

DAVITA COMPETENCY EVALUATION/ ASSESSMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which factor influences the K in the KT/V formula?**
 - A. Fluid balance index
 - B. Blood volume process (BVP)
 - C. Dialysis time
 - D. Patient's weight
- 2. What vital sign is typically monitored during dialysis to assess the patient's response?**
 - A. Blood pressure
 - B. Respiratory rate
 - C. Pulse oximetry
 - D. Temperature
- 3. What is the most effective way to elicit behavior change in patients?**
 - A. Using persuasive tactics
 - B. Understanding patient motivations
 - C. Mandating compliance
 - D. Offering financial incentives
- 4. If water is tested 10 minutes prior, what is the likely result?**
 - A. The test is accurate
 - B. The test is falsely negative
 - C. The test is unreliable
 - D. The test indicates contamination
- 5. What is suggested as a helpful strategy for tactile learners?**
 - A. Continuous eye contact
 - B. Short lectures with hands-on activities
 - C. Frequent short breaks
 - D. Short writing exercises
- 6. Which lab test is drawn monthly for monitoring Hepatitis B?**
 - A. HbsAg
 - B. Anti-HCV
 - C. Liver function test
 - D. HCV RNA

- 7. In the event of an air embolism, what is the recommended position of the patient?**
- A. Supine position
 - B. Right side Trendelenburg
 - C. Left side Trendelenburg
 - D. Sitting upright
- 8. If a tube breaks in the centrifuge, what is the first step you should take?**
- A. Turn off the centrifuge and call for help
 - B. Discard the sleeve and remove the opposing sleeve
 - C. Continue running the centrifuge until it stops
 - D. Seal the broken tube with tape
- 9. What is considered the standard of care for nephrology nursing?**
- A. Delegating all tasks to non-licensed personnel
 - B. Ignoring scope of practice guidelines
 - C. Ensuring non-licensed team members meet standards of care
 - D. Focusing solely on licensed personnel responsibilities
- 10. What is the primary focus of the communication style known as 'directing'?**
- A. Giving instructions
 - B. Listening actively
 - C. Encouraging patient-led discussions
 - D. Providing visual aids

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which factor influences the K in the KT/V formula?

- A. Fluid balance index
- B. Blood volume process (BVP)**
- C. Dialysis time
- D. Patient's weight

The correct answer focuses on the relationship between the K factor and the blood volume process (BVP) in the context of the KT/V formula, which is used to measure the adequacy of dialysis treatment. K represents the dialyzer clearance, which is directly influenced by the blood flow rate and the efficiency of the dialysis process in removing toxins from the patient's blood. The dialysis time, while important for ensuring effective treatment, does not influence the K factor directly; rather, it is a variable that interacts with K in the calculation of KT/V, as a longer dialysis time allows more toxins to be removed if K is sufficient. Similarly, fluid balance or patient's weight may play roles in patient management but do not directly affect the clearance aspect denoted by K. Understanding the role of BVP in relation to K is crucial, as any changes in blood volume during dialysis can impact the clearance rate of the dialyzer, thus influencing the overall adequacy of the dialysis treatment as measured by KT/V. This makes BVP a key factor in assessing and optimizing the dialysis process.

2. What vital sign is typically monitored during dialysis to assess the patient's response?

- A. Blood pressure**
- B. Respiratory rate
- C. Pulse oximetry
- D. Temperature

Monitoring blood pressure during dialysis is crucial as it provides insight into the patient's cardiovascular status and response to the dialysis treatment. Dialysis can lead to fluid shifts that may cause significant changes in blood pressure; these fluctuations can indicate whether the patient is tolerating the treatment well or experiencing complications. For instance, hypotension can occur due to the removal of fluid volume, while hypertension may be observed if the patient is fluid overloaded before treatment. By closely monitoring blood pressure, healthcare providers can adjust the dialysis prescription as needed and ensure patient safety throughout the procedure. While other vital signs like respiratory rate, pulse oximetry, and temperature may also be monitored during dialysis, blood pressure is specifically essential for assessing the immediate effects of the treatment on the patient's hemodynamics.

3. What is the most effective way to elicit behavior change in patients?

- A. Using persuasive tactics
- B. Understanding patient motivations**
- C. Mandating compliance
- D. Offering financial incentives

Understanding patient motivations is crucial for eliciting behavior change because it fosters a supportive environment in which patients feel empowered to take charge of their health. By engaging with patients to comprehend their personal goals, fears, and barriers, healthcare professionals can tailor interventions that resonate with the individual's unique circumstances. This approach is pivotal in building trust and encourages a collaborative relationship between the patient and the provider. When care strategies are aligned with what truly matters to patients, they are more likely to feel invested in the process, leading to sustained changes in behavior. This intrinsic motivation is generally more effective than external pressures or temporary incentives, which may only yield superficial compliance without fostering genuine commitment to long-term health changes. Ultimately, understanding patient motivations taps into their desires and aspirations, making them active participants in their care journey.

4. If water is tested 10 minutes prior, what is the likely result?

- A. The test is accurate
- B. The test is falsely negative**
- C. The test is unreliable
- D. The test indicates contamination

When water is tested for contamination or presence of certain substances, the timing of the sample collection is critical to obtaining an accurate assessment. Testing water that has been collected and stored for a period of 10 minutes before analysis can lead to changes in the sample due to various factors, such as evaporation, changes in temperature, or microbial growth. A falsely negative result suggests that the test indicates no contamination when there actually may be harmful levels present. If the water sample was tested 10 minutes after collection, it is possible that substances like chlorine or certain pathogens could have degraded or altered, leading to a failure to detect contaminants that were originally present in the sample. Therefore, this situation can result in a falsely negative outcome, as the test may not accurately reflect the contamination levels at the time of collection. Understanding the context of water testing emphasizes the importance of immediate analysis to ensure the results reflect the actual quality of the water at the point of collection. This makes the choice of a falsely negative result the most plausible conclusion if water was tested 10 minutes after sampling.

5. What is suggested as a helpful strategy for tactile learners?

- A. Continuous eye contact
- B. Short lectures with hands-on activities**
- C. Frequent short breaks
- D. Short writing exercises

Tactile learners, also known as kinesthetic learners, thrive when they can engage with materials and concepts through hands-on experiences. This learning style emphasizes active participation and manipulation of materials to enhance understanding and retention. Therefore, short lectures that incorporate hands-on activities cater well to tactile learners by allowing them to apply what they've just learned in a practical manner, reinforcing the information through physical experience. In addition to lecture segments, integrating movement and interaction can deepen their comprehension and make learning more engaging. This strategy aligns with the principle that tactile learners benefit from touch, movement, and experimentation, making it an effective approach for their educational needs.

6. Which lab test is drawn monthly for monitoring Hepatitis B?

- A. HbsAg**
- B. Anti-HCV
- C. Liver function test
- D. HCV RNA

The reason HbsAg is drawn monthly for monitoring Hepatitis B is that it serves as a key marker to indicate the presence of the Hepatitis B virus in the body. HbsAg, or Hepatitis B surface antigen, is the first sign of infection and is used to determine whether the virus is active. Monitoring the levels of HbsAg can help healthcare providers assess the progression of the infection and the effectiveness of treatment strategies. Elevated levels of this antigen suggest active infection, while a decline may indicate a response to therapy or resolution of the infection. In contrast, the other tests listed serve different purposes: Anti-HCV (antibody to Hepatitis C virus) is used to diagnose past or current infections with Hepatitis C, not Hepatitis B. Liver function tests measure the health of the liver but do not specifically monitor Hepatitis B activity. HCV RNA assesses the presence of the Hepatitis C virus but is unrelated to Hepatitis B monitoring. Therefore, HbsAg is the most relevant test for routine monthly monitoring of Hepatitis B infections.

7. In the event of an air embolism, what is the recommended position of the patient?

- A. Supine position
- B. Right side Trendelenburg
- C. Left side Trendelenburg**
- D. Sitting upright

In the event of an air embolism, positioning the patient on their left side in the Trendelenburg position is the recommended action. This specific position aids in preventing the air bubbles from entering the pulmonary circulation and promotes their movement towards the right atrium of the heart, thereby minimizing the risk of the air embolism causing significant harm. The left side position helps to trap the air bubble in the right atrium rather than allowing it to enter the pulmonary arteries, which could lead to serious complications such as a stroke or respiratory distress. The Trendelenburg aspect, where the patient's legs are elevated above the head, further helps in facilitating venous return and reduces the likelihood of further air entering the circulatory system. In any situation involving an air embolism, immediate medical intervention is crucial, and proper positioning is vital in providing the best outcome for the patient.

8. If a tube breaks in the centrifuge, what is the first step you should take?

- A. Turn off the centrifuge and call for help
- B. Discard the sleeve and remove the opposing sleeve**
- C. Continue running the centrifuge until it stops
- D. Seal the broken tube with tape

When a tube breaks in the centrifuge, the correct initial response is to ensure safety and contain the situation. The primary action taken should be to discard the sleeve containing the broken tube and remove the opposing sleeve to prevent any potential hazards, such as exposure to biological materials or chemicals. By doing this, you reduce the risk of spreading any contaminants and maintain a safer working environment. Collecting the broken tube in a safe manner, while also following proper protocols for hazardous waste, is essential in the event of a breakage. This approach addresses potential exposure before any other steps are considered, like turning off equipment or calling for assistance. Prioritizing the containment of the spill is crucial in handling such an incident effectively. Other responses, such as turning off the centrifuge without addressing the immediate hazard or sealing the broken tube with tape, do not adequately manage the risk or ensure safety in the laboratory. Continuing to run the centrifuge could worsen the situation, posing further risks to personnel and the integrity of the samples. Therefore, the action of immediately discarding and removing the broken tube is the most appropriate first step in this scenario.

9. What is considered the standard of care for nephrology nursing?

- A. Delegating all tasks to non-licensed personnel
- B. Ignoring scope of practice guidelines
- C. Ensuring non-licensed team members meet standards of care**
- D. Focusing solely on licensed personnel responsibilities

Ensuring that non-licensed team members meet standards of care is considered the standard of care in nephrology nursing because it emphasizes the collaborative and integrative aspect of patient care. Nephrology nursing often involves a team approach, where licensed nurses oversee the treatment while relying on support from non-licensed personnel. These non-licensed team members can play vital roles in patient care and can help improve patient outcomes when they are well-trained and adhere to established care standards. This option highlights the importance of competency and adherence to best practices among all members of the healthcare team, regardless of their licensure status. By providing proper training and clear guidelines for non-licensed personnel, the nephrology team can ensure that all aspects of patient care, including monitoring and assistance in treatment, meet the clinical standards necessary for safe and effective management of renal patients. In contrast, delegating all tasks to non-licensed personnel or ignoring scope of practice guidelines would compromise patient safety and quality of care. Focusing solely on licensed personnel responsibilities dismisses the value of teamwork and the contributions of non-licensed staff members, which are crucial in managing the comprehensive needs of patients with kidney disease.

10. What is the primary focus of the communication style known as 'directing'?

- A. Giving instructions**
- B. Listening actively
- C. Encouraging patient-led discussions
- D. Providing visual aids

The primary focus of the communication style known as 'directing' is to provide clear guidance and specify actions that need to be taken. This style is essential in situations where specific instructions are necessary for achieving desired outcomes, particularly in healthcare settings where patients may rely on caregivers for clear directions regarding their treatment plans or procedures. Directing involves a straightforward approach where the communicator takes charge of the conversation to convey vital information that could influence a patient's health and well-being. It is characterized by being authoritative yet supportive, ensuring that the recipient understands what is expected of them, thereby enhancing adherence to treatment protocols and fostering a more efficient communication process. In contrast, other communication styles listed, such as listening actively, encouraging patient-led discussions, or providing visual aids, emphasize different aspects of communication. While listening is crucial for understanding patients' needs, and supporting patient-led discussions empowers individuals to take part in their care, these approaches do not focus primarily on giving explicit instructions as directing does. Visual aids can enhance understanding but again do not embody the directiveness required when clear instructions are necessary.

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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