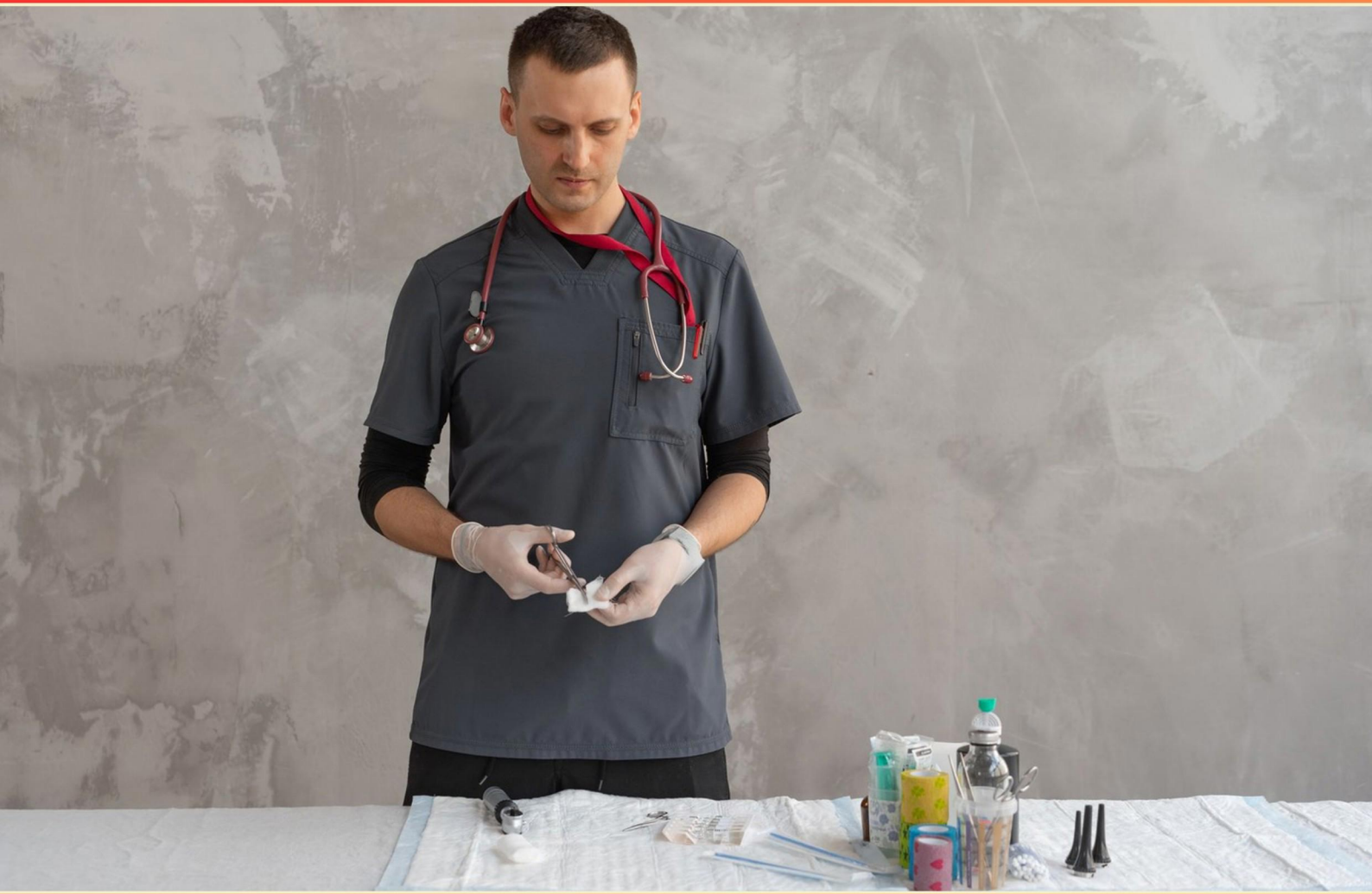


HESI DOSAGE CALCULATIONS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. A child hospitalized with lead poisoning will require which medication?**
 - A. Activated charcoal
 - B. Dimercaprol (BAL in Oil)
 - C. Sodium bicarbonate
 - D. Syrup of ipecac syrup

- 2. What infusion rate should the nurse program for 0.5 grams of dobutamine in a 250 ml infusion at 5 mcg/kg/min for a client weighing 75 kg?**
 - A. 10 ml/hr
 - B. 11.3 ml/hr
 - C. 12 ml/hr
 - D. 13 ml/hr

- 3. How should unopened vials of Humulin NPH insulin be stored according to nursing instructions?**
 - A. Freeze the insulin
 - B. Refrigerate the insulin
 - C. Store the insulin in a dark, dry place
 - D. Keep the insulin at room temperature

- 4. Which of the following is an acceptable response when monitoring a client's response to DMARDs?**
 - A. Symptom control during emotional stress
 - B. Elevated white blood cell counts
 - C. Progression of joint degeneration on radiology
 - D. Severe joint inflammation

- 5. Which medication is indicated for the management of preeclampsia in pregnant clients?**
 - A. Magnesium sulfate
 - B. Lactulose
 - C. Digoxin
 - D. Warfarin sodium

- 6. What instruction should a nurse include for a client receiving sulfisoxazole?**
- A. Maintain a high fluid intake.
 - B. Discontinue the medication when feeling better.
 - C. If the urine turns dark brown, call the health care provider.
 - D. Decrease the dosage when symptoms improve.
- 7. What change in insulin therapy might be anticipated when a patient starts taking prednisone?**
- A. An additional dose of prednisone daily
 - B. A decreased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin
 - C. An increased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin
 - D. The addition of an oral hypoglycemic medication daily
- 8. A client with myasthenia gravis states they can change their medication time based on how they feel. What does this indicate?**
- A. Client understands their condition.
 - B. Client requires further teaching.
 - C. Client is managing their medication well.
 - D. Client is aware of possible medication interactions.
- 9. How many tablets should the nurse administer for amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium (Augmentin) 500 mg if each tablet contains 250 mg?**
- A. 1 tablet
 - B. 2 tablets
 - C. 3 tablets
 - D. 4 tablets
- 10. Baclofen (Lioresal) is prescribed for the client with multiple sclerosis. The primary therapeutic effect of this medication is which of the following?**
- A. Increased muscle tone
 - B. Decreased muscle spasms
 - C. Increased range of motion
 - D. Decreased local pain and tenderness

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A child hospitalized with lead poisoning will require which medication?

- A. Activated charcoal
- B. Dimercaprol (BAL in Oil)**
- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. Syrup of ipecac syrup

The medication indicated for a child hospitalized with lead poisoning is Dimercaprol, also known as BAL in Oil. Dimercaprol is a chelating agent that binds to lead in the bloodstream, facilitating its excretion from the body through the kidneys. This process helps reduce the toxic effects of lead on various organs, particularly the nervous system, which can be severely affected in cases of lead poisoning. Dimercaprol works effectively during acute lead toxicity, making it an essential part of the treatment protocol. It is administered typically via intramuscular injection and is particularly useful when lead exposure leads to symptoms or higher blood lead levels that necessitate intervention. In contrast, activated charcoal is not effective for lead poisoning because it does not bind lead in the same way it would for some other toxins. Sodium bicarbonate is primarily used to manage acidosis and has no role in treating lead poisoning. Lastly, syrup of ipecac is an emetic that is no longer recommended in many cases for poisoning because it can lead to complications, and it is not effective for lead. Therefore, Dimercaprol is specifically indicated for treating lead toxicity.

2. What infusion rate should the nurse program for 0.5 grams of dobutamine in a 250 ml infusion at 5 mcg/kg/min for a client weighing 75 kg?

- A. 10 ml/hr
- B. 11.3 ml/hr**
- C. 12 ml/hr
- D. 13 ml/hr

To determine the correct infusion rate for dobutamine at a dose of 5 mcg/kg/min for a patient weighing 75 kg, the total dose of dobutamine needed per minute must first be calculated. The calculation involves the following steps: 1. **Calculate the total dose per minute:** Multiply the patient's weight in kg by the dose in mcg/kg/min. $75 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ mcg/kg/min} = 375 \text{ mcg/min}$ 2. **Convert mcg to grams:** Since there are 1,000,000 mcg in a gram, convert 375 mcg to grams. $375 \text{ mcg} \times \frac{1}{1,000,000} = 0.000375 \text{ g/min}$ 3. **Determine how much solution is needed per hour:** Since there are 60 minutes in an hour: $0.000375 \text{ g/min} \times 60 = 0.0225 \text{ g/hr}$

3. How should unopened vials of Humulin NPH insulin be stored according to nursing instructions?

- A. Freeze the insulin
- B. Refrigerate the insulin**
- C. Store the insulin in a dark, dry place
- D. Keep the insulin at room temperature

Unopened vials of Humulin NPH insulin should be refrigerated to maintain their potency and effectiveness. Insulin is a sensitive hormone, and exposure to high temperatures or freezing conditions can compromise its integrity, leading to a less effective medication. Refrigeration slows down the degradation processes that can occur at higher temperatures while ensuring that the insulin remains stable for use when needed. It is important to avoid freezing as it can cause the insulin to become unusable. Therefore, proper storage in the refrigerator is crucial for preserving the quality of the unopened vials until they are ready to be used. Storing insulin in a dark, dry place may be applicable once the insulin has been opened and is in use, but it does not pertain to unopened vials, making refrigeration the most appropriate method in this context.

4. Which of the following is an acceptable response when monitoring a client's response to DMARDs?

- A. Symptom control during emotional stress**
- B. Elevated white blood cell counts
- C. Progression of joint degeneration on radiology
- D. Severe joint inflammation

Monitoring a client's response to Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) is essential for managing conditions like rheumatoid arthritis. DMARDs are used to slow disease progression and improve symptoms, making it crucial to evaluate how effectively the medication is working for the patient. An acceptable response when assessing a client's reaction to DMARD therapy includes symptom control during emotional stress. This indicates that the medication is assisting in managing not just the physical symptoms, but also the psychosocial aspects of the disease. When a patient can maintain symptom control during periods of heightened emotional stress, it suggests that the DMARD is effectively working to stabilize the inflammation and joint pain associated with the underlying condition. In contrast, aspects like elevated white blood cell counts, progression of joint degeneration on radiology, and severe joint inflammation indicate issues rather than positive responses to treatment. Elevated white blood cell counts often suggest an active inflammatory process or infection, which can be counterproductive to the intended effects of DMARDs. Progression of joint degeneration observed in imaging suggests that the treatment may not be effective in halting the disease's progression. Lastly, severe joint inflammation highlights that the treatment is not adequately controlling the inflammation, which is contrary to the goals of DMARD therapy. Therefore, symptom control

5. Which medication is indicated for the management of preeclampsia in pregnant clients?

- A. Magnesium sulfate**
- B. Lactulose
- C. Digoxin
- D. Warfarin sodium

Magnesium sulfate is indicated for the management of preeclampsia because it plays a crucial role in preventing and controlling seizures, which can occur as a complication of this condition. Preeclampsia is characterized by high blood pressure and the presence of protein in the urine after 20 weeks of gestation. The use of magnesium sulfate helps to stabilize the mother's condition and protect both the mother and fetus from the potential severe complications associated with uncontrolled preeclampsia, such as eclampsia. In addition to seizure prophylaxis, magnesium sulfate also has a therapeutic effect on blood pressure; it acts as a vasodilator, which can help to manage hypertension associated with preeclampsia. Furthermore, it is regarded as the first-line agent in obstetric practice for this purpose, highlighting its importance in maternal-fetal medicine. Other options such as lactulose, digoxin, and warfarin sodium are not appropriate for this indication. Lactulose is primarily used for treating constipation and hepatic encephalopathy, digoxin is a cardiac glycoside used for heart failure and certain arrhythmias, and warfarin sodium is an anticoagulant that is contraindicated during pregnancy due to its risk of teratogenic effects and bleeding

6. What instruction should a nurse include for a client receiving sulfisoxazole?

- A. Maintain a high fluid intake.**
- B. Discontinue the medication when feeling better.
- C. If the urine turns dark brown, call the health care provider.
- D. Decrease the dosage when symptoms improve.

Maintaining a high fluid intake is important for a client receiving sulfisoxazole because this medication is a sulfonamide antibiotic, which can sometimes cause crystal formation in the urine. By ensuring adequate hydration, the nurse helps to dilute the urine, thereby reducing the risk of crystalluria and ensuring that the medication is effectively eliminated from the body. High fluid intake supports kidney function and helps prevent possible complications related to the urinary tract. In contrast, the other choices do not promote optimal safety or effective use of the medication. Discontinuing the medication when feeling better may lead to incomplete treatment of the infection, potentially resulting in a resurgence of the illness or resistance to the antibiotic. Calling the healthcare provider if urine turns dark brown could be a valid action, but it is a reaction that is not standard guidance compared to the necessity of fluid intake. A decrease in dosage when symptoms improve is not appropriate without a healthcare provider's direction, as the full course of the antibiotic should typically be completed to ensure the infection is fully resolved.

7. What change in insulin therapy might be anticipated when a patient starts taking prednisone?

- A. An additional dose of prednisone daily
- B. A decreased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin
- C. An increased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin**
- D. The addition of an oral hypoglycemic medication daily

When a patient starts taking prednisone, an increased amount of daily Humulin NPH insulin is often anticipated due to the effect that corticosteroids like prednisone have on blood glucose levels. Prednisone can induce insulin resistance, which means that the body's cells become less sensitive to insulin. As a result, the patient may experience elevated blood glucose levels, requiring a higher dose of insulin to achieve adequate glycemic control. Patients taking prednisone are at risk for hyperglycemia, making it crucial to monitor their blood sugar levels closely. While chronic use of corticosteroids is associated with these changes, the therapeutic response often necessitates adjustments in insulin therapy to manage the increased glucose levels effectively. Thus, in this context, an increase in the dose of Humulin NPH insulin would be the appropriate response to mitigate the potential for hyperglycemia caused by the corticosteroid therapy.

8. A client with myasthenia gravis states they can change their medication time based on how they feel. What does this indicate?

- A. Client understands their condition.
- B. Client requires further teaching.**
- C. Client is managing their medication well.
- D. Client is aware of possible medication interactions.

The statement made by the client suggests a misunderstanding of the importance of consistent medication timing in managing myasthenia gravis. This condition requires careful management of medication to ensure muscle strength is maintained, particularly around periods of increased activity or stress. Medications commonly prescribed for myasthenia gravis, such as anticholinesterase agents, need to be taken at regular intervals to ensure therapeutic levels are maintained in the bloodstream. By indicating they can change their medication time based on how they feel, the client demonstrates a lack of understanding of the necessity for adherence to a prescribed schedule. This offers a clear opportunity for further teaching about the implications of erratic timing and the potential for exacerbation of symptoms. Ensuring the client comprehends the significance of not altering medication schedules is crucial for effective management of their condition. Therefore, this response highlights the need for more education on the topic to optimize the client's health outcomes.

9. How many tablets should the nurse administer for amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium (Augmentin) 500 mg if each tablet contains 250 mg?

- A. 1 tablet
- B. 2 tablets**
- C. 3 tablets
- D. 4 tablets

To determine the correct number of tablets to administer for the prescribed dose of amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium (Augmentin) 500 mg, you need to consider the strength of each tablet. Each tablet contains 250 mg of the medication. To find out how many tablets are needed, divide the total prescribed dose (500 mg) by the amount of medication in one tablet (250 mg): $500 \text{ mg} \div 250 \text{ mg/tablet} = 2 \text{ tablets}$. This calculation shows that the nurse should administer 2 tablets to meet the prescribed dosage of 500 mg. Therefore, the correct answer is that 2 tablets should be administered, which aligns with the choice provided.

10. Baclofen (Lioresal) is prescribed for the client with multiple sclerosis. The primary therapeutic effect of this medication is which of the following?

- A. Increased muscle tone
- B. Decreased muscle spasms**
- C. Increased range of motion
- D. Decreased local pain and tenderness

Baclofen is a muscle relaxant that specifically targets and reduces muscle spasms. In patients with multiple sclerosis, where muscle spasticity is a common symptom, baclofen acts on the central nervous system to inhibit the reflexes at the spinal level, which leads to a reduction in muscle spasms. The primary therapeutic effect of baclofen is to relax the muscles, thereby alleviating the discomfort and abnormal stiffness due to spasms. This not only improves the patient's overall comfort but also enhances function and mobility, making daily activities easier to perform. The choice of decreased muscle spasms directly reflects the medication's intended use and mechanism of action. The other options, such as increased muscle tone, increased range of motion, and decreased local pain and tenderness, do not accurately represent the primary therapeutic effect of baclofen, as the drug does not primarily aim to increase muscle tone or guarantee increased mobility but instead focuses on managing spasticity.

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://hesidosagecalculations.examzify.com>

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

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