

# DaVita ICHD Clinical Training Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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**

- 1. Which professionals are typically involved in an interdisciplinary team for dialysis care?**
  - A. Only doctors and nurses**
  - B. Medical professionals, nutritionists, and social workers**
  - C. Only registered dietitians**
  - D. Only psychosocial counselors**
- 2. Which of the following items should not be included in an REM?**
  - A. Current medical status**
  - B. Personal opinions**
  - C. Witness statements**
  - D. Procedure details**
- 3. Which factor needs to be controlled to manage AKI effectively?**
  - A. Weight gain**
  - B. High protein intake**
  - C. Blood pressure**
  - D. Low electrolyte levels**
- 4. Which lifestyle modification is NOT recommended for dialysis patients?**
  - A. Quitting smoking**
  - B. Engaging in regular physical activity**
  - C. Adopting a heart-healthy diet**
  - D. Consuming a high-sugar diet**
- 5. What role does potassium play in the body that makes it important to monitor in dialysis patients?**
  - A. It aids in digestion**
  - B. It is essential for muscle and cardiac function**
  - C. It helps in blood clotting**
  - D. It is involved in fat metabolism**



- 6. What are some common skin issues associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD)?**
- A. Dry itchy skin**
  - B. Acne and rashes**
  - C. Psoriasis and eczema**
  - D. Sunburn and skin cancer**
- 7. Why is maintaining aseptic technique crucial during dialysis?**
- A. It improves the efficiency of dialysis treatment**
  - B. It prevents infections in immunocompromised patients**
  - C. It allows for faster treatment times**
  - D. It is necessary for financial reimbursement**
- 8. What is the main function of the kidneys that is compromised in kidney failure?**
- A. Regulation of blood pressure**
  - B. Filtration of waste products from the blood**
  - C. Production of red blood cells**
  - D. Regulation of blood sugar levels**
- 9. What are the most common causes of Chronic Kidney Disease in the USA?**
- A. Polycystic kidney disease and renal artery disease**
  - B. Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension**
  - C. Chronic glomerulonephritis and lupus**
  - D. Obesity and smoking**
- 10. How does a heart-healthy diet benefit dialysis patients?**
- A. It increases body weight**
  - B. It helps manage blood pressure and heart health**
  - C. It lowers the need for exercise**
  - D. It promotes fast food consumption**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which professionals are typically involved in an interdisciplinary team for dialysis care?**

- A. Only doctors and nurses
- B. Medical professionals, nutritionists, and social workers**
- C. Only registered dietitians
- D. Only psychosocial counselors

In dialysis care, an interdisciplinary team is crucial for providing comprehensive patient management and support. Medical professionals, nutritionists, and social workers all play significant roles in ensuring optimal health outcomes for patients undergoing dialysis. Medical professionals, including nephrologists, oversee the medical aspects of a patient's treatment, making crucial decisions about therapy and managing any complications that arise. Nurses provide direct patient care, monitoring vital signs, administering treatments, and offering education about self-management. Nutritionists are essential in assessing patients' dietary needs and developing individualized nutrition plans that help manage health conditions and improve overall well-being, which is particularly important in patients with renal disease who have specific dietary restrictions to follow. Social workers contribute by addressing the emotional and psychosocial aspects of living with kidney disease. They can assist with coping strategies, access to resources, and support systems, which are vital for holistic patient care. Including various professionals ensures that all aspects of a patient's health—medical, nutritional, and psychosocial—are addressed collectively, thereby improving the quality of care and patient outcomes. This coordination among different specialties is what defines an effective interdisciplinary team in the context of dialysis care.

**2. Which of the following items should not be included in an REM?**

- A. Current medical status
- B. Personal opinions**
- C. Witness statements
- D. Procedure details

The inclusion of personal opinions in an REM (Patients' Records and Evaluation Materials) is inappropriate because an REM is intended to document objective information related to a patient's care and clinical status. It is essential for healthcare documentation to maintain objectivity and accuracy, ensuring that the information is based solely on verified facts or clinical observations rather than subjective interpretations or feelings. On the contrary, items like the current medical status, witness statements, and procedure details are crucial for comprehensive patient evaluations. Current medical status provides essential insight into the patient's ongoing health conditions; witness statements can offer additional context or verification regarding situations or patient behaviors; and procedure details document specific interventions and their outcomes, all of which are vital for continuity of care and legal compliance in healthcare settings.

**3. Which factor needs to be controlled to manage AKI effectively?**

- A. Weight gain**
- B. High protein intake**
- C. Blood pressure**
- D. Low electrolyte levels**

Managing Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) effectively requires careful monitoring and control of blood pressure. Maintaining blood pressure within a target range is essential because fluctuations can lead to reduced blood flow to the kidneys, exacerbating the injury. High blood pressure can cause further damage to renal tissues, while low blood pressure can lead to inadequate perfusion, worsening kidney function. Blood pressure management allows for adequate renal perfusion and supports recovery of kidney function, making it a critical factor in the overall management of AKI. While factors like weight gain, high protein intake, and low electrolyte levels can also impact kidney health, they are not as directly linked to the immediate management of AKI. Weight gain may reflect fluid retention, which is typically a secondary consideration after addressing hemodynamics; high protein intake can potentially exacerbate the condition in certain situations but is more relevant to chronic management; and low electrolyte levels, while important to monitor, relate more to the complications of AKI rather than direct management strategies.

**4. Which lifestyle modification is NOT recommended for dialysis patients?**

- A. Quitting smoking**
- B. Engaging in regular physical activity**
- C. Adopting a heart-healthy diet**
- D. Consuming a high-sugar diet**

Consuming a high-sugar diet is not recommended for dialysis patients due to the numerous health concerns associated with high sugar intake. For patients undergoing dialysis, managing blood sugar levels is crucial, especially for those who may have coexisting conditions like diabetes. Excessive sugar can lead to increased blood glucose levels, which can cause complications such as cardiovascular issues, weight gain, and could further strain renal function. In contrast, quitting smoking, engaging in regular physical activity, and adopting a heart-healthy diet are pivotal lifestyle modifications that have been shown to improve overall health outcomes in dialysis patients. These actions can help reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, enhance physical strength and endurance, and contribute to better management of health conditions associated with kidney failure.

**5. What role does potassium play in the body that makes it important to monitor in dialysis patients?**

**A. It aids in digestion**

**B. It is essential for muscle and cardiac function**

**C. It helps in blood clotting**

**D. It is involved in fat metabolism**

Potassium plays a crucial role in various physiological functions, particularly in maintaining muscle and cardiac function. It is vital for muscle contraction, including the contraction of the heart muscle. Both the electrical activity of nerves and the rhythmic contractions of the heart depend on proper potassium levels. Dialysis patients, especially those with chronic kidney disease, often struggle with potassium balance, as damaged kidneys may not effectively excrete excess potassium. This can lead to hyperkalemia, a condition that can be life-threatening due to its potential to cause serious cardiac arrhythmias. Therefore, monitoring potassium levels is essential in dialysis patients to prevent complications related to muscle and heart function. The other options, while representing important bodily functions, do not directly relate to the critical role potassium plays in the human body concerning dialysis patients.

**6. What are some common skin issues associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD)?**

**A. Dry itchy skin**

**B. Acne and rashes**

**C. Psoriasis and eczema**

**D. Sunburn and skin cancer**

Dry itchy skin is a common skin issue associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD) due to several factors related to the condition. As kidney function declines, the body's ability to maintain a normal balance of fluids and minerals is disrupted. This often leads to dry skin, which can cause itching, also known as pruritus. The itching can be exacerbated by the accumulation of waste products in the blood and by imbalances in calcium and phosphorus levels that are common in CKD. Additionally, skin dryness can result from decreased levels of the hormone responsible for the body's hydration and skin barrier function. Effective management of CKD can lead to improvements in skin health, but dry, itchy skin remains a prevalent complaint among patients with the disease, significantly impacting their quality of life. Other skin conditions listed, such as acne, psoriasis, and eczema, are not specifically tied to CKD in the same way. While they can occur in the general population, their prevalence or severity does not have a direct correlation with chronic kidney disease. Sunburn and skin cancer can occur in anyone due to sun exposure, but they do not specifically relate to the pathophysiology or typical manifestations of CKD. Thus, dry itchy skin is the most recognized and prevalent skin

**7. Why is maintaining aseptic technique crucial during dialysis?**

- A. It improves the efficiency of dialysis treatment**
- B. It prevents infections in immunocompromised patients**
- C. It allows for faster treatment times**
- D. It is necessary for financial reimbursement**

Maintaining aseptic technique is pivotal during dialysis primarily because it prevents infections, especially in patients who may be immunocompromised. These patients often have weakened immune systems, making them more susceptible to infections that can arise from exposure to non-sterile equipment or techniques. The dialysis process involves accessing the bloodstream, and any break in sterile protocol can introduce pathogens, leading to serious complications like bloodstream infections or access site infections. While improving treatment efficiency, enabling faster treatment times, or financial reimbursement may be considerations in the broader context of dialysis care, they do not directly relate to the critical role that aseptic technique plays in safeguarding patient health. Aseptic techniques are specifically designed to protect patients from infections, which is especially crucial for those who may already be facing health challenges due to their compromised immune status. Therefore, the key reason for maintaining aseptic technique focuses on the prevention of infection, highlighting its importance in patient safety during dialysis.

**8. What is the main function of the kidneys that is compromised in kidney failure?**

- A. Regulation of blood pressure**
- B. Filtration of waste products from the blood**
- C. Production of red blood cells**
- D. Regulation of blood sugar levels**

The main function of the kidneys that is compromised in kidney failure is the filtration of waste products from the blood. In healthy kidneys, nephrons work diligently to filter out toxins, excess salts, and metabolic waste while also retaining the substances that the body needs. When kidney function declines due to failure, this filtration process becomes impaired, leading to the accumulation of waste products in the bloodstream, which can result in toxic effects on the body. In the case of advanced kidney failure, individuals may experience increased levels of urea and creatinine, both of which are byproducts of metabolic processes that normally would be eliminated by the kidneys. This poor filtration function is critical because it not only affects waste management but also disrupts electrolyte balance and can lead to fluid overload, potentially resulting in serious health complications. While the kidneys also play roles in regulating blood pressure, producing red blood cells through erythropoietin signaling, and contributing to metabolic processes such as maintaining blood sugar levels, these functions are secondary in the context of acute waste filtration failure. The immediate impact of kidney failure is seen most prominently in the inability to effectively filter waste from the blood.



**9. What are the most common causes of Chronic Kidney Disease in the USA?**

- A. Polycystic kidney disease and renal artery disease**
- B. Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension**
- C. Chronic glomerulonephritis and lupus**
- D. Obesity and smoking**

The most common causes of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in the USA are primarily diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Diabetes is the leading cause of CKD as high blood sugar levels can damage blood vessels in the kidneys, reducing their ability to filter waste from the blood effectively. This condition can lead to a gradual decline in kidney function over time. Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is the second most common cause of CKD. It can cause damage to the blood vessels in the kidneys, impairing their function. Persistent high blood pressure can lead to further deterioration of kidney health, creating a cycle where CKD can worsen hypertension, and vice versa. While other causes listed, such as polycystic kidney disease, chronic glomerulonephritis, and factors like obesity and smoking, can contribute to CKD, they are not as prevalent as diabetes and hypertension in the general population. Therefore, the combination of diabetes and hypertension accounts for a significant majority of CKD cases, making this answer the most accurate representation of the leading causes in the USA.

**10. How does a heart-healthy diet benefit dialysis patients?**

- A. It increases body weight**
- B. It helps manage blood pressure and heart health**
- C. It lowers the need for exercise**
- D. It promotes fast food consumption**

A heart-healthy diet is particularly beneficial for dialysis patients as it focuses on managing critical aspects of health that can be compromised due to kidney disease. One of the primary advantages is its role in managing blood pressure, which is crucial for dialysis patients who often experience hypertension. Keeping blood pressure within a healthy range reduces the strain on the heart and kidneys, and it can help prevent cardiovascular complications that are common among individuals with kidney failure. Additionally, a heart-healthy diet typically includes an abundance of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins. These foods are lower in sodium and saturated fats, which directly contribute to better heart health and can help prevent the progression of heart disease. This focus on nutrition contributes to overall wellbeing, potentially improving patient outcomes and quality of life. In contrast, the other options do not align with the positive effects of a heart-healthy diet. Body weight management is a concern, but the goal of such a diet is not to increase body weight. It does not suggest a lower need for exercise; in fact, exercise remains important for overall health. Lastly, a heart-healthy diet promotes healthy eating, which is not compatible with fast food consumption that is typically high in unhealthy fats, sodium, and calories.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://davitaichdclinicaltraining.examzify.com>**

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