

NAPLEX Mnemonics 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. Which bacterium is NOT covered by Tigecycline?**
 - A. Proteus**
 - B. Pseudomonas**
 - C. Providencia**
 - D. Staphylococcus**

- 2. Which of the following drugs should not be filtered during preparation?**
 - A. Amiodarone**
 - B. Taxanes**
 - C. Phenytoin**
 - D. Lipids**

- 3. What is the mnemonic for the methods of ensuring medication safety?**
 - A. R - Review prescriptions**
 - B. M - Monitor patients**
 - C. C - Counsel on medications**
 - D. D - Document interactions**

- 4. What is a key characteristic of medications grouped under the term "crCl CI drugs"?**
 - A. They require monitoring in severe liver impairment.**
 - B. They may need renal dose adjustments.**
 - C. They are exclusively used for hypertension.**
 - D. They are not affected by liver enzymes.**

- 5. What mnemonic can be used to remember the side effects of antipsychotics?**
 - A. T - Tinnitus, C - Coughing, W - Weight loss, M - Mood swings**
 - B. T - Tardive dyskinesia, C - Cardiovascular issues, W - Weight gain, M - Metabolic syndrome**
 - C. T - Tremors, C - Confusion, W - Withdrawal, M - Mania**
 - D. T - Trembling, C - Constipation, W - Water retention, M - Mood changes**

- 6. What is the mnemonic for the four stages of wound healing?**
- A. M - Maturation**
 - B. P - Proliferation**
 - C. I - Inflammation**
 - D. H - Hemostasis**
- 7. What mnemonic can be used to remember the symptoms of heart failure?**
- A. A - DROWSY - Dyspnea, Rales, Orthopnea, Weakness, Swelling, Yield**
 - B. B - FACES - Fatigue, Activity limitation, Congestion, Edema, Shortness of breath**
 - C. C - FEAR - Frequency, Edema, Angina, Rhythm changes**
 - D. D - HEART - Hypertension, Edema, Arrhythmia, Respiratory problems, Tachycardia**
- 8. Which is NOT a component of the hepatotoxic drug mnemonic ANTIMAN VAMP?**
- A. Azoles**
 - B. Beta-blockers**
 - C. Tipranavir**
 - D. Valproic Acid**
- 9. Which one of the following drugs is equivalent to a dose of 10 mg of atorvastatin?**
- A. Pitavastatin 2 mg**
 - B. Simvastatin 20 mg**
 - C. Rosuvastatin 5 mg**
 - D. Pravastatin 40 mg**
- 10. What is the mnemonic for remembering the signs of digoxin toxicity?**
- A. Nausea, Vision changes, Arrhythmias, Fatigue**
 - B. Headaches, Abdominal pain, Nausea, Diarrhea**
 - C. Dizziness, Hives, Fatigue, Vision changes**
 - D. Nausea, Vomiting, Anxiety, Fatigue**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which bacterium is NOT covered by Tigecycline?

- A. Proteus
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Providencia
- D. Staphylococcus**

Tigecycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that belongs to the glycycline class, and it is effective against a variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, as well as anaerobes. However, it has some limitations in its spectrum of activity. The reason Staphylococcus is the correct answer is that while Tigecycline is effective against various strains of Staphylococcus, including certain MRSA strains, it is not the drug of choice for treating infections caused by Staphylococcus aureus. This is due to the concern for resistance mechanisms and the potential for treatment failures, especially in severe infections. In contrast, Proteus, Pseudomonas, and Providencia are not covered by Tigecycline at all; it does not effectively treat infections caused by these bacteria. Understanding the specific coverage of Tigecycline helps guide appropriate antibiotic use and treatment selection, especially in complex infections where resistant organisms may be involved. The limitations in coverage, particularly against organisms like Staphylococcus, emphasize the need to consider susceptibility testing and the choice of alternative antibiotics when treating infections related to this bacterium.

2. Which of the following drugs should not be filtered during preparation?

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Taxanes
- C. Phenytoin**
- D. Lipids

Phenytoin should not be filtered during preparation due to its particular formulation characteristics. It is formulated as an oil-in-water emulsion, which can lead to the formation of particulate matter or aggregation when subjected to filtration. Additionally, the use of filters may strip away the necessary components of phenytoin and alter its effectiveness. In contrast, other options like amiodarone, taxanes, and lipids are commonly filtered during preparation. Amiodarone may require filtration to remove potential particulate contaminants before administration. Taxanes, being chemotherapy agents, also have strict preparation and administration guidelines that often include filtering to ensure the safety and efficacy of the drug. Lipids, especially in parenteral nutrition, can be filtered to remove particulate matter and prevent complications during intravenous administration. Therefore, phenytoin stands out as the drug that should not be filtered due to its unique properties and the risk of compromising its formulation and therapeutic efficacy.

3. What is the mnemonic for the methods of ensuring medication safety?

- A. R - Review prescriptions
- B. M - Monitor patients
- C. C - Counsel on medications
- D. D - Document interactions**

The mnemonic for methods of ensuring medication safety emphasizes the importance of documentation in medication management. Properly documenting interactions is vital in ensuring that all healthcare providers involved in a patient's care are informed of any potential drug interactions, side effects, and the individual patient's medication history. This information helps to facilitate safe prescribing practices and ensures continuity of care among different healthcare professionals. Documentation not only assists in avoiding medication errors but also serves as a legal record of the healthcare provided. By meticulously recording all communications and decisions regarding a patient's medications, healthcare providers can ensure accountability and improve patient outcomes. Other aspects of medication safety, while important, are encompassed by different processes. Reviewing prescriptions, monitoring patients, and counseling on medications are integral components of ensuring safe medication use but are part of a broader strategy. Proper documentation acts as a foundation for these activities to occur effectively, ensuring all relevant information is available and accessible, supporting comprehensive medication management.

4. What is a key characteristic of medications grouped under the term "crCl CI drugs"?

- A. They require monitoring in severe liver impairment.
- B. They may need renal dose adjustments.**
- C. They are exclusively used for hypertension.
- D. They are not affected by liver enzymes.

Medications categorized under the term "crCl CI drugs" are primarily characterized by the necessity for renal dose adjustments. This is because "crCl" refers to creatinine clearance, a measure of kidney function. When a patient has impaired kidney function, the clearance of these drugs may be reduced, leading to accumulation in the body and an increased risk of adverse effects or toxicity. These medications often have specific dosing recommendations based on a patient's renal function, typically requiring adjustment if the creatinine clearance is below a certain threshold. Understanding these dosing requirements is essential for safe medication management, particularly in patients with chronic kidney disease or those experiencing acute renal impairment. In contrast, while severe liver impairment can affect medication metabolism, crCl CI drugs specifically relate to renal function rather than liver function. They are not exclusively used for hypertension, as many classes of drugs may fall under this category, and not all have implications related to liver enzymes. Thus, the key hallmark of crCl CI drugs is their need for renal dose adjustments to ensure efficacy and safety in patients with compromised kidney function.

5. What mnemonic can be used to remember the side effects of antipsychotics?

- A. T - Tinnitus, C - Coughing, W - Weight loss, M - Mood swings
- B. T - Tardive dyskinesia, C - Cardiovascular issues, W - Weight gain, M - Metabolic syndrome**
- C. T - Tremors, C - Confusion, W - Withdrawal, M - Mania
- D. T - Trembling, C - Constipation, W - Water retention, M - Mood changes

The side effects of antipsychotics include metabolic and cardiovascular issues, which are well illustrated in the chosen mnemonic. Tardive dyskinesia is a significant and often concerning side effect associated with long-term use of antipsychotics, making it a crucial component of the mnemonic as it highlights neurological effects that may appear with treatment. Weight gain is a common issue with many antipsychotic medications, as they can affect metabolism and appetite regulation, leading to significant weight changes in patients. Additionally, metabolic syndrome encompasses various risk factors that can arise from antipsychotic therapy, including insulin resistance and dyslipidemia, further emphasizing the relevance of this mnemonic in summarizing the potential complications of treatment. Other options either include side effects that are not typically associated with antipsychotics or mix unrelated symptoms that do not provide an effective recall of the key concerns in this context. This demonstrates the importance of selecting a mnemonic that encompasses the most relevant and widely recognized adverse effects linked to antipsychotic medications in clinical practice.

6. What is the mnemonic for the four stages of wound healing?

- A. M - Maturation
- B. P - Proliferation
- C. I - Inflammation
- D. H - Hemostasis**

The mnemonic that can be used to remember the four stages of wound healing is "HIM," representing Hemostasis, Inflammation, Proliferation, and Maturation. In this context, Hemostasis is the initial stage where the body responds to a wound by stopping the bleeding through clot formation. This is a critical first step, as it lays the foundation for the healing process by preventing further blood loss and providing a matrix for subsequent healing phases. After hemostasis, Inflammation begins, where the body sends immune cells to the area to prevent infection and prepare the wound for healing. Following this, the Proliferation stage occurs, where new tissue is formed. Finally, Maturation is the stage where the wound undergoes remodeling and strengthening. Each stage plays an essential role in the overall healing process, but Hemostasis is the first crucial step that enables the progression to subsequent stages. Thus, focusing on this aspect provides a clearer understanding of the complete wound healing process.

7. What mnemonic can be used to remember the symptoms of heart failure?

- A. A - DROWSY - Dyspnea, Rales, Orthopnea, Weakness, Swelling, Yield**
- B. B - FACES - Fatigue, Activity limitation, Congestion, Edema, Shortness of breath**
- C. C - FEAR - Frequency, Edema, Angina, Rhythm changes**
- D. D - HEART - Hypertension, Edema, Arrhythmia, Respiratory problems, Tachycardia**

The mnemonic "FACES" is an effective way to remember the key symptoms of heart failure. Each letter represents a significant symptom that patients often experience. - **Fatigue:** Many individuals with heart failure report feeling unusually tired or weak due to the heart's reduced ability to pump blood efficiently, leading to decreased oxygen delivery to tissues. - **Activity limitation:** Heart failure can make it difficult for patients to perform daily activities, as exertion can lead to increased breathlessness and fatigue. - **Congestion:** This refers to the build-up of fluid in the lungs or other tissues, a common consequence of heart failure, which can cause symptoms such as cough and difficulty breathing (especially when lying down). - **Edema:** Swelling in the legs, ankles, or abdomen is often seen in heart failure due to fluid retention caused by the heart's inability to effectively circulate blood. - **Shortness of breath:** Also known as dyspnea, this symptom can occur at rest or during exertion and is due to fluid accumulation in the lungs. These symptoms are central to the diagnosis and management of heart failure, making the "FACES" mnemonic a practical tool for healthcare professionals to quickly recall them. The other options do present letters that could relate to heart failure symptoms but

8. Which is NOT a component of the hepatotoxic drug mnemonic ANTIMAN VAMP?

- A. Azoles**
- B. Beta-blockers**
- C. Tipranavir**
- D. Valproic Acid**

The mnemonic ANTIMAN VAMP is designed to help remember various drug classes and agents that can cause hepatotoxicity. This includes several components known for their potential to affect liver function adversely. In the context of this mnemonic, beta-blockers are not included as a significant cause of hepatotoxicity. While certain medications can have liver-related side effects, beta-blockers are primarily used to manage cardiovascular conditions and are not prominently featured among hepatotoxic drugs. They tend to have a better safety profile concerning liver function and are not typically associated with liver damage in clinical practice. On the other hand, the other options mentioned, such as azoles (antifungal agents), tipranavir (an antiretroviral), and valproic acid (an anticonvulsant), are widely recognized for their potential to cause liver injury. Understanding the drugs included in the ANTIMAN VAMP mnemonic is essential for anyone studying medication safety, as recognizing hepatotoxic agents can help prevent liver-related adverse effects in patients.

9. Which one of the following drugs is equivalent to a dose of 10 mg of atorvastatin?

- A. Pitavastatin 2 mg**
- B. Simvastatin 20 mg**
- C. Rosuvastatin 5 mg**
- D. Pravastatin 40 mg**

The question addresses the equivalent dosing of atorvastatin to assess the appropriate comparison to other statins. Atorvastatin is a potent statin, and its dosing equivalency to other statins helps healthcare professionals choose appropriate therapy based on potency. Simvastatin has a greater dose equivalence compared to atorvastatin. Specifically, a 10 mg dose of atorvastatin is equivalent to approximately 20 mg of simvastatin. The reason for this equivalency is rooted in their potencies and the pharmacodynamic effects they have on LDL cholesterol reduction. This means that when comparing atorvastatin's effects on lipid levels, 10 mg provides a degree of cholesterol-lowering that is matched by a 20 mg dose of simvastatin. In this context, the other options either represent lower potencies or dosing that does not translate to the same therapeutic effect as 10 mg of atorvastatin. For instance, pitavastatin's equivalent dosing would reflect greater potency when compared directly, and rosuvastatin and pravastatin doses would not be directly equivalent either due to their different dosing scales and potencies. Thus, recognizing simvastatin's appropriate equivalence at 20 mg helps navigate statin therapy effectively in practice, ensuring

10. What is the mnemonic for remembering the signs of digoxin toxicity?

- A. Nausea, Vision changes, Arrhythmias, Fatigue**
- B. Headaches, Abdominal pain, Nausea, Diarrhea**
- C. Dizziness, Hives, Fatigue, Vision changes**
- D. Nausea, Vomiting, Anxiety, Fatigue**

The correct answer highlights key signs associated with digoxin toxicity, which are crucial for healthcare professionals to recognize. Digoxin is a medication commonly used to treat heart failure and atrial fibrillation, but it has a narrow therapeutic index, making toxicity a significant concern. The signs included in the chosen mnemonic—nausea, vision changes, arrhythmias, and fatigue—are particularly relevant. Nausea and vomiting are often among the first symptoms of digoxin toxicity due to its effects on the gastrointestinal system. Vision changes, such as blurred vision or yellow-green halos, are classic presentations related to digoxin's influence on the optic nerve. Arrhythmias are perhaps the most critical consequence of digoxin toxicity, given its direct effect on heart conduction and rhythms. Lastly, fatigue can result from the heart's impaired ability to function adequately when digitalis toxicity is present. In contrast, the other options include symptoms that do not form as recognizable a connection to digoxin toxicity or involve less specific manifestations of other medical conditions. For instance, headaches and abdominal pain may relate to various other issues but are not definitive signs of digoxin toxicity. Thus, the mnemonic provided in the correct answer encapsulates the most critical clinical manifestations healthcare professionals should monitor in patients potentially experiencing

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://naplexmnemonics.examzify.com>

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

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