

HESI DOSAGE CALCULATIONS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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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. Which laboratory value should the nurse note for a client with leukemia receiving chemotherapy?**
 - A. Anemia.
 - B. Decreased platelets.
 - C. Increased uric acid level.
 - D. Decreased leukocyte count.

- 2. Which of the following adverse effects should a nurse monitor for in a client receiving cisplatin?**
 - A. Tinnitus
 - B. Ototoxicity
 - C. Hyperkalemia
 - D. Hypercalcemia

- 3. A nurse is caring for a client with severe back pain who has been prescribed codeine sulfate. What should the nurse include in the plan of care while the client is on this medication?**
 - A. Restrict fluid intake.
 - B. Monitor bowel activity.
 - C. Monitor for hypertension.
 - D. Monitor peripheral pulses.

- 4. When caring for a client receiving bleomycin intravenously, which diagnostic study should the nurse anticipate?**
 - A. Echocardiography
 - B. Electrocardiography
 - C. Cervical radiography
 - D. Pulmonary function studies

- 5. Which vital sign is most critical to check before administering digoxin?**
 - A. Blood pressure.
 - B. Temperature.
 - C. Heart rate.
 - D. Respirations.

- 6. What is the primary action of Tamoxifen in treating metastatic breast carcinoma?**
- A. Increase DNA and RNA synthesis.
 - B. Promote the biosynthesis of nucleic acids.
 - C. Increase estrogen concentration and response.
 - D. Compete with estradiol for binding to estrogen in tissues.
- 7. When a nurse reviews laboratory results for a client on tacrolimus, what level indicates a potential adverse effect?**
- A. Low potassium level
 - B. High glucose level
 - C. High white blood cell count
 - D. Normal platelet count
- 8. Which herbal therapies would be prescribed for their antispasmodic properties?**
- A. Aloe and Kava
 - B. Ginger and Aloe
 - C. Chamomile and Peppermint oil
 - D. Kava and Ginger
- 9. What is the infusion rate in ml/hour for a client prescribed oxytocin (Pitocin) at 0.5 milliunits/minute from a 1,000 ml bag with 10 units?**
- A. 1 ml/hour
 - B. 2 ml/hour
 - C. 3 ml/hour
 - D. 4 ml/hour
- 10. For which condition is lamivudine (Epivir) commonly prescribed?**
- A. Pancreatitis
 - B. Pharyngitis
 - C. Tonic-clonic seizures
 - D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which laboratory value should the nurse note for a client with leukemia receiving chemotherapy?

- A. Anemia.
- B. Decreased platelets.
- C. Increased uric acid level.**
- D. Decreased leukocyte count.

In the context of a client with leukemia receiving chemotherapy, monitoring laboratory values is crucial for understanding the patient's condition and managing potential complications. An increased uric acid level is a significant concern in this situation. During chemotherapy, cell breakdown occurs as cancer cells are destroyed, resulting in the release of purines from the DNA and RNA of these cells. This process can lead to an elevated uric acid level in the bloodstream, a condition known as tumor lysis syndrome. High uric acid levels can lead to kidney damage and other serious complications. Therefore, recognizing and monitoring uric acid levels allows the healthcare team to take preventive measures and address any arising issues promptly. The other options may also be relevant to a patient with leukemia, but they do not specifically highlight the unique implications of chemotherapy. Anemia and decreased platelets can occur in such patients due to bone marrow suppression from chemotherapy, while a decreased leukocyte count is a typical effect of chemotherapy that indicates a compromised immune response. However, the rise in uric acid level directly relates to the metabolic changes caused by the treatment and the underlying disease, making it a critical laboratory value to watch closely.

2. Which of the following adverse effects should a nurse monitor for in a client receiving cisplatin?

- A. Tinnitus**
- B. Ototoxicity
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypercalcemia

In the context of cisplatin administration, it is important to monitor for ototoxicity, as this is a well-documented adverse effect associated with the drug. Cisplatin, a chemotherapy agent used primarily to treat various cancers, can lead to damage of the inner ear structures, resulting in hearing loss or disturbances, which are typically referred to as ototoxic effects. While tinnitus, the perception of noise such as ringing in the ears without an external source, can occur as a symptom associated with ototoxicity, it is not the primary concern on its own when considering the broader spectrum of cisplatin's side effects. Ototoxicity encompasses both tinnitus and hearing loss, making it a key adverse effect to monitor. Hyperkalemia and hypercalcemia are not typically associated with cisplatin, thus monitoring for these conditions is less relevant in this context. The focus should remain on the potential for ototoxicity, which highlights the need for careful hearing assessments and patient reporting during treatment with this medication.

3. A nurse is caring for a client with severe back pain who has been prescribed codeine sulfate. What should the nurse include in the plan of care while the client is on this medication?

- A. Restrict fluid intake.
- B. Monitor bowel activity.**
- C. Monitor for hypertension.
- D. Monitor peripheral pulses.

The inclusion of monitoring bowel activity in the plan of care for a client prescribed codeine sulfate is important due to the medication's known side effects. Codeine, an opioid analgesic, works on the central nervous system to relieve pain but has a significant effect on gastrointestinal motility. One common adverse effect of opioids is constipation, which can lead to discomfort, bowel obstruction, and other complications if not addressed. By monitoring bowel activity, the nurse can identify signs of constipation early, allowing for timely interventions such as increased fluid intake, dietary modifications, or the use of laxatives if necessary. Proactive management of bowel health in patients on opioids is essential for promoting comfort and preventing further complications related to decreased bowel activity. In contrast, restricting fluid intake could exacerbate the risk of constipation and is contrary to safe nursing practice. Monitoring for hypertension and peripheral pulses, while important in certain clinical scenarios, is not specifically indicated for a client on codeine unless other underlying conditions are present, making bowel activity monitoring the most pertinent choice in this instance.

4. When caring for a client receiving bleomycin intravenously, which diagnostic study should the nurse anticipate?

- A. Echocardiography
- B. Electrocardiography
- C. Cervical radiography
- D. Pulmonary function studies**

In the context of a client receiving bleomycin, anticipating pulmonary function studies is crucial due to the known side effects of the medication. Bleomycin is associated with a risk of pulmonary toxicity, which can manifest as pneumonitis or pulmonary fibrosis, leading to long-term respiratory complications. Monitoring lung function is essential, as it allows healthcare providers to assess any potential deterioration in the patient's respiratory status early on. By conducting pulmonary function studies, the healthcare team can evaluate vital lung capacities and gas exchange, helping to ensure the safety and health of the patient while undergoing treatment with bleomycin. This focus on respiratory health reflects an awareness of the specific risks associated with bleomycin, making pulmonary function studies the most appropriate diagnostic study to anticipate in this scenario.

5. Which vital sign is most critical to check before administering digoxin?

- A. Blood pressure.
- B. Temperature.
- C. Heart rate.
- D. Respirations.

Checking the heart rate is crucial before administering digoxin because this medication has a direct effect on the heart. Digoxin is often used to treat conditions such as heart failure and atrial fibrillation, and its therapeutic effects can be influenced by the patient's heart rate. If the heart rate is too low, particularly if it falls below a certain threshold (often 60 beats per minute), administering digoxin can increase the risk of toxicity and lead to serious complications, such as bradycardia. Therefore, monitoring the heart rate ensures that the medication is given safely and effectively. In contrast, while blood pressure, temperature, and respirations are important vital signs to monitor in general clinical practice, they are not as directly related to the administration of digoxin. Blood pressure may be affected by other factors, temperature is often unrelated to cardiac function, and respirations can provide insight into overall health but do not specifically indicate whether digoxin can be safely given. Thus, evaluating the heart rate is the most critical step before administering digoxin.

6. What is the primary action of Tamoxifen in treating metastatic breast carcinoma?

- A. Increase DNA and RNA synthesis.
- B. Promote the biosynthesis of nucleic acids.
- C. Increase estrogen concentration and response.
- D. Compete with estradiol for binding to estrogen in tissues.

Tamoxifen is classified as a selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) and is primarily utilized in the treatment of hormone receptor-positive metastatic breast carcinoma. Its mechanism of action involves competing with estradiol, the primary form of estrogen, for binding sites on estrogen receptors in tissues. This competition effectively inhibits the estrogen receptor's activation, which is critical in promoting the growth and proliferation of certain types of breast cancer cells that are driven by estrogen. By blocking estradiol's access to its receptors, Tamoxifen can help slow down or halt the growth of tumors that require estrogen for proliferation. This is particularly beneficial in cases where the cancer cells are estrogen receptor-positive, making Tamoxifen a cornerstone treatment option in managing this specific type of breast cancer. While increasing DNA and RNA synthesis, promoting nucleic acid biosynthesis, or increasing the concentration and response of estrogen may have potential relevance in broader contexts of cell biology, they do not accurately describe the primary pharmacological action of Tamoxifen in this specific therapeutic setting.

7. When a nurse reviews laboratory results for a client on tacrolimus, what level indicates a potential adverse effect?

- A. Low potassium level
- B. High glucose level**
- C. High white blood cell count
- D. Normal platelet count

Tacrolimus is an immunosuppressive medication used primarily in organ transplant recipients to prevent organ rejection. A critical aspect of monitoring clients on tacrolimus is to watch for potential adverse effects, particularly those associated with its effect on renal function and glucose metabolism. In this case, a high glucose level can indicate a potential adverse effect of tacrolimus. This medication can cause hyperglycemia as a side effect due to its impact on insulin secretion and glucose tolerance. Clinicians often monitor glucose levels closely in patients receiving tacrolimus to prevent complications such as diabetes or exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes. Monitoring other lab values mentioned, like potassium levels or white blood cell counts, is also important; however, they may not indicate immediate adverse effects related to tacrolimus in the same way that elevated glucose levels would suggest a metabolic issue potentially linked directly to the medication's use. A normal platelet count does not reflect an adverse effect of tacrolimus; instead, it may show that there is no hematologic toxicity. Thus, high glucose levels stand out as a key indicator of potential complications that warrant further evaluation and intervention in patients treated with tacrolimus.

8. Which herbal therapies would be prescribed for their antispasmodic properties?

- A. Aloe and Kava
- B. Ginger and Aloe
- C. Chamomile and Peppermint oil**
- D. Kava and Ginger

Chamomile and peppermint oil are recognized for their antispasmodic properties, making them an effective choice in managing spasms and digestive discomfort. Chamomile is often used as a soothing herb, known for its ability to relax muscles and relieve tension. This quality is particularly beneficial in alleviating gastrointestinal spasms. Peppermint oil, on the other hand, contains menthol, which has a calming effect on the muscles of the gastrointestinal tract, helping to relieve cramps and spasms. While other herbal therapies may have their benefits, they do not specifically target the relief of muscle spasms. Aloe is primarily known for its soothing effects on the digestive system and skin but does not possess strong antispasmodic properties. Kava is associated with muscle relaxation and anxiety reduction but is not typically utilized for direct relief of spasms. Ginger is beneficial for nausea and digestive issues, but it does not have a significant antispasmodic effect. Therefore, the combination of chamomile and peppermint oil stands out as an effective remedy for their specific antispasmodic qualities.

9. What is the infusion rate in ml/hour for a client prescribed oxytocin (Pitocin) at 0.5 milliunits/minute from a 1,000 ml bag with 10 units?

- A. 1 ml/hour
- B. 2 ml/hour**
- C. 3 ml/hour
- D. 4 ml/hour

To determine the correct infusion rate in ml/hour for the prescribed oxytocin (Pitocin), we first need to convert the dosage from milliunits to units and subsequently calculate the volume needed to achieve that rate. 1. ****Convert milliunits to units****: The prescription states that the client is to receive oxytocin at a rate of 0.5 milliunits/minute. Since there are 1,000 milliunits in 1 unit, we can convert 0.5 milliunits to units by dividing by 1,000. Thus, 0.5 milliunits/minute is equal to 0.0005 units/minute. 2. ****Determine the total units required per hour****: To find the hourly dosage, multiply the per minute dosage by 60 minutes. Therefore, 0.0005 units/minute $\times$ 60 minutes/hour results in 0.03 units/hour. 3. ****Understand the concentration of the solution****: The infusion bag contains 1,000 ml of solution with a total of 10 units of oxytocin. To find the concentration, divide the total units by the volume of the solution: 10 units / 1,000 ml = 0.01 units/ml

10. For which condition is lamivudine (Epivir) commonly prescribed?

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Pharyngitis
- C. Tonic-clonic seizures
- D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection**

Lamivudine, sold under the brand name Epivir, is primarily utilized in the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. It belongs to a class of medications known as nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), which work by disrupting the replication of the virus in the body. This helps to lower the viral load in patients and improves their immune system function, ultimately contributing to an enhanced quality of life and reduced risk of complications associated with HIV. The medication may also be used for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, which further highlights its role in antiviral therapy. In the context of HIV, lamivudine is often used in combination with other antiretroviral agents to provide a more effective overall treatment regimen. Conditions such as pancreatitis, pharyngitis, and tonic-clonic seizures do not fall within the therapeutic scope of lamivudine. Pancreatitis involves inflammation of the pancreas and is not treated with antiretroviral medications. Pharyngitis, often resulting from viral infections or bacterial infections like strep throat, typically requires supportive care or antibiotics rather than antiviral treatment. Tonic-clonic seizures are neurological events that require anticonvulsant therapy, not

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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