

# REGISTERED NURSE COMPREHENSIVE PREDICTOR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. Most likely diagnosis?**
  - A. Acute anterior myocardial infarction (STEMI)
  - B. Non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI)
  - C. Acute inferior myocardial infarction (STEMI)
  - D. Aortic dissection
- 2. Which is a protective factor for suicide risk?**
  - A. Strong social support
  - B. Access to lethal means
  - C. History of prior attempts
  - D. Substance abuse
- 3. Which of the following should be used to relieve RSV nasal symptoms in children?**
  - A. Saline drops
  - B. Antibiotics
  - C. Corticosteroids
  - D. Antihistamines
- 4. Which factors can increase the need for vitamin C?**
  - A. Regular exercise and adequate sleep
  - B. High calcium intake
  - C. Stress, illness, and cigarette smoking
  - D. Low-fat diet
- 5. What is the number one concern when addressing intimate partner violence?**
  - A. Safety and creating a plan
  - B. Financial resources
  - C. Legal action
  - D. Counseling about nonviolence

- 6. Which of the following is a sign of dehydration?**
- A. Tachycardia
  - B. Dry mucous membranes
  - C. Confusion
  - D. Nausea
- 7. The first nursing action in a postpartum hemorrhage is:**
- A. Fundal massage to stimulate uterine contraction and administer uterotonic meds as ordered
  - B. Administer antibiotics
  - C. Call physician
  - D. Elevate legs
- 8. Which preoperative assessment is important for TURP?**
- A. Spinal anesthesia is required for TURP
  - B. Respiratory assessment only
  - C. Renal assessment only
  - D. Important to assess cardiovascular, respiratory and renal systems before
- 9. Which of the following is a Cluster B personality disorder?**
- A. Antisocial
  - B. Avoidant
  - C. Dependent
  - D. Obsessive-compulsive
- 10. Which prioritization principle is used to guide decisions when resources are limited, emphasizing saving life or limb first?**
- A. Actual before potential
  - B. Medical emergencies and complications vs expected findings
  - C. Life before limb
  - D. Trends vs transient findings



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. Most likely diagnosis?**

- A. Acute anterior myocardial infarction (STEMI)
- B. Non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI)
- C. Acute inferior myocardial infarction (STEMI)**
- D. Aortic dissection

ST-segment elevation in the inferior leads (II, III, and aVF) localizes the problem to the inferior wall of the heart. When the ECG shows this pattern, it points to an acute inferior myocardial infarction caused by a sudden occlusion of a coronary artery, most often the right coronary artery. This is a STEMI, meaning the injury is transmural and requires urgent reperfusion. In contrast, an acute anterior MI would produce ST elevations in the chest leads (V1–V4), not the inferior leads. Non-ST-elevation MI would not have ST elevation, instead showing ST depression or T-wave changes. Aortic dissection isn't diagnosed from this pattern and would present differently with symptoms and diagnostic clues beyond the ECG.

**2. Which is a protective factor for suicide risk?**

- A. Strong social support**
- B. Access to lethal means
- C. History of prior attempts
- D. Substance abuse

Strong social support acts as a protective factor against suicide by providing emotional connection, practical help, and encouragement to seek help during times of distress. When someone has reliable relationships—family, friends, mentors, or community networks—they're less likely to feel isolated, more likely to cope with painful thoughts, and more likely to access mental health resources in a crises moment. This connectedness helps regulate stress, reduces impulsivity in crises, and creates a safety net that can promote help-seeking behavior. In contrast, easier access to lethal means increases risk because it makes a lethal option more readily available during a crisis. A history of prior attempts is a known risk factor, signaling a higher probability of future attempts. Substance abuse can worsen mood, impair judgment, and amplify risk during depressive or crisis states.

**3. Which of the following should be used to relieve RSV nasal symptoms in children?**

- A. Saline drops**
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Antihistamines

Saline drops are the best choice because they address the mucosal congestion directly and safely. RSV causes inflammation and increased mucus in the nasal passages, leading to swelling and blockage. Icing in on that swelling with plain saline helps loosen and thin the mucus, moisturize the nasal lining, and make it easier to clear secretions—often improving breathing, feeding, and sleep. It's a simple, nonpharmacologic option that is appropriate for children. Antibiotics don't help with a viral infection like RSV, since there's no bacteria to target, and using them unnecessarily can cause side effects and contribute to resistance. Corticosteroids and antihistamines aren't routinely beneficial for nasal symptoms due to RSV in kids and can have limited effectiveness or unwanted effects. If needed, saline is used regularly to provide relief, sometimes followed by gentle suction to remove loosened mucus.

#### 4. Which factors can increase the need for vitamin C?

- A. Regular exercise and adequate sleep
- B. High calcium intake
- C. Stress, illness, and cigarette smoking**
- D. Low-fat diet

Increased vitamin C needs come from situations that raise oxidative stress or demand more collagen and immune activity. Stress, illness, and cigarette smoking all push the body to use and lose vitamin C more quickly. Smoking introduces a lot of free radicals, so the antioxidant vitamin C is used up to neutralize them, leading to lower levels unless intake is increased. Illness and inflammation boost the immune response and tissue repair processes, which require vitamin C for producing collagen and supporting white blood cell function; this elevates daily needs. Physical or emotional stress also raises metabolic activity and may increase antioxidant use, including vitamin C. Regular exercise with adequate sleep is not inherently a driver of higher vitamin C requirements in the same way, and tends to enhance overall antioxidant defenses. A high calcium intake or a low-fat diet doesn't directly increase vitamin C needs.

#### 5. What is the number one concern when addressing intimate partner violence?

- A. Safety and creating a plan**
- B. Financial resources
- C. Legal action
- D. Counseling about nonviolence

Immediate safety and having a plan for leaving or reducing risk is the highest priority when addressing intimate partner violence. Ongoing violence can escalate quickly and create life-threatening situations, so the first goal is to protect the person in danger and help them establish a concrete safety plan. This includes assessing how imminent the danger is, identifying a safe place to go, arranging trusted contacts who can help, securing important documents and money, and preparing a go-bag with essentials and emergency numbers. Providers also help with practical steps like knowing where to seek shelter, how to contact authorities if needed, and what resources are available in the community, all while respecting the person's autonomy and confidentiality. Financial resources, legal action, and counseling are important parts of long-term support, but they depend on the ability to stay safe and to engage with these options. Without safety, pursuing these avenues can be ineffective or even dangerous. Focusing on safety planning ensures the patient has a tangible, immediate path to reduce harm and regain control.

#### 6. Which of the following is a sign of dehydration?

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Dry mucous membranes
- C. Confusion**
- D. Nausea

When the body loses water, circulating volume drops and the brain can be affected by reduced perfusion and electrolyte shifts. Confusion signals that the central nervous system is being affected by dehydration, which is especially important in older adults who may deteriorate cognitively with fluid loss. While tachycardia and dry mucous membranes are common physical signs of dehydration and nausea can occur as well, confusion stands out as a sign because it indicates CNS involvement from dehydration, reflecting more significant fluid and electrolyte imbalance. If confusion is observed, it warrants prompt assessment of hydration status and safety, alongside monitoring vital signs and urine output.

**7. The first nursing action in a postpartum hemorrhage is:**

- A. Fundal massage to stimulate uterine contraction and administer uterotonic meds as ordered**
- B. Administer antibiotics
- C. Call physician
- D. Elevate legs

*The key idea is that postpartum hemorrhage is most often due to the uterus not contracting well after delivery. By performing fundal massage, you physically stimulate the uterus to contract, which helps compress the blood vessels and reduce bleeding. At the same time, giving uterotonic medications as ordered supports and sustains that contraction, addressing the root cause directly. This combination is the most effective immediate action to control hemorrhage. After initiating these steps, continue to monitor the fundus, lochia, vital signs, and bladder status, and escalate as needed if bleeding persists. Antibiotics aren't the first move in acute hemorrhage, and elevating the legs doesn't address the bleeding mechanism, though it may be part of broader resuscitation if shock develops.*

**8. Which preoperative assessment is important for TURP?**

- A. Spinal anesthesia is required for TURP
- B. Respiratory assessment only
- C. Renal assessment only
- D. Important to assess cardiovascular, respiratory and renal systems before**

*When preparing for TURP, the important idea is that the procedure can cause significant fluid shifts and electrolyte changes, along with hemodynamic stress, so a comprehensive preoperative evaluation of multiple organ systems is essential. The risk isn't confined to one body system because absorbed irrigation fluid can affect the heart, lungs, and kidneys, especially in older patients who often have comorbidities. Cardiovascular assessment is crucial because rapid shifts in fluid status and electrolyte disturbances can precipitate arrhythmias, hypertension, angina, or heart failure. Respiratory evaluation matters since fluid overload or edema can impair gas exchange and worsen preexisting lung disease. Renal assessment is also key because obstructive uropathy can affect kidney function, electrolyte handling, and postoperative fluid management, and impaired renal function influences drug clearance and the body's response to fluid shifts. Together, this broad assessment helps optimize perioperative stability, guide anesthesia planning, and prepare for potential intraoperative and postoperative complications.*

**9. Which of the following is a Cluster B personality disorder?**

- A. Antisocial**
- B. Avoidant
- C. Dependent
- D. Obsessive-compulsive

*In DSM-5, personality disorders are grouped into clusters A, B, and C based on similar patterns of traits. Cluster B is the dramatic/erratic cluster, including antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic types. The option described as antisocial fits this cluster because its hallmark pattern is a long-standing disregard for the rights of others, deceit or manipulation, impulsivity, and a lack of remorse. The other options belong to Cluster C, which is anxious and fearful in nature: avoidant involves social inhibition and fear of rejection, dependent involves a need to be cared for and difficulty making decisions, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder involves perfectionism and rigidity. (If the term is read as obsessive-compulsive disorder, that's an anxiety disorder, not a personality cluster, whereas obsessive-compulsive personality disorder would still be Cluster C.) Thus, antisocial is the one that belongs to Cluster B.*

**10. Which prioritization principle is used to guide decisions when resources are limited, emphasizing saving life or limb first?**

- A. Actual before potential
- B. Medical emergencies and complications vs expected findings
- C. Life before limb**
- D. Trends vs transient findings

*Prioritization in resource-limited care centers on saving life first. The rule "life before limb" means that when resources or time are scarce, interventions that preserve a patient's life take precedence over those aimed at saving a limb or preventing disability. In urgent situations, you address the most imminent threat to survival before performing limb-saving measures. Saving a life is the immediate goal, and preserving a limb, while important, is secondary in the moment of crisis. Other principles describe different aspects of assessment and decision-making, but they don't establish the priority to treat life-threatening conditions before limb-threatening ones. In triage, the focus is on immediate threats to life, sorting patients by who needs care first.*

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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://rncomppredictor.examzify.com>

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

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