

DaVita Competency Evaluation/Assessment Practice Exam (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. The flow rate capacity for a 14 gauge needle is:**
 - A. 200 - 250 BFR**
 - B. 250 - 350 BFR**
 - C. 350 - 450 BFR**
 - D. Greater than 450 BFR**
- 2. What defines an intermediate cannulator in a medical context?**
 - A. Less than 6 months of successful cannulations**
 - B. Only performing emergency cannulations**
 - C. Having at least 6 months of successful cannulations**
 - D. Performing cannulations under supervision**
- 3. What are the regulations that dialysis providers must meet to become and stay certified?**
 - A. Patient care standards**
 - B. CMS regulations**
 - C. Health insurance requirements**
 - D. Operational guidelines**
- 4. What is the purpose of applying lidocaine after cleaning the site?**
 - A. To disinfect the area**
 - B. To provide pain relief**
 - C. To enhance blood flow**
 - D. To prevent infection**
- 5. What is one of your roles in managing patients with chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD)?**
 - A. Administering blood transfusions**
 - B. Reminding patients to take phosphate binders during dialysis**
 - C. Monitoring vitamin D levels**
 - D. Assessing renal ultrasonography results**

6. Which of the following is often a result of effective self-management?

- A. Increased hospital visits**
- B. Enhanced patient confidence**
- C. Greater dependency on healthcare providers**
- D. Confusion about treatment plans**

7. What assumption underlies the concept of self-management in health?

- A. Only medical professionals can manage health conditions**
- B. Understanding conditions leads to better health outcomes**
- C. Patients are unable to learn about their conditions**
- D. Health is solely determined by genetics**

8. What is the acceptable range for total chlorine test results in a clinical setting?

- A. 0.5 mg/l or less**
- B. 1.0 mg/l or less**
- C. 0.3 mg/l or less**
- D. 0.1 mg/l or less**

9. What is the minimum blood flow rate indicated in the rule of 6's for appropriate vascular access?

- A. 200 ml/min**
- B. 400 ml/min**
- C. 600 ml/min**
- D. 800 ml/min**

10. Which infectious disease requires frequent hand-washing instead of using alcohol-based hand gel?

- A. Active tuberculosis infection**
- B. Active clostridium difficile infection (C. diff)**
- C. Hepatitis C infection**
- D. Norovirus infection**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The flow rate capacity for a 14 gauge needle is:

- A. 200 - 250 BFR**
- B. 250 - 350 BFR**
- C. 350 - 450 BFR**
- D. Greater than 450 BFR**

The flow rate capacity for a 14 gauge needle is considered to be greater than 450 Blood Flow Rate (BFR). This high flow rate is due to the larger internal diameter of the 14 gauge needle, which allows for a more significant volume of fluid, in this case, blood, to pass through in a given amount of time. In the context of medical procedures, a higher flow rate is crucial for efficient blood access during dialysis, as it ensures that adequate blood volume can be effectively processed. The use of a 14 gauge needle typically indicates a need for rapid blood flow, especially when there are patient-specific considerations, such as larger body size or higher overall blood volume, that necessitate quick and efficient treatment. The other ranges refer to flow rates associated with needles of smaller gauges, which would not provide the necessary capacity for procedures requiring a high blood flow rate.

2. What defines an intermediate cannulator in a medical context?

- A. Less than 6 months of successful cannulations**
- B. Only performing emergency cannulations**
- C. Having at least 6 months of successful cannulations**
- D. Performing cannulations under supervision**

An intermediate cannulator is defined by having at least 6 months of successful cannulations. This duration indicates a sufficient level of experience and skill in the technique, demonstrating that the individual has had enough exposure to various clinical scenarios and can handle typical challenges that arise during cannulation. The assessment of proficiency in cannulation is critical, particularly in a medical context, since it involves ensuring patient safety and the effectiveness of the procedure. Candidates with this level of experience are typically expected to possess a higher degree of competence and are often relied upon to perform procedures with minimal supervision. While options concerning the duration of experience, restriction to emergency situations, or requirements for supervision provide different contexts, they do not meet the established criteria that define an intermediate cannulator. The emphasis on having at least 6 months of successful attempts reflects the importance of consistent practice and the ability to manage and mitigate potential complications during cannulation.

3. What are the regulations that dialysis providers must meet to become and stay certified?

- A. Patient care standards
- B. CMS regulations**
- C. Health insurance requirements
- D. Operational guidelines

Dialysis providers must adhere to CMS regulations to achieve and maintain certification. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) establishes these regulations, which are designed to ensure that providers uphold high-quality care standards and patient safety in their facilities. Compliance with CMS regulations includes meeting specific health and safety standards, ensuring proper staffing levels, and maintaining appropriate documentation of care provided. These regulations are critical as they govern various aspects of dialysis care and facility operations, ensuring that facilities not only provide adequate treatment but also foster a safe environment for patients. Adhering to these regulations is essential for providers to receive Medicare and Medicaid funding and to ensure that they are delivering care that meets the accepted guidelines. Understanding the importance of CMS regulations helps providers maintain quality and secure their certification status, making it a foundational element of their operations.

4. What is the purpose of applying lidocaine after cleaning the site?

- A. To disinfect the area
- B. To provide pain relief**
- C. To enhance blood flow
- D. To prevent infection

The purpose of applying lidocaine after cleaning the site is to provide pain relief. Lidocaine is a local anesthetic that works by blocking nerve signals in the area where it is applied. This helps alleviate discomfort that may occur during procedures such as venipuncture or other invasive techniques. By reducing pain at the site, lidocaine improves the overall experience for the patient, making it more tolerable. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary function of lidocaine. Disinfecting the area is typically accomplished through the use of antiseptic solutions, not lidocaine. Enhancing blood flow is not a characteristic associated with lidocaine; rather, it is primarily used for its numbing properties. While preventing infection is crucial in any procedural context, this is generally achieved through proper cleaning and disinfection techniques rather than through the application of an anesthetic.

5. What is one of your roles in managing patients with chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD)?

- A. Administering blood transfusions**
- B. Reminding patients to take phosphate binders during dialysis**
- C. Monitoring vitamin D levels**
- D. Assessing renal ultrasonography results**

One of the important roles in managing patients with chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) is reminding patients to take phosphate binders during dialysis. Phosphate binders are medications that help control serum phosphorus levels, which can become elevated in patients with chronic kidney disease. High phosphorus levels can lead to further complications such as bone disease and cardiovascular issues. Patients may sometimes forget to take their phosphate binders, especially if they are managing multiple medications. By reminding them, healthcare providers play a crucial part in ensuring adherence to the treatment plan, ultimately helping to manage mineral imbalances and prevent related complications effectively. Other options in the question, although relevant in the context of CKD management, do not specifically focus on the role of healthcare providers in the daily management needed for CKD-MBD. Administering blood transfusions, for instance, is generally a procedure oriented towards managing anemia rather than directly addressing CKD-MBD. Monitoring vitamin D levels is critical, but it is often part of overall assessment rather than a direct patient management activity. Assessing renal ultrasonography results is an investigative role that helps in diagnosis but does not directly engage in day-to-day patient management tasks. Reminding about phosphate binders stands out as a proactive

6. Which of the following is often a result of effective self-management?

- A. Increased hospital visits**
- B. Enhanced patient confidence**
- C. Greater dependency on healthcare providers**
- D. Confusion about treatment plans**

Effective self-management in healthcare primarily involves individuals taking an active role in managing their health conditions, leading to various positive outcomes. One significant result of this approach is enhanced patient confidence. When patients engage in self-management strategies—such as monitoring their symptoms, adhering to treatment plans, and making informed lifestyle choices—they often develop a greater understanding of their health. This knowledge and involvement can empower them, fostering confidence in their ability to handle their health concerns. With improved self-assurance, patients are more likely to advocate for themselves during consultations, adhere to treatment regimens, and make necessary lifestyle adjustments, ultimately leading to better health outcomes. They feel more in control and are less reliant on healthcare providers for every decision, which can cultivate a stronger partnership between patients and their care teams. The other options reflect outcomes that are generally associated with inadequate self-management or challenges in a patient's health journey, such as increased hospital visits, greater dependency on providers, or confusion regarding treatment plans. These outcomes highlight the importance of effective self-management practices and their ability to strengthen a patient's confidence and autonomy in their healthcare process.

7. What assumption underlies the concept of self-management in health?

- A. Only medical professionals can manage health conditions**
- B. Understanding conditions leads to better health outcomes**
- C. Patients are unable to learn about their conditions**
- D. Health is solely determined by genetics**

The concept of self-management in health is fundamentally based on the assumption that understanding one's health conditions can lead to better health outcomes. This perspective emphasizes the importance of patient education and awareness in managing chronic illnesses. When patients are knowledgeable about their conditions, they are more capable of making informed decisions about their care, adhering to treatment plans, and ultimately taking an active role in managing their health. This proactive involvement often results in improved health status, increased adherence to prescribed therapies, and a greater ability to navigate the healthcare system effectively. In contrast to this, the other assumptions would undermine the essential role of patient engagement in health management: the idea that only medical professionals can manage health conditions neglects the value of patient knowledge and involvement; stating that patients are unable to learn about their conditions dismisses the potential for education and self-efficacy; and suggesting that health is solely determined by genetics overlooks the significant impact of lifestyle choices and personal management on overall health. Hence, understanding one's health condition is crucial in fostering self-management and enhancing health outcomes.

8. What is the acceptable range for total chlorine test results in a clinical setting?

- A. 0.5 mg/l or less**
- B. 1.0 mg/l or less**
- C. 0.3 mg/l or less**
- D. 0.1 mg/l or less**

In a clinical setting, the acceptable range for total chlorine test results is critical for ensuring patient safety, particularly in dialysis and other medical operations where water quality is paramount. Chlorine in water can have harmful effects on patients, especially those with compromised health systems. The correct response indicates that total chlorine levels should be maintained at 0.1 mg/l or less. This is based on guidelines that prioritize patient safety by minimizing the risk of chlorine exposure. Keeping chlorine levels below this threshold helps to ensure that the water used in medical procedures does not harm patients, as high chlorine levels can lead to complications and adverse reactions. Establishing such stringent limits is essential for quality control in clinical environments, where even minor contaminants can significantly impact patient health. Therefore, maintaining chlorine levels at or below this recommendation is a fundamental practice in healthcare to provide a safe environment for patients undergoing treatment.

9. What is the minimum blood flow rate indicated in the rule of 6's for appropriate vascular access?

- A. 200 ml/min**
- B. 400 ml/min**
- C. 600 ml/min**
- D. 800 ml/min**

The rule of 6's in vascular access refers to guidelines that help ensure adequate blood flow rates for effective dialysis treatment. According to these guidelines, a minimum blood flow rate of 600 ml/min is necessary to facilitate efficient dialysis. A flow rate of at least this level ensures that there is sufficient movement of blood through the dialysis circuit, allowing for optimal clearance of toxins and effective dialysis treatment. Achieving a blood flow rate of 600 ml/min is crucial because lower rates can lead to inadequate dialysis, fluid overload, and complications related to inefficient clearance of waste products. Providers focus on maintaining this standard to ensure that patients receive the best possible outcomes from their renal replacement therapy. Therefore, understanding and applying the rule of 6's is vital for clinicians responsible for managing vascular access in dialysis patients.

10. Which infectious disease requires frequent hand-washing instead of using alcohol-based hand gel?

- A. Active tuberculosis infection**
- B. Active clostridium difficile infection (C. diff)**
- C. Hepatitis C infection**
- D. Norovirus infection**

The focus on frequent hand-washing instead of using alcohol-based hand gel is particularly essential for handling an active Clostridium difficile infection (C. diff). C. diff is a spore-forming bacterium that causes severe diarrhea and is often associated with antibiotic use. The spores can survive on surfaces and are resistant to alcohol-based sanitizers. Therefore, thorough hand-washing with soap and water is crucial to effectively remove the spores from the hands, reducing the risk of further transmission. In contrast, while other options also require good hand hygiene practices, the specific transmission dynamics of C. diff necessitate that hand-washing is the preferred method to ensure adequate decontamination.

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://davitacompetencyevaluation.examzify.com>

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

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