

LINDSEY JONES TEST E PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Why would a liability policy be significant for policyholders?**
 - A. It covers personal losses unrelated to accidents
 - B. It protects against financial loss from legal responsibilities due to injuries or damages
 - C. It enhances property values
 - D. It is solely a health-related insurance product
- 2. What intervention would be most helpful for a 70-year-old male patient presenting with shortness of breath and expiratory wheezes?**
 - A. Osmitol (Mannitol)
 - B. Dexamethasone (Decadron)
 - C. Comolyn sodium (Intal)
 - D. Ipratropium bromide (Atrovent)
- 3. What type of airway is generally required for patients with significant airway swelling?**
 - A. Size 8.0 mm ET tube with a high pressure cuff
 - B. Size 7.0 mm ET tube with a large volume, low pressure cuff
 - C. Frova intubating catheter
 - D. Tracheostomy tube
- 4. If an infant on a pressure-limited ventilator is showing signs of distress, which adjustment is recommended?**
 - A. Switch to a volume-cycled ventilator
 - B. Decrease the pressure pop-off
 - C. Decrease I:E ratio
 - D. Increase the flow
- 5. What is an important reason for understanding warranty policies in insurance?**
 - A. They offer lower premiums for all insured items
 - B. They provide specific coverage for certain repairs which may affect consumer choices
 - C. They are not relevant to insurance sales
 - D. They are only applicable to home insurance policies

- 6. What is likely to help a patient in SIMV mode with increased labor of breathing and a mandatory rate of 14/min?**
- A. Use of pressure support
 - B. Increase the machine flow rate
 - C. Increase PEEP
 - D. Switch to pressure control ventilation
- 7. What should be done if a patient begins to cough violently immediately after the insertion of a nasopharyngeal airway?**
- A. Remove and lubricate the airway, then reinsert through the other nare
 - B. Spray Lidocaine in the oropharynx
 - C. Obtain and insert a shorter airway
 - D. Switch to an oral pharyngeal airway
- 8. After gastric bypass surgery, what position should facilitate effective ventilation for the patient?**
- A. Supine
 - B. Semi-Fowler's position
 - C. Prone
 - D. 1/4 turn to either side
- 9. If a patient's oxygen saturation drops and the bag-valve is easier to squeeze, what should the therapist do first?**
- A. Obtain an arterial blood gas
 - B. Examine chest rise and auscultate breath sounds
 - C. Call for a chest radiograph
 - D. Perform diagnostic chest percussion
- 10. What is the initial step if the patient with a tracheostomy exhibits increased respiratory distress?**
- A. Check the tracheostomy tube
 - B. Position the patient upright
 - C. Administer bronchodilators
 - D. Obtain vital signs

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why would a liability policy be significant for policyholders?

- A. It covers personal losses unrelated to accidents
- B. It protects against financial loss from legal responsibilities due to injuries or damages**
- C. It enhances property values
- D. It is solely a health-related insurance product

A liability policy is significant for policyholders primarily because it provides protection against financial losses stemming from legal responsibilities that arise due to injuries or damages caused to other people or their property. This coverage can be crucial for individuals or businesses, as it helps safeguard their assets by covering legal fees, settlements, and medical expenses that they might be required to pay if they are found at fault for an incident that results in harm to another party. In many cases, such unexpected financial burdens can be overwhelming and may threaten an individual's or business's financial stability. Understanding this aspect of liability insurance is essential, as it allows policyholders peace of mind knowing they have financial protection in scenarios where they could be held legally responsible.

2. What intervention would be most helpful for a 70-year-old male patient presenting with shortness of breath and expiratory wheezes?

- A. Osmitol (Mannitol)
- B. Dexamethasone (Decadron)
- C. Cromolyn sodium (Intal)
- D. Ipratropium bromide (Atrovent)**

Ipratropium bromide, commonly known by its brand name Atrovent, is an effective bronchodilator that specifically works to relieve symptoms associated with bronchospasm. In the case of a 70-year-old male patient presenting with shortness of breath and expiratory wheezes, it is crucial to address these symptoms promptly. Ipratropium works by inhibiting the action of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptors in the bronchial smooth muscle, leading to relaxation of the airways and improved airflow. This medication is particularly beneficial for individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma, where wheezing and difficulty breathing can result from bronchoconstriction. The rapid onset of action provides immediate relief of respiratory distress, making it a suitable choice in acute situations. Other options may not be as effective for treating the specific symptoms of wheezing and shortness of breath. For instance, dexamethasone is a corticosteroid that may reduce inflammation but does not provide immediate bronchodilation. Likewise, mannitol is primarily a diuretic and is not relevant for bronchospasm. Cromolyn sodium serves as a preventive measure for asthma symptoms but is not used as a quick-relief

3. What type of airway is generally required for patients with significant airway swelling?

- A. Size 8.0 mm ET tube with a high pressure cuff
- B. Size 7.0 mm ET tube with a large volume, low pressure cuff**
- C. Frova intubating catheter
- D. Tracheostomy tube

In cases of significant airway swelling, a size 7.0 mm endotracheal (ET) tube with a large volume, low pressure cuff is generally appropriate. The rationale for selecting a tube of this size lies in the need to secure the airway effectively while minimizing trauma to the already compromised airway structures. A larger cuff allows for better sealing of the airway, which is crucial in preventing airway leaks and ensuring adequate ventilation. The low-pressure nature reduces the risk of cuff-related complications, such as ischemia or necrosis of the airway tissues, which can be especially important in swollen airways. Intubation with a standard-sized ET tube for the patient's age and size is generally preferred, and a 7.0 mm tube often provides a balance between securing the airway and accommodating some level of edema without causing further damage. In contrast, other options such as a size 8.0 mm ET tube would be too large and could exacerbate swelling or trauma. The Frova intubating catheter is typically used for difficult intubations but does not provide the same level of airway protection or ventilation capabilities as a conventional ET tube. While a tracheostomy tube may be required in severe cases of obstruction, it is generally considered

4. If an infant on a pressure-limited ventilator is showing signs of distress, which adjustment is recommended?

- A. Switch to a volume-cycled ventilator
- B. Decrease the pressure pop-off
- C. Decrease I:E ratio
- D. Increase the flow**

When an infant on a pressure-limited ventilator is exhibiting signs of distress, increasing the flow is often the recommended adjustment. This is because a higher flow rate can help to improve the efficiency of the ventilator in delivering breaths, leading to improved ventilation and oxygenation. In this context, increased flow can contribute to reduced inspiratory time, effectively decreasing respiratory muscle fatigue and helping to provide adequate ventilation more quickly. This is particularly important in infants, who have limited lung capacity and may experience respiratory distress more acutely. While other options might seem like potential solutions, they do not directly address the immediate needs related to respiratory distress as effectively as increasing the flow does. For example, switching to a volume-cycled ventilator may not be necessary in this scenario and could introduce additional complexities. Decreasing the pressure pop-off might lead to inadequate ventilation if the pressure limit is set too low, while decreasing the I:E ratio may not effectively relieve the distress and could further compromise airflow. Thus, increasing the flow stands out as the most effective response in this situation.

5. What is an important reason for understanding warranty policies in insurance?

- A. They offer lower premiums for all insured items
- B. They provide specific coverage for certain repairs which may affect consumer choices**
- C. They are not relevant to insurance sales
- D. They are only applicable to home insurance policies

Understanding warranty policies in insurance is crucial because they delineate the specific coverage offered for certain repairs, which in turn can significantly influence consumer choices. When individuals or businesses are aware of what is covered under a warranty, they can make informed decisions while selecting insurance policies that best suit their needs. For instance, knowing that a warranty covers particular types of damage or repairs can lead a consumer to opt for a policy that may initially seem more expensive but ultimately provides better protection over time. This understanding helps prevent unexpected out-of-pocket expenses along the line, giving consumers peace of mind about their investments. Moreover, awareness of warranty terms can also enhance decision-making related to maintenance and repairs, potentially affecting the overall cost of ownership and the longevity of assets. The other options do not accurately reflect the significance of understanding warranty policies. For example, not all warranty policies lead to lower premiums universally, nor are they irrelevant or limited solely to home insurance. The focus and applicability of warranty policies extend across different types of insurance, making the knowledge of these terms essential for efficient risk management.

6. What is likely to help a patient in SIMV mode with increased labor of breathing and a mandatory rate of 14/min?

- A. Use of pressure support**
- B. Increase the machine flow rate
- C. Increase PEEP
- D. Switch to pressure control ventilation

Using pressure support is likely to help a patient in synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation (SIMV) mode who is experiencing increased labor of breathing, especially with a mandatory rate set at 14 breaths per minute. The addition of pressure support can enhance the patient's spontaneous breaths by providing an extra boost of pressure during inhalation. This support can help to decrease the work of breathing, allowing for more comfortable and efficient ventilation. In patients who are struggling to breathe, this form of assistance alleviates some of the demand placed on their respiratory muscles, thus promoting better oxygenation and ventilation. Pressure support is specifically designed to assist during the patient-initiated breaths, which can be beneficial in reducing fatigue and improving overall respiratory function. Increasing the machine flow rate, while it may provide a faster delivery of the tidal volume, does not directly address the increased effort a patient is exerting during spontaneous breaths. Similarly, increasing PEEP could lead to further respiratory distress by decreasing the available lung volume for breathing and may not address the underlying issue effectively in this situation. Transitioning to pressure control ventilation might change the mode of ventilation, but it does not specifically target the immediate need for support during spontaneous efforts, which pressure support does effectively.

7. What should be done if a patient begins to cough violently immediately after the insertion of a nasopharyngeal airway?

- A. Remove and lubricate the airway, then reinsert through the other nare
- B. Spray Lidocaine in the oropharynx
- C. Obtain and insert a shorter airway**
- D. Switch to an oral pharyngeal airway

When a patient begins to cough violently immediately after the insertion of a nasopharyngeal airway, it indicates that the airway may be too long for the patient or improperly positioned, causing irritation of the airway structures. Inserting a shorter airway can alleviate this discomfort and reduce the likelihood of triggering a cough reflex. A shorter nasopharyngeal airway may also ensure better fit and position, promoting effective ventilation and reducing trauma to the nasopharynx. This option is particularly important in emergency situations where maintaining airway patency is crucial. By switching to a shorter airway, the chances of successful placement are improved, and it allows for better breathing mechanics without inducing further coughing or distress to the patient. Other responses, such as lubricating the existing airway or switching to an oral pharyngeal airway, may not address the immediate issue of irritation effectively and could pose additional risks or complications.

8. After gastric bypass surgery, what position should facilitate effective ventilation for the patient?

- A. Supine
- B. Semi-Fowler's position**
- C. Prone
- D. 1/4 turn to either side

The semi-Fowler's position is the most conducive for effective ventilation after gastric bypass surgery because it promotes optimal respiratory mechanics and decreases the risk of complications such as atelectasis. This position involves the patient sitting at an angle of about 30 to 45 degrees, which assists in lung expansion and diaphragm movement. In this elevated posture, gravity helps reduce abdominal pressure on the diaphragm, allowing for better lung inflation. Adequate ventilation is critical after surgery, especially considering that patients may have had their anatomical structures altered, affecting their respiratory efficiency. Additionally, the semi-Fowler's position can enhance comfort, facilitate easier breathing, and promote better drainage of bronchial secretions, contributing to overall recovery. While other positions might provide some benefit, they do not prioritize respiratory function to the same extent as the semi-Fowler's position.

9. If a patient's oxygen saturation drops and the bag-valve is easier to squeeze, what should the therapist do first?

- A. Obtain an arterial blood gas
- B. Examine chest rise and auscultate breath sounds**
- C. Call for a chest radiograph
- D. Perform diagnostic chest percussion

When a patient's oxygen saturation drops and the bag-valve becomes easier to squeeze, the therapist's immediate concern should be assessing the patient's ventilation efficacy and ensuring adequate air delivery. Examining chest rise and auscultating breath sounds provides critical information about the effectiveness of ventilation and any potential issues such as airway obstruction, improper mask fit, or lung pathology. This approach helps to identify whether the manual ventilation is actually reaching the lungs and if the patient is receiving sufficient oxygenation. This step is crucial because observing chest rise can confirm that the bag is providing positive pressure ventilation effectively, whereas auscultating breath sounds can help detect any abnormal lung sounds, indicating problems such as pneumothorax, obstructive airway conditions, or other lung-related issues that would impact oxygenation. By prioritizing this assessment, the therapist can quickly identify and address the underlying cause of the drop in oxygen saturation before resorting to more invasive diagnostic procedures or imaging, which could delay needed interventions.

10. What is the initial step if the patient with a tracheostomy exhibits increased respiratory distress?

- A. Check the tracheostomy tube**
- B. Position the patient upright
- C. Administer bronchodilators
- D. Obtain vital signs

When a patient with a tracheostomy exhibits increased respiratory distress, the initial and most crucial step is to check the tracheostomy tube. This involves assessing for any blockages or displacements that might be causing the distress. Given that the tracheostomy tube is an artificial airway, any issue with it can lead to significant respiratory compromise. Obstructions could arise from secretions, kinks in the tubing, or even accidental decannulation. By checking the tube first, healthcare providers can quickly determine whether the airway is patent and can take immediate action to clear any obstruction or replace the tube if necessary. Other options, such as positioning the patient upright, administering bronchodilators, or obtaining vital signs, are important steps in managing respiratory distress but should follow the assessment of the tracheostomy tube. If the airway is compromised, addressing it takes precedence over additional interventions, which may not be effective if the underlying issue is not resolved.

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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