

Registration Exam for Practical Nursing (REx-PN) 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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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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

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- 1. What should the nurse instruct a client prescribed metformin to report?**
 - A. Increased thirst.**
 - B. Decreased appetite.**
 - C. Severe abdominal pain.**
 - D. Frequent urination.**
- 2. If you need to administer 600 mg of ibuprofen using 200 mg tablets, how many tablets will you need to give?**
 - A. 1 tablet**
 - B. 5 tablets**
 - C. 3 tablets**
 - D. 2 tablets**
- 3. In which position should a client be placed during a liver biopsy procedure?**
 - A. Prone position with the arms extended overhead**
 - B. Supine position with the right arm abducted and the head turned to the left**
 - C. Left lateral decubitus position with the right arm raised above the head**
 - D. Trendelenburg position with the legs elevated and the head lowered**
- 4. Which intervention should a nurse prioritize for a client with bacterial meningitis?**
 - A. Administer prescribed antibiotics**
 - B. Reposition a client with chronic back pain**
 - C. Remove a nitroglycerin transdermal patch**
 - D. Collect data on a client who had CABG**
- 5. When caring for a client with a Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, what should be prioritized at the bedside?**
 - A. Trach kit**
 - B. Scissors**
 - C. Obturator**
 - D. Yaunker**

6. What indicates a therapeutic response for a client taking varenicline?

- A. "I am not smoking cigarettes anymore."**
- B. "My depression has gotten better."**
- C. "I am sleeping eight hours a night."**
- D. "I can focus on one task at a time."**

7. What is a significant sign indicative of polyarthritis in a client with rheumatic fever?

- A. Swollen joints**
- B. Pain during rest**
- C. Fever**
- D. Anemia**

8. Which finding in a patient taking lamotrigine requires immediate follow-up?

- A. Abnormal dreams**
- B. Skin blistering**
- C. Dyspepsia**
- D. Xerostomia**

9. Creating a care plan for a client with testicular cancer, which factor is crucial to include in the care?

- A. Regular psychological support.**
- B. Monitoring for signs of infection.**
- C. Encouragement of physical activity.**
- D. Avoidance of all stressors.**

10. Which laboratory value is most important to monitor in a client receiving anticoagulation therapy?

- A. Potassium level**
- B. Hemoglobin level**
- C. PT/INR**
- D. BUN level**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should the nurse instruct a client prescribed metformin to report?

- A. Increased thirst.**
- B. Decreased appetite.**
- C. Severe abdominal pain.**
- D. Frequent urination.**

The correct choice is to instruct the client prescribed metformin to report severe abdominal pain. This is crucial because metformin can cause gastrointestinal side effects, and severe abdominal pain may indicate a more serious condition, such as lactic acidosis, which is a rare but potentially life-threatening side effect of the medication. Lactic acidosis can occur when there is an accumulation of lactic acid in the body, often related to underlying conditions or improper use of metformin. While increased thirst, decreased appetite, and frequent urination may have relevance in the context of diabetes management, they are not as urgent or indicative of a serious complication as severe abdominal pain. Increased thirst could suggest hyperglycemia, decreased appetite might occur due to various factors including side effects, and frequent urination could be a result of the diabetes itself. Therefore, the emphasis on reporting severe abdominal pain is vital for client safety and early detection of potential complications associated with metformin use.

2. If you need to administer 600 mg of ibuprofen using 200 mg tablets, how many tablets will you need to give?

- A. 1 tablet**
- B. 5 tablets**
- C. 3 tablets**
- D. 2 tablets**

To determine the number of 200 mg ibuprofen tablets needed to administer a total dose of 600 mg, you divide the total dose by the strength of each tablet. The calculation is as follows: $600 \text{ mg (total required dose)} \div 200 \text{ mg (strength of each tablet)} = 3 \text{ tablets}$. This means that to achieve the total desired dose of 600 mg, you will need to administer three separate 200 mg tablets. This understanding highlights the importance of basic arithmetic in medication administration, ensuring that nurses can accurately calculate dosages to provide safe and effective care to their patients.

3. In which position should a client be placed during a liver biopsy procedure?

- A. Prone position with the arms extended overhead**
- B. Supine position with the right arm abducted and the head turned to the left**
- C. Left lateral decubitus position with the right arm raised above the head**
- D. Trendelenburg position with the legs elevated and the head lowered**

During a liver biopsy procedure, the client should be placed in the supine position with the right arm abducted and the head turned to the left. This positioning is crucial as it provides optimal access to the right upper quadrant of the abdomen where the liver is located, making it easier for the healthcare provider to perform the biopsy safely and effectively. The right arm's abduction allows for better visualization and access to the area that will be punctured, while turning the head to the left keeps the airway clear and helps maintain the patient's comfort. This position minimizes the risk of complications by ensuring that vital structures such as the diaphragm and lungs are not compressed, while also allowing the medical staff to monitor the patient effectively during the procedure.

4. Which intervention should a nurse prioritize for a client with bacterial meningitis?

- A. Administer prescribed antibiotics**
- B. Reposition a client with chronic back pain**
- C. Remove a nitroglycerin transdermal patch**
- D. Collect data on a client who had CABG**

Administering prescribed antibiotics is the priority intervention for a client with bacterial meningitis because this condition can lead to serious complications and can rapidly deteriorate a patient's condition. Bacterial meningitis is a life-threatening infection of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, and prompt treatment with appropriate antibiotics is crucial to control the infection and reduce the risk of long-term neurological damage or death. The other actions, such as repositioning a client with chronic back pain, removing a nitroglycerin transdermal patch, or collecting data on a client who had coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), do not address the immediate and critical needs of a patient with bacterial meningitis. These tasks, while important in their own contexts, do not have the same urgency as administering antibiotics to combat the infection. In the case of meningitis, timely intervention can significantly improve outcomes, making it essential for the nurse to act swiftly in this situation.

5. When caring for a client with a Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, what should be prioritized at the bedside?

- A. Trach kit**
- B. Scissors**
- C. Obturator**
- D. Yankauer**

When caring for a client with a Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, having scissors readily available at the bedside is critical due to the potential for complications associated with the tube. The Sengstaken-Blakemore tube is used for treating esophageal variceal bleeding and consists of a nasogastric balloon that can apply pressure to bleeding vessels. If a balloon complication occurs, such as over-inflation or esophageal rupture, immediate action is necessary. Scissors are essential because, in such emergencies, healthcare providers need to quickly release the pressure by cutting the tube or the balloon. This can help prevent further damage or complications for the patient. Thus, having scissors at the bedside is a vital safety measure for rapid intervention. The other items may be useful in various situations but do not directly relate to the immediate management of complications arising from the Sengstaken-Blakemore tube. A trach kit, for example, is important for airway emergencies but does not pertain specifically to this type of gastrointestinal management. An obturator is generally used with tracheostomy tubes to aid in placement, and a Yankauer suction device is for suctioning secretions, which would not address the specific needs that arise with the use of a

6. What indicates a therapeutic response for a client taking varenicline?

- A. "I am not smoking cigarettes anymore."**
- B. "My depression has gotten better."**
- C. "I am sleeping eight hours a night."**
- D. "I can focus on one task at a time."**

The statement "I am not smoking cigarettes anymore." reflects a therapeutic response for a client taking varenicline, which is a prescription medication used to help people quit smoking. Varenicline works by targeting nicotine receptors in the brain, reducing withdrawal symptoms and cravings associated with quitting smoking. A client reporting that they have successfully ceased smoking indicates that the medication is effectively aiding in their quit attempt. This cessation is a primary goal of varenicline therapy, showcasing that the medication is providing the expected outcome. While other statements regarding improvements in depression, sleep patterns, or focus may be important aspects of a client's overall health, they do not directly relate to the specific therapeutic objective of varenicline, which is focused on smoking cessation. Therefore, the correct answer aligns directly with the main purpose of the treatment, emphasizing the successful outcome expected from taking varenicline.

7. What is a significant sign indicative of polyarthritis in a client with rheumatic fever?

- A. Swollen joints**
- B. Pain during rest**
- C. Fever**
- D. Anemia**

Swollen joints are a significant sign indicative of polyarthritis in a client with rheumatic fever. Polyarthritis refers to inflammation of multiple joints, and in the context of rheumatic fever, it typically affects larger joints such as the knees, ankles, elbows, and wrists. The swelling occurs due to the accumulation of fluid in the affected joints and is usually accompanied by tenderness, warmth, and redness. These symptoms are part of the body's inflammatory response to the underlying streptococcal infection that triggers rheumatic fever. While pain during rest, fever, and anemia can be related to rheumatic fever and may coexist with the condition, they are not the hallmark indicators of polyarthritis itself. Pain during rest might reflect overall inflammation but doesn't specifically point to joint involvement. Fever is a systemic response to infection and is common in rheumatic fever but does not directly indicate polyarthritis. Anemia can result from chronic inflammation or other underlying issues but is not a direct indicator of joint involvement. Therefore, swollen joints serve as the most direct and specific indicator of polyarthritis in this context.

8. Which finding in a patient taking lamotrigine requires immediate follow-up?

- A. Abnormal dreams**
- B. Skin blistering**
- C. Dyspepsia**
- D. Xerostomia**

Skin blistering in a patient taking lamotrigine is a finding that requires immediate follow-up because it may indicate a serious side effect known as Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) or toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN). These conditions are potentially life-threatening skin reactions characterized by extensive skin damage and can lead to severe complications, including infections and systemic involvement. Lamotrigine is associated with these severe adverse reactions, especially when the dosage is increased too rapidly or if the patient is also taking other medications that can increase the risk of rash. In contrast, abnormal dreams, dyspepsia, and xerostomia, while they can be bothersome or affect quality of life, do not carry the same immediate life-threatening risk as skin blistering. These symptoms may warrant attention and management, but they are generally not urgent and do not necessitate the same level of immediate medical intervention as the severe skin reactions. Thus, skin blistering stands out as the critical finding that demands prompt assessment and intervention.

9. Creating a care plan for a client with testicular cancer, which factor is crucial to include in the care?

- A. Regular psychological support.**
- B. Monitoring for signs of infection.**
- C. Encouragement of physical activity.**
- D. Avoidance of all stressors.**

In the context of managing testicular cancer, incorporating regular psychological support into the care plan is vital due to the significant emotional and psychological impact that a cancer diagnosis can have on patients. Testicular cancer, like any form of cancer, can cause feelings of anxiety, depression, and fear about the future, especially regarding treatment outcomes, body image, and sexuality. Providing psychological support can help patients cope with their feelings, increase their sense of control, and improve their overall well-being. Additionally, regular psychological support can enhance adherence to treatment, as patients who feel emotionally supported are often more engaged in their care plans. This support can come from various sources, including mental health professionals, support groups, or counseling services, and should be tailored to the individual needs of the patient. In contrast, while monitoring for signs of infection and encouraging physical activity are also important aspects of cancer care, they are not as directly focused on addressing the psychological needs that are crucial for overall patient well-being. Moreover, while avoiding stressors can be beneficial, it is unrealistic to eliminate all stress from a patient's life; therefore, teaching effective coping strategies is more practical and beneficial in the long term.

10. Which laboratory value is most important to monitor in a client receiving anticoagulation therapy?

- A. Potassium level**
- B. Hemoglobin level**
- C. PT/INR**
- D. BUN level**

Monitoring the PT/INR (Prothrombin Time/International Normalized Ratio) in a client receiving anticoagulation therapy is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness and safety of the treatment. The PT/INR is a laboratory test that assesses how well and how quickly blood clots. For patients on anticoagulants, particularly warfarin, maintaining the PT/INR within a specific therapeutic range is essential to prevent both thrombotic events (such as strokes) and bleeding complications. Anticoagulation therapy requires careful dosing adjustments based on the PT/INR results. A PT/INR that is too low may indicate that the blood is still capable of clotting excessively, posing a risk for clots, while a PT/INR that is too high increases the risk of significant bleeding. Therefore, regular monitoring of this value allows healthcare providers to optimize the anticoagulation regimen and respond promptly to any deviations from the desired target range. While other laboratory values, such as potassium, hemoglobin, and BUN, are important indicators of a patient's overall health and may signal other potential issues, they do not provide the specific information necessary to evaluate the effects of anticoagulation therapy directly. In this context, the PT/

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:

<https://rexpн.examzify.com>

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

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