

# Registered Electrical Engineering Licensure 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

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

SAMPLE

# 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**

SAMPLE

- 1. What condition relates to nausea caused by gastric stasis?**
  - A. Constipation**
  - B. Increase in appetite**
  - C. Gastroesophageal reflux**
  - D. Prokinetic agents aid in treatment**
  
- 2. How is late-stage HIV diagnosed based on CD4 count?**
  - A. CD4 count greater than 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>**
  - B. CD4 count between 300 and 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>**
  - C. CD4 count less than 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>**
  - D. CD4 count below 100 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>**
  
- 3. Which symptom is associated with the toxic effects of morphine metabolites?**
  - A. Facial edema**
  - B. Myoclonus**
  - C. Dysphagia**
  - D. Skin blistering**
  
- 4. In which population is opioid-induced respiratory depression more likely to occur?**
  - A. Individuals with anxiety disorders**
  - B. Those with obstructive sleep apnea**
  - C. Patients undergoing surgery**
  - D. Children**
  
- 5. What do dying patients and their families typically seek during the dying phase?**
  - A. Financial stability**
  - B. A sense of purpose**
  - C. Medical treatment**
  - D. Legal advice**

**6. Which of the following conditions must be met for a palliative sedation approach?**

- A. The patient must be fully alert and communicative**
- B. The patient must have refractory symptoms necessitating sedation**
- C. The approach must aim to artificially extend life**
- D. The patient must be in a stable health condition**

**7. Which of the following is a common reason for using the black box warning on medications like celecoxib?**

- A. To indicate minimal usage**
- B. To highlight serious potential side effects**
- C. To encourage recreational use**
- D. To promote drug sales**

**8. What configuration is common in a multidisciplinary team?**

- A. Random organization**
- B. Hierarchical manner**
- C. Network organization**
- D. Matrix structure**

**9. What approach should be taken when a patient wishes to discuss their advance care options?**

- A. Immediately refer them to a specialist**
- B. Encourage them to think it over**
- C. Support their right to make informed decisions**
- D. Determine their understanding first**

**10. What happens to a patient when they revoke the Medicare hospice benefit?**

- A. The patient will receive additional hospice days**
- B. The patient will lose the remaining days of the current period**
- C. The patient will be automatically enrolled in a hospital program**
- D. The patient will continue receiving hospice services regardless**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. What condition relates to nausea caused by gastric stasis?

- A. Constipation
- B. Increase in appetite
- C. Gastroesophageal reflux
- D. Prokinetic agents aid in treatment**

Nausea caused by gastric stasis is closely related to the condition in which the stomach fails to empty its contents effectively, leading to a backup of food and digestive fluids. Prokinetic agents are medications that enhance the motility of the gastrointestinal tract, assisting in the movement of contents from the stomach into the intestines. By stimulating gastric emptying, prokinetic agents help alleviate nausea associated with gastric stasis, making them a key treatment option. The other choices do not directly address the mechanism or treatment related to gastric stasis. For example, constipation involves a slowdown of bowel activity but does not specifically address issues related to gastric movement. An increase in appetite does not connect with gastric stasis since that would more likely lead to discomfort rather than support an underlying condition. Gastroesophageal reflux pertains to the backflow of stomach contents into the esophagus, which can certainly cause nausea but does not relate directly to gastric stasis or its treatment via prokinetic agents.

## 2. How is late-stage HIV diagnosed based on CD4 count?

- A. CD4 count greater than 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>
- B. CD4 count between 300 and 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>
- C. CD4 count less than 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>**
- D. CD4 count below 100 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>

Late-stage HIV, often referred to as AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome), is diagnosed when the CD4 count falls below a certain threshold. A CD4 count less than 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> is a significant indicator of immune system compromise, marking the progression of HIV infection to AIDS. This threshold reflects a critical level of immune function deterioration, where the body becomes highly susceptible to opportunistic infections and certain cancers. In contrast, counts above this threshold generally indicate that the immune system function is still relatively intact. Specifically, counts greater than 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> usually suggest that the individual is in a less advanced stage of HIV, while counts between 300 and 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> indicate moderate risk but still do not signify late-stage HIV. A CD4 count below 100 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> signals further severe immune compromise and could suggest the presence of serious opportunistic infections, but the definitive classification of late-stage HIV is established by the threshold of 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>.

**3. Which symptom is associated with the toxic effects of morphine metabolites?**

- A. Facial edema**
- B. Myoclonus**
- C. Dysphagia**
- D. Skin blistering**

Myoclonus is associated with the toxic effects of morphine metabolites primarily due to the neurological impact these metabolites can have, especially in cases of overdose or prolonged administration. Morphine, like many opioids, can produce significant effects on the central nervous system. The metabolism of morphine results in the production of active metabolites, including morphine-3-glucuronide and morphine-6-glucuronide, both of which can influence neuronal excitability and lead to abnormal muscle contractions, such as myoclonus. Myoclonus refers to sudden, brief involuntary jerking of a muscle or group of muscles. In the context of opioid use, particularly with morphine and its breakdown products, this can be a sign of excessive drug effect or toxicity. It indicates that the brain's neurotransmitter imbalances, possibly being intensified by these opioid metabolites, could lead to such symptoms. The other symptoms listed, including facial edema, dysphagia, and skin blistering, can occur in various medical conditions and may not specifically relate to the effects of morphine or its metabolites. In particular, dysphagia and facial edema might be more indicative of allergic reactions or other systemic issues rather than a direct result of morphine toxicity. Understanding

**4. In which population is opioid-induced respiratory depression more likely to occur?**

- A. Individuals with anxiety disorders**
- B. Those with obstructive sleep apnea**
- C. Patients undergoing surgery**
- D. Children**

Opioid-induced respiratory depression is a serious and potentially life-threatening side effect of opioid medications. This phenomenon is particularly prevalent in individuals with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) due to the nature of the condition itself. OSA is characterized by repeated episodes of partial or complete obstruction of the upper airway during sleep, leading to disrupted breathing and reduced oxygen levels. When opioids are administered to someone with OSA, these drugs can exacerbate the existing respiratory issues by further depressing the central nervous system's respiratory drive. This can result in more pronounced drops in respiratory rates and oxygen saturation levels because the individual is already predisposed to respiratory compromise during sleep. While the other populations mentioned can also experience respiratory depression, the risk is especially heightened in those with obstructive sleep apnea. For example, individuals with anxiety disorders may be more sensitive to opioids, and surgical patients may be at risk due to the combination of anesthesia and opioids, but the baseline respiratory challenges present in those with OSA make this population particularly vulnerable to opioid toxicity. Similarly, while children may respond differently to opioids, they do not share the same specific respiratory concerns as those with obstructive sleep apnea. Thus, patients with OSA represent a group where the risk of opioid-induced respiratory

**5. What do dying patients and their families typically seek during the dying phase?**

- A. Financial stability**
- B. A sense of purpose**
- C. Medical treatment**
- D. Legal advice**

During the dying phase, patients and their families often seek a sense of purpose as they navigate the challenges surrounding end-of-life care. This desire stems from the need for emotional closure, understanding, and a reaffirmation of life's meaning and connections. Achieving a sense of purpose can help patients come to terms with their situation, reflect on their lives, and find peace. While financial stability, medical treatment, and legal advice can indeed play roles in the broader context of dying, they may not capture the primary emotional and psychological needs of patients and families during this critical time. The focus is more on meaningful interactions, closure with loved ones, and reflective conversations about life. Hence, seeking a sense of purpose becomes paramount in providing comfort and dignity in the dying process.

**6. Which of the following conditions must be met for a palliative sedation approach?**

- A. The patient must be fully alert and communicative**
- B. The patient must have refractory symptoms necessitating sedation**
- C. The approach must aim to artificially extend life**
- D. The patient must be in a stable health condition**

The condition that must be met for a palliative sedation approach is that the patient has refractory symptoms necessitating sedation. Palliative sedation is typically used when a patient experiences unbearable suffering that cannot be alleviated by any other means. This approach aims to provide relief from intractable symptoms associated with a terminal illness, which often includes severe pain, dyspnea, or other distressing experiences that significantly affect the quality of life. The focus of palliative sedation is not to hasten death or prolong life artificially; rather, it is to enhance comfort and dignity in the face of suffering. By ensuring that the patient has symptoms that are refractory, or unmanageable, the care team can justify the ethical use of sedation as a means to bring relief. The other options do not align with the principles of palliative care. For example, being fully alert and communicative would typically contradict the need for sedation, as sedation implies a reduction in consciousness. Likewise, the intent of this method is not to extend life but to alleviate suffering. Lastly, a patient's stable health condition would likely suggest that sedation may not be necessary. In summary, refractory symptoms are the critical factor in determining the appropriateness of palliative sedation.

**7. Which of the following is a common reason for using the black box warning on medications like celecoxib?**

- A. To indicate minimal usage**
- B. To highlight serious potential side effects**
- C. To encourage recreational use**
- D. To promote drug sales**

The black box warning is a specific warning placed on the label of prescription medications that indicate significant risks associated with the drug. It is one of the most stringent warnings that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) can require, and it serves the purpose of alerting healthcare providers and patients to serious potential side effects or risks that may occur with the use of the medication. In the case of celecoxib, which is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), the black box warning highlights concerns such as the increased risk of cardiovascular events (like heart attack and stroke) and gastrointestinal issues (such as bleeding and ulcers). This warning is crucial for informing both clinicians and patients about the risks, enabling them to make more informed decisions regarding its use in treatment plans. Using a black box warning is not intended to indicate minimal usage, encourage recreational use, or promote drug sales; rather, it's focused on patient safety by ensuring that serious risks are clearly communicated. Therefore, the correct answer emphasizes the importance of highlighting serious potential side effects associated with medications like celecoxib, ensuring that both practitioners and patients maintain a clear understanding of the drug's risk profile.

**8. What configuration is common in a multidisciplinary team?**

- A. Random organization**
- B. Hierarchical manner**
- C. Network organization**
- D. Matrix structure**

In a multidisciplinary team, a matrix structure is a common configuration. This setup allows for a flexible approach that combines various expertise from different disciplines within a project framework. In a matrix structure, team members report to multiple leaders or managers, often including both project and functional managers. This encourages collaboration and resource sharing across different disciplines, enabling the team to leverage diverse skills and perspectives effectively. The matrix structure fosters a dynamic environment where professionals can contribute their specialized knowledge while working towards a common goal. This setup is particularly advantageous in engineering and technical fields, where the integration of various disciplines, such as electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering, is required to solve complex problems effectively.

## 9. What approach should be taken when a patient wishes to discuss their advance care options?

- A. Immediately refer them to a specialist
- B. Encourage them to think it over
- C. Support their right to make informed decisions**
- D. Determine their understanding first

Supporting a patient's right to make informed decisions is critical when they wish to discuss their advance care options. This approach respects the autonomy of the patient, which is a fundamental principle in healthcare ethics. Patients should feel empowered to express their preferences and values regarding their care, and it is essential to provide them with accurate and comprehensive information so they can make choices that align with their goals and wishes. By endorsing their right to make informed decisions, healthcare providers become facilitators of conversation rather than gatekeepers. This means actively listening to the patient's concerns, providing them with relevant information about their options, and discussing potential consequences of those decisions. This approach fosters a collaborative environment where patients feel valued and understood, ultimately leading to better satisfaction with their care and adherence to treatment plans. Understanding where the patient is coming from and what they already know is also important, which is where determining their understanding becomes relevant. However, the primary focus should be on supporting their autonomy and helping them navigate their options by providing the necessary information. Encouraging them to think it over or immediately referring them to a specialist might not adequately address their immediate needs or concerns.

## 10. What happens to a patient when they revoke the Medicare hospice benefit?

- A. The patient will receive additional hospice days
- B. The patient will lose the remaining days of the current period**
- C. The patient will be automatically enrolled in a hospital program
- D. The patient will continue receiving hospice services regardless

When a patient revokes the Medicare hospice benefit, they effectively terminate their participation in the hospice program. This decision results in the loss of any remaining days of the current hospice benefit period. Once hospice care is revoked, the patient transitions to standard medical care rather than continuing to receive the specialized services offered by hospice. It is important to highlight that the hospice benefit is designed to provide care for those with terminal illnesses, and revocation means that the patient is opting out of this specialized support and focusing on other possible treatment avenues, which could also include palliative care without the hospice label. The other choices reflect misunderstandings about what occurs when hospice benefits are revoked. For instance, there are no additional hospice days granted, nor is the patient automatically enrolled in a hospital program upon revocation. Additionally, once the benefit is revoked, the patient will no longer receive hospice services. Understanding the implications of revoking hospice care is crucial for patients and families as they navigate end-of-life care options.

# 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://hospiceandpalliative-registerednurse.examzify.com>**

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

**SAMPLE**