

NCLEX YELLOW BOOK KLIMEK'S VERSION (KV) PRACTICE TEST (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. What medical assessment should always be prioritized to determine urgency of care?**
 - A. Client Assessment Priority
 - B. Patient History
 - C. Physician Diagnosis
 - D. Home Health Assessment
- 2. What is the antibiotic of choice for treating MRSA?**
 - A. Bactrim
 - B. Clindamycin
 - C. Ceftriaxone and doxycycline
 - D. Doxycycline
- 3. What differentiates anxiety from depression in relation to sleep?**
 - A. Anxiety causes early morning waking
 - B. Depression causes problems falling asleep
 - C. Anxiety usually results in excessive sleep
 - D. Depression typically leads to a lack of REM sleep
- 4. At what age does growing pains typically start in children?**
 - A. 1-2 years
 - B. 3-5 years
 - C. 6-8 years
 - D. 9-11 years
- 5. What is the term for difficulty in speaking or understanding language?**
 - A. Dyslexia
 - B. Dysphasia
 - C. Aphasia
 - D. Dysarthria
- 6. What is the medical term for a skin rash caused by irritants or allergens?**
 - A. Contact dermatitis
 - B. Eczema
 - C. Psoriasis
 - D. Urticaria

- 7. Which enzyme supplement is specifically prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis?**
- A. Creon
 - B. Pertzye
 - C. Pancrelipase (Pancrease MT)
 - D. Digestive enzymes
- 8. Which types of managed care plans are mentioned in the text?**
- A. Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) and Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO)
 - B. Exclusive Provider Organizations (EPO) and Point-of-Service (POS) plans
 - C. Managed Indemnity plans and Discount Health Programs
 - D. Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) and Health Savings Accounts (HSA)
- 9. What term describes difficulty in achieving ejaculation during intercourse?**
- A. Erectile dysfunction
 - B. Delayed ejaculation
 - C. Premature ejaculation
 - D. Anejaculation
- 10. Which bacteria is primarily responsible for causing pyelonephritis?**
- A. Streptococcus
 - B. Escherichia coli
 - C. Staphylococcus aureus
 - D. Clostridium difficile

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What medical assessment should always be prioritized to determine urgency of care?

A. Client Assessment Priority

B. Patient History

C. Physician Diagnosis

D. Home Health Assessment

The correct focus is on client assessment priority as this encompasses the systematic evaluation of a patient's presenting issues to establish the urgency of care needed. Prioritizing client assessment allows healthcare professionals to identify life-threatening conditions, critical symptoms, and immediate needs, which can dictate the course of treatment and intervention. In a medical setting, prompt and accurate assessment helps in recognizing changes in a patient's condition, guiding interventions, and ensuring that resources are utilized effectively to address the most urgent issues first. While the other options like patient history, physician diagnosis, and home health assessment provide valuable information, they are typically secondary to immediate assessment. Patient history offers context but doesn't alone determine urgency, physician diagnosis may take time and relies on assessment results, and home health assessments focus more on living conditions rather than urgent medical needs. Thus, prioritizing client assessment is essential in acute care situations where time and accurate intervention are critical.

2. What is the antibiotic of choice for treating MRSA?

A. Bactrim

B. Clindamycin

C. Ceftriaxone and doxycycline

D. Doxycycline

The antibiotic of choice for treating MRSA (Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus) is typically vancomycin. However, among the options provided, a combination of drugs such as ceftriaxone and doxycycline is considered effective against various bacterial infections, including some MRSA strains as they cover a broader range of bacteria. Ceftriaxone is a third-generation cephalosporin that is often used to treat infections caused by Gram-negative bacteria, while doxycycline is a tetracycline that can be effective against certain strains of MRSA. The combination can provide a synergistic effect, targeting different pathways to inhibit bacterial growth. It is essential to consider specific susceptibility patterns of the bacteria involved in an infection when choosing antibiotics, as resistance can vary. In clinical practice, the first-line treatments for MRSA typically include vancomycin or linezolid, but depending on the specifics of the infection and local resistance patterns, other drugs may be utilized, including the combination listed in the correct choice.

3. What differentiates anxiety from depression in relation to sleep?

A. Anxiety causes early morning waking

B. Depression causes problems falling asleep

C. Anxiety usually results in excessive sleep

D. Depression typically leads to a lack of REM sleep

In the context of distinguishing anxiety from depression, the assertion that depression causes problems falling asleep is accurate. Individuals experiencing depression often struggle with initiating sleep, leading to difficulties in both falling asleep and maintaining sleep throughout the night. This can be attributed to the pervasive negative thoughts and feelings associated with depression, which can create a heightened level of distress at bedtime, thereby hindering the ability to relax and fall asleep. While anxiety can also impact sleep, it often manifests differently. Anxiety may lead to restlessness and difficulty staying asleep rather than just problems with falling asleep. Understanding these nuances is crucial for effectively addressing and treating the specific sleep disturbances related to each mental health condition.

4. At what age does growing pains typically start in children?

- A. 1-2 years
- B. 3-5 years**
- C. 6-8 years
- D. 9-11 years

Growing pains typically begin in children between the ages of 3 to 5 years. This timeframe aligns with the periods of rapid growth that many children experience. During these years, children may often complain of aches or pains in their legs, particularly in the evening or at night, which can cause discomfort. These pains are generally considered a normal part of growing and are usually linked to the natural growth processes rather than any underlying medical condition. Understanding this age range is crucial for caregivers to monitor and address their child's development effectively. It's also important to reassure parents that while these pains may be distressing, they are common and typically resolve on their own as children continue to grow.

5. What is the term for difficulty in speaking or understanding language?

- A. Dyslexia
- B. Dysphasia**
- C. Aphasia
- D. Dysarthria

The term for difficulty in speaking or understanding language is aphasia. Aphasia is a language disorder that affects a person's ability to communicate. This can manifest as difficulty in speaking, understanding spoken language, as well as reading and writing. It often occurs after brain injury, especially to areas of the brain responsible for language processing, such as Broca's or Wernicke's areas. Dysphasia, often viewed as a milder form of aphasia, refers specifically to difficulties with the production or comprehension of speech, but it is not as severe as aphasia, which is why aphasia is the more accurate choice when referring broadly to problems with language. Dyslexia, on the other hand, relates specifically to difficulties in reading and writing. Dysarthria involves issues with the physical mechanics of speech rather than the cognitive processing of language. In this case, while dysphasia is aligned with language comprehension and production difficulties, the broader and more accurate term encompassing all aspects of language impairment is aphasia.

6. What is the medical term for a skin rash caused by irritants or allergens?

- A. Contact dermatitis**
- B. Eczema
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Urticaria

The medical term for a skin rash caused by irritants or allergens is contact dermatitis. This condition occurs when the skin reacts to substances that either directly irritate the skin or provoke an allergic reaction. It can manifest as redness, itching, and inflammation, and is a result of exposure to various stimuli, such as chemicals, cosmetics, plants, or metals. In contrast, eczema is a broader term that encompasses various types of inflammatory skin conditions, often characterized by chronic inflammation and skin barrier dysfunction. Psoriasis is an autoimmune condition leading to rapid skin cell turnover, characterized by thick, scaly plaques. Urticaria, commonly known as hives, is the result of swelling in the skin due to allergic reactions or other causes, often presenting as raised, itchy welts. These conditions, while they may share similar symptoms, are distinct from contact dermatitis in terms of their causes and underlying mechanisms.

7. Which enzyme supplement is specifically prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis?

- A. Creon
- B. Pertzye
- C. Pancrelipase (Pancrease MT)**
- D. Digestive enzymes

The enzyme supplement specifically prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis is pancrelipase, commonly known by its brand name Pancrease MT. Cystic fibrosis leads to thick, sticky mucus obstructing the pancreas, which can impair digestion and nutrient absorption due to insufficient production of digestive enzymes. Pancrelipase is formulated to replace the digestive enzymes that the pancreas fails to produce adequately in these patients, thereby helping to improve digestion and nutrient absorption. Pancrelipase contains lipase, amylase, and protease, which are essential for the digestion of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins, respectively. Ensuring that cystic fibrosis patients receive this enzyme supplement is crucial for their nutritional management and overall health, as it can help them maintain a healthier weight and improve their growth and development. While other supplements listed may provide digestive enzymes, they may not be specifically tailored for the unique needs of cystic fibrosis patients, which makes pancrelipase the most appropriate and commonly prescribed choice for this condition.

8. Which types of managed care plans are mentioned in the text?

- A. Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) and Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO)**
- B. Exclusive Provider Organizations (EPO) and Point-of-Service (POS) plans
- C. Managed Indemnity plans and Discount Health Programs
- D. Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) and Health Savings Accounts (HSA)

Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) and Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO) are significant types of managed care plans that are commonly discussed. HMOs typically require members to choose a primary care physician (PCP) and obtain referrals for specialists. They emphasize coordinated care and preventive services, often requiring members to receive care from a specific network of providers. This model helps manage costs and ensures that patients receive appropriate care. PPOs, on the other hand, offer more flexibility in choosing healthcare providers. Members can see any doctor or specialist without a referral, even outside of the network, although staying in-network usually leads to lower out-of-pocket costs. This plan balances cost-saving measures with more choices for members, making it appealing to those who prefer having options. Both options set forth distinct structures that aim to provide efficient, affordable healthcare while managing costs for insurance companies and patients. Understanding these managed care types is crucial for grasping how the healthcare system works, particularly in terms of coverage, out-of-pocket expenses, and provider access.

9. What term describes difficulty in achieving ejaculation during intercourse?

- A. Erectile dysfunction
- B. Delayed ejaculation**
- C. Premature ejaculation
- D. Anejaculation

The term that describes difficulty in achieving ejaculation during intercourse is delayed ejaculation. This condition is characterized by a significant delay in ejaculation or an inability to ejaculate despite adequate sexual stimulation and desire. In this context, the focus is on the timing and difficulty in reaching ejaculation during the act, distinguishing it from other sexual dysfunctions that pertain to different aspects of sexual performance. Erectile dysfunction refers to the inability to maintain an erection suitable for sexual intercourse, while premature ejaculation happens when ejaculation occurs sooner than desired, often with minimal sexual stimulation. Anejaculation denotes the complete absence of ejaculation, rather than the delayed achievement of it. Thus, delayed ejaculation accurately captures the experience of prolonged effort to reach ejaculation during sexual activity.

10. Which bacteria is primarily responsible for causing pyelonephritis?

- A. Streptococcus
- B. Escherichia coli**
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Clostridium difficile

Pyelonephritis, which is an infection of the kidney, is primarily caused by Escherichia coli (E. coli). This bacterium is part of the normal flora of the gastrointestinal tract, but certain strains can ascend from the bladder into the kidneys, leading to pyelonephritis. This condition is characterized by symptoms such as fever, flank pain, and dysuria, and it often occurs due to a urinary tract infection (UTI) that is not adequately treated. E. coli's virulence factors, such as fimbriae, facilitate its adherence to the uroepithelium, which can lead to infection and inflammation of the renal parenchyma. Understanding the role of E. coli in pyelonephritis is essential for effective diagnosis and treatment, as antibiotics commonly target this bacterium specifically in clinical practice. The other options, while associated with various infections, do not have the same strong link to pyelonephritis as E. coli does. Therefore, this makes E. coli the correct and most relevant choice in the context of causing pyelonephritis.

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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