

Florida Laws and Rules Governing the Practice of Nursing (Echelon) 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. What actions can lead to license suspension or revocation?**
 - A. Fraud, misrepresentation, criminal offenses, unsafe practice, impairment, boundary violations, or violations of confidentiality or ethics**
 - B. Completing continuing education credits on time**
 - C. Reporting suspected abuse to authorities**
 - D. Providing care within the scope of practice consistently**

- 2. Which is a direct statutory source for Florida nursing licensure and practice?**
 - A. Florida Statute XXXII**
 - B. Florida Administrative Code & Register**
 - C. Florida Board of Nursing Rules**
 - D. Department of Health Regulation**

- 3. What license classifications exist under Florida law for practicing nurses?**
 - A. RN, LPN, and APRN.**
 - B. RN and LPN only.**
 - C. APRN only.**
 - D. RN, LPN, APRN, and CRNA.**

- 4. Which statement about notifying patients after adverse incidents is true?**
 - A. It is not an admission of liability.**
 - B. It is an admission of liability.**
 - C. It should be reported only if litigation is expected.**
 - D. It has no bearing on professional practice.**

- 5. What role do prescriptive authorities and DEA registration play for APRNs?**
 - A. APRNs are not allowed to prescribe any controlled substances.**
 - B. APRNs may prescribe medications only with physician consent after a long delay.**
 - C. APRNs require prescriptive authority under board rules and DEA registration for controlled substances.**
 - D. APRNs' prescribing is independent of any regulatory requirements.**

- 6. What is the general scope of practice for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) in Florida?**
- A. APRNs have restricted practice limited to observation only.**
 - B. APRNs may prescribe medications without any physician collaboration or protocols.**
 - C. APRNs have expanded practice authority under protocols or collaborative arrangements with physicians, including assessment, diagnosis, and treatment, and often prescriptive authority.**
 - D. APRNs cannot engage in prescriptive authority.**
- 7. Continuing education credits should be included in a nurse's professional portfolio.**
- A. CE credits must be included in the professional portfolio.**
 - B. CE credits are optional and not tracked.**
 - C. CE is unrelated to licensure.**
 - D. CE credits must be submitted separately.**
- 8. Applicants accepted for endorsement must complete a Florida laws and rules course within ____ after licensure.**
- A. Six months**
 - B. One year**
 - C. Two years**
 - D. Three years**
- 9. Continuing education should NOT be included in a nurse's portfolio along with any additional in-services from place of employment.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. It depends on employer**
 - D. It is optional**
- 10. Which activity falls within the scope of practice for a certified nursing assistant?**
- A. Prescribe medications**
 - B. Suture a laceration**
 - C. Assist a patient with bathing**
 - D. Titrate a medication drip**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What actions can lead to license suspension or revocation?

- A. Fraud, misrepresentation, criminal offenses, unsafe practice, impairment, boundary violations, or violations of confidentiality or ethics**
- B. Completing continuing education credits on time**
- C. Reporting suspected abuse to authorities**
- D. Providing care within the scope of practice consistently**

In Florida, a nurse's license can be suspended or revoked when the professional breaches the trust and safety that protect patients. The actions that trigger this sanction are those that undermine honesty, legal compliance, safe clinical judgment, professional boundaries, and patient privacy. Fraud or misrepresentation, criminal offenses, unsafe practice, impairment, boundary violations, and violations of confidentiality or ethics are the kinds of conduct the Board flags for discipline because they directly endanger patients and erode public trust. For example, falsifying records, engaging in activities while impaired, crossing inappropriate boundaries with a patient, or violating patient confidentiality all show a disregard for the core duties of nursing. Those are the kinds of conduct that can lead to license suspension or revocation, and may also result in probation or fines. In contrast, actions like completing continuing education on time support licensure maintenance, reporting suspected abuse to authorities is a mandated protective duty, and providing care within the scope of practice consistently reflects appropriate professional behavior. These are not grounds for suspension; they embody the standards the licensure system aims to uphold.

2. Which is a direct statutory source for Florida nursing licensure and practice?

- A. Florida Statute XXXII**
- B. Florida Administrative Code & Register**
- C. Florida Board of Nursing Rules**
- D. Department of Health Regulation**

Licensure and practice are defined by laws enacted by the Legislature and codified in the Florida Statutes. These statutes establish who may be licensed, what qualifications are required, and the authority granted to regulate nursing. The Administrative Code & Register, along with the Board's rules, are regulatory instruments that implement and specify how the statute is carried out, but they are not the law itself. The Department of Health Regulation represents the department's regulatory framework, not the statutory text. So the direct statutory source is Florida Statute XXXII, the enacted law that governs nursing licensure and practice.

3. What license classifications exist under Florida law for practicing nurses?

- A. RN, LPN, and APRN.
- B. RN and LPN only.**
- C. APRN only.
- D. RN, LPN, APRN, and CRNA.

The main idea here is how Florida categorizes licenses for practicing nurses. Florida recognizes two basic license classifications: registered nurse (RN) and licensed practical nurse (LPN). An advanced practice role (often described as an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, or APRN, with specialties like nurse practitioner or CRNA) involves additional education and certification beyond the basic nurse license and is not considered a separate basic license category for general nursing practice. Therefore, the two primary classifications for practicing nurses are RN and LPN.

4. Which statement about notifying patients after adverse incidents is true?

- A. It is not an admission of liability.**
- B. It is an admission of liability.
- C. It should be reported only if litigation is expected.
- D. It has no bearing on professional practice.

Notifying patients after an adverse incident is about transparency, accountability, and patient safety. The statement that to disclose what happened, what was done, and what will be done to prevent recurrence is not an admission of liability reflects how professional practice and state law view disclosure. In Florida, expressions of apology or sympathy do not count as an admission of fault, thanks to the state's apology statute. This means you can apologize or express concern and still avoid it being used as evidence of liability, while fulfilling ethical duties to inform and care for the patient. So, telling a patient what happened and how you're addressing it is appropriate and encouraged, regardless of whether litigation is anticipated. The other options—that disclosure is an admission of liability, that it should be reported only if litigation is expected, or that it has no bearing on practice—do not align with the ethical and legal expectations of nursing practice.

5. What role do prescriptive authorities and DEA registration play for APRNs?

- A. APRNs are not allowed to prescribe any controlled substances.**
- B. APRNs may prescribe medications only with physician consent after a long delay.**
- C. APRNs require prescriptive authority under board rules and DEA registration for controlled substances.**
- D. APRNs' prescribing is independent of any regulatory requirements.**

Prescribing medications as an APRN requires two layers of authority: state-granted prescriptive authority and federal registration to handle controlled substances. The state board determines whether an APRN can prescribe and under what conditions, often tying authority to a protocol or collaborative arrangement with a physician depending on the state's rules. Separately, to prescribe controlled substances (like opioids or benzodiazepines), the APRN must have a DEA registration, which is applied for at the federal level and appears on prescriptions for these drugs. Together, these elements ensure that APRNs can legally prescribe medications within their scope and with the appropriate oversight. Without prescriptive authority from the state, prescriptions aren't valid; without the DEA registration, prescriptions for controlled substances can't be written.

6. What is the general scope of practice for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) in Florida?

- A. APRNs have restricted practice limited to observation only.**
- B. APRNs may prescribe medications without any physician collaboration or protocols.**
- C. APRNs have expanded practice authority under protocols or collaborative arrangements with physicians, including assessment, diagnosis, and treatment, and often prescriptive authority.**
- D. APRNs cannot engage in prescriptive authority.**

In Florida, APRNs operate with expanded practice authority that is defined through protocols or collaborative arrangements with physicians. This means they can perform comprehensive assessments, make diagnoses, develop and manage treatment plans, and order or interpret diagnostic tests. Prescriptive authority is typically included under those protocols, provided the APRN meets all required credentials and follows the physician-approved plan. This framework ensures patient safety by tying advanced practice to a written agreement that outlines which conditions and patient populations the APRN may manage and how prescriptive decisions are made. It's not limited to observation, and it does not allow practice without some form of physician collaboration or protocol. Nor does it prohibit prescriptive authority; the ability to prescribe is part of the expanded scope when supported by the protocol and applicable regulations.

7. Continuing education credits should be included in a nurse's professional portfolio.

- A. CE credits must be included in the professional portfolio.**
- B. CE credits are optional and not tracked.**
- C. CE is unrelated to licensure.**
- D. CE credits must be submitted separately.**

Continuing education credits are part of maintaining licensure and proving ongoing competence. The professional portfolio serves as the organized record of your credentials, education, and renewal requirements, so including CE credits there makes it easy to verify you've met the CE requirements when renewing or defending your record. Keeping CE records in the portfolio helps you track hours and dates and provides ready documentation for the board and employers. Statements suggesting CE is optional, unrelated to licensure, or must be submitted separately miss how the portfolio functions as the central place for documenting compliance and ongoing professional development.

8. Applicants accepted for endorsement must complete a Florida laws and rules course within ____ after licensure.

- A. Six months**
- B. One year**
- C. Two years**
- D. Three years**

Completing the Florida laws and rules course within six months after licensure is the required timing for those licensed in another state who seek Florida licensure by endorsement. This rule ensures you learn Florida-specific statutes, board rules, and disciplinary processes promptly, before fully practicing in the state. The six-month window keeps licensure aligned with up-to-date regulatory knowledge and helps prevent practicing without awareness of Florida's requirements. Longer timeframes would delay this essential orientation and aren't aligned with the regulatory expectation.

9. Continuing education should NOT be included in a nurse's portfolio along with any additional in-services from place of employment.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. It depends on employer**
- D. It is optional**

Continuing education and employer-provided in-services are both part of maintaining nursing competence and meeting licensure renewal requirements. A nurse's portfolio is a record of ongoing professional development, so it should include documentation of CE activities as well as in-service trainings from the workplace. This evidence shows you stayed current with practice standards, safety, and skills updates. When you include these records, note the course title, provider, date, and the number of contact hours, and specify whether the in-service is approved to count toward CE credits. Some in-services may or may not count toward formal CE hours, depending on approval, but they still belong in the portfolio to demonstrate learning and competency updates. Omitting them would leave gaps in your documentation of ongoing education and readiness to practice.

10. Which activity falls within the scope of practice for a certified nursing assistant?

- A. Prescribe medications**
- B. Suture a laceration**
- C. Assist a patient with bathing**
- D. Titrate a medication drip**

Assisting with bathing is within a certified nursing assistant's scope because CNAs provide basic personal care and daily living activities under supervision. This duty focuses on hygiene and comfort and does not involve medical decision-making or invasive procedures. The other options require medical diagnosis, prescription authority, or sterile technical skills that are reserved for licensed professionals such as physicians, nurse practitioners, or licensed nurses under appropriate protocols. In Florida, CNAs perform routine care under the direction of a licensed nurse, not tasks like prescribing medications, suturing wounds, or titrating IV drips.

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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://flawsgoverningnursingechelon.examzify.com>

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

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