

# Evolve Cardiovascular Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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. 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

- 1. What is the primary function of platelets in the cardiovascular system?**
  - A. To transport oxygen from the lungs to tissues**
  - B. To help in the clotting process to prevent excessive bleeding**
  - C. To regulate blood pressure through vasodilation**
  - D. To maintain fluid balance in the circulatory system**
- 2. What does coronary angiography primarily visualize?**
  - A. Heart muscle function**
  - B. Heart valves**
  - C. Heart's blood vessels**
  - D. Electrical activity of the heart**
- 3. In what order do typical symptoms of pulmonary edema appear?**
  - A. Dyspnea, Orthopnea, Tachypnea, Crackles, Cough**
  - B. Crackles, Increased respirations, Tachycardia, Orthopnea, Frothy sputum**
  - C. Warm extremities, Dyspnea, Orthopnea, Crackles, Swelling**
  - D. Frothy sputum, Increased heart rate, Crackles, Edema, Dyspnea**
- 4. How does chronic kidney disease impact cardiovascular health?**
  - A. It decreases heart function significantly**
  - B. It has no effect on cardiovascular health**
  - C. It increases cardiovascular risk through various mechanisms**
  - D. It primarily affects lung function**
- 5. Which of the following clinical indicators will the nurse likely observe in a client with right ventricular failure?**
  - A. Increased appetite**
  - B. Edema**
  - C. Hypertension**
  - D. Bradycardia**

- 6. What is the primary function of the heart valves?**
- A. To increase heart rate**
  - B. To prevent backflow of blood**
  - C. To regulate blood pressure**
  - D. To control blood volume**
- 7. Which clinical finding is often noted in patients with polycythemia vera?**
- A. Low blood pressure**
  - B. Increased hematocrit**
  - C. Hyponatremia**
  - D. Decreased liver function**
- 8. Why are troponin levels clinically significant?**
- A. They indicate blood pressure levels in patients**
  - B. They help diagnose myocardial infarction, indicating heart muscle damage**
  - C. They measure cholesterol levels in the bloodstream**
  - D. They assess the overall function of the heart's valves**
- 9. Which of the following is a psychological cause of tachycardia a nurse might consider?**
- A. Acute pain**
  - B. Environmental noise**
  - C. Anxiety**
  - D. Traveling**
- 10. Which of the following may indicate a need for intervention in a suspected spinal cord injury case?**
- A. Persistent headache**
  - B. Nausea**
  - C. Hypotension**
  - D. Normal reflexes**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the primary function of platelets in the cardiovascular system?**

- A. To transport oxygen from the lungs to tissues**
- B. To help in the clotting process to prevent excessive bleeding**
- C. To regulate blood pressure through vasodilation**
- D. To maintain fluid balance in the circulatory system**

Platelets, also known as thrombocytes, play a crucial role in the body's hemostatic response, which is the process that prevents excessive bleeding when there is an injury to a blood vessel. Their primary function involves adhering to the site of injury, aggregating with one another, and facilitating the formation of a fibrin clot. This action is vital for sealing breaks in blood vessels and stopping blood loss, thus maintaining hemostasis. While transporting oxygen is the function of red blood cells, and regulating blood pressure may involve various vascular mechanisms including endothelial cells and smooth muscle action, these are not roles of platelets. Additionally, maintaining fluid balance in the circulatory system is primarily handled by plasma proteins, particularly albumin, and the lymphatic system, rather than by platelets. The primary function centers on their essential contribution to blood clotting and thus makes the correct option focused on their role in preventing bleeding.

**2. What does coronary angiography primarily visualize?**

- A. Heart muscle function**
- B. Heart valves**
- C. Heart's blood vessels**
- D. Electrical activity of the heart**

Coronary angiography is a medical procedure used to visualize the coronary arteries, which are the blood vessels that supply blood to the heart muscle. This technique involves the injection of a contrast dye into the coronary arteries, followed by imaging, typically through X-ray, to see how blood flows through these vessels. The primary aim of coronary angiography is to identify blockages or narrowing in the arteries that can lead to coronary artery disease, heart attacks, or other serious cardiovascular conditions. By providing a clear view of the heart's blood vessels, this procedure is crucial for diagnosing various heart diseases and can guide subsequent treatment options, such as angioplasty or stent placement. Other options, while relevant to heart health, focus on different aspects that are not the primary objective of coronary angiography. For instance, assessing heart muscle function pertains to echocardiography or cardiac MRI, examining heart valves relates to different imaging studies, and evaluating the electrical activity of the heart is done through an electrocardiogram (ECG). Therefore, the primary visualization achieved through coronary angiography is indeed focused on the heart's blood vessels.

**3. In what order do typical symptoms of pulmonary edema appear?**

- A. Dyspnea, Orthopnea, Tachypnea, Crackles, Cough
- B. Crackles, Increased respirations, Tachycardia, Orthopnea, Frothy sputum**
- C. Warm extremities, Dyspnea, Orthopnea, Crackles, Swelling
- D. Frothy sputum, Increased heart rate, Crackles, Edema, Dyspnea

The correct sequence of typical symptoms of pulmonary edema can be best represented by the choice that outlines Crackles, Increased respirations, Tachycardia, Orthopnea, and Frothy sputum. Pulmonary edema often begins with crackles or rales as fluid accumulates in the lung interstitium and alveoli. This can affect breath sounds and is one of the early physical exam findings upon auscultation. As the condition progresses, individuals typically exhibit increased respiratory effort, leading to tachypnea, which is an increase in the rate of breathing. Tachycardia frequently follows, as the body responds to hypoxia and decreased oxygenation by increasing heart rate in an attempt to maintain adequate perfusion and oxygen delivery to tissues. Orthopnea, or difficulty breathing while lying flat, is a characteristic symptom of pulmonary edema and arises as the fluid redistribution in the lungs worsens when supine. Finally, as the condition further deteriorates, the patient might produce frothy sputum, which is a hallmark of severe pulmonary edema due to the mixing of air and fluid in the respiratory tract. This progression reflects common clinical observations in patients experiencing pulmonary edema, where crackles and increased respirations are often the first signs, followed by

**4. How does chronic kidney disease impact cardiovascular health?**

- A. It decreases heart function significantly
- B. It has no effect on cardiovascular health
- C. It increases cardiovascular risk through various mechanisms**
- D. It primarily affects lung function

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) has a significant impact on cardiovascular health, primarily by increasing cardiovascular risk through various mechanisms. This relationship is well-established in medical literature and is crucial for understanding the systemic effects of kidney dysfunction. One key mechanism is the accumulation of uremic toxins that occur in patients with CKD, leading to inflammation and oxidative stress. These factors can contribute to vascular damage, promote atherosclerosis, and increase blood pressure, all of which are risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Additionally, imbalances in electrolytes, including elevated levels of calcium and phosphorus, can lead to vascular calcification, further elevating cardiovascular risk. Moreover, CKD is often associated with metabolic abnormalities, such as dyslipidemia and insulin resistance, which can also exacerbate cardiovascular issues. The connection between kidney function and heart health underscores the importance of monitoring and managing cardiovascular risk factors in patients with CKD. In contrast, the other choices reflect misunderstandings about the relationship between kidney function and cardiovascular health. While decreased heart function can occur, it is not the primary way CKD impacts cardiovascular health. Stating that there is no effect on cardiovascular health is inaccurate, as numerous studies confirm the heightened risks. Lastly, CKD does not primarily affect lung function

**5. Which of the following clinical indicators will the nurse likely observe in a client with right ventricular failure?**

**A. Increased appetite**

**B. Edema**

**C. Hypertension**

**D. Bradycardia**

In the context of right ventricular failure, edema is a primary clinical indicator that nurses will likely observe. Right ventricular failure leads to an inability of the heart to effectively pump blood to the lungs, which consequently causes blood to back up in the systemic circulation. This congestion results in fluid retention in the body's tissues, often manifesting as peripheral edema, which is swelling in the lower extremities or abdomen. This condition is due to increased venous pressure, which forces fluid out of the blood vessels and into the interstitial spaces. Thus, when assessing a patient for signs of right ventricular failure, the presence of edema serves as a significant and recognizable symptom linked to fluid overload and poor circulation. In contrast, the other options do not align with typical signs of right ventricular failure. An increased appetite is generally not associated with this condition; instead, patients may experience a decreased appetite due to discomfort or gastrointestinal symptoms. Hypertension is more commonly related to left ventricular failure or other cardiovascular issues, while bradycardia (a slower heart rate) is not a typical finding in right ventricular failure, which often presents with tachycardia (a faster heart rate) as the heart attempts to compensate for its impaired function.

**6. What is the primary function of the heart valves?**

**A. To increase heart rate**

**B. To prevent backflow of blood**

**C. To regulate blood pressure**

**D. To control blood volume**

The primary function of the heart valves is to prevent backflow of blood. Heart valves maintain the unidirectional flow of blood through the heart's chambers and into the arteries. Each valve opens and closes in response to pressure changes as the heart contracts and relaxes, ensuring that blood moves forward and does not flow backward into the chambers of the heart. This mechanism is crucial for efficient circulation, allowing oxygen-rich blood to be delivered to the body's tissues while preventing any return of deoxygenated blood, which could lead to inefficiencies and complications in the cardiovascular system. While heart rate, blood pressure, and blood volume are important aspects of cardiovascular physiology, these functions are not directly accomplished by the heart valves. Instead, heart rate is primarily controlled by the sinoatrial node, blood pressure is influenced by cardiac output and vascular resistance, and blood volume is regulated through kidney function and hormonal responses. Thus, the role of the heart valves in ensuring proper blood flow is fundamental and distinct from these other cardiovascular functions.

**7. Which clinical finding is often noted in patients with polycythemia vera?**

- A. Low blood pressure**
- B. Increased hematocrit**
- C. Hyponatremia**
- D. Decreased liver function**

Polycythemia vera is a myeloproliferative disorder characterized by the overproduction of red blood cells, which leads to an increase in hematocrit levels. Hematocrit is the proportion of blood volume that is occupied by red blood cells, and in patients with polycythemia vera, this value is typically elevated due to the excessive production of these cells by the bone marrow. This increase in red blood cell mass can result in various complications, including increased blood viscosity, which may lead to blood clots, high blood pressure, and a higher risk of thrombosis. Therefore, the hallmark of polycythemia vera is indeed the increased hematocrit, making it a key clinical finding in the diagnosis and management of the condition. Other factors such as blood pressure, sodium levels, and liver function may vary or be affected in different ways in patients with this condition, but they are not primary identifiers of polycythemia vera.

**8. Why are troponin levels clinically significant?**

- A. They indicate blood pressure levels in patients**
- B. They help diagnose myocardial infarction, indicating heart muscle damage**
- C. They measure cholesterol levels in the bloodstream**
- D. They assess the overall function of the heart's valves**

Troponin levels are clinically significant primarily because they serve as a biomarker for myocardial infarction, which signifies damage to the heart muscle. When there is an injury to the heart, such as during a heart attack, troponins—specifically troponin I and troponin T—are released into the bloodstream. Elevated troponin levels indicate that there has been damage to the cardiac tissue, thereby assisting healthcare professionals in diagnosing acute coronary syndromes and determining the severity of the heart injury. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the role of troponin in cardiovascular health. Blood pressure levels are assessed using different parameters and tests, and cholesterol levels are measured through lipid panels that evaluate different lipid components. The function of the heart's valves is evaluated through echocardiograms or other imaging techniques rather than by measuring troponin levels. Therefore, option B accurately captures why troponin measurements are essential in clinical practice, particularly in the context of myocardial damage and cardiac health.

**9. Which of the following is a psychological cause of tachycardia a nurse might consider?**

- A. Acute pain**
- B. Environmental noise**
- C. Anxiety**
- D. Traveling**

Tachycardia, which is an elevated heart rate, can be influenced by various psychological factors. Anxiety, in particular, is a significant psychological cause that can lead to tachycardia. When a person experiences anxiety, the body activates the fight-or-flight response, which triggers the release of stress hormones like adrenaline. This physiological response increases heart rate as the body prepares to respond to perceived threats, resulting in tachycardia. Acute pain can indeed elevate heart rate, but it is primarily a physical response rather than a psychological one. Environmental noise may be distracting or stressful, potentially affecting heart rate indirectly, but it does not inherently cause a psychological response like anxiety does. Traveling can induce stress or change in routine, but it is the anxiety related to the journey that is more closely associated with causing tachycardia rather than the act of traveling itself. Thus, anxiety stands out as the most direct psychological factor leading to the condition.

**10. Which of the following may indicate a need for intervention in a suspected spinal cord injury case?**

- A. Persistent headache**
- B. Nausea**
- C. Hypotension**
- D. Normal reflexes**

In the context of suspected spinal cord injuries, hypotension can be a significant indicator of compromised cardiovascular stability. When a spinal cord injury occurs, particularly at the thoracic level or higher, it can disrupt autonomic control of blood pressure, leading to a state of hypotension. This change can indicate potential neurogenic shock, where the autonomic nervous system loses its ability to regulate vascular tone after an injury, ultimately resulting in vasodilation and decreased blood pressure. Prompt recognition and intervention are critical in cases of hypotension related to spinal cord injury, as it can drastically affect perfusion to vital organs, leading to further complications. Monitoring blood pressure is essential, and any significant decline would necessitate measures such as fluid resuscitation or pharmacological support to stabilize the patient. In contrast, while persistent headaches and nausea can be concerning symptoms and might necessitate further evaluation, they are not immediate indicators of a life-threatening condition like hypotension in the setting of spinal cord injury. Normal reflexes would suggest that the spinal cord may not be as severely affected, leading to less urgency in intervention compared to the presence of hypotension.



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

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