

CNJNE IVE ADULT IV THERAPY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://cnjneiveadultivtherapy.examzify.com>



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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. What should be monitored closely during IV therapy?**
 - A. Temperature of the IV fluid
 - B. Rate of infusion and signs of complications
 - C. Patient dietary restrictions
 - D. Patient's mobility during therapy
- 2. What is a common intravenous solution used for rehydration?**
 - A. Lactated Ringer's solution
 - B. Normal saline
 - C. 5% dextrose in water
 - D. Colloid solutions
- 3. What is the role of gravity in delivering IV fluids?**
 - A. To aid in warming the fluid
 - B. To be the driving force for fluid flow in gravity-fed IV systems
 - C. To increase the medication's bioavailability
 - D. To create pressure in the IV bag
- 4. What does "compatibility" mean in IV therapy?**
 - A. The ability of medications to be administered at the same time
 - B. The ability of medications to be mixed without adverse reactions
 - C. The ability of an IV solution to flow freely
 - D. The ability of various IV devices to connect
- 5. If the designated person to check a unit of packed RBCs is unavailable for an hour, what is the best course of action?**
 - A. Begin administering the blood immediately
 - B. Return the blood to the blood bank until another person is available
 - C. Store the blood unit in the refrigerator
 - D. Discard the blood unit
- 6. How should medications that appear cloudy or precipitated be handled?**
 - A. They should be agitated before use
 - B. They should be used as directed
 - C. They should be discarded
 - D. They should be mixed with saline

- 7. Which condition requires immediate attention when noted in an IV site assessment?**
- A. Skin dryness around the site
 - B. Redness and pain at the site
 - C. Minor discomfort during fluid administration
 - D. Presence of a bandage around the site
- 8. What is a crucial factor when selecting IV sites in disoriented patients?**
- A. The size of the needle
 - B. The ease of access to the vein
 - C. The location of the most visible vein
 - D. The comfort of the patient during the procedure
- 9. What effect does a hypotonic solution have on red blood cells?**
- A. The cells would shrink
 - B. The cells would maintain their size
 - C. The cells would swell
 - D. The cells would burst immediately
- 10. When selecting sites for IV insertions, which area should be avoided to minimize movement?**
- A. Wrist or elbow joints
 - B. Back of the hand
 - C. Forearm
 - D. Upper arm

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be monitored closely during IV therapy?

- A. Temperature of the IV fluid
- B. Rate of infusion and signs of complications**
- C. Patient dietary restrictions
- D. Patient's mobility during therapy

Monitoring the rate of infusion and signs of complications during IV therapy is essential for ensuring patient safety and the effectiveness of the treatment. The rate of infusion needs to be observed closely to make sure that it aligns with the prescribed rate, preventing issues such as fluid overload or under-infusion of the medication. Additionally, signs of complications, such as infiltration, phlebitis, or an allergic reaction, must be checked regularly. Quick identification of these complications allows for prompt intervention, reducing the risk of further adverse effects on the patient's health. While temperature of the IV fluid is typically not a primary concern unless there is suspicion of contamination or infection, and dietary restrictions or patient mobility do play roles in overall patient care, they are not directly related to the administration and effectiveness of IV therapy itself. Thus, the most critical factors to monitor during IV therapy involve ensuring the infusion is occurring as intended and watching for any potential complications that could arise during the process.

2. What is a common intravenous solution used for rehydration?

- A. Lactated Ringer's solution**
- B. Normal saline
- C. 5% dextrose in water
- D. Colloid solutions

Lactated Ringer's solution is often utilized for rehydration because it contains a balanced mix of electrolytes that closely resemble the composition of extracellular fluid. This isotonic solution is effective in restoring fluid levels and maintaining electrolyte balance, making it particularly suitable for patients who are dehydrated due to various causes, including surgery, trauma, or excessive fluid loss. It provides not only hydration but also essential minerals such as sodium, potassium, and calcium, which are crucial for proper cellular function. While normal saline is also a common choice for rehydration, it does not contain the additional electrolytes that Lactated Ringer's solution provides, which can be beneficial for patients needing more comprehensive electrolyte replacement. Dextrose solutions are primarily used for providing calories or as a supplementary fluid rather than for rehydration needs. Colloid solutions, on the other hand, are typically utilized for volume expansion in cases of low blood pressure or hypovolemia, rather than simple hydration.

3. What is the role of gravity in delivering IV fluids?

- A. To aid in warming the fluid
- B. To be the driving force for fluid flow in gravity-fed IV systems**
- C. To increase the medication's bioavailability
- D. To create pressure in the IV bag

The correct answer reflects the fundamental principle of gravity in the context of intravenous (IV) therapy. In gravity-fed IV systems, gravity acts as the driving force that causes fluid to flow from the IV bag into the patient's bloodstream. When the IV bag is elevated above the level of the patient, the gravitational pull creates a pressure differential that allows the fluid to flow down the tubing and into the IV catheter. This process relies on the height of the IV bag as well as the principle of hydrostatic pressure, meaning that the higher the bag, the greater the flow rate can be achieved. Therefore, proper positioning of the IV bag is crucial for ensuring effective administration of the fluids. Other options, while potentially relevant in different contexts, do not accurately capture this primary role of gravity in IV fluid delivery. The aim of gravity in this situation is not about warming the fluid, increasing the medication's bioavailability, or creating pressure within the bag—rather, it's specifically about facilitating the flow of the IV fluids due to the gravitational force acting on the system.

4. What does "compatibility" mean in IV therapy?

- A. The ability of medications to be administered at the same time
- B. The ability of medications to be mixed without adverse reactions**
- C. The ability of an IV solution to flow freely
- D. The ability of various IV devices to connect

In IV therapy, "compatibility" specifically refers to the ability of medications to be mixed without causing adverse reactions or degradation of the medications involved. When two or more medications are administered through an IV line, it's crucial that they can coexist without interacting negatively, which could result in precipitation, inactivation, or toxicity. This understanding of compatibility is vital for healthcare providers to ensure patient safety and therapeutic efficacy. Correctly identifying compatible medications can prevent complications such as clot formation or harmful chemical reactions that could compromise treatment outcomes. Therefore, ensuring that medications are compatible reinforces the importance of proper drug preparations and administration protocols in IV therapy.

5. If the designated person to check a unit of packed RBCs is unavailable for an hour, what is the best course of action?

- A. Begin administering the blood immediately
- B. Return the blood to the blood bank until another person is available**
- C. Store the blood unit in the refrigerator
- D. Discard the blood unit

The best course of action in this scenario is to return the blood to the blood bank until a designated person is available to check the unit of packed RBCs. This is essential because blood transfusions involve critical safety protocols, including verifying that the blood product is appropriate for the patient, ensuring compatibility, and confirming that the correct blood type is being administered. If the designated person is unavailable, it is important to avoid administering the blood until all safety checks are completed, thereby reducing the risk of complications or transfusion reactions. Returning the blood to the blood bank ensures that it can be stored properly while maintaining the integrity of the blood components until they can be checked by the appropriate personnel. This action aligns with established protocols to guarantee patient safety. Additionally, it prevents any possibility of administering the blood without the required verification, which is crucial in transfusion medicine.

6. How should medications that appear cloudy or precipitated be handled?

- A. They should be agitated before use
- B. They should be used as directed
- C. They should be discarded**
- D. They should be mixed with saline

Medications that appear cloudy or show signs of precipitation should be discarded to ensure patient safety. Cloudiness or precipitate may indicate that the medication has degraded, become contaminated, or is no longer effective. Utilizing such a medication could pose serious risks, including administering an inactive substance or introducing harmful particles into a patient's system. It's critical to adhere to safety protocols in medication administration, as administering compromised medications can result in adverse effects or treatment failures. Best practices dictate that medications should be inspected prior to use, and any that do not meet the established standards of clarity and consistency should be properly disposed of to avoid any harm.

7. Which condition requires immediate attention when noted in an IV site assessment?

- A. Skin dryness around the site
- B. Redness and pain at the site**
- C. Minor discomfort during fluid administration
- D. Presence of a bandage around the site

Redness and pain at the site are indicators of potential complications, such as infection or inflammation, which can develop during IV therapy. When assessing an IV site, the presence of these symptoms is significant because they may suggest phlebitis, infiltration, or even an infection, all of which require prompt intervention to prevent further complications, including systemic infection or tissue damage. Immediate attention to such signs allows for timely adjustments in treatment, such as discontinuing the IV, applying appropriate treatment, and possibly starting a new IV if necessary. Addressing these symptoms quickly is critical to maintaining patient safety and ensuring effective therapy.

8. What is a crucial factor when selecting IV sites in disoriented patients?

- A. The size of the needle
- B. The ease of access to the vein**
- C. The location of the most visible vein
- D. The comfort of the patient during the procedure

When selecting IV sites in disoriented patients, ease of access to the vein is crucial. This situation often involves patients who may be agitated or uncooperative due to their condition, making it essential to find a site that allows for swift and uncomplicated venous access. By choosing a site that is easily accessible, healthcare providers can minimize the time spent attempting to establish the IV line, which is important for both the patient's comfort and the safety of the procedure. Additionally, ease of access reduces the risk of complications, such as the patient moving unexpectedly during the placement attempt, which could lead to further trauma or failed attempts. Selecting a site where the vein is readily palpable or visible ensures that the procedure can be completed efficiently, thus providing timely medical intervention that the disoriented patient may need. While other factors such as the size of the needle, visibility of the vein, and patient comfort are important considerations, the priority in this specific context is to ensure that healthcare professionals can establish IV access as promptly as possible.

9. What effect does a hypotonic solution have on red blood cells?

- A. The cells would shrink
- B. The cells would maintain their size
- C. The cells would swell**
- D. The cells would burst immediately

A hypotonic solution has a lower concentration of solutes compared to the inside of red blood cells. When red blood cells are placed in a hypotonic solution, water moves into the cells via osmosis, which occurs due to the gradient created by the difference in solute concentration. As water enters the cells, the volume of the cells increases, leading to swelling. While the cells can swell significantly, they typically do not burst immediately under normal physiological conditions. The cell membrane can withstand a certain amount of pressure, but if the hypotonic environment is extreme or exposure time is prolonged, then bursting may occur. In general, the main effect of hypotonic solutions on red blood cells is swelling, which is the key reason why this response is aligned with the correct answer. This phenomenon is important in various medical scenarios, particularly in IV therapy, where understanding the impact of fluid and electrolyte balance is crucial for patient care.

10. When selecting sites for IV insertions, which area should be avoided to minimize movement?

A. Wrist or elbow joints

B. Back of the hand

C. Forearm

D. Upper arm

The choice to avoid the wrist or elbow joints when selecting sites for IV insertions is based on the principle of minimizing movement to reduce the risk of complications such as infiltration or phlebitis. Joints such as the wrist and elbow are areas of high mobility, and when an IV is placed in these locations, there is a greater chance for the catheter to become dislodged or to irritate the surrounding tissue due to the natural flexing and bending of the joint. Utilizing more stable sites, such as the forearm or upper arm, allows for a more secure placement of the IV catheter, therefore providing better flow and reducing the likelihood of complications. Additionally, the back of the hand is generally avoided for similar reasons, but it typically offers more stability compared to joints. Overall, selecting a site that minimizes movement is imperative in ensuring the longevity and effectiveness of IV therapy.

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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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