

# Registered Nurse Comprehensive Predictor Practice Test (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. Cluster C personality disorders are primarily characterized by which core trait?**
  - A. Impulsivity and risk-taking**
  - B. Dramatic and flamboyant behavior**
  - C. Odd or eccentric behaviors**
  - D. Anxiety or fear**
  
- 2. Which statement correctly reflects reaching across a sterile field?**
  - A. It is never a concern to reach across if your hands are clean.**
  - B. The nurse should not reach across the sterile field.**
  - C. It is acceptable if you are wearing sterile gloves.**
  - D. It is allowed if performing the task quickly.**
  
- 3. Which statement is true about progestin-only pills?**
  - A. Severe liver disease is a contraindication**
  - B. They are safe in pregnancy**
  - C. They are not affected by any medications**
  - D. They are the same as combined pills**
  
- 4. In the immediate postoperative period after gastric banding, the diet should start with which?**
  - A. Small meals and low levels of oral fluids to begin with**
  - B. Large meals and high fluids**
  - C. Only liquids**
  - D. No foods for 2 weeks**
  
- 5. Which is listed as a complication of cancer involving the liver?**
  - A. Graft rejection**
  - B. Peritonitis**
  - C. Fistulas**
  - D. Adrenal insufficiency**

- 6. Which medication class should be avoided in a patient with a history of peptic ulcer disease?**
- A. First generation NSAIDs**
  - B. Acetaminophen**
  - C. Opioid analgesics**
  - D. Corticosteroids**
- 7. In mass casualty SALT triage, which color tag represents 'expectant' status?**
- A. Black**
  - B. Grey**
  - C. Red**
  - D. Green**
- 8. Pulse deficit is defined as the difference between which two pulse rates?**
- A. Apical rate and radial rate**
  - B. Carotid rate and femoral rate**
  - C. Brachial rate and pedal rate**
  - D. Radial rate and blood pressure reading**
- 9. Which statement is NOT a contraindication to combined oral contraceptives?**
- A. Regular exercise**
  - B. Thromboembolism history**
  - C. Uncontrolled hypertension**
  - D. Pregnancy**
- 10. Which of the following is a complication of ovarian cancer?**
- A. Fistulas and kidney infections**
  - B. Hypertension and stroke**
  - C. Diabetes mellitus**
  - D. Asthma**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Cluster C personality disorders are primarily characterized by which core trait?**

- A. Impulsivity and risk-taking**
- B. Dramatic and flamboyant behavior**
- C. Odd or eccentric behaviors**
- D. Anxiety or fear**

Cluster C disorders are defined by anxious or fearful patterns of thinking and behavior. This group includes avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders, and they share tendencies such as hypersensitivity to rejection, excessive worry about uncertainty, a strong need for reassurance or approval, and a preference for control and order. Because of this predominant fear- or anxiety-driven style, anxiety or fear is the best descriptor for Cluster C. In contrast, impulsivity and risk-taking are more typical of some Cluster B disorders, which involve dramatic or erratic behavior. Dramatic and flamboyant behavior is also a hallmark linked to other Cluster B conditions. Odd or eccentric behaviors characterize Cluster A disorders, which include paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders.

**2. Which statement correctly reflects reaching across a sterile field?**

- A. It is never a concern to reach across if your hands are clean.**
- B. The nurse should not reach across the sterile field.**
- C. It is acceptable if you are wearing sterile gloves.**
- D. It is allowed if performing the task quickly.**

Reaching across a sterile field compromises sterility. The sterile field must remain uncontaminated, and crossing over it with your arm or body can transfer microbes to the sterile items. This risk persists even if your hands are clean or you're wearing sterile gloves, because the act of reaching across disrupts the protective barrier and can drag contaminants into the field. The correct practice is to avoid crossing over the field entirely and access items from the edge or have someone pass them at the border without you reaching across. If something is out of reach, reposition yourself or request assistance rather than crossing the field, and never justify it by speed.

**3. Which statement is true about progestin-only pills?**

- A. Severe liver disease is a contraindication**
- B. They are safe in pregnancy**
- C. They are not affected by any medications**
- D. They are the same as combined pills**

Severe liver disease is a contraindication because progestin-only pills rely on the liver to metabolize the hormone, and in significant liver impairment (such as cirrhosis or hepatic tumors) this metabolism can be altered, increasing the risk of adverse effects and liver-related complications. For that reason, this statement is true: progestin-only pills should not be used when there is severe liver disease. In addition, these pills are not safe in pregnancy and their effectiveness can be reduced by certain drug interactions that induce liver enzymes. They also differ from combined pills, since they contain no estrogen.

**4. In the immediate postoperative period after gastric banding, the diet should start with which?**

- A. Small meals and low levels of oral fluids to begin with**
- B. Large meals and high fluids**
- C. Only liquids**
- D. No foods for 2 weeks**

The key idea is that the immediate post-op diet after a gastric band is about protecting the new restrictive pouch by keeping volumes tiny and meals frequent. The band limits how much can be eaten at once, so starting with small meals and only modest amounts of fluids helps prevent distention, nausea, and vomiting while healing. This approach supports gradual progression to more substantial textures and portions as tolerance improves, typically moving from liquids to soft/pureed foods and then to small, regular meals. Large meals or high-volume fluids would overflow the restricted pouch and cause discomfort, while waiting two weeks with no foods isn't needed and could lead to dehydration and poor nutrition.

**5. Which is listed as a complication of cancer involving the liver?**

- A. Graft rejection**
- B. Peritonitis**
- C. Fistulas**
- D. Adrenal insufficiency**

When cancer involves the liver, the problems you watch for are related to liver function and the portal system, not immune reactions to a transplanted organ. Graft rejection is a reaction that occurs after a liver transplant, when the recipient's immune system attacks the donor liver. That process is not caused by cancer in the liver, so it isn't a complication of hepatic cancer. The other options describe issues that can occur with cancer in general but aren't classic liver-specific complications: peritonitis is an infection of the peritoneum; fistulas can form with tumor invasion into nearby structures; adrenal insufficiency can occur if cancer involves the adrenal glands. In liver involvement, the typical concerns are jaundice, ascites, hepatomegaly, abnormal liver tests, coagulopathy, and potential hepatic failure.

**6. Which medication class should be avoided in a patient with a history of peptic ulcer disease?**

- A. First generation NSAIDs**
- B. Acetaminophen**
- C. Opioid analgesics**
- D. Corticosteroids**

The key idea is that protecting the stomach lining is crucial in peptic ulcer disease, and certain pain medicines can damage it. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with non-selective (first generation) action inhibit the enzymes that make protective prostaglandins in the stomach. Those prostaglandins help maintain the stomach's mucus layer, bicarbonate, and blood flow. When these protective prostaglandins are reduced, the gastric mucosa becomes more susceptible to irritation, ulcers can worsen or recur, and the risk of bleeding increases. That's why this class should be avoided in someone with a history of peptic ulcers. Acetaminophen is gentler on the stomach and does not carry the same ulcer-related risk, though it doesn't have strong anti-inflammatory effects. Opioid analgesics address pain but don't directly cause ulcers and aren't the primary concern for ulcer risk. Corticosteroids can irritate the GI lining and, especially with NSAID use, can increase ulcer risk, but the strongest, most direct ulcer-promoting effect comes from non-selective NSAIDs, making them the least suitable choice in this history.

**7. In mass casualty SALT triage, which color tag represents 'expectant' status?**

- A. Black**
- B. Grey**
- C. Red**
- D. Green**

Color-coded triage tags convey priority and chances of survival in a mass casualty event. Red signals those who need immediate life-saving care now. Yellow indicates patients who can wait briefly for treatment. Green marks minor injuries that can be managed with minimal resources. Black designates those who are unlikely to survive given the current resources, so focus and resources are redirected toward patients with a better chance of recovery. The goal is to maximize the number of lives saved by allocating care where it has the greatest impact. In the standard SALT approach, the tag for this status is black. Grey is not part of the usual SALT color-coding. Therefore, the color tag for expectant status is black.

**8. Pulse deficit is defined as the difference between which two pulse rates?**

- A. Apical rate and radial rate**
- B. Carotid rate and femoral rate**
- C. Brachial rate and pedal rate**
- D. Radial rate and blood pressure reading**

Pulse deficit compares the actual heartbeats to what you can feel at a peripheral pulse. It's found by comparing the apical pulse rate, measured with a stethoscope at the apex of the heart, to the radial pulse rate, felt at the wrist. The deficit is the apical rate minus the radial rate. This difference happens when some heartbeats don't produce a strong enough peripheral pulse, which can occur with irregular rhythms like atrial fibrillation or with weakened cardiac contractions. For example, if the apical rate is 100 beats per minute and the radial rate is 92, the pulse deficit is 8 bpm. The other pairings don't define pulse deficit because they don't compare the heart's actual rate with the peripheral pulse: carotid and femoral aren't the standard peripheral comparison, brachial and pedal aren't the typical apical-versus-peripheral comparison, and radial rate isn't paired with blood pressure readings to define a deficit.

**9. Which statement is NOT a contraindication to combined oral contraceptives?**

- A. Regular exercise**
- B. Thromboembolism history**
- C. Uncontrolled hypertension**
- D. Pregnancy**

Regular exercise is not a contraindication to combined oral contraceptives. When deciding if these pills are appropriate, clinicians look for conditions that raise estrogen-related risks. A history of thromboembolism is a contraindication because estrogen-containing contraceptives can increase the chance of clot formation, which could lead to DVT or PE. Uncontrolled hypertension is another contraindication since estrogen can worsen blood pressure and raise cardiovascular risk, including stroke. Pregnancy is also a contraindication because hormonal contraception should not be used during pregnancy. Therefore, among the options, regular exercise does not fit as a contraindication.

**10. Which of the following is a complication of ovarian cancer?**

- A. Fistulas and kidney infections**
- B. Hypertension and stroke**
- C. Diabetes mellitus**
- D. Asthma**

Ovarian cancer in advanced stages can invade and irritate nearby pelvic organs, leading to local complications. The tumor's growth and erosion into adjacent structures can create fistulas between the bladder and other organs and can cause obstruction of the urinary tract, resulting in hydronephrosis and recurrent kidney infections. These problems are direct consequences of the cancer's spread and its effect on surrounding tissues, making them a representative complication. Hypertension and stroke, diabetes mellitus, and asthma are not typical direct complications of ovarian cancer; they are separate health conditions that may coexist but are not caused by the cancer itself.

**SAMPLE**

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

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

SAMPLE