

CNJNE IVE Adult IV therapy Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Can IV medications be given through a peripheral line?**
 - A. No, only central lines can be used**
 - B. Yes, if the medications are compatible with the peripheral route**
 - C. Only certain medications are allowed**
 - D. Yes, but only for short-term use**

- 2. What essential component must be documented for any transfusion reaction?**
 - A. Patient demographics**
 - B. Type of blood product administered**
 - C. Patient symptoms, nursing interventions, and patient response**
 - D. Time of transfusion initiation**

- 3. What is the first sign of a transfusion reaction?**
 - A. Fever or chills**
 - B. Nausea or vomiting**
 - C. Headache or dizziness**
 - D. Skin rash or itching**

- 4. What kind of incompatibility is indicated by the formation of a precipitate in an I.V.P.B.?**
 - A. Chemical**
 - B. Biological**
 - C. Physical**
 - D. Allergic**

- 5. What is the proper procedure for blood product verification?**
 - A. One nurse checks the product and another observes the process**
 - B. A single licensed personnel can verify the blood product**
 - C. Two licensed personnel must verify the patient's identity and blood product compatibility**
 - D. Verification is not necessary if the blood product is from a trusted source**

- 6. Why is hand hygiene important in IV therapy?**
- A. To minimize the risk of infection**
 - B. To prevent patient discomfort**
 - C. To enhance the effectiveness of medications**
 - D. To ensure a sterile environment**
- 7. Which statement is TRUE regarding a nurse's role in maintaining peripheral intravenous catheters?**
- A. Only the nurse's name should be documented**
 - B. All IV bags should be time taped to ensure they run on time**
 - C. Choose proximal sites for IV insertion**
 - D. A larger gauge needle is required regardless of therapy**
- 8. In IV therapy, what increases patient compliance?**
- A. Regular medication reminders**
 - B. Increased patient education and understanding**
 - C. Frequent check-ups by healthcare providers**
 - D. Limiting physical activity during therapy**
- 9. What is a potential cause for symptoms such as hives and shortness of breath during a transfusion?**
- A. An allergic reaction**
 - B. A hemolytic reaction**
 - C. Fluid overload**
 - D. Infection**
- 10. When documenting a transfusion reaction, which of the following is critical for patient safety?**
- A. Including the name of the blood bank**
 - B. Documenting the exact time of initial symptoms onset**
 - C. Mentioning the blood type of the donor**
 - D. Providing a detailed treatment plan for future transfusions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Can IV medications be given through a peripheral line?
 - A. No, only central lines can be used
 - B. Yes, if the medications are compatible with the peripheral route**
 - C. Only certain medications are allowed
 - D. Yes, but only for short-term use

IV medications may indeed be administered through a peripheral line, as long as the medications are compatible with this route. Many medications can be effectively delivered via peripheral IVs, especially those that are not irritating to the veins and can be safely diluted. Peripheral lines are often used for hydration and administration of various medications in a wide range of clinical situations, particularly when central access is not necessary or available. It is essential for healthcare providers to assess the compatibility of the medication with peripheral administration, considering factors such as pH, osmolality, and potential for phlebitis or infiltration. Additionally, appropriate nursing protocols should be followed to ensure patient safety and comfort during administration. While it's true that some medications are restricted or require special considerations when given peripherally, the key point is that many can be safely administered this way with proper precautions.

2. What essential component must be documented for any transfusion reaction?
 - A. Patient demographics
 - B. Type of blood product administered
 - C. Patient symptoms, nursing interventions, and patient response**
 - D. Time of transfusion initiation

Documenting the patient's symptoms, nursing interventions, and patient response is crucial for any transfusion reaction due to the potential serious nature of these events. First, recording the patient's symptoms provides a clear account of how the individual is reacting to the blood product, which is essential for assessing the severity and type of reaction, whether it be mild or severe. Next, documenting the nursing interventions taken in response to the symptoms ensures that there is a record of the care provided, which can be valuable for continuity of care and further medical decision-making. Lastly, capturing the patient's response to these interventions is important for evaluating the effectiveness of the care given and for informing subsequent clinical actions. This comprehensive documentation is vital for legal and medical record-keeping and can help healthcare teams monitor trends in transfusion reactions over time. This kind of detail is essential in promoting patient safety and guiding future transfusions. Other components such as patient demographics, type of blood product administered, or the time of initiation are important in their own right, but they do not encapsulate the complete clinical response and the immediate management of a transfusion reaction.

3. What is the first sign of a transfusion reaction?

- A. Fever or chills**
- B. Nausea or vomiting**
- C. Headache or dizziness**
- D. Skin rash or itching**

Fever or chills is the first sign of a transfusion reaction because these symptoms typically arise due to the immune system's response to foreign antigens present in the transfused blood components. During a transfusion, if the recipient's body recognizes the transfused blood as a foreign substance, it may trigger an inflammatory response, leading to an increase in temperature or chills. This immune response is often one of the initial indicators of a potential reaction, and early recognition is essential for ensuring patient safety. Other options, such as nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, or skin rash, may occur later in the course of a transfusion reaction or in response to different triggers but are not typically the first signs to manifest. Identifying fever or chills promptly allows healthcare providers to intervene quickly and manage the reaction effectively.

4. What kind of incompatibility is indicated by the formation of a precipitate in an I.V.P.B.?

- A. Chemical**
- B. Biological**
- C. Physical**
- D. Allergic**

The formation of a precipitate in an intravenous piggyback (I.V.P.B.) indicates a physical incompatibility. This type of incompatibility occurs when two or more substances mix and result in a change in physical form, such as the formation of a solid precipitate. This can happen due to various reasons, including changes in pH or temperature, or when certain drugs or additives are mixed that are not compatible with each other. Physical incompatibility is significant because the presence of precipitate can lead to blockage in the IV catheter, reduced efficacy of the medication, or potential harm to the patient when administered. Identifying and preventing physical incompatibilities is crucial in intravenous therapy to ensure safe and effective treatment. In contrast, chemical incompatibility involves a change in the chemical composition of a drug leading to a loss of efficacy or harmful byproducts, while biological incompatibility typically refers to issues related to immune responses or biological activity. Allergic reactions are immune responses and not directly related to the physical properties of the substances involved.

- 5. What is the proper procedure for blood product verification?**
- A. One nurse checks the product and another observes the process**
 - B. A single licensed personnel can verify the blood product**
 - C. Two licensed personnel must verify the patient's identity and blood product compatibility**
 - D. Verification is not necessary if the blood product is from a trusted source**

The proper procedure for blood product verification is essential to ensure patient safety and prevent transfusion reactions. In this case, the correct choice emphasizes the requirement for two licensed personnel to verify the patient's identity and the compatibility of the blood product. This two-person verification process serves as a critical safety measure. By having two licensed professionals involved, it significantly reduces the risk of human error. Each individual checks key details, such as the patient's ID, the blood product's label, and compatibility information, ensuring that both are in agreement before the blood is transfused. This collaborative verification is a standard practice in healthcare settings, reinforcing accountability and trust in the process, thus enhancing patient safety. The emphasis on dual verification is particularly important because the consequences of a transfusion reaction can be severe. Verification is a fundamental step in the transfusion protocol that cannot be bypassed, regardless of the source of the blood product. This ensures that every transfusion is performed correctly and safely, which cannot be adequately ensured by a single individual, regardless of their training or experience.

- 6. Why is hand hygiene important in IV therapy?**
- A. To minimize the risk of infection**
 - B. To prevent patient discomfort**
 - C. To enhance the effectiveness of medications**
 - D. To ensure a sterile environment**

Hand hygiene is crucial in IV therapy primarily to minimize the risk of infection. When healthcare providers administer IV therapy, they are frequently handling sterile equipment and accessing the patient's bloodstream, which can serve as a direct pathway for pathogens. By performing proper hand hygiene—washing hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand sanitizers—providers can significantly reduce the microbial load present on their hands. This is essential in preventing healthcare-associated infections, including those that can arise from IV lines. Maintaining cleanliness and reducing the potential for contamination at each stage of the IV process protects both the patient and the integrity of the IV equipment. Consequently, minimizing the risk of infection forms the foundation of safe IV practices and makes hand hygiene an integral part of every healthcare provider's training and protocol.

7. Which statement is TRUE regarding a nurse's role in maintaining peripheral intravenous catheters?
- A. Only the nurse's name should be documented
 - B. All IV bags should be time taped to ensure they run on time**
 - C. Choose proximal sites for IV insertion
 - D. A larger gauge needle is required regardless of therapy

The statement regarding the documentation of all IV bags being time taped to ensure they run on time is accurate and reflects a critical practice in IV therapy management. Time taping helps ensure that the infusion of medication or fluids proceeds as scheduled, which is crucial for patient safety and effective treatment. By marking the bag with a time indicator, it allows nurses to visually assess when the IV bag is due to be replaced or when it will run out, helping to prevent interruptions in therapy. Proper timing is especially important in scenarios where medication levels must be maintained, as fluctuations can lead to complications or suboptimal therapeutic effects. Such diligence is part of the nurse's responsibility to monitor and manage IV therapies effectively, ensuring both the safety of the patient and the efficiency of care. In the context of the other statements, while they may relate to IV therapy in varying degrees, they do not align with standard practices. For instance, proper documentation typically involves more than just the nurse's name, and the choice of insertion sites often depends on patient needs and the specific therapy being provided. Additionally, using a larger gauge needle isn't a blanket requirement; the choice of gauge should be based on the type of therapy, which varies widely from hydration to specific medication administration.

8. In IV therapy, what increases patient compliance?
- A. Regular medication reminders
 - B. Increased patient education and understanding**
 - C. Frequent check-ups by healthcare providers
 - D. Limiting physical activity during therapy

Increased patient education and understanding significantly enhances patient compliance in IV therapy. When patients are well-informed about their treatment regimen, including the purpose of the IV therapy, potential side effects, and the importance of adhering to their schedule, they feel more empowered and are more likely to engage actively in their own care. This understanding fosters a sense of responsibility and can alleviate anxiety concerning the procedure, leading to better overall adherence to the treatment plan. Comprehensive patient education may involve demonstrations of how the IV therapy works, discussions about expected outcomes, and answering any questions the patient may have. This not only increases their knowledge but also helps them to feel more in control of their health situation, which is crucial for promoting compliance.

9. What is a potential cause for symptoms such as hives and shortness of breath during a transfusion?

- A. An allergic reaction**
- B. A hemolytic reaction**
- C. Fluid overload**
- D. Infection**

The symptoms of hives and shortness of breath during a transfusion are indicative of an allergic reaction. Allergic reactions can occur when the recipient's immune system reacts to foreign proteins present in the donor blood. This can lead to various symptoms, including urticaria (hives), itching, and respiratory distress such as shortness of breath due to bronchospasm or throat swelling. While hemolytic reactions can be serious and are caused by the destruction of red blood cells due to incompatibility, they typically present with symptoms such as fever, chills, and back pain rather than hives and respiratory symptoms. Fluid overload refers to an excessive volume of fluid entering the bloodstream, which can cause symptoms like shortness of breath but is generally associated with signs of heart failure or fluid overload, such as elevated blood pressure and pulmonary edema. Infection is always a consideration during any transfusion but is usually characterized by symptoms like fever, chills, and possibly nausea, rather than localized allergic symptoms such as hives. Therefore, in the context of transfusion-related symptoms involving hives and shortness of breath, the most fitting explanation is an allergic reaction.

10. When documenting a transfusion reaction, which of the following is critical for patient safety?

- A. Including the name of the blood bank**
- B. Documenting the exact time of initial symptoms onset**
- C. Mentioning the blood type of the donor**
- D. Providing a detailed treatment plan for future transfusions**

Documenting the exact time of initial symptoms onset during a transfusion reaction is critical for patient safety because it enables healthcare providers to assess the severity of the reaction and determine the appropriate interventions. Timely documentation helps in assessing the progression of symptoms, guiding immediate clinical responses, and refining future treatment plans. Notably, understanding when symptoms first appeared is essential for correlating them with the transfusion event to discern causality and to monitor effects based on time. Accurate time documentation also supports transparency in care and can be crucial for any further investigations or reporting that may be necessary if the reaction is serious. The rapid response to transfusion reactions is vital, as the type and severity can significantly impact patient outcomes. Monitoring symptoms over time, identified by their onset, allows for effective management of the reaction as well as better overall care. While other aspects of documentation, such as including the blood bank's name, the donor's blood type, and a treatment plan for future transfusions, are important, they do not hold the same immediate impact on managing the ongoing situation during a transfusion-related emergency.

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://cnjneiveadultivtherapy.examzify.com>

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