

# Prophecy/Relias RN Pharmacology A Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## **Questions**

- 1. Which of the following medications is NOT used to treat opioid overdose?**
  - A. Digoxin**
  - B. Naloxone (Narcan)**
  - C. Fentanyl**
  - D. Buprenorphine**
  
- 2. What is a common side effect associated with long-term use of anticoagulants?**
  - A. Nausea**
  - B. Increased bleeding risk**
  - C. Weight gain**
  - D. Joint pain**
  
- 3. What primarily causes "Red Man" Syndrome during vancomycin administration?**
  - A. A decrease in blood flow**
  - B. An increase in histamine production**
  - C. A direct allergic reaction to vancomycin**
  - D. An infusion rate that is too slow**
  
- 4. Which statement regarding the administration of levothyroxine (Synthroid®) is incorrect?**
  - A. I should take this on a full stomach so I don't get nauseous**
  - B. I will take my medication at the same time every day**
  - C. I should not switch brands without consulting my doctor**
  - D. It's important to monitor my thyroid levels regularly**
  
- 5. What should a nurse do before administering any medication that can cause sedation?**
  - A. Check liver function**
  - B. Assess for allergies**
  - C. Evaluate the patient's current level of consciousness**
  - D. Monitor blood pressure**



- 6. Which class of medication is commonly used to treat hypertension?**
- A. Antibiotics**
  - B. Beta-blockers**
  - C. Antidepressants**
  - D. Analgesics**
- 7. Which blood test is crucial for patients receiving anticoagulant therapy?**
- A. Complete blood count**
  - B. PT/INR**
  - C. Lipid panel**
  - D. Thyroid function test**
- 8. A patient diagnosed with multiple myeloma has been prescribed cyclophosphamide (Cytosan). What instruction should the nurse give?**
- A. Limit daily water intake**
  - B. Increase daily water intake**
  - C. Take medication on an empty stomach**
  - D. Avoid fluids entirely**
- 9. What is a nurse's primary role in medication administration?**
- A. To prescribe medications as needed**
  - B. To ensure safe and effective delivery of medications**
  - C. To perform high-risk procedures**
  - D. To review insurance coverage for medications**
- 10. What is the most effective way for a patient to use Guaifenesin (Mucinex)?**
- A. Take it with a small sip of water**
  - B. Take it every hour**
  - C. Take it with a full glass of water**
  - D. Take it only at bedtime**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. Which of the following medications is NOT used to treat opioid overdose?**

**A. Digoxin**

**B. Naloxone (Narcan)**

**C. Fentanyl**

**D. Buprenorphine**

The medication that is not used to treat opioid overdose is Digoxin. This medication is primarily used to manage certain heart conditions, such as atrial fibrillation and heart failure, by increasing the force of heart contractions and regulating heart rate. Digoxin has no role in reversing the effects of opioids, which are central nervous system depressants. In contrast, Naloxone (Narcan) is specifically designed to counteract opioid overdoses by binding to the same receptors as opioids, therefore reversing their effects. Fentanyl, despite being an opioid, is mentioned here likely to highlight that additional opioids do not act as antagonists in overdose situations. Buprenorphine is a partial opioid agonist and can help manage withdrawal symptoms but is primarily used in addiction treatment rather than acute overdose scenarios. Thus, Digoxin is the clear choice as a medication unrelated to the management of opioid overdose.

**2. What is a common side effect associated with long-term use of anticoagulants?**

**A. Nausea**

**B. Increased bleeding risk**

**C. Weight gain**

**D. Joint pain**

Long-term use of anticoagulants is primarily associated with an increased risk of bleeding. These medications work by inhibiting the clotting factors in the blood, which effectively reduces the formation of clots to prevent strokes or other thromboembolic events. However, this mechanism also means that the blood's ability to clot is compromised. Consequently, patients can experience hemorrhagic complications, which may manifest as easy bruising, prolonged bleeding from cuts, or more serious bleeding episodes such as gastrointestinal bleeding or intracranial hemorrhages. Monitoring patients on anticoagulants is crucial to manage this side effect, ensuring that the benefits of the medication in preventing thromboembolic events outweigh the risks of bleeding complications. While the other options may be seen in various contexts or conditions, they are not directly related to the core pharmacological action or side effect profile of anticoagulants.

**3. What primarily causes "Red Man" Syndrome during vancomycin administration?**

- A. A decrease in blood flow**
- B. An increase in histamine production**
- C. A direct allergic reaction to vancomycin**
- D. An infusion rate that is too slow**

"Red Man" Syndrome is primarily associated with the administration of vancomycin, and it is primarily caused by an increase in histamine production. This particular reaction is not due to an allergic response but rather a direct effect of the medication on the body. When vancomycin is infused too quickly, it can lead to the rapid release of histamine from mast cells, causing symptoms such as flushing, rash, and hypotension. Histamine is a compound involved in inflammatory responses, and its release is what leads to the characteristic redness and sometimes itching associated with "Red Man" Syndrome. This phenomenon highlights the importance of proper infusion rates when administering vancomycin. A slow infusion may help mitigate these effects, but the underlying cause is primarily linked to histamine release rather than the infusion rate itself being too slow or a direct allergic reaction to the drug.

**4. Which statement regarding the administration of levothyroxine (Synthroid®) is incorrect?**

- A. I should take this on a full stomach so I don't get nauseous**
- B. I will take my medication at the same time every day**
- C. I should not switch brands without consulting my doctor**
- D. It's important to monitor my thyroid levels regularly**

Taking levothyroxine on a full stomach is not advisable because the absorption of the medication can be negatively affected by food, particularly substances like calcium, iron, and soy. It is recommended to take levothyroxine on an empty stomach, typically 30 to 60 minutes before breakfast, to ensure optimal absorption and effectiveness of the medication. This is why the statement about taking it on a full stomach is incorrect. The other statements regarding the administration of levothyroxine are indeed correct. Taking the medication at the same time every day helps maintain consistent levels of the hormone in the bloodstream, contributing to stable thyroid function. Not switching brands without consulting a doctor is crucial because different brands may have slight variations in their formulations, which can affect how the body absorbs the hormone. Regular monitoring of thyroid levels is necessary to ensure that the dosage is appropriate and to make adjustments if needed, as individual needs can change over time.

**5. What should a nurse do before administering any medication that can cause sedation?**

**A. Check liver function**

**B. Assess for allergies**

**C. Evaluate the patient's current level of consciousness**

**D. Monitor blood pressure**

Before administering any medication that can cause sedation, it is critical to evaluate the patient's current level of consciousness. Sedative medications can significantly affect the central nervous system, leading to decreased alertness and potential respiratory depression. By assessing the patient's level of consciousness prior to administration, the nurse can ensure that the patient is in a baseline state and can better monitor any changes in their condition following medication administration. This evaluation helps to determine safe medication dosing as well as the need for further monitoring after the sedative is given. In this context, although other factors such as allergies, liver function, and blood pressure are important in the overall assessment of a patient's health and medication safety, they do not directly address immediate concerns associated with administering sedative medications. Monitoring these other parameters may be relevant under different circumstances, but assessing consciousness is paramount when sedation is a potential effect.

**6. Which class of medication is commonly used to treat hypertension?**

**A. Antibiotics**

**B. Beta-blockers**

**C. Antidepressants**

**D. Analgesics**

Beta-blockers are a class of medications that are commonly used to treat hypertension, or high blood pressure. They work by blocking the action of certain chemicals in the body, notably epinephrine (also known as adrenaline), which leads to a decrease in heart rate and the force of contraction of the heart. This results in lower blood pressure and reduced strain on the heart. Beta-blockers also have other beneficial effects such as reducing anxiety and preventing migraines, but their primary role in hypertension management is significant. They are often used in combination with other antihypertensive agents to achieve optimal blood pressure control. Understanding the role of beta-blockers in the treatment of hypertension is crucial for nursing practice, as they are frequently prescribed for patients with cardiovascular conditions. Managing hypertension effectively can help prevent serious complications such as heart attack, stroke, and kidney damage.

**7. Which blood test is crucial for patients receiving anticoagulant therapy?**

- A. Complete blood count**
- B. PT/INR**
- C. Lipid panel**
- D. Thyroid function test**

The PT/INR (Prothrombin Time/International Normalized Ratio) test is crucial for patients receiving anticoagulant therapy because it specifically measures how well and how fast blood clots. Anticoagulants, such as warfarin, are medications that prevent blood clotting, and their dosage must be carefully monitored to ensure they are effective while minimizing the risk of bleeding complications. The PT/INR provides important information about the coagulation status of a patient, allowing healthcare providers to adjust anticoagulant dosages appropriately. A higher INR indicates a longer time for blood to clot, which helps to prevent thrombosis but also increases the risk of bleeding. Thus, regular monitoring of the PT/INR is essential to maintain the balance between preventing clot formation and avoiding excessive bleeding. Other tests like the complete blood count, lipid panel, and thyroid function test serve important roles in overall health assessment and monitoring of various conditions but do not provide specific information regarding coagulation status in patients on anticoagulant therapy. Hence, they are not the primary focus in this context.

**8. A patient diagnosed with multiple myeloma has been prescribed cyclophosphamide (Cytosan). What instruction should the nurse give?**

- A. Limit daily water intake**
- B. Increase daily water intake**
- C. Take medication on an empty stomach**
- D. Avoid fluids entirely**

A key consideration in the management of patients receiving cyclophosphamide, particularly those with multiple myeloma, is the importance of hydration. Cyclophosphamide is an alkylating agent that can lead to the formation of toxic metabolites, which may cause bladder irritation and potentially result in hemorrhagic cystitis. To mitigate this side effect, it is essential for patients to maintain adequate hydration. By increasing daily water intake, patients can help dilute the metabolites in the urine and flush them out of the bladder more effectively, thereby reducing the risk of urinary tract complications. This approach not only aims to protect the bladder but also enhances the overall excretion of the drug, which can help in minimizing toxicity. In contrast, limiting or avoiding fluids can lead to more concentrated urine, increasing the risk of irritation and complications associated with cyclophosphamide therapy. Additionally, taking the medication on an empty stomach is not a standard recommendation, as this may not be necessary and can increase gastrointestinal side effects for some patients.



**9. What is a nurse's primary role in medication administration?**

- A. To prescribe medications as needed**
- B. To ensure safe and effective delivery of medications**
- C. To perform high-risk procedures**
- D. To review insurance coverage for medications**

The primary role of a nurse in medication administration is to ensure the safe and effective delivery of medications. This encompasses a range of responsibilities including verifying the correct medication, dosage, route, and patient identity before administration. Nurses are responsible for monitoring patients for therapeutic effects and potential side effects, as well as educating patients about their medications. By adhering to established protocols, nurses help prevent medication errors and ensure that patients receive the right treatment in a timely manner, which is crucial for optimal health outcomes. This role is central to patient safety and care, positioning nurses as vital members of the healthcare team when it comes to medication management and patient advocacy. Other roles mentioned, such as prescribing medications or performing high-risk procedures, fall beyond the scope of nursing responsibilities and are typically reserved for other healthcare professionals, while reviewing insurance coverage does not directly relate to medication administration.

**10. What is the most effective way for a patient to use Guaifenesin (Mucinex)?**

- A. Take it with a small sip of water**
- B. Take it every hour**
- C. Take it with a full glass of water**
- D. Take it only at bedtime**

Taking Guaifenesin (Mucinex) with a full glass of water is the most effective method because this medication works by loosening and thinning mucus in the airways, making it easier to cough up and expel. Adequate hydration is essential when using Guaifenesin, as it enhances the drug's ability to thin mucus and promotes effective clearance of secretions from the respiratory system. Drinking a full glass of water ensures that the patient remains well-hydrated, which is crucial for the medication's effectiveness and helps in alleviating symptoms of congestion. Other options, while they may not be detrimental, do not provide the same level of benefit in terms of maximizing the efficacy of Guaifenesin. Taking it with just a sip of water may not ensure sufficient hydration, and taking it every hour might lead to an overdose or unnecessary frequent dosing, as the recommended dosing schedule is typically every 4 hours. Additionally, restricting the dose to only bedtime does not align with the intended use of the medication, which is for managing symptoms throughout the day rather than just at night.

## 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://prophecyreliasnpharmacologya.examzify.com>**

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