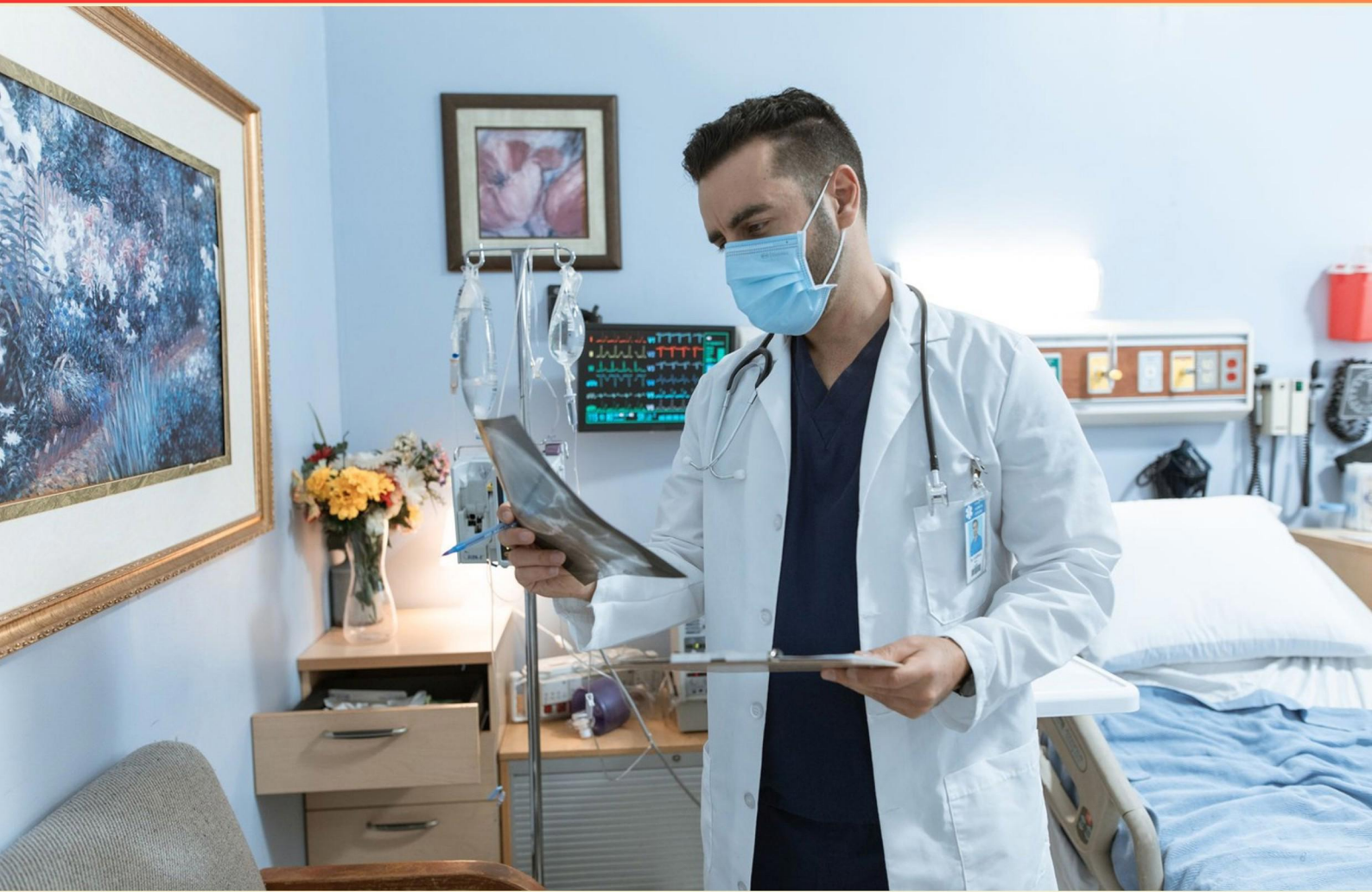


NURSING JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS FOR TEXAS NURSES PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://texasnursejurisprudence.examzify.com>



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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 action should a nurse take if they are aware of a colleague's impairment?**
 - A. Ignore the situation to avoid conflict
 - B. Discuss the issue privately with the colleague
 - C. Report the impairment to the appropriate authority as it poses a risk to patient safety
 - D. Wait to see if the impairment resolves itself
- 2. A person with a history of chemical dependency on controlled substances who desires to obtain or retain a license to practice nursing may be required to provide evidence of**
 - A. attendance at five Alcoholics Anonymous meetings each week
 - B. current sobriety and fitness to practice
 - C. good employer evaluations
 - D. support system of family and friends
- 3. What is required for a nurse to perform a specialized procedure, like the reinsertion of a gastrostomy tube, according to the BON?**
 - A. Completion of specific competency training and a physician's order.
 - B. Completion of advanced practice courses.
 - C. Direct supervision by a senior nurse.
 - D. Authorization from the hospital administration.
- 4. What does "duty to warn" refer to in nursing?**
 - A. The right to refuse care
 - B. The obligation to inform if a patient poses a threat
 - C. The ability to dismiss patient concerns
 - D. The requirement to maintain confidentiality at all costs
- 5. Which of the following situations is an example of a nurse MAINTAINING appropriate professional boundaries between the nurse and the client?**
 - A. A nurse is personally attracted to a patient and calls and visits him on her days off "to check on how he is doing."
 - B. A nurse responds less frequently to a demanding patient's call light.
 - C. A nurse rewards a patient with a small stuffed mascot of his favorite football team for progress made in rehabilitation.
 - D. A nurse shares personal information regarding her recent bankruptcy because the patient seems genuinely interested.

- 6. What is the ethical principle of justice in nursing?**
- A. Prioritizing care based on personal relationships
 - B. Ensuring fairness in treatment and resource allocation
 - C. Guaranteed care for all patients regardless of resources
 - D. Allowing for biases in decision-making
- 7. What is the principle of "nonmaleficence" in nursing ethics?**
- A. The obligation to maintain patient confidentiality
 - B. The obligation to avoid causing harm to patients
 - C. The obligation to provide the highest quality of care
 - D. The obligation to act in the patient's best interest
- 8. How does the Texas Nurse Practice Act affect nursing education programs?**
- A. It has no effect on education programs
 - B. It sets standards for nursing education to ensure adequate preparation
 - C. It allows for flexibility in program development
 - D. It mandates specific curricula to be taught
- 9. Which ethical principle can conflict with a nurse's duty to care?**
- A. Justice
 - B. Beneficence
 - C. Autonomy
 - D. Nonmaleficence
- 10. What is the primary duty of the Texas Board of Nursing?**
- A. To manage nursing schools
 - B. To oversee nursing licensure
 - C. To represent nurses in legislation
 - D. To provide continuing education for nurses

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action should a nurse take if they are aware of a colleague's impairment?

- A. Ignore the situation to avoid conflict
- B. Discuss the issue privately with the colleague
- C. Report the impairment to the appropriate authority as it poses a risk to patient safety**
- D. Wait to see if the impairment resolves itself

The appropriate action a nurse should take when aware of a colleague's impairment is to report the impairment to the appropriate authority, as it poses a risk to patient safety. This is fundamental to maintaining a safe healthcare environment and ensuring patient care is not compromised. The nurse has an ethical and legal obligation to intervene in situations where patient safety may be at risk, and reporting such concerns is crucial for protecting both patients and the healthcare team. Prioritizing the wellbeing of patients is a core aspect of nursing ethics. Impairment can detrimentally affect a nurse's ability to provide care, which can lead to mistakes or harm. Reporting allows for proper assessment and necessary interventions, which could potentially help the colleague receive the support they need while safeguarding patient safety. Conversely, ignoring the situation could lead to severe consequences, both for patients and the healthcare facility. Discussing the issue privately with the colleague may not be sufficient, as it may not address the broader implications for patient safety or result in any corrective action. Lastly, waiting to see if the impairment resolves itself is not a proactive or responsible approach and could endanger patients during the time the issue remains unaddressed.

2. A person with a history of chemical dependency on controlled substances who desires to obtain or retain a license to practice nursing may be required to provide evidence of

- A. attendance at five Alcoholics Anonymous meetings each week**
- B. current sobriety and fitness to practice
- C. good employer evaluations
- D. support system of family and friends

This is because attending Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings is a recognized form of treatment and support for individuals with a history of chemical dependency. While options B, C, and D may also be helpful in supporting one's recovery, they do not specifically address the issue of chemical dependency and may not hold as much weight in terms of evidence for the person's ability to practice nursing safely and responsibly. Attendance at AA meetings demonstrates a commitment to staying sober and seeking support from a community of individuals who are also in recovery.

3. What is required for a nurse to perform a specialized procedure, like the reinsertion of a gastrostomy tube, according to the BON?

- A. Completion of specific competency training and a physician's order.**
- B. Completion of advanced practice courses.
- C. Direct supervision by a senior nurse.
- D. Authorization from the hospital administration.

The requirement for a nurse to perform a specialized procedure, such as the reinsertion of a gastrostomy tube, hinges on the need for specific competency training along with a physician's order. This ensures that the nurse possesses the necessary knowledge and skills to safely carry out the procedure, while also adhering to the directives outlined by a physician, who is responsible for the patient's overall care. Completion of specific competency training ensures that the nurse is properly equipped to handle the intricacies and potential complications associated with re-inserting a gastrostomy tube. The physician's order is crucial as it formalizes the medical necessity for the procedure and provides legal backing for the nurse's actions in the context of patient care. While advanced practice courses, direct supervision by a senior nurse, or authorization from hospital administration may be beneficial or required in certain contexts, they are not the core requirements set forth by the Board of Nursing (BON) for this specific procedure. The fundamental aspects remain centered around competency training and a physician's directive.

4. What does "duty to warn" refer to in nursing?

- A. The right to refuse care
- B. The obligation to inform if a patient poses a threat**
- C. The ability to dismiss patient concerns
- D. The requirement to maintain confidentiality at all costs

The term "duty to warn" in nursing refers to the obligation of healthcare professionals to inform appropriate parties if a patient poses a threat to themselves or others. This principle stems from legal and ethical standards designed to protect the well-being of individuals and the public. If a nurse becomes aware that a patient has the potential to harm someone else or themselves, there is a moral and sometimes legal obligation to take action, which may include reporting the situation to law enforcement or other relevant authorities. This duty emerges from the broader concept of patient safety and is intertwined with the principles of nonmaleficence (doing no harm) and beneficence (acting in the patient's best interest). Nurses have a responsibility to assess a patient's risk factors and to intervene proactively when necessary to mitigate potential dangers. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the essence of "duty to warn." The right to refuse care speaks to a patient's autonomy rather than the responsibilities of caregivers. The ability to dismiss patient concerns goes against the ethical principle of respect for the patient's feelings and needs. Finally, the requirement to maintain confidentiality at all costs is tempered by exceptions, particularly when there is a credible risk of harm, which is at the heart of the duty to warn.

5. Which of the following situations is an example of a nurse MAINTAINING appropriate professional boundaries between the nurse and the client?

- A. A nurse is personally attracted to a patient and calls and visits him on her days off "to check on how he is doing."**
- B. A nurse responds less frequently to a demanding patient's call light.
- C. A nurse rewards a patient with a small stuffed mascot of his favorite football team for progress made in rehabilitation.
- D. A nurse shares personal information regarding her recent bankruptcy because the patient seems genuinely interested.

The correct answer demonstrates the importance of maintaining professional boundaries in nursing practice. In the context of nursing, appropriate professional boundaries refer to the limits that protect the space between the nurse's professional role and the patient's personal life. Keeping such boundaries helps to ensure that the nurse remains objective, provides high-quality care, and respects the patient's autonomy. In this situation, a nurse visiting a patient outside of professional duties, because of personal attraction, crosses those professional boundaries. This can lead to dual relationships that are unethical and potentially harmful. Professional boundaries are critical in preserving the integrity of the nurse-patient relationship. By contrasting this with the other options, it's evident that each of those scenarios equally demonstrates boundary violations or inappropriate interactions. The second choice involves reduced responsiveness to a patient's needs, which can be detrimental to patient care and trust. The third option indicates the potential for favoritism or manipulation of patient emotions through rewarding behavior, which can compromise the ethical principle of justice. Finally, in sharing personal financial difficulties, the nurse blurs the lines of professionalism, shifting the focus from patient care to personal issues, which can undermine the therapeutic relationship. Understanding and maintaining professional boundaries is essential for effective, ethical nursing practice, ensuring that the relationship remains guided by the needs of

6. What is the ethical principle of justice in nursing?

- A. Prioritizing care based on personal relationships
- B. Ensuring fairness in treatment and resource allocation**
- C. Guaranteed care for all patients regardless of resources
- D. Allowing for biases in decision-making

The ethical principle of justice in nursing primarily involves ensuring fairness in treatment and resource allocation. This principle emphasizes that healthcare providers must distribute care and resources equitably among patients, without discrimination or favoritism. It aims to address issues such as access to care and the fair treatment of all patients, regardless of their background, socioeconomic status, or personal relationships. This principle is essential in nursing practice because it underscores the importance of treating all patients with respect and dignity, advocating for vulnerable populations, and ensuring that decisions are made based on ethical considerations rather than arbitrary factors. In practice, this may include advocating for policies that ensure equitable access to healthcare services, equitable distribution of healthcare resources, and addressing healthcare disparities. While personal relationships may influence healthcare decisions, prioritizing care based on these relationships does not align with the ethical principle of justice. Similarly, guaranteeing care for all patients regardless of available resources may be an ideal, but it does not reflect the essence of justice as it pertains to fairness in allocation. Allowing biases in decision-making outright contradicts the ethical foundation of justice, which seeks to eliminate bias and promote equitable treatment for all.

7. What is the principle of "nonmaleficence" in nursing ethics?

- A. The obligation to maintain patient confidentiality
- B. The obligation to avoid causing harm to patients**
- C. The obligation to provide the highest quality of care
- D. The obligation to act in the patient's best interest

The principle of nonmaleficence in nursing ethics refers specifically to the obligation to avoid causing harm to patients. This foundational ethical tenet underscores the importance of nurses being vigilant in their actions, ensuring that their practices do not inflict harm, whether it be physical, psychological, or emotional. Nurses are required to critically assess interventions for their potential risks and benefits, prioritizing patient safety and well-being as fundamental to their practice. In the context of nursing, nonmaleficence transcends mere absence of harm; it emphasizes active efforts taken to prevent harm from occurring and requires nurses to be knowledgeable and skilled in their practices to mitigate any potential risks. This principle works hand-in-hand with other ethical obligations, such as beneficence, which focuses on actions that promote patient well-being. The other options, while important ethical principles in nursing, do not specifically define nonmaleficence. Maintaining patient confidentiality pertains to the ethical obligation of confidentiality, providing high-quality care relates to the principle of beneficence, and acting in the patient's best interest aligns more with the principle of advocating for the patient's needs and preferences. Each of these principles plays a role in nursing ethics, but they do not capture the essence of nonmaleficence

8. How does the Texas Nurse Practice Act affect nursing education programs?

- A. It has no effect on education programs
- B. It sets standards for nursing education to ensure adequate preparation**
- C. It allows for flexibility in program development
- D. It mandates specific curricula to be taught

The Texas Nurse Practice Act plays a crucial role in establishing standards for nursing education, ensuring that programs adequately prepare students for the demands of professional nursing practice. By setting these educational standards, the Act aims to ensure that all nursing graduates possess the essential knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for safe and effective patient care. This framework helps maintain the quality of nursing programs across the state and ultimately protects the public by ensuring that nurses are well-trained and equipped to meet the diverse needs of patients. The legislation also serves to provide a consistent foundation for nursing education, which helps maintain the integrity of the profession. While flexibility in program development is important for adapting to the evolving healthcare landscape, and curricula may have some variability, the overarching standards established by the Texas Nurse Practice Act are essential for ensuring uniformity and quality across nursing educational programs.

9. Which ethical principle can conflict with a nurse's duty to care?

- A. Justice
- B. Beneficence
- C. Autonomy**
- D. Nonmaleficence

The chosen answer, autonomy, is particularly significant in the context of nursing ethics because it pertains to a patient's right to make informed decisions about their own healthcare. Autonomy can sometimes conflict with a nurse's duty to care, especially when a patient refuses treatment that is deemed necessary for their well-being or safety. In such cases, the nurse faces a moral dilemma: should they respect the patient's wishes and uphold their right to make decisions about their own health, or should they advocate for interventions that align with the principles of beneficence (acting in the patient's best interest) or nonmaleficence (not causing harm)? This conflict is further compounded when the patient's decision may lead to adverse outcomes, putting them at risk. The nurse must navigate these ethical tensions carefully, balancing respect for the patient's autonomy with their commitment to providing safe and beneficial care. Understanding this principle is crucial for nurses, as it directly influences patient relationships and care planning. Justice relates to fairness and equity in healthcare distribution, which does not directly conflict with a nurse's immediate duty to care for a specific patient. Beneficence focuses on doing good for the patient, which usually aligns with a nurse's responsibilities. Nonmaleficence emphasizes the duty to do no harm, which generally

10. What is the primary duty of the Texas Board of Nursing?

- A. To manage nursing schools
- B. To oversee nursing licensure**
- C. To represent nurses in legislation
- D. To provide continuing education for nurses

The primary duty of the Texas Board of Nursing is to oversee nursing licensure. This includes the responsibilities of ensuring that all individuals who wish to practice nursing in Texas meet the required standards for education, competence, and ethical practice. The Board implements regulations to maintain the integrity of nursing practice and protect public health and safety. In overseeing nursing licensure, the Board evaluates applications, administers licensing exams, and processes renewals. It also has the authority to address complaints against nurses, thereby ensuring that the nursing workforce in Texas remains qualified and accountable. This regulatory role is critical in maintaining standards within the profession and fostering public trust in nursing care. While the management of nursing schools and the provision of continuing education for nurses are important aspects of nursing practice, they fall under different areas of focus related to nursing education and professional development rather than the primary regulatory duty of the Board. Additionally, while advocating for nurses in legislation can be part of the Board's mission, it is not its primary duty compared to the direct oversight and regulation of licensure.

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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