

Lewis's Medical-Surgical Nursing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What is the term for assigning tasks to other healthcare team members?**
 - A. Coordination**
 - B. Delegation**
 - C. Collaboration**
 - D. Supervision**
- 2. What term describes a patient who needs language assistance for effective communication?**
 - A. Non-English-Speaking Patient**
 - B. Multilingual Patient**
 - C. Culturally Diverse Patient**
 - D. Language Barrier Patient**
- 3. Which term is used for health issues that can be avoided through appropriate care?**
 - A. Preventable Conditions**
 - B. Clinical Outcomes**
 - C. Bowel Sounds Assessment**
 - D. Patient Satisfaction**
- 4. What is the primary focus of patient concerns in nursing practice?**
 - A. Personal Interests**
 - B. Clinical Needs**
 - C. Interpersonal Relations**
 - D. Financial Burdens**
- 5. What refers to the measurable results of healthcare interventions?**
 - A. Patient Satisfaction**
 - B. Clinical Outcomes**
 - C. Health Care Financing**
 - D. Insulin Administration**

6. What are measurements of body functions, such as pulse and blood pressure, referred to as?

- A. Assessment Tools**
- B. Objective Data**
- C. Clinical Indicators**
- D. Vital Signs**

7. What are the results that help evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions called?

- A. Patient Histories**
- B. Patient Outcomes**
- C. Clinical Guidelines**
- D. Discharge Plans**

8. How is patient comfort best described in nursing?

- A. A focus solely on physical care**
- B. The emotional and physical well-being of a patient**
- C. A temporary state while receiving treatment**
- D. Assurance of timely medication administration**

9. What does balanced intake and output data indicate in a clinical setting?

- A. Presence of infection**
- B. Resolution of fluid volume problems**
- C. Need for further diagnostic imaging**
- D. Stability of vital signs**

10. What does the term "assistive personnel" refer to in nursing?

- A. Certified Nursing Assistants**
- B. Licensed Nurses**
- C. Unlicensed staff**
- D. Medical Technicians**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the term for assigning tasks to other healthcare team members?

- A. Coordination
- B. Delegation**
- C. Collaboration
- D. Supervision

The term that refers to assigning tasks to other healthcare team members is delegation. Delegation is a critical skill in nursing and healthcare management and involves the transfer of responsibility for the performance of a particular task from one individual to another, while still maintaining accountability for the outcome. This process allows for efficient use of resources, as healthcare professionals can focus on tasks that require their specific expertise while enabling other team members to perform suitable responsibilities within their scope of practice. In healthcare settings, effective delegation enhances teamwork, improves patient care, and ensures that tasks are completed in a timely manner. It is essential for nurses to understand both their own scope of practice and the qualifications and abilities of the team members to whom they are delegating duties. This ensures that care is given safely and that patient needs are met efficiently. Coordination involves organizing patient care activities among various healthcare professionals but does not specifically indicate the transfer of responsibility. Collaboration refers to working together towards common goals in patient care and does not entail the delegation aspect. Supervision involves overseeing the performance of tasks but again does not specifically define the act of assigning tasks to others. Therefore, delegation is the most appropriate term related to the assignment of tasks.

2. What term describes a patient who needs language assistance for effective communication?

- A. Non-English-Speaking Patient**
- B. Multilingual Patient
- C. Culturally Diverse Patient
- D. Language Barrier Patient

The term that best describes a patient who needs language assistance for effective communication is "Non-English-Speaking Patient." This phrase specifically identifies individuals whose primary language is not English, indicating that they may require interpreters or other forms of language support to facilitate clear and accurate communication with healthcare providers. This assistance is crucial in ensuring that patients understand medical instructions, consent forms, and treatment options, ultimately leading to better health outcomes. While other terms may describe different aspects of communication challenges, they do not precisely convey the need for language assistance. For instance, "Multilingual Patient" refers to someone who speaks more than one language, which doesn't inherently indicate the need for assistance; they may be proficient in English. "Culturally Diverse Patient" pertains to individuals from different cultural backgrounds, which could include English speakers. Similarly, "Language Barrier Patient" is somewhat vague, as it does not specify the language that creates the barrier or the patient's primary language. Thus, "Non-English-Speaking Patient" is the most direct and relevant term for identifying patients who require language assistance in a healthcare setting.

3. Which term is used for health issues that can be avoided through appropriate care?

- A. Preventable Conditions**
- B. Clinical Outcomes**
- C. Bowel Sounds Assessment**
- D. Patient Satisfaction**

The term "Preventable Conditions" is used to describe health issues that can be avoided with appropriate care, interventions, and preventive measures. This concept highlights the importance of proactive health management, where timely and effective actions can significantly reduce the risk of diseases or complications. Preventable conditions often relate to lifestyle factors, access to healthcare, and adherence to medical guidance, making it essential for healthcare professionals to emphasize prevention in their practice. This term reinforces the role of education, screening, and immunizations in reducing the incidence of diseases, thereby promoting better overall health outcomes within the community. By identifying and addressing these preventable issues, healthcare systems aim to decrease morbidity and mortality rates associated with preventable diseases, ultimately leading to healthier populations.

4. What is the primary focus of patient concerns in nursing practice?

- A. Personal Interests**
- B. Clinical Needs**
- C. Interpersonal Relations**
- D. Financial Burdens**

The primary focus of patient concerns in nursing practice centers around clinical needs. This encompasses a wide range of aspects related to the patient's health, including their physical, psychological, and emotional well-being. Nurses are trained to assess, plan, implement, and evaluate care that addresses these clinical needs effectively. Focusing on clinical needs ensures that patients receive evidence-based care tailored to their specific conditions and circumstances. This approach encompasses not only immediate medical concerns but also considers chronic conditions, post-operative care, and preventive measures. By prioritizing clinical needs, nurses can effectively advocate for their patients, manage pain and discomfort, and promote recovery and health maintenance. While personal interests, interpersonal relations, and financial burdens are all relevant to the overall healthcare experience and can influence patient outcomes, they are generally secondary to the clinical needs that must be addressed to ensure safe and effective nursing care. Therefore, while a holistic approach to care acknowledges these other factors, the core nursing practice remains firmly rooted in meeting the clinical needs of patients.

5. What refers to the measurable results of healthcare interventions?

- A. Patient Satisfaction**
- B. Clinical Outcomes**
- C. Health Care Financing**
- D. Insulin Administration**

The measurable results of healthcare interventions are referred to as clinical outcomes. Clinical outcomes encompass various metrics that indicate the effectiveness of medical treatments and healthcare practices, such as improvements in patient symptoms, changes in health status, and overall survival rates. These outcomes are vital for assessing quality of care and understanding the impact of interventions on patient health. In the context of healthcare, evaluating clinical outcomes helps healthcare professionals refine treatment protocols, enhance patient care practices, and ensure that interventions lead to positive health improvements. By focusing on tangible data, clinical outcomes provide a foundation for evidence-based practice and inform future healthcare policies. The other options, while relevant to healthcare, do not specifically capture the essence of measurable results from interventions. Patient satisfaction pertains to a patient's perception of care and may not reflect actual health improvements. Health care financing deals with the economic aspects of health services rather than outcomes, and insulin administration describes a specific treatment rather than the broader measure of health results following interventions.

6. What are measurements of body functions, such as pulse and blood pressure, referred to as?

- A. Assessment Tools**
- B. Objective Data**
- C. Clinical Indicators**
- D. Vital Signs**

Vital signs are a specific set of measurements that provide critical information about a person's physiological status. They typically include pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, and temperature. These measurements are integral to monitoring the health of a patient, helping to indicate the body's response to various conditions or treatments. While "objective data" encompasses measurable and observable findings that can be verified, including laboratory results and the physical examination findings, vital signs represent a core subset of objective data focused specifically on immediate health metrics. "Clinical indicators" often refer to broader health measurements or markers used to evaluate the quality of care or outcomes rather than the immediate health functions assessed through vital signs. "Assessment tools" could refer to various instruments or methods employed in healthcare to evaluate a patient's condition, but they do not specifically denote the standard measurements like pulse and blood pressure. By accurately capturing and interpreting vital signs, healthcare professionals can make informed decisions regarding a patient's care and quickly respond to potential health crises.

7. What are the results that help evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions called?

- A. Patient Histories**
- B. Patient Outcomes**
- C. Clinical Guidelines**
- D. Discharge Plans**

The results that help evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions are known as patient outcomes. Patient outcomes refer to the measurable changes in a patient's health status as a direct result of the care and interventions provided by healthcare professionals. These outcomes can include improvements in symptoms, recovery rates, quality of life, or other specific health indicators that are tracked to assess the impact of nursing care. In the nursing process, establishing clear patient outcomes is crucial for evaluating the success of the interventions. This allows healthcare providers to determine whether the care plan is effective or if it needs to be adjusted. The focus on patient outcomes underscores the importance of patient-centered care, where the ultimate goal is to improve the health and well-being of the patient. Patient histories provide context and background information about a patient's medical and treatment history but do not directly measure the effectiveness of interventions. Clinical guidelines are best practices based on research that guide healthcare providers in patient care, rather than outcomes. Discharge plans outline the necessary steps for a patient's continued care after leaving a healthcare facility, but they are not measures of the effectiveness of nursing interventions during treatment.

8. How is patient comfort best described in nursing?

- A. A focus solely on physical care**
- B. The emotional and physical well-being of a patient**
- C. A temporary state while receiving treatment**
- D. Assurance of timely medication administration**

Patient comfort in nursing is best described as the emotional and physical well-being of a patient. This definition encompasses a holistic approach to care, recognizing that comfort is not limited to the absence of physical pain or discomfort. It includes the psychological aspects of care, such as emotional support, empathy, and effective communication, all of which contribute to a patient's overall sense of comfort. Understanding patient comfort as both emotional and physical well-being emphasizes the importance of treating the whole person rather than just addressing specific symptoms or conditions. This comprehensive approach allows nurses to create an environment that promotes healing, dignity, and peace for patients, further enhancing their overall experience in the healthcare setting. Other approaches that focus solely on physical care, temporary states of comfort, or the timely administration of medications neglect the broader spectrum of needs that contribute to a patient's comfort and overall quality of care.

9. What does balanced intake and output data indicate in a clinical setting?

- A. Presence of infection**
- B. Resolution of fluid volume problems**
- C. Need for further diagnostic imaging**
- D. Stability of vital signs**

Balanced intake and output data indicate that the patient's fluid balance is stable, which suggests that any existing fluid volume problems are being resolved. When intake and output are in equilibrium, it generally means that the body is managing fluids effectively, neither retaining excessive amounts of fluid nor losing too much. This balance reflects a healthy response of the kidneys and other organs involved in fluid regulation. Achieving balanced intake and output can be critical in monitoring and managing conditions such as heart failure, renal disease, or postoperative recovery. It indicates that therapeutic interventions aimed at correcting fluid imbalances are effective. Monitoring these values helps guide clinical decisions related to hydration, medication adjustments, and overall patient well-being. In contrast, the other options presented do not directly correlate with the implications of balanced intake and output data.

10. What does the term "assistive personnel" refer to in nursing?

- A. Certified Nursing Assistants**
- B. Licensed Nurses**
- C. Unlicensed staff**
- D. Medical Technicians**

The term "assistive personnel" in nursing broadly refers to unlicensed staff members who provide support and assistance to licensed nursing professionals. This category typically includes individuals such as nursing assistants, home health aides, and other support roles that do not require a professional nursing license. Their responsibilities often encompass direct patient care tasks such as bathing, feeding, and helping with mobility, allowing licensed nurses to focus on more complex clinical duties. Choosing "unlicensed staff" captures the essence of what assistive personnel represents in healthcare settings, highlighting their role in supporting patient care while working under the supervision of licensed practitioners. This distinction is critical in understanding the nursing team structure and the various levels of training and responsibility among healthcare workers.

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:

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

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