppers, or broccoli) improves iron uptake. Other options don't enhance iron absorption in the same way: Vitamin D is mainly about calcium metabolism and bone health, Calcium itself doesn't promote iron uptake and can even slightly hinder it, and Zinc supports many functions but doesn't help iron absorption (and can compete with iron at high doses). So the nutrient that helps absorb iron is Vitamin C.

9. Beta-adrenergic agonists typically end in which suffix?

A. End in 'erol' (albuterol)

B. End in 'pril' (lisinopril)

C. End in 'sartan' (losartan)

D. End in 'pine' (amlodipine)

Beta-adrenergic agonists are bronchodilators that stimulate beta receptors to relax airway smooth muscle. A handy naming clue for this class is the suffix -erol, as seen in drugs like albuterol. That -erol ending signals a beta-adrenergic agonist commonly used to treat asthma or COPD by widening the airways. The other endings correspond to different drug classes: -pril indicates ACE inhibitors (for example, lisinopril), -sartan marks ARBs (such as losartan), and -pine is typical of certain calcium channel blockers (like amlodipine). So the -erol suffix helps you recognize beta-adrenergic agonists quickly.

10. Which medication is used to treat anemia due to zidovudine use?

A. Epoetin alfa

B. Filgrastim

C. Abciximab

D. Clopidogrel

Zidovudine can suppress the bone marrow and lower red blood cell production, leading to anemia. Epoetin alfa, a synthetic form of erythropoietin, stimulates the bone marrow to make more red blood cells, directly addressing this deficiency. As a result, hemoglobin and hematocrit rise over time and symptoms improve. In practice, this may be used when the anemia is significant or persistent, sometimes alongside adjusting the antiretroviral regimen to reduce marrow suppression. Filgrastim boosts neutrophils, not red cells, while Abciximab and Clopidogrel are antiplatelet drugs and do not treat anemia.

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://cjeopencheck.examzify.com

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