

# EDAPT Infection 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. Which medication should clients avoid sharing due to HIV precautions?**
  - A. Antiretroviral drugs.**
  - B. Over-the-counter pain relievers.**
  - C. Herbal supplements.**
  - D. Prescription medications.**
  
- 2. What potential risk increases for a client taking ciprofloxacin and has a history of tendonitis?**
  - A. Respiratory complications**
  - B. Cardiac complications**
  - C. Rupture of tendons**
  - D. Severe infections**
  
- 3. If a patient taking acyclovir has a prescription for theophylline, what should the nurse do?**
  - A. Continue without action.**
  - B. Contact the prescribing healthcare provider.**
  - C. Advise the patient to stop taking theophylline.**
  - D. Prescribe an alternative medication.**
  
- 4. A client is receiving isoniazid (INH) and has been taking vitamin B12. The healthcare provider suggests changing it to which vitamin?**
  - A. Vitamin B1**
  - B. Vitamin B2**
  - C. Vitamin B6**
  - D. Vitamin C**
  
- 5. Regarding needle stick injuries, how is the risk characterized when proper precautions are followed?**
  - A. High**
  - B. Moderate**
  - C. Rare**
  - D. Eliminated**

- 6. When administering ointments to an HIV positive client, what is a necessary precaution?**
- A. Wear gloves during administration.**
  - B. Apply medication directly to eyes.**
  - C. Allow medication to remain on the skin.**
  - D. Share medications with staff.**
- 7. Many medications in the non-human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antiviral class have names that end with which suffix?**
- A. -cillin**
  - B. -vir**
  - C. -mivir**
  - D. -floxacin**
- 8. When educating a person starting medication to treat tuberculosis (TB), which activities or actions are safe?**
- A. Sharing toothbrushes and food**
  - B. Kissing and hugging**
  - C. Shaking hands and touching bed linens**
  - D. All of the above**
- 9. What is a potential consequence of untreated HIV infection?**
- A. Increased muscle mass**
  - B. Improved immune response**
  - C. Development of opportunistic infections**
  - D. Increased energy levels**
- 10. What is the nurse's priority if a client reports side effects during amphotericin B infusion?**
- A. Terminate the infusion immediately**
  - B. Premedicate according to the provider's orders**
  - C. Reduce the infusion rate**
  - D. Encourage the client to breathe deeply**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which medication should clients avoid sharing due to HIV precautions?**

- A. Antiretroviral drugs.**
- B. Over-the-counter pain relievers.**
- C. Herbal supplements.**
- D. Prescription medications.**

Clients should avoid sharing antiretroviral drugs due to HIV precautions because these medications are specifically designed to treat and manage HIV infection and prevent its transmission. Antiretroviral therapy works by decreasing the viral load in an HIV-positive individual, making them less likely to transmit the virus to others. Sharing these medications poses a serious risk, as dosages and combinations tailored to an individual's unique health needs and viral load may differ. Moreover, improper use or sharing could lead to medication resistance, complicating treatment for both the individual with HIV and any new users. In contrast, over-the-counter pain relievers, herbal supplements, and other prescription medications don't carry the same urgent risk regarding HIV transmission, though sharing any medication can lead to safety and efficacy concerns. However, the critical factor regarding HIV transmission specifically makes antiretroviral drugs the focus for sharing precautions.

**2. What potential risk increases for a client taking ciprofloxacin and has a history of tendonitis?**

- A. Respiratory complications**
- B. Cardiac complications**
- C. Rupture of tendons**
- D. Severe infections**

The risk associated with ciprofloxacin, particularly for a client with a history of tendonitis, is primarily linked to the possibility of tendon rupture. Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that has been associated with an increased risk of tendon injuries, which can manifest as tendonitis or even tendon rupture, especially in certain populations such as older adults and those with pre-existing tendon conditions. For individuals already predisposed to tendon issues, such as those with a history of tendonitis, the use of ciprofloxacin can exacerbate this risk. This is due to the drug's mechanism of action, which can affect the cellular processes involved in tendon repair and maintenance. It is crucial for healthcare providers to weigh the benefits of treatment against this significant risk, particularly for patients who may have compromised tendon health. While the other options may represent concerns in certain contexts, they are not directly associated with the use of ciprofloxacin in relation to tendon health. Thus, the most relevant risk for a client with tendonitis while on ciprofloxacin is indeed the potential for rupture of tendons.

**3. If a patient taking acyclovir has a prescription for theophylline, what should the nurse do?**

- A. Continue without action.**
- B. Contact the prescribing healthcare provider.**
- C. Advise the patient to stop taking theophylline.**
- D. Prescribe an alternative medication.**

In situations where a patient is taking acyclovir and has a prescription for theophylline, it is essential for the nurse to contact the prescribing healthcare provider. This is due to the potential for a drug interaction between acyclovir and theophylline, which can affect the metabolism and clearance of theophylline, potentially leading to elevated levels of the drug in the body. Increased theophylline levels can result in toxicity, with symptoms such as increased heart rate, restlessness, and gastrointestinal disturbances. By contacting the healthcare provider, the nurse ensures that the treatment plan remains safe and effective for the patient. The provider can then assess the need for monitoring theophylline levels or consider adjusting the dosage or switching to an alternative medication if necessary. This proactive approach is crucial to preventing adverse effects and ensuring optimal patient care.

**4. A client is receiving isoniazid (INH) and has been taking vitamin B12. The healthcare provider suggests changing it to which vitamin?**

- A. Vitamin B1**
- B. Vitamin B2**
- C. Vitamin B6**
- D. Vitamin C**

The correct choice is Vitamin B6, also known as pyridoxine. When a patient is taking isoniazid (INH) as a treatment for tuberculosis, one of the known side effects of this medication is the potential for peripheral neuritis, which can be exacerbated by a deficiency in Vitamin B6. Isoniazid can interfere with the metabolism of Vitamin B6, which plays a crucial role in nerve function and the synthesis of neurotransmitters. Supplementing with Vitamin B6 can help mitigate these side effects and prevent neuropathy in patients receiving isoniazid. This is a well-recognized recommendation in clinical practice to promote neurological health in patients undergoing treatment for tuberculosis. Other vitamins listed, such as B1 (thiamine), B2 (riboflavin), and C (ascorbic acid), do not address the specific side effects caused by isoniazid and therefore are not suitable substitutes in this scenario.

**5. Regarding needle stick injuries, how is the risk characterized when proper precautions are followed?**

- A. High**
- B. Moderate**
- C. Rare**
- D. Eliminated**

The risk associated with needle stick injuries when proper precautions are observed is characterized as rare. This is because adherence to established safety protocols significantly reduces the likelihood of such incidents occurring. These precautions may include the use of safety-engineered devices, proper disposal of needles in puncture-resistant containers, wearing protective equipment, and general adherence to infection prevention guidelines. By implementing these measures, healthcare workers can greatly minimize their exposure to bloodborne pathogens, thereby making needle stick injuries a rare event in a properly managed clinical environment. This understanding underscores the importance of continuous training and vigilance in following safety protocols to maintain a safe working environment.

**6. When administering ointments to an HIV positive client, what is a necessary precaution?**

- A. Wear gloves during administration.**
- B. Apply medication directly to eyes.**
- C. Allow medication to remain on the skin.**
- D. Share medications with staff.**

Wearing gloves during the administration of ointments to an HIV positive client is a necessary precaution because it helps to prevent any potential transmission of infectious agents between the healthcare provider and the client. Even though HIV is primarily transmitted through specific body fluids, wearing gloves is a standard practice in infection control to minimize the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. This practice protects both the patient and the healthcare worker by creating a barrier that reduces the likelihood of introducing pathogens into open wounds or mucous membranes, which could pose a risk to both parties. It also maintains a level of cleanliness during the procedure, further reducing the risk of infection. In the context of other options, applying medication directly to the eyes is generally unsafe and not standard practice for ointments, as those formulations are not intended for ophthalmic use unless specifically designed for that purpose. Allowing medication to remain on the skin without following the intended instructions could lead to problems with absorption or infection. Sharing medications with staff is inappropriate and potentially dangerous, as it can lead to medication mismanagement or cross-contamination. Thus, wearing gloves stands out as a crucial and beneficial precaution in this situation.

**7. Many medications in the non-human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antiviral class have names that end with which suffix?**

- A. -cillin
- B. -vir**
- C. -mivir
- D. -floxacin

Medications in the non-HIV antiviral class are often characterized by their naming convention, which typically ends with the suffix "-vir." This suffix is derived from the Latin word "virus" and indicates that the medication is an antiviral agent. The "-vir" suffix is common among many classes of antiviral drugs, including those that treat other viral infections such as hepatitis, herpes, and influenza. For example, drugs like acyclovir and antiretroviral agents for treating viruses other than HIV commonly feature this suffix, underscoring their mechanism of action as inhibitors of viral replication. This consistent naming pattern helps healthcare professionals easily identify the class of drugs and their intended use in combating viral infections. Other suffixes mentioned, such as "-cillin" (associated with penicillin antibiotics), "-mivir" (related to antiviral medications like oseltamivir for influenza but less broadly applicable), and "-floxacin" (representing fluoroquinolone antibiotics), pertain to different classes of medications and do not generally apply to non-HIV antiviral drugs, reinforcing why "-vir" is the appropriate and recognized suffix for this category.

**8. When educating a person starting medication to treat tuberculosis (TB), which activities or actions are safe?**

- A. Sharing toothbrushes and food
- B. Kissing and hugging
- C. Shaking hands and touching bed linens**
- D. All of the above

When educating a person beginning medication to treat tuberculosis (TB), it's crucial to focus on actions that minimize the risk of transmission. Sharing toothbrushes and food can pose a danger since TB can spread through saliva and close contact with respiratory droplets, which could occur during meals or personal grooming. Kissing and hugging are similarly high-risk activities because close physical contact can facilitate the exchange of infectious droplets. In contrast, shaking hands and touching bed linens are generally considered safe practices. While TB is primarily spread through respiratory droplets, the risk of transmission through casual contact, such as shaking hands or touching inanimate objects like bed linens, is significantly lower. Therefore, option C correctly identifies safe activities, as they do not involve direct exchange of respiratory secretions, making them appropriate recommendations for someone undergoing treatment for TB.

**9. What is a potential consequence of untreated HIV infection?**

- A. Increased muscle mass**
- B. Improved immune response**
- C. Development of opportunistic infections**
- D. Increased energy levels**

In the context of untreated HIV infection, the development of opportunistic infections is a significant concern. HIV primarily targets the immune system, specifically the CD4 T cells, which play a crucial role in fighting off infections. As the infection progresses and CD4 cell counts decline, the body's ability to respond effectively to pathogens diminishes. This deterioration of the immune system opens the door for opportunistic infections - infections that take advantage of the weakened immune system. These can include illnesses caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites that would not typically cause disease in individuals with healthy immune responses. In contrast to the correct choice, the other options suggest outcomes that would not occur with untreated HIV. Increased muscle mass, improved immune response, and increased energy levels represent positive health conditions that are not consistent with the effects of the virus on the immune system. Instead, untreated HIV typically leads to the opposite scenario, with muscle wasting, decreased immune function, and fatigue becoming more prevalent as the condition advances.

**10. What is the nurse's priority if a client reports side effects during amphotericin B infusion?**

- A. Terminate the infusion immediately**
- B. Premedicate according to the provider's orders**
- C. Reduce the infusion rate**
- D. Encourage the client to breathe deeply**

The priority in this scenario is to premedicate according to the provider's orders. Amphotericin B is known to cause significant side effects, especially during infusion, which may include fever, chills, rigors, nausea, and headache. Premedication typically involves administering antipyretics, antihistamines, or corticosteroids as prescribed by the healthcare provider to mitigate these side effects and enhance the client's comfort during the infusion process. By ensuring that the client receives appropriate premedication, the nurse proactively addresses the potential adverse reactions associated with amphotericin B, improving the likelihood of a more tolerable infusion experience. This approach aligns with best practices in administering medications that are known to have significant side effects. Terminating the infusion immediately may not be warranted unless the client is experiencing a severe reaction requiring immediate intervention, and reducing the infusion rate might not effectively alleviate the side effects. Encouraging deep breathing can be beneficial for anxiety or discomfort, but it does not directly address the side effects associated with the drug itself. Hence, premedication is the most appropriate and priority action to take.

## 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://edaptinfection.examzify.com>**

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

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