

National League for Nursing (NLN) Medication Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

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

- 1. Which factor is least likely to lead to non-compliance in medication regimens?**
 - A. Complex regimens**
 - B. Financial constraints**
 - C. A supportive family environment**
 - D. Side effects**
- 2. What are the implications of medication errors in nursing practice?**
 - A. Improved communication among staff**
 - B. Increased healthcare costs and patient harm**
 - C. Legal immunity for healthcare providers**
 - D. Greater trust from patients**
- 3. What is a priority action for a nurse when a patient has an INR of 1.2 after taking Coumadin for 3 months?**
 - A. Administer phytonadione (AquaMEPHYTON) to the client?**
 - B. Withhold the client's next dose of warfarin sodium (Coumadin)**
 - C. Determine if the client is taking the medication as prescribed**
 - D. Encourage the client to increase intake of iron-rich foods**
- 4. Why is it important for nurses to obtain patient feedback regarding medication?**
 - A. To comply with healthcare regulations**
 - B. To enhance the accuracy of treatment plans**
 - C. To fulfill administrative requirements**
 - D. To speed up the medication administration process**
- 5. Which instruction is priority for a patient who will take clarithromycin (Biaxin) at home?**
 - A. Avoid citrus juice**
 - B. Stop this medication if you develop nausea**
 - C. Finish taking all of these pills**
 - D. You may experience dizziness when changing positions**

- 6. What factors can affect drug absorption?**
- A. Dosage form and patient gender**
 - B. Patient age, route of administration, and food in the stomach**
 - C. Only the drug's chemical properties**
 - D. Weather conditions**
- 7. How many teaspoons are equivalent to 30 milliliters?**
- A. 1 teaspoon**
 - B. 2 teaspoons**
 - C. 4 teaspoons**
 - D. 6 teaspoons**
- 8. What does a "black box warning" signify for a medication?**
- A. A warning about potential minor side effects.**
 - B. The strongest warning indicating serious risks associated with a drug.**
 - C. A sign that indicates cost-related warnings for patients.**
 - D. Recommendations for increased dosage.**
- 9. What effect can excessive alcohol consumption have on medication metabolism?**
- A. It has no effect on drug metabolism**
 - B. It may increase or decrease drug metabolism, resulting in altered drug levels and effects**
 - C. It always decreases the effectiveness of medications**
 - D. It only affects prescription medications**
- 10. Signs of renal toxicity for a patient on vancomycin hydrochloride (Vancocin) would include?**
- A. Increased serum creatinine level**
 - B. Decreased blood urea nitrogen, BUN, level**
 - C. Increased blood pressure**
 - D. Intermittent flank pain**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which factor is least likely to lead to non-compliance in medication regimens?

- A. Complex regimens**
- B. Financial constraints**
- C. A supportive family environment**
- D. Side effects**

A supportive family environment is indeed least likely to lead to non-compliance in medication regimens. A strong support system can significantly enhance an individual's ability to follow their prescribed medication routines. When family members are actively involved, they can provide reminders, encouragement, and assistance, thereby improving adherence to medication schedules. In contrast, complex regimens can create confusion and overwhelm, making it harder for individuals to follow their medication plans accurately. Financial constraints are also a significant barrier, as individuals may not be able to afford their medications or the costs associated with treatment, leading to skipped doses or complete non-compliance. Side effects of medications often discourage patients from continuing their treatment, as undesirable reactions can lead to a fear of taking medications, resulting in non-adherence. Overall, a supportive family environment fosters a sense of accountability and provides practical and emotional support, making it less likely for individuals to deviate from their medication regimens.

2. What are the implications of medication errors in nursing practice?

- A. Improved communication among staff**
- B. Increased healthcare costs and patient harm**
- C. Legal immunity for healthcare providers**
- D. Greater trust from patients**

The implications of medication errors in nursing practice are profound and multifaceted, notably including increased healthcare costs and patient harm. Medication errors can result in adverse drug events, which can lead to patient injuries, extended hospital stays, additional treatments, and even fatalities. This not only affects patient outcomes but also has a significant financial impact on healthcare systems due to these increased costs associated with treating complications that arise from errors. Furthermore, medication errors can lead to a loss of trust between patients and healthcare providers, reinforcing the critical importance of vigilance in medication administration and safety protocols to prevent such errors from occurring. Addressing medication errors is a vital part of nursing practice, as these errors can have serious implications for patient safety and well-being, leading to a need for ongoing education, policy development, and effective communication strategies within healthcare teams to mitigate such risks.

3. What is a priority action for a nurse when a patient has an INR of 1.2 after taking Coumadin for 3 months?
- A. Administer phytonadione (AquaMEPHYTON) to the client?
 - B. Withhold the client's next dose of warfarin sodium (Coumadin)
 - C. Determine if the client is taking the medication as prescribed**
 - D. Encourage the client to increase intake of iron-rich foods

In managing a patient on Coumadin (warfarin), careful monitoring of the International Normalized Ratio (INR) is critical to ensure that the patient is within the therapeutic range, which typically falls between 2.0 and 3.0 for most indications. An INR of 1.2 indicates a lower than expected anticoagulation effect, raising concerns about the patient's management of their medication. Determining whether the client is taking the medication as prescribed is a priority action because it provides critical insight into the patient's adherence and potential causes for the low INR. If a patient is missing doses, this could explain why the INR has not reached the therapeutic range. Furthermore, understanding adherence is essential to ensuring effective anticoagulation therapy and preventing complications such as thromboembolism. In contrast, administering phytonadione (AquaMEPHYTON) would be inappropriate because that intervention is reserved for cases of significantly elevated INR or bleeding complications. Withholding the next dose of warfarin could be premature without further information regarding the patient's medication adherence and overall clinical picture. Increasing iron-rich foods may support overall health, but it does not directly address the anticoagulant therapy or its management. By first verifying the patient's adherence to their warfarin

4. Why is it important for nurses to obtain patient feedback regarding medication?
- A. To comply with healthcare regulations
 - B. To enhance the accuracy of treatment plans**
 - C. To fulfill administrative requirements
 - D. To speed up the medication administration process

Obtaining patient feedback regarding medication is crucial for enhancing the accuracy of treatment plans. When patients share their experiences, concerns, and any side effects they may encounter, nurses gain valuable insights that help tailor medication regimens to meet individual needs. This feedback allows for adjustments in dosages, timing, or even the choice of medication, ensuring that treatments align with the patients' unique responses and health conditions. Additionally, patient feedback fosters a partnership in care, where patients feel heard and involved in their treatment journey. This participation can lead to improved adherence to the medication regimen, as patients are more likely to stick to a plan that reflects their preferences and concerns. Overall, actively seeking and valuing patient feedback directly contributes to more effective, personalized, and safe medication management.

5. Which instruction is priority for a patient who will take clarithromycin (Biaxin) at home?

- A. Avoid citrus juice**
- B. Stop this medication if you develop nausea**
- C. Finish taking all of these pills**
- D. You may experience dizziness when changing positions**

The priority instruction for a patient taking clarithromycin (Biaxin) at home is to finish taking all of the pills as prescribed. This is crucial for several reasons. First, clarithromycin is an antibiotic that is typically prescribed for bacterial infections. It is important for patients to complete the full course of antibiotics to ensure that the infection is fully eradicated and to help prevent the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Interrupting the treatment prematurely can lead to a resurgence of the infection and reduce the overall effectiveness of the therapy. Additionally, patients may start to feel better after a few days, which can lead them to mistakenly believe that they can stop taking the medication. Reinforcing the importance of completing the entire prescription helps ensure that the patient understands the need to fully follow the treatment plan prescribed by their healthcare provider. While the other instructions may have merit, such as avoiding certain interactions or reporting side effects, the priority is to ensure that the treatment is completed as indicated to achieve the desired therapeutic outcome.

6. What factors can affect drug absorption?

- A. Dosage form and patient gender**
- B. Patient age, route of administration, and food in the stomach**
- C. Only the drug's chemical properties**
- D. Weather conditions**

Drug absorption can be influenced by several factors, and the correct answer encompasses key elements that significantly impact how well a medication is taken into the bloodstream. Patient age is a crucial factor because physiological changes throughout life can affect drug metabolism and absorption. For example, infants and elderly patients often have different absorption rates due to variations in gastric pH, gastrointestinal motility, and enzyme activity. The route of administration also plays a vital role; different routes (oral, intravenous, intramuscular, etc.) will have differing rates and extents of absorption. For instance, intravenous administration delivers the drug directly into circulation, resulting in immediate effects, while oral administration can be subject to various barriers before the drug reaches systemic circulation. Finally, the presence of food in the stomach can significantly alter absorption. Certain foods can slow gastric emptying times or interact chemically with the drug, either increasing or decreasing its absorption. This is particularly evident with medications that require an empty stomach for optimal absorption or those that should be taken with food to enhance their effectiveness. By considering all these factors—age, route of administration, and food status—it's clear how they collectively influence drug absorption rates and overall pharmacokinetics.

7. How many teaspoons are equivalent to 30 milliliters?

- A. 1 teaspoon**
- B. 2 teaspoons**
- C. 4 teaspoons**
- D. 6 teaspoons**

To determine the number of teaspoons equivalent to 30 milliliters, it's important to remember that there are 5 milliliters in a teaspoon. This measurement is based on common kitchen conversions. Therefore, to convert milliliters to teaspoons, you can divide the total milliliters by the number of milliliters per teaspoon. In this case, dividing 30 milliliters by 5 milliliters per teaspoon results in 6 teaspoons. This conversion is widely used in cooking and pharmacology where precise measurements are critical. Therefore, the correct answer indicates that 30 milliliters is equivalent to 6 teaspoons, which supports the required dosage calculations in various medical and culinary contexts. Understanding this conversion is crucial for accurately administering medications or following recipes, which often rely on precise liquid measurements.

8. What does a "black box warning" signify for a medication?

- A. A warning about potential minor side effects.**
- B. The strongest warning indicating serious risks associated with a drug.**
- C. A sign that indicates cost-related warnings for patients.**
- D. Recommendations for increased dosage.**

A "black box warning" represents the most serious warning that can be placed on a prescription medication. It is designated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to highlight significant risks of adverse effects that are associated with the use of the drug. This warning is vital because it calls attention to potentially life-threatening side effects or situations where the medication might cause severe injury or even death. Healthcare providers and patients need to be aware of these serious risks to make informed decisions about treatment options. The warning is typically bordered by a black box on the medication's label, which visually emphasizes the level of caution that should be exercised. In contrast, warnings about potential minor side effects do not warrant such a prominent indication and are generally communicated more subtly. Cost-related warnings focus on financial implications and are not associated with patient safety, while recommendations for dosage adjustments do not correlate with safety warnings but are more about therapeutic effectiveness and patient management. Thus, the black box warning specifically serves to highlight the most critical safety information related to a medication.

9. What effect can excessive alcohol consumption have on medication metabolism?

- A. It has no effect on drug metabolism**
- B. It may increase or decrease drug metabolism, resulting in altered drug levels and effects**
- C. It always decreases the effectiveness of medications**
- D. It only affects prescription medications**

Excessive alcohol consumption can indeed have significant implications for medication metabolism, which is why the selected answer is accurate. The liver is primarily responsible for metabolizing both alcohol and many medications, and when alcohol is consumed in larger quantities, it can interfere with the liver's ability to process drugs efficiently. Alcohol can induce certain liver enzymes, such as cytochrome P450, which may lead to an increased metabolism of some medications, causing lower levels of the drug in the body and potentially reducing their effectiveness. Conversely, chronic alcohol consumption can also inhibit the metabolism of drugs, leading to higher levels in the bloodstream, which might increase the risk of toxicity or adverse effects. Furthermore, the interaction between alcohol and medications is complex and varies based on multiple factors, including the type of medication, the quantity of alcohol consumed, and individual patient factors like genetic variations and overall health. This variability is why it's notable that the answer specifically addresses the potential to both increase and decrease drug metabolism, highlighting the unpredictable nature of such interactions. This complexity also clarifies why it's not accurate to claim that alcohol has no effect on drug metabolism, always decreases medication effectiveness, or only affects prescription medications; these statements overlook the nuances of alcohol-drug interactions. Many over-the

10. Signs of renal toxicity for a patient on vancomycin hydrochloride (Vancocin) would include?

- A. Increased serum creatinine level**
- B. Decreased blood urea nitrogen, BUN, level**
- C. Increased blood pressure**
- D. Intermittent flank pain**

An increased serum creatinine level is a significant indicator of renal toxicity, particularly in patients receiving vancomycin hydrochloride. This is because vancomycin is known to potentially cause nephrotoxicity, especially when used at higher doses or in patients with pre-existing renal impairment. Creatinine is a waste product that is normally filtered out of the blood by the kidneys. When kidney function is compromised, the serum creatinine levels rise, reflecting deteriorating renal function. Monitoring this parameter is crucial in patients on nephrotoxic medications like vancomycin to assess kidney health and make necessary dose adjustments or discontinuation of the drug to prevent further damage. Other options do not typically indicate renal toxicity. For instance, a decreased BUN level might suggest improved renal function or could be influenced by factors unrelated to renal toxicity. Increased blood pressure and intermittent flank pain are not directly associated with the renal toxicity caused by vancomycin and may arise from other issues unrelated to renal function.

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://nln-medication.examzify.com>

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