

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. 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

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- 1. When documenting vein selections for IV therapy, which detail is essential?**
 - A. Only the selected vein name**
 - B. Additional history of the patient's veins**
 - C. Specific description of where along the vein it is cannulated**
 - D. The color of the vein**

- 2. What is the importance of monitoring electrolyte levels in IV therapy?**
 - A. To prevent imbalances and potential complications**
 - B. To ensure patient comfort**
 - C. To calculate the appropriate medication dosage**
 - D. To assess the efficacy of the IV solution**

- 3. Which of the following is a cause of arterial spasm?**
 - A. Cold temperature**
 - B. Impaired circulation**
 - C. Dehydration**
 - D. Infection**

- 4. What is the preferred site for a peripheral IV in adults?**
 - A. Scalp veins**
 - B. Forearm veins**
 - C. Spinal veins**
 - D. Foot veins**

- 5. What should be your first action if an IV is sluggish and not running as ordered?**
 - A. Change the IV fluid to a different type**
 - B. Identify possible causes for the sluggishness**
 - C. Increase the IV flow rate manually**
 - D. Notify the physician immediately**

6. What determines the antiseptic and cleansing procedure used for IV therapy administration?

- A. Nurse's discretion**
- B. Patient's allergies**
- C. Institutional policy**
- D. Manufacturer's instructions**

7. What is the maximum hang time for parenteral nutrition?

- A. 12 hours, depending on facility protocols**
- B. 24 hours, depending on facility protocols**
- C. 36 hours, regardless of facility protocols**
- D. 48 hours, only in specific cases**

8. Which statement about Lactated Ringer's solution is true?

- A. It contains a high concentration of glucose**
- B. It is closest in electrolyte composition to normal blood serum than other solutions**
- C. It is contraindicated for all patients**
- D. It must be stored at room temperature**

9. What is the major cation found in intracellular fluid?

- A. Sodium**
- B. Calcium**
- C. Magnesium**
- D. Potassium**

10. How should a nurse document a patient's symptoms during a transfusion reaction?

- A. By summarizing with general terms**
- B. By providing detailed observations and exact descriptions**
- C. By noting only the most severe symptoms**
- D. By omitting any mention of subjective complaints**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When documenting vein selections for IV therapy, which detail is essential?

- A. Only the selected vein name**
- B. Additional history of the patient's veins**
- C. Specific description of where along the vein it is cannulated**
- D. The color of the vein**

When documenting vein selections for IV therapy, it is essential to include a specific description of where along the vein it is cannulated. This detailed documentation is critical for several reasons. First, accurately noting the location of the cannulation helps ensure continuity of care. If multiple healthcare providers are involved in the patient's treatment, they can easily understand exactly where the IV line is placed. This minimizes the risk of complications, such as inadvertent cannulation of a different area or confusion about the site if the patient requires further interventions. Second, documenting the exact site along the vein is important for assessing potential complications like infiltration or phlebitis. If issues arise, knowing the specific site allows clinicians to evaluate the situation more effectively, decide on appropriate interventions, and document changes accurately. Lastly, proper documentation serves as a legal record of the procedure that was performed. It can be critically important in any reviews or evaluations of the patient's care. While other details, such as the name of the vein or the patient's vein history, may be beneficial, they do not provide the same level of specificity and relevance for immediate clinical care and coordination. The color of the vein, while observable, does not contribute meaningfully to the documentation of the IV line placement.

2. What is the importance of monitoring electrolyte levels in IV therapy?

- A. To prevent imbalances and potential complications**
- B. To ensure patient comfort**
- C. To calculate the appropriate medication dosage**
- D. To assess the efficacy of the IV solution**

Monitoring electrolyte levels in IV therapy is crucial for preventing imbalances and potential complications that can arise from deviations in electrolyte concentrations. Electrolytes, such as sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium, play a vital role in various physiological processes, including nerve conduction, muscle function, and fluid balance. When administering IV fluids, particularly those containing electrolytes, it is essential to ensure that these levels remain within the normal physiological range. An imbalance can lead to severe complications such as cardiac arrhythmias, muscle weakness, seizures, or even life-threatening conditions like hyperkalemia or hyponatremia. Regular monitoring allows healthcare providers to make timely adjustments to the IV fluids or medications administered, ensuring that the patient remains stable throughout their treatment. This proactive approach is why it is regarded as a fundamental aspect of managing IV therapy effectively.

3. Which of the following is a cause of arterial spasm?

- A. Cold temperature**
- B. Impaired circulation**
- C. Dehydration**
- D. Infection**

Arterial spasm is primarily influenced by various factors that can cause the smooth muscle within the arterial walls to contract suddenly. One of the significant causes of arterial spasm is exposure to cold temperatures. When the body is exposed to cold, the peripheral blood vessels constrict as a physiological response to conserve heat. This constriction can lead to increased resistance in blood flow and, ultimately, result in arterial spasms. Such spasms can restrict the blood supply to various tissues, potentially causing symptoms such as pain or ischemia. The other options provided may contribute to cardiovascular issues in different ways, but they are not direct causes of arterial spasm. Impaired circulation generally refers to chronic conditions affecting blood flow but doesn't directly trigger spasms; dehydration can affect blood viscosity and flow but does not cause spasms specifically, and while infections can lead to inflammatory responses that might affect blood vessels, they don't directly induce arterial spasms like cold temperatures do.

4. What is the preferred site for a peripheral IV in adults?

- A. Scalp veins**
- B. Forearm veins**
- C. Spinal veins**
- D. Foot veins**

The choice of forearm veins as the preferred site for a peripheral IV in adults is justified by several important factors. Firstly, the veins in the forearm, specifically the cephalic vein and basilic vein, are generally larger and more accessible than veins in other anatomical locations. This makes them easier to puncture and more suitable for maintaining intravenous access. Additionally, forearm veins tend to have fewer associated complications compared to other sites. For example, using veins in the foot can increase the risk of complications such as phlebitis or thrombosis, given that the veins in the foot are typically smaller and less frequently used, leading to potential discomfort for the patient. Furthermore, the forearm provides a more stable site for IV insertion, as it can be easily immobilized during the procedure and while the IV is in place. Scalp veins are typically reserved for pediatric patients and are not normally used in adults due to their anatomical location and the risk of complications. Similarly, spinal veins do not provide a practical site for peripheral IV access. Thus, the forearm veins represent the most reliable and safest choice for administering IV therapy in adult patients.

5. What should be your first action if an IV is sluggish and not running as ordered?

- A. Change the IV fluid to a different type**
- B. Identify possible causes for the sluggishness**
- C. Increase the IV flow rate manually**
- D. Notify the physician immediately**

When encountering a sluggish IV that is not running as ordered, the first action should indeed be to identify possible causes for the sluggishness. This step is crucial because various factors can contribute to the issue, such as kinks in the tubing, a blocked catheter, insufficient vein patency, or empty fluid bags. By investigating these potential causes, you can determine the appropriate intervention to resolve the issue effectively. Simply changing the IV fluid or increasing the flow rate without addressing the underlying issue may not solve the problem and could potentially exacerbate it. Notifying the physician may be necessary if the problem persists or if there is a concern for patient safety, but it is more efficient and clinically appropriate to first assess the situation yourself before escalating it.

6. What determines the antiseptic and cleansing procedure used for IV therapy administration?

- A. Nurse's discretion**
- B. Patient's allergies**
- C. Institutional policy**
- D. Manufacturer's instructions**

The correct answer is related to institutional policy, which establishes the protocols and standards that healthcare organizations must follow regarding antiseptic and cleansing procedures for IV therapy administration. These policies are guided by evidence-based practices and are developed to ensure patient safety, infection control, and consistency in care across the institution. Institutional policies typically include specific guidelines on the types of antiseptics to use, the duration of cleansing, and the techniques employed during the procedure. Adherence to these policies minimizes the risk of infection and helps maintain a standardized approach to care. While factors such as the nurse's discretion, patient allergies, and manufacturer's instructions may influence the choice of antiseptic in certain situations, the foundation of safe practice in IV therapy is fundamentally established by the institutional policy. This ensures that all healthcare providers are aligned with the same standards, facilitating a consistent and safe approach for all patients.

7. What is the maximum hang time for parenteral nutrition?

- A. 12 hours, depending on facility protocols
- B. 24 hours, depending on facility protocols**
- C. 36 hours, regardless of facility protocols
- D. 48 hours, only in specific cases

The maximum hang time for parenteral nutrition is commonly accepted as 24 hours, primarily because this duration helps to minimize the risk of microbial growth in the solution. Parenteral nutrition provides essential nutrients directly into the bloodstream, and the nutrient composition—rich in glucose and proteins—can create an environment conducive for bacterial proliferation if left hanging for longer than the recommended time. By adhering to the 24-hour hang time, healthcare facilities can maintain a balance between nutrient efficacy and patient safety. While specific protocols may vary between facilities, the general guideline holds that 24 hours is the maximum recommended duration to ensure safe administration of parenteral nutrition. This practice aligns with guidelines outlined by various health organizations, which emphasize the critical nature of maintaining sterility and minimizing infection risk in patients receiving such nutrition. Though some options suggest different hang times, any duration exceeding 24 hours increases the likelihood of contamination and potential adverse outcomes for patients.

8. Which statement about Lactated Ringer's solution is true?

- A. It contains a high concentration of glucose
- B. It is closest in electrolyte composition to normal blood serum than other solutions**
- C. It is contraindicated for all patients
- D. It must be stored at room temperature

Lactated Ringer's solution is indeed closest in electrolyte composition to normal blood serum compared to many other intravenous fluids. This isotonic solution contains sodium, potassium, calcium, bicarbonate, and chloride, closely mimicking the electrolyte profile found in human plasma. This makes it particularly useful for fluid resuscitation and is often used in surgical settings or trauma situations to restore fluid and electrolyte balance effectively. The other options do not accurately describe Lactated Ringer's solution. For instance, while some IV solutions contain glucose, Lactated Ringer's does not have a high concentration of glucose; it is primarily designed for electrolyte replenishment rather than providing energy through sugar. Moreover, it is not contraindicated for all patients, as it can be beneficial for many, although there are specific situations where its use may need to be limited, such as in patients with specific renal conditions or those needing to restrict potassium. Lastly, the storage requirements for Lactated Ringer's solution typically recommend that it be stored in a cool place rather than strictly at room temperature, allowing for flexibility in storage practices. Overall, the composition of Lactated Ringer's solution makes it a valuable choice for maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance in clinical settings.

9. What is the major cation found in intracellular fluid?

- A. Sodium
- B. Calcium
- C. Magnesium
- D. Potassium**

The major cation found in intracellular fluid is potassium. This is crucial because potassium plays a vital role in various cellular functions, including maintaining resting membrane potential, facilitating muscle contractions, and regulating enzyme activity. Intracellular fluid, which constitutes the fluid within cells, has a high concentration of potassium relative to other cations, which is essential for processes like nerve impulse transmission and cellular metabolism. In contrast, sodium, while abundant in extracellular fluid, is maintained at lower levels within cells due to the activity of the sodium-potassium pump, which helps regulate the distribution of these ions across cell membranes. Calcium and magnesium also play important roles in cellular processes, but their concentrations do not match that of potassium in intracellular fluid. Understanding this concentration gradient and the role of potassium helps to appreciate how cells maintain their function and respond to physiological demands.

10. How should a nurse document a patient's symptoms during a transfusion reaction?

- A. By summarizing with general terms
- B. By providing detailed observations and exact descriptions**
- C. By noting only the most severe symptoms
- D. By omitting any mention of subjective complaints

The most effective way to document a patient's symptoms during a transfusion reaction is by providing detailed observations and exact descriptions. Accurate and comprehensive documentation is crucial in this context for several reasons. Firstly, detailed documentation helps ensure clear communication among healthcare providers, facilitating better patient care and timely interventions. By capturing precise symptoms, such as the onset, duration, and characteristics of any reactions, healthcare professionals can identify trends or correlations with specific transfusions, leading to improved safety protocols. Secondly, thorough documentation serves as a legal record that can be crucial in the event of any disputes or questions regarding the patient's care. Specific descriptions of the symptoms observed, including vital signs and changes in the patient's condition, provide a clear and accountable record of the incident. Furthermore, comprehensive notes enable a thorough analysis of the reaction, assisting in determining the cause and informing future transfusion practices for this patient and others. Collectively, these aspects underscore the importance of a meticulous approach in documenting transfusion reactions.

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!

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