

# Nursing Documentation and Healthcare 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. The professional care of patients, especially in a hospital.**
  - A. Primary Nursing**
  - B. Hospital Care**
  - C. Nursing Care**
  - D. Patient Care**
  
- 2. Which outcome indicates successful preoperative patient assistance?**
  - A. Increased anxiety**
  - B. Improved patient comfort and safety**
  - C. Delayed surgery**
  - D. Higher staff workload**
  
- 3. In electronic documentation, what concerns confidentiality?**
  - A. Confidentiality concerns**
  - B. System downtime**
  - C. Data redundancy**
  - D. Accessibility**
  
- 4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a role of the professional nurse?**
  - A. Caregiver**
  - B. Communicator**
  - C. Educator**
  - D. Pharmacist**
  
- 5. Which statement aligns with best practice in documenting preoperative patient care?**
  - A. Document only after surgery.**
  - B. Document all assistance provided to the patient.**
  - C. Document only when issues occur.**
  - D. Do not document minor tasks.**

- 6. Which category covers Review off Orders, Call HCP in event additional Orders are needed, SBAR, Read Back, Read New Orders to Team, Documentation in Chart if Time Permits.**
- A. Assessment**
  - B. Doctor's Orders**
  - C. Activities of Daily Living**
  - D. Documentation**
- 7. Which term describes the professional development path that includes Nurse Practitioner and Clinical Nurse Specialist roles within advanced nursing degrees?**
- A. Nursing in the 21st Century**
  - B. Historical Nursing Figures**
  - C. Advanced Nursing Degrees**
  - D. Benner's 5 Levels of Proficiency**
- 8. The statement 'DO NOT mix your role as a student nurse with any other health care role you may practice in' refers to which concept?**
- A. The right person**
  - B. Supervision of student nurses**
  - C. Risk Management for Nurses**
  - D. Student nurse role**
- 9. The ANA Scope of Nursing Practice defines which of the following?**
- A. It identifies the 'who' comprising RN and APRN with licensure.**
  - B. It licenses nurses in Texas.**
  - C. It describes hospital administration duties.**
  - D. It outlines continuing education requirements.**
- 10. An ongoing effort to improve products, services, or processes.**
- A. Quality Improvement**
  - B. Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI)**
  - C. Quality Assurance (QA)**
  - D. Quality Control (QC)**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. The professional care of patients, especially in a hospital.**

- A. Primary Nursing**
- B. Hospital Care**
- C. Nursing Care**
- D. Patient Care**

The main idea is the professional nursing care provided to patients, especially in hospital settings. Nursing care refers to the licensed, comprehensive actions nurses take—applying the nursing process through assessment, identifying nursing diagnoses, planning, implementing, and evaluating care—along with patient advocacy, education, and coordination with the healthcare team. This focus highlights the nursing role and scope of practice, which differentiates it from broader terms like hospital care or patient care that can apply to care delivered by any provider or in any setting. The term best captures the specific professional responsibilities of nurses in hospital care, such as monitoring conditions, administering medications within the nursing scope, and teaching patients about treatment plans.

**2. Which outcome indicates successful preoperative patient assistance?**

- A. Increased anxiety**
- B. Improved patient comfort and safety**
- C. Delayed surgery**
- D. Higher staff workload**

Preoperative patient assistance aims to calm the patient, provide clear information, and ensure physical readiness for surgery. When this support is effective, the patient feels more comfortable and safer because they understand what to expect, know how to follow preop instructions (such as fasting, medication management, and site preparation), and have their questions and concerns addressed. This readiness contributes to smoother anesthesia induction and fewer perioperative issues, which is why improved patient comfort and safety best indicate successful preoperative assistance. Increased anxiety, delays, or a higher staff workload would suggest gaps in preparation rather than success.

**3. In electronic documentation, what concerns confidentiality?**

- A. Confidentiality concerns**
- B. System downtime**
- C. Data redundancy**
- D. Accessibility**

Confidentiality in electronic documentation means keeping patient information private and accessible only to those who are authorized. In digital records, protecting confidentiality requires strong access controls and authentication, encryption for data at rest and in transit, and audit trails to detect any unauthorized viewing or sharing. The question centers on what concerns confidentiality, so the best framing is to focus on protecting privacy and preventing unauthorized disclosure. The other options touch on different security aspects: system downtime affects availability, data redundancy relates to backups and data durability, and accessibility concerns who can reach the data (which can influence privacy but is not the essence of confidentiality itself).

**4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a role of the professional nurse?**

- A. Caregiver**
- B. Communicator**
- C. Educator**
- D. Pharmacist**

Understanding the scope of a professional nurse's roles helps explain why certain titles fit nursing practice. A nurse acts as a caregiver by providing direct patient care, monitoring status, relieving discomfort, and assisting with daily activities. As a communicator, the nurse shares information with patients, families, and the care team to ensure clear, accurate exchange. As an educator, the nurse teaches patients about their conditions, treatment plans, medications, and self-care after discharge. The pharmacist, while essential to medication safety and therapy management, is a separate profession whose primary tasks include dispensing medications, compounding, and providing drug information. Nurses may administer medications and monitor responses, but they do not take on the pharmacist's core responsibilities. Therefore, Pharmacist is not a role of the professional nurse.

**5. Which statement aligns with best practice in documenting preoperative patient care?**

- A. Document only after surgery.**
- B. Document all assistance provided to the patient.**
- C. Document only when issues occur.**
- D. Do not document minor tasks.**

Documentation of preoperative care should be thorough and timely, capturing every action taken to prepare the patient for surgery. Recording all assistance provided, along with assessments, education given, medications reconciled, allergies noted, consent status, NPO status, and any prep performed, ensures a complete and continuous record for the care team and for legal protection. When documentation is limited to issues or after the fact, routine care and steps taken to prevent problems may be invisible, leading to gaps in care, miscommunication during handoffs, and potential safety risks. It's also important to document even minor tasks to demonstrate the full scope of care delivered and to support accountability and quality improvement.

**6. Which category covers Review off Orders, Call HCP in event additional Orders are needed, SBAR, Read Back, Read New Orders to Team, Documentation in Chart if Time Permits.**

**A. Assessment**

**B. Doctor's Orders**

**C. Activities of Daily Living**

**D. Documentation**

The main idea being tested is how nurses handle and communicate physician orders to ensure safe and timely patient care. The tasks described—reviewing orders, calling the healthcare provider when more orders are needed, using SBAR to relay information, reading back orders to confirm accuracy, reading new orders to the team, and documenting in the chart when possible—all focus on managing the physician’s directives and ensuring everyone involved understands and follows them. This workflow centers on the orders themselves and the communication surrounding them, which is why Doctor's Orders is the best fit. While documentation is involved, the actions described are about confirming, clarifying, and conveying orders to the team and ensuring proper implementation. The other options relate to evaluating patient status (assessment) or everyday tasks and recording in a general sense (activities of daily living, documentation), but they don’t capture the specific process of handling and communicating physician orders.

**7. Which term describes the professional development path that includes Nurse Practitioner and Clinical Nurse Specialist roles within advanced nursing degrees?**

**A. Nursing in the 21st Century**

**B. Historical Nursing Figures**

**C. Advanced Nursing Degrees**

**D. Benner's 5 Levels of Proficiency**

This item is about the educational path that leads to advanced practice roles in nursing, such as Nurse Practitioner and Clinical Nurse Specialist. These roles come after basic nursing education and require graduate-level study. The term that best describes this professional development path within advanced nursing education is Advanced Nursing Degrees, because it encompasses the master’s and doctoral programs (like MSN, DNP, and related post-master’s credentials) that prepare nurses for advanced practice roles. Nursing in the 21st Century refers to current trends and issues in the profession, not to a specific educational path. Historical Nursing Figures focuses on notable individuals rather than on how education progresses to advanced roles. Benner's 5 Levels of Proficiency describes a theory of skill development from novice to expert, not a degree pathway.

**8. The statement 'DO NOT mix your role as a student nurse with any other health care role you may practice in' refers to which concept?**

- A. The right person**
- B. Supervision of student nurses**
- C. Risk Management for Nurses**
- D. Student nurse role**

Maintaining clear role boundaries is essential in nursing practice. The statement about not mixing your role as a student nurse with any other health care role you may practice highlights that a student has a specific scope, responsibilities, and authority within the learning environment. Keeping these roles separate protects patients, clarifies accountability, and ensures tasks are performed by someone appropriately trained and authorized. This is why the idea described is best understood as focused on the student nurse role and its distinct boundaries. The other ideas don't fit as precisely: matching the task to the right person is related but broader, supervision of student nurses is about how guidance occurs rather than the boundary itself, and risk management covers broader safety strategies without addressing role separation.

**9. The ANA Scope of Nursing Practice defines which of the following?**

- A. It identifies the 'who' comprising RN and APRN with licensure.**
- B. It licenses nurses in Texas.**
- C. It describes hospital administration duties.**
- D. It outlines continuing education requirements.**

The main idea is that the ANA Scope of Nursing Practice defines who is considered a nurse and what level of licensure and professional responsibility that person holds, setting the standards for practicing within the nursing role. This aligns with why the chosen option is best: it identifies the actual practitioners covered by nursing standards—the registered nurse and advanced practice registered nurse, both with licensure. The ANA describes the roles and boundaries of these licensed nurses so patient care is safe and consistent across settings. What it does not do: licensing nurses in a specific state (that's the job of state boards, not the ANA), describe hospital administration duties (those are managerial functions outside the nursing scope), or outline continuing education requirements (CE requirements exist for licensure renewal but are determined by state boards and employers, not by the Scope of Practice).

**10. An ongoing effort to improve products, services, or processes.**

**A. Quality Improvement**

**B. Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI)**

**C. Quality Assurance (QA)**

**D. Quality Control (QC)**

The ongoing effort to improve products, services, or processes is Continuous Quality Improvement. This approach treats improvement as a constant, data-driven cycle woven into daily work, rather than a one-time project. It uses small, iterative changes tested through cycles like plan-do-study-act (PDSA), with measurement guiding what to adjust next. That makes improvements sustainable and progressively better over time. Quality Assurance focuses on preventing defects by putting in place standards and processes, while Quality Control emphasizes inspecting and detecting defects after they occur. Neither captures the nonstop, iterative learning and system-wide improvement that CQI aims for.

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## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://nursingdocumentationhc.examzify.com>**

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

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