

EVOLVE HESI LEADERSHIP- PRIORITIZING CARE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which client should be treated first according to the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)?**
 - A. Facial palsy
 - B. Arm weakness
 - C. Speech difficulties
 - D. Leg weakness

- 2. What is a significant benefit of mentorship in nursing leadership?**
 - A. It creates additional workloads for established leaders
 - B. It promotes the development of future leaders
 - C. It reduces the need for professional training
 - D. It eliminates challenges in leadership transitions

- 3. In case management, which aspect mainly focuses on community health needs?**
 - A. Individual patient care
 - B. Population health management
 - C. Financial accountability
 - D. Clinical performance reviews

- 4. Which client should be monitored closely and provided with immediate care based on oxygen saturation levels?**
 - A. A client with 85% O₂ saturation
 - B. A client with 95% O₂ saturation
 - C. A client with a respiratory rate of 12
 - D. A client with mild dizziness

- 5. Why is the Glasgow Coma Scale used by the nurse while performing an assessment in a traumatized client?**
 - A. To assess physical strength
 - B. To measure level of consciousness
 - C. To evaluate pain tolerance
 - D. To determine mobility

- 6. Which is a theme in the design of "Transforming Care at the Bedside"?**
- A. Quality Improvement
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Patient Satisfaction
 - D. Cost Efficiency
- 7. What are the priorities for a circulating nurse during a surgical procedure?**
- A. Privacy and providing equipment
 - B. Monitoring vitals and providing anesthesia
 - C. Cleaning the surgical area and assessing blood loss
 - D. Ensuring sterile technique and patient comfort
- 8. After a snakebite, what indicates the need for immediate priority intervention regarding the client's airway?**
- A. A rattlesnake bite
 - B. A copperhead bite
 - C. A coral snake bite
 - D. A non-venomous snake bite
- 9. What approach can nurse leaders take to improve staff engagement?**
- A. Involving staff in decision-making processes
 - B. Restricting input from staff
 - C. Delegating all decisions to upper management
 - D. Minimizing staff participation
- 10. When teaching a client the supraglottic method of swallowing, which is an essential step?**
- A. Eating with mouth closed
 - B. Using a straw
 - C. Holding breath
 - D. Avoiding liquids

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which client should be treated first according to the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)?

- A. Facial palsy**
- B. Arm weakness
- C. Speech difficulties
- D. Leg weakness

When considering the priority of treatment according to the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), a client with facial palsy should be treated first due to the significance of facial paralysis in assessing the severity and potential outcomes of a stroke. Facial weakness is one of the most visible indicators of a stroke and can often indicate a larger problem with brain function, particularly in areas that control facial muscles. Facial palsy can significantly affect a patient's ability to communicate and may also be indicative of a higher chance of other complications. The NIHSS includes evaluation of facial palsy as a key component, and it is often one of the first signs noted in a neurological examination. Treating such a manifestation promptly can lead to more immediate interventions that may mitigate long-term effects and improve overall patient outcomes. While arm weakness, speech difficulties, and leg weakness are all important symptoms to evaluate and manage, the presence of facial palsy often marks a more critical situation that may require urgent treatment decisions or interventions. Thus, prioritizing a patient exhibiting this symptom aligns with best practices in stroke management.

2. What is a significant benefit of mentorship in nursing leadership?

- A. It creates additional workloads for established leaders
- B. It promotes the development of future leaders**
- C. It reduces the need for professional training
- D. It eliminates challenges in leadership transitions

Mentorship in nursing leadership plays a crucial role in fostering the growth and development of future leaders within the profession. The significance of mentorship lies in its ability to provide guidance, support, and knowledge transfer from experienced leaders to newer or less experienced nurses. Through mentorship, these future leaders gain valuable insights into effective leadership practices, decision-making processes, and professional development strategies, which are essential for their growth and success in leadership roles. Mentorship creates an environment where emerging leaders can ask questions, share challenges, and receive feedback from those who have walked a similar path. This relationship not only helps to build confidence and competence but also encourages the sharing of innovative ideas and best practices that can enhance the overall quality of care provided in healthcare settings. By investing in the development of future leaders through mentorship, healthcare organizations ensure a strong leadership pipeline, which is vital for sustaining quality patient care and advancing the nursing profession. In contrast, the other options highlight less favorable aspects. Creating additional workloads or eliminating challenges does not align with the intended purpose of mentorship, which focuses on growth rather than burden. Furthermore, while mentorship may complement professional training, it does not reduce the need for it; both elements are vital for cultivating effective nursing leaders.

3. In case management, which aspect mainly focuses on community health needs?

- A. Individual patient care
- B. Population health management**
- C. Financial accountability
- D. Clinical performance reviews

Population health management primarily focuses on the health outcomes of groups of individuals and the distribution of those outcomes within the population. This approach takes a broader view of healthcare by analyzing various factors that affect the health of communities, such as social determinants of health, environmental conditions, and access to care. By concentrating on entire populations, rather than just individual patients, population health management seeks to identify and address community health needs effectively. In contrast, individual patient care is more concerned with the specific health needs of single patients. Financial accountability is primarily focused on ensuring that resources are used efficiently and that expenditures are sustainable, rather than addressing broader community health issues. Clinical performance reviews assess the quality and effectiveness of individual healthcare providers or services, rather than focusing on the overall health of populations. Thus, population health management is the aspect of case management that aligns best with addressing community health needs.

4. Which client should be monitored closely and provided with immediate care based on oxygen saturation levels?

- A. A client with 85% O2 saturation**
- B. A client with 95% O2 saturation
- C. A client with a respiratory rate of 12
- D. A client with mild dizziness

Monitoring a client with an oxygen saturation level of 85% is critical, as this indicates a significantly low level of oxygen in the blood. Normal oxygen saturation levels typically range from 95% to 100%, and anything below 90% is often considered a medical emergency, warranting immediate assessment and intervention. An oxygen saturation of 85% suggests that the client's tissues may not be receiving adequate oxygen, potentially leading to serious complications, such as hypoxemia or respiratory failure. This level of saturation implies the need for immediate care, which may involve supplemental oxygen therapy, further diagnostic evaluation, and potential stabilization measures, such as positioning the client for optimal breathing or preparing for rapid intervention, depending on the underlying cause. In contrast, a client with 95% oxygen saturation is in a normal range and does not require immediate care, while a respiratory rate of 12 breaths per minute is within the normal range, indicating neither hypoventilation nor respiratory distress. Mild dizziness alone may not be an immediate concern unless accompanied by more alarming symptoms or low oxygen saturation. Thus, close monitoring and prompt care are essential for the client with an 85% oxygen saturation.

5. Why is the Glasgow Coma Scale used by the nurse while performing an assessment in a traumatized client?

- A. To assess physical strength
- B. To measure level of consciousness**
- C. To evaluate pain tolerance
- D. To determine mobility

The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is specifically designed to assess a patient's level of consciousness, making it a crucial tool in the evaluation of a traumatized client. It provides a standardized method for healthcare professionals to measure the responsiveness of the patient in three key areas: eye opening, verbal response, and motor response. By assigning scores based on these criteria, nurses can quickly obtain an overall understanding of the patient's neurological status. This assessment is vital in critical situations, such as trauma, where changes in consciousness can indicate a worsening condition, brain injury, or the need for immediate intervention. The GCS helps in tracking a patient's progress over time, guiding treatment decisions, and communicating effectively with the healthcare team regarding the patient's clinical state. Other options, such as assessing physical strength, evaluating pain tolerance, or determining mobility, do not directly address the primary purpose of the GCS, which is strictly focused on consciousness levels. Understanding the level of consciousness is fundamental in trauma cases, as it correlates with the severity of injury and potential outcomes for the patient.

6. Which is a theme in the design of "Transforming Care at the Bedside"?

- A. Quality Improvement
- B. Reliability**
- C. Patient Satisfaction
- D. Cost Efficiency

The emphasis on reliability as a theme in the design of "Transforming Care at the Bedside" reflects the initiative's aim to establish dependable practices that enhance nursing care and patient outcomes. Reliability in healthcare refers to the ability to provide consistent and effective care that meets established standards. This focus ensures that patients receive predictable, high-quality care in a safe environment. The initiative emphasizes creating systems and processes that promote dependable care delivery, which in turn leads to improved patient outcomes, increased staff engagement, and a culture of safety. By fostering reliable practices, healthcare teams can minimize errors and variations in care, driving progress toward better overall health service delivery. In contrast, themes like quality improvement or patient satisfaction, while also important, are outcomes or objectives associated with the broader mission but do not capture the core operational focus on reliability that "Transforming Care at the Bedside" seeks to prioritize. Cost efficiency, while a crucial consideration in healthcare management, is more of a financial aspect and not central to the theme of reliability in direct patient care.

7. What are the priorities for a circulating nurse during a surgical procedure?

- A. Privacy and providing equipment**
- B. Monitoring vitals and providing anesthesia
- C. Cleaning the surgical area and assessing blood loss
- D. Ensuring sterile technique and patient comfort

In the context of a surgical procedure, the priorities for a circulating nurse are centered around maintaining a sterile environment, ensuring patient safety, and facilitating the smooth flow of the operation. The correct answer emphasizes ensuring sterile technique and patient comfort, which are critical responsibilities of a circulating nurse. The circulating nurse plays a vital role in managing the overall environment during surgery. They are responsible for maintaining the sterility of the surgical field, which is fundamental in preventing infections. This nurse also ensures that all necessary equipment and supplies are available and functioning, contributing to the safe and efficient conduct of the surgery. Patient comfort is another important aspect, as the circulating nurse advocates for the patient's needs and communicates with the surgical team about those needs, helping to ensure that the patient is not only safe but also as comfortable as possible during the procedure. Focusing solely on privacy and providing equipment would overlook the critical elements of infection control and patient advocacy that are essential during surgical operations. While monitoring vitals and providing anesthesia touches on important aspects, those tasks are primarily the responsibilities of the anesthesia provider and scrub nurse. Cleaning the surgical area and assessing blood loss, while important activities, are typically conducted by specific surgical team members and would not encapsulate the core responsibilities of the circulating nurse.

8. After a snakebite, what indicates the need for immediate priority intervention regarding the client's airway?

- A. A rattlesnake bite
- B. A copperhead bite
- C. A coral snake bite**
- D. A non-venomous snake bite

The need for immediate priority intervention concerning a client's airway after a snakebite is particularly critical when dealing with a coral snake bite. Coral snakes possess a potent neurotoxic venom that can severely affect the nervous system. This type of venom can lead to respiratory failure due to paralysis of the diaphragm and other respiratory muscles, making it essential to monitor and support the airway immediately. Unlike bites from other types of snakes, such as rattlesnakes or copperheads, which primarily cause local tissue damage and can lead to systemic effects but do not typically pose the same immediate threat to airway patency, coral snake bites require prompt action to secure the airway. In the case of a non-venomous snake bite, there is typically minimal risk to the airway, further emphasizing the need to act swiftly in response to venomous bites, particularly from coral snakes, due to their dangerous neurotoxin.

9. What approach can nurse leaders take to improve staff engagement?

- A. Involving staff in decision-making processes
- B. Restricting input from staff
- C. Delegating all decisions to upper management
- D. Minimizing staff participation

Involving staff in decision-making processes is a powerful approach for nurse leaders to improve staff engagement. When healthcare professionals feel that their opinions and insights are valued, they are more likely to feel a sense of ownership and responsibility towards their work environment. This engagement fosters a collaborative atmosphere where staff members are encouraged to share their ideas, contribute to problem-solving, and participate in the development of policies and practices that affect their daily work. Furthermore, this inclusive approach can lead to enhanced job satisfaction, improved team dynamics, and better patient care outcomes. By promoting an environment where team members can express their thoughts and be part of critical conversations, nurse leaders can build trust and commitment, ultimately resulting in a more motivated and productive workforce. Engaged staff are less likely to experience burnout and more likely to provide high-quality care, making this approach essential for effective leadership in nursing.

10. When teaching a client the supraglottic method of swallowing, which is an essential step?

- A. Eating with mouth closed
- B. Using a straw
- C. Holding breath
- D. Avoiding liquids

The supraglottic method of swallowing is specifically designed to protect the airway during swallowing and is particularly beneficial for individuals with dysphagia or other swallowing difficulties. An essential step in this method is the client holding their breath before swallowing. This action helps close the vocal cords, thereby preventing aspiration (food or liquid entering the airway). By taking a breath, the individual is able to gather the necessary air and then hold that air in while swallowing, which increases safety and allows for a more effective swallow. The other options, while they may pertain to general swallowing strategies, do not directly address the critical nature of breath control in the supraglottic technique. Eating with the mouth closed and using a straw might be good practices, but they don't specifically relate to the methodology aimed at protecting the airway. Avoiding liquids could be relevant for certain individuals with swallowing issues, but it is not a component of the supraglottic method itself. Thus, holding the breath is the key action that underlines the effectiveness of this swallowing technique.

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://evolvehesileadprioritizingcare.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE