

Eli Nursing Safety 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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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

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- 1. What is the purpose of a safety checklist in nursing interventions?**
 - A. To collect data for research**
 - B. To ensure all necessary safety measures and protocols are followed**
 - C. To save time in patient care**
 - D. To delegate tasks to other staff members**
- 2. Which of the following factors is NOT typically a part of environmental safety risks?**
 - A. Violence**
 - B. Staffing levels**
 - C. Equipment failure**
 - D. Fires**
- 3. What is the role of patient education in enhancing safety?**
 - A. To empower patients to understand their care and recognize warning signs**
 - B. To replace the need for communication with healthcare providers**
 - C. To ensure compliance with all medications**
 - D. To document patient preferences**
- 4. When is a fall risk assessment typically performed on patients?**
 - A. Only on the first day of admission**
 - B. At the beginning of each medical shift**
 - C. Both on admission and every shift thereafter**
 - D. Only when a patient exhibits signs of falling**
- 5. What role does teamwork play in patient safety?**
 - A. It has no significant impact on safety**
 - B. It enhances communication and collaboration, reducing the likelihood of errors**
 - C. It complicates the decision-making process**
 - D. It solely focuses on the nursing staff's duties**

6. What is a critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) used for in nursing?

- A. To educate patients on medication**
- B. To support staff following stressful or traumatic events in the workplace**
- C. To improve nursing skills and competencies**
- D. To evaluate patient outcomes**

7. What should a nurse assess when caring for a patient with respiratory distress?

- A. Airway patency, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation levels**
- B. Patient's pain levels and comfort**
- C. Skin integrity and appetite**
- D. Mobility and emotional state**

8. Which of the following is considered an individual safety risk factor?

- A. Cognitive impairment**
- B. Inadequate assessments**
- C. Fires**
- D. Equipment failure**

9. Which safety measure should be taken to prevent equipment failure?

- A. Regular maintenance checks**
- B. Limiting equipment use**
- C. Training staff solely on operation**
- D. Relying on alarms only**

10. What is indicated by a Rapid Response call in a clinical setting?

- A. A need for immediate resuscitation**
- B. A call for immediate clinical assistance**
- C. A routine check of patient safety**
- D. A notification of upcoming drills**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a safety checklist in nursing interventions?

- A. To collect data for research**
- B. To ensure all necessary safety measures and protocols are followed**
- C. To save time in patient care**
- D. To delegate tasks to other staff members**

The purpose of a safety checklist in nursing interventions is to ensure all necessary safety measures and protocols are followed. Safety checklists serve as a critical tool to promote patient safety by providing a systematic approach to care. They help nursing staff to confirm that every required step in patient care is completed, which minimizes the risk of errors and enhances the overall quality of care. Using a checklist reinforces adherence to established standards and protocols, ensuring that important tasks, such as administering medications or preparing for procedures, are not overlooked. In high-stakes environments like healthcare, where the potential for mistakes can have serious consequences, a checklist acts as a safeguard to confirm that all safety precautions are taken. While checklists may also have implications for data collection or time management in nursing, their primary purpose is focused on ensuring that safety procedures are thoroughly followed to protect patients and support clinical effectiveness.

2. Which of the following factors is NOT typically a part of environmental safety risks?

- A. Violence**
- B. Staffing levels**
- C. Equipment failure**
- D. Fires**

Staffing levels, while crucial for overall workplace safety and patient care, are not typically classified under environmental safety risks. Environmental safety risks pertain to hazards that can lead to physical harm or injury due to the physical surroundings. Examples of these hazards include violence (such as aggression from patients), equipment failure (which can lead to accidents or ineffective care), and fires (which pose direct threats to safety). In contrast, staffing levels relate more to human resources and management of personnel rather than the physical environment itself. While inadequate staffing can indirectly contribute to safety risks by leading to rushed or inadequate care, it does not constitute a direct environmental hazard. Thus, understanding that environmental safety risks specifically address interactions with the physical environment is key to recognizing why staffing levels do not fit into this category.

3. What is the role of patient education in enhancing safety?

- A. To empower patients to understand their care and recognize warning signs**
- B. To replace the need for communication with healthcare providers**
- C. To ensure compliance with all medications**
- D. To document patient preferences**

The role of patient education in enhancing safety is primarily about empowering patients to understand their care and recognize warning signs. When patients are well-informed about their conditions, treatments, and the potential side effects or complications, they become active participants in their healthcare journeys. This knowledge equips them to identify early signs of complications, manage their health proactively, and make informed decisions about their care. Effective patient education promotes better understanding of medications, self-care techniques, and lifestyle modifications that can significantly impact health outcomes. When patients are aware of what to watch for, they are more likely to seek help promptly when issues arise, thereby reducing the likelihood of adverse events. This active engagement is crucial in fostering a culture of safety and collaboration between patients and healthcare providers.

4. When is a fall risk assessment typically performed on patients?

- A. Only on the first day of admission**
- B. At the beginning of each medical shift**
- C. Both on admission and every shift thereafter**
- D. Only when a patient exhibits signs of falling**

A fall risk assessment is typically performed on admission and continues to be a regular part of patient care during each subsequent shift. This approach ensures that any changes in the patient's condition, environment, or treatment that could influence their risk for falls are systematically evaluated. Conducting assessments at both admission and every shift allows healthcare providers to promptly identify those patients who may require additional precautions or interventions to enhance their safety. This regular reassessment is crucial because a patient's risk for falling can vary due to fluctuating health conditions, medications, or changes in cognitive awareness. By using a consistent process for fall risk assessments, healthcare facilities aim to minimize the incidence of falls and improve patient outcomes.

5. What role does teamwork play in patient safety?

- A. It has no significant impact on safety
- B. It enhances communication and collaboration, reducing the likelihood of errors**
- C. It complicates the decision-making process
- D. It solely focuses on the nursing staff's duties

Teamwork is a fundamental component of patient safety in healthcare settings. When healthcare professionals collaborate effectively, they can share critical information and insights that enhance communication among team members. This collaborative environment fosters a culture of safety where individuals feel empowered to voice concerns, ask questions, and clarify uncertainties. The improved communication that arises from teamwork reduces the likelihood of errors, as information is less likely to be misinterpreted or overlooked. For instance, when nurses, physicians, and allied health professionals work together and share their expertise, they can create comprehensive care plans that account for all aspects of a patient's health. This collective approach not only enhances decision-making but also ensures that everyone involved in a patient's care is on the same page regarding treatment protocols and potential risks. Ultimately, the synergy developed through teamwork contributes to a safer clinical environment, as it reduces gaps in understanding and promotes shared responsibility for patient outcomes. This is particularly critical in high-stakes situations where timely and accurate information can be the difference between a positive outcome and a serious error.

6. What is a critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) used for in nursing?

- A. To educate patients on medication
- B. To support staff following stressful or traumatic events in the workplace**
- C. To improve nursing skills and competencies
- D. To evaluate patient outcomes

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) is primarily utilized to provide support for healthcare staff after experiencing stressful or traumatic events in the workplace. Such incidents could include critical emergencies, patient deaths, or other challenging situations that may lead to emotional distress among healthcare providers. The debriefing process involves a structured format where staff members can openly discuss their thoughts and feelings, helping them to process the event and reduce the potential for long-term psychological effects, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It fosters a supportive environment that encourages sharing, allowing healthcare workers to feel validated and less isolated in their experiences. By addressing these emotional reactions promptly, CISD aims to promote resilience and recovery among nursing staff, which is essential for maintaining overall workplace mental health and ensuring the continued quality of patient care. The other options focus on different aspects of nursing practice that do not directly address the immediate psychosocial needs of staff after traumatic events.

7. What should a nurse assess when caring for a patient with respiratory distress?

- A. Airway patency, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation levels**
- B. Patient's pain levels and comfort**
- C. Skin integrity and appetite**
- D. Mobility and emotional state**

When assessing a patient with respiratory distress, the primary focus is on the respiratory system and its functionality. Evaluating airway patency is crucial because any obstruction can significantly impact the patient's ability to breathe effectively. The respiratory rate provides insight into how well the patient is oxygenating and compensating for potential hypoxemia; changes in this rate can indicate worsening respiratory distress or the effectiveness of treatments. Monitoring oxygen saturation levels is vital to determine whether the patient is receiving adequate oxygen supply, as low saturation can prompt immediate interventions to enhance oxygen delivery. The other options focus on aspects that, while important in holistic patient care, are not the primary concerns in immediate respiratory assessments. Assessing pain levels and comfort is essential but secondary to ensuring that the patient can breathe adequately. Skin integrity and appetite are also important, yet they are not immediate priorities when a patient is in respiratory distress. Similarly, evaluating mobility and emotional state, while relevant to overall well-being, does not directly address the acute needs presented by respiratory distress.

8. Which of the following is considered an individual safety risk factor?

- A. Cognitive impairment**
- B. Inadequate assessments**
- C. Fires**
- D. Equipment failure**

Cognitive impairment is recognized as an individual safety risk factor because it directly affects a person's ability to understand their environment, assess risks, and respond appropriately in potentially hazardous situations. Individuals with cognitive impairments may have difficulty processing information, following safety protocols, or recognizing when they are in danger. This can lead to a higher likelihood of accidents, falls, or other safety issues, particularly in settings such as healthcare facilities, where prompt and appropriate responses to changing situations are critical for safety. In contrast, the other choices focus on broader systemic or environmental risks rather than individual characteristics. Inadequate assessments pertain to failures in evaluating patient needs or situations, while fires and equipment failure are environmental safety concerns that can affect anyone but do not stem from individual traits or capabilities. Therefore, cognitive impairment is specifically identified as a personal risk factor that can significantly impact an individual's safety and well-being.

9. Which safety measure should be taken to prevent equipment failure?

- A. Regular maintenance checks**
- B. Limiting equipment use**
- C. Training staff solely on operation**
- D. Relying on alarms only**

Regular maintenance checks are essential to prevent equipment failure because they ensure that all components are functioning properly and can identify potential issues before they escalate into serious problems. Through routine inspections, wear and tear can be detected, and necessary repairs or replacements can be made, thereby prolonging the life of the equipment and ensuring that it operates at optimal performance. This proactive approach minimizes downtime, enhances efficiency, and ultimately protects both patients and staff from the risks associated with malfunctioning equipment. While other options may contribute to safety in different ways, they do not address the root cause of equipment failure as effectively as regular maintenance checks do. Limiting usage might reduce wear but could interfere with patient care delivery. Training staff solely on operation may not adequately prepare them to identify equipment issues or understand the importance of maintenance, and relying on alarms alone does not replace the need for preventative measures.

10. What is indicated by a Rapid Response call in a clinical setting?

- A. A need for immediate resuscitation**
- B. A call for immediate clinical assistance**
- C. A routine check of patient safety**
- D. A notification of upcoming drills**

A Rapid Response call is initiated when there is a concern about a patient's condition that requires immediate clinical assistance but does not necessarily indicate a full-scale emergency like resuscitation. This call is designed to mobilize a team of healthcare professionals quickly to assess and intervene for patients who may be experiencing a decline in their status, such as abnormal vital signs or sudden changes in behavior. The importance of a Rapid Response team lies in its ability to provide timely assessment and support, potentially preventing a patient from deteriorating further. This type of response is crucial in a clinical setting where early intervention can significantly influence patient outcomes. It emphasizes the importance of proactive patient monitoring and support rather than relying solely on emergency protocols for severe cases like cardiac arrest or requiring resuscitation. In contrast, a need for immediate resuscitation typically indicates a more critical situation requiring emergency measures, which goes beyond the scope of what a Rapid Response call addresses. Routine checks and notifications of upcoming drills do not align with the urgent nature of a Rapid Response call, which focuses specifically on direct patient care needs.

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://elinursingsafety.examzify.com>

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

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