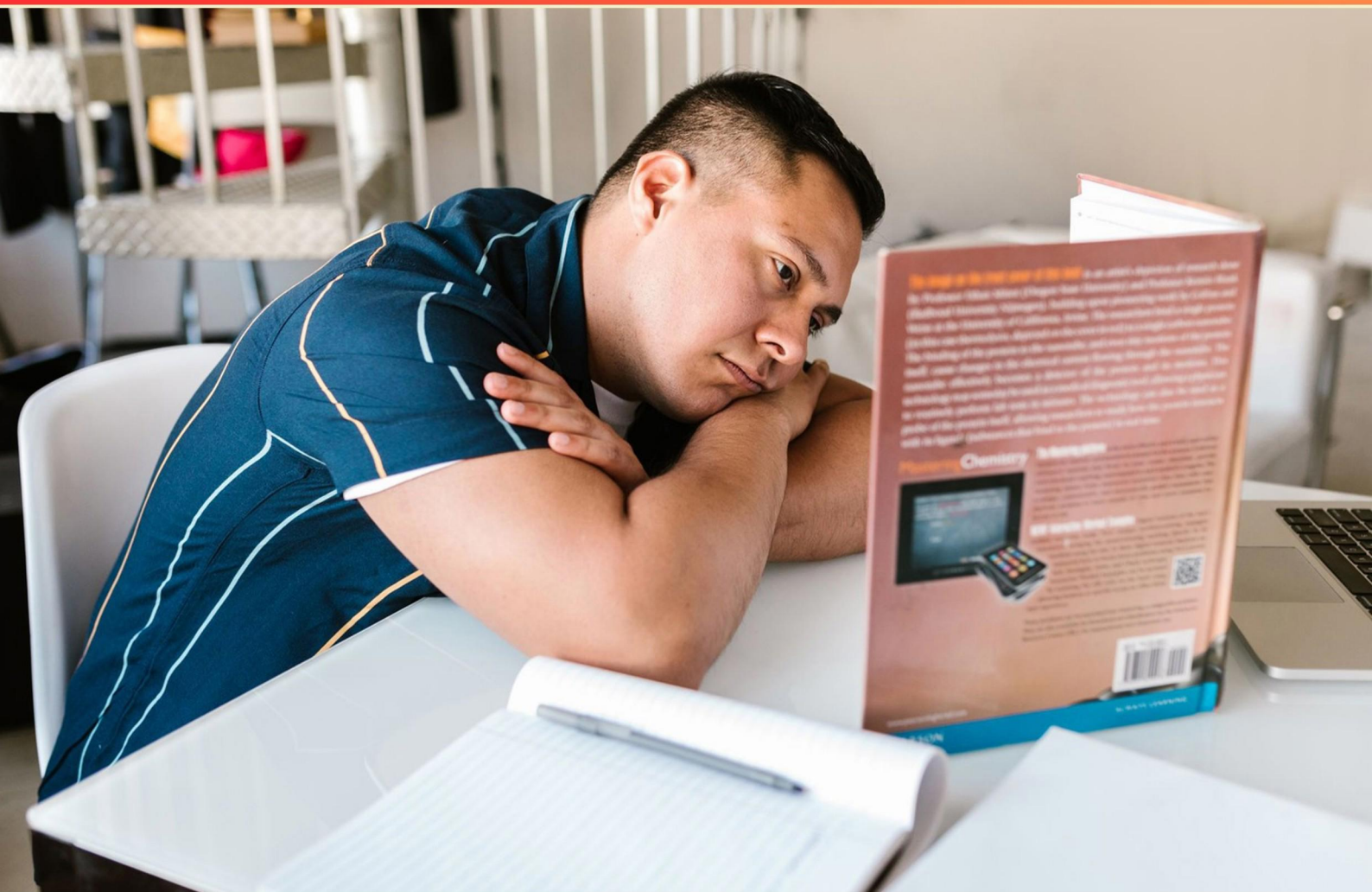


REGISTRATION EXAM FOR PRACTICAL NURSING (REX-PN) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://rexpن.examzify.com>



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

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

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. Which action is most appropriate for a nurse caring for a client with an indwelling urinary catheter?**
 - A. Empty the drainage bag when full.
 - B. Provide perineal hygiene with hot water only.
 - C. Secure the tubing to bed linens.
 - D. Clean catheter starting at the meatus and moving downward.
- 2. What is a common effect of risperidone in males?**
 - A. Decreased libido.
 - B. Weight gain.
 - C. Gynecomastia.
 - D. Increased aggression.
- 3. What should a nurse do first upon receiving a prescription for hydralazine IM?**
 - A. Clarify the prescription with the healthcare provider
 - B. Obtain the client's vital signs
 - C. Obtain a 5 mL syringe
 - D. Review the client's medication allergies
- 4. What is the priority pre-procedure intervention for a bronchoscopy?**
 - A. Administer sedatives for comfort
 - B. Ensure the client is NPO for 4-8 hours
 - C. Monitor for complications after the procedure
 - D. Verify equipment sterilization
- 5. In the scenario of an 82-year-old male in end-stage renal failure with dyspnea, which symptom might also be expected?**
 - A. Weight gain
 - B. Hyperactive bowel sounds
 - C. Increased urine output
 - D. Reduced respiratory rate

- 6. How is compartment syndrome most effectively diagnosed?**
- A. Using a blacklight for visual inspection
 - B. Measuring intracompartmental pressure
 - C. Conducting a CBC blood test
 - D. Utilizing imaging studies only
- 7. What vital sign change is expected in a client intoxicated with cocaine?**
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Somnolence
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. Constricted pupils
- 8. Which client is at the greatest risk for infection?**
- A. Client withdrawing from alcohol.
 - B. Client receiving methylprednisolone.
 - C. Client with an external urinary catheter.
 - D. Client on total parenteral nutrition via a central line.
- 9. Which complication is associated with a client diagnosed with acute pericarditis?**
- A. Cardiac tamponade
 - B. Hemothorax
 - C. Pulmonary embolism
 - D. Tension pneumothorax
- 10. Which client should the nurse recommend for a referral for an interdisciplinary conference?**
- A. A client with pulmonary tuberculosis with multiple prescriptions
 - B. An ischemic stroke patient with left-sided hemiplegia
 - C. A client with hyperthyroidism scheduled for a thyroidectomy
 - D. A client who has Stage one Alzheimer's disease and lives with family

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which action is most appropriate for a nurse caring for a client with an indwelling urinary catheter?

- A. Empty the drainage bag when full.
- B. Provide perineal hygiene with hot water only.
- C. Secure the tubing to bed linens.

D. Clean catheter starting at the meatus and moving downward.

Cleaning the catheter starting at the meatus (the opening of the urethra) and moving downward is the most appropriate action for a nurse caring for a client with an indwelling urinary catheter. This technique helps to reduce the risk of introducing bacteria into the urinary tract, which can cause catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs). By starting at the meatus and cleansing in a downward motion, the nurse ensures that any contaminants are moved away from the urinary entry point, promoting better hygiene and client safety. Maintaining a clean environment around the catheter is crucial for preventing infection, and the downward motion prevents the spread of potential pathogens from the contaminated areas of the catheter tubing back towards the bladder. This method is in alignment with best practices for catheter care, emphasizing the importance of meticulous hygiene in preventing complications associated with indwelling catheters. Other options may not prioritize the same level of infection control or patient safety.

2. What is a common effect of risperidone in males?

- A. Decreased libido.
- B. Weight gain.
- C. Gynecomastia.**
- D. Increased aggression.

Risperidone is an atypical antipsychotic medication that can lead to various side effects, especially in males. One of the notable effects is gynecomastia, which is the development of breast tissue in males. This side effect is primarily due to the drug's influence on prolactin levels. Risperidone can increase prolactin secretion from the pituitary gland, which can lead to breast tissue proliferation. Gynecomastia can be a significant concern for male patients taking risperidone as it not only has physical ramifications but can also affect self-esteem and body image. Healthcare providers should monitor for this side effect and discuss it with patients, providing them with the necessary information and support. Other effects like decreased libido and weight gain are possible with risperidone, but gynecomastia is particularly notable for its hormonal basis and visible impact on male patients. It's essential for nursing professionals to be aware of these effects to provide comprehensive care and education to their patients.

3. What should a nurse do first upon receiving a prescription for hydralazine IM?

- A. Clarify the prescription with the healthcare provider**
- B. Obtain the client's vital signs
- C. Obtain a 5 mL syringe
- D. Review the client's medication allergies

When receiving a prescription for hydralazine a nurse's first step should be to clarify the prescription with the healthcare provider. This is essential because the nurse needs to ensure that the prescribed dosage and method of administration are appropriate for the patient's condition. Hydralazine can have specific indications and contraindications, and it is crucial to ensure that the prescription aligns with the patient's medical history and current health status. If there is any ambiguity or if the prescription appears unusual—such as an inappropriate dosage or route of administration—seeking clarification helps prevent potential medication errors that could lead to adverse effects. Taking vital signs is important after ensuring the prescription's validity, as hydralazine affects blood pressure and may require monitoring before administration. However, obtaining the client's vital signs does not take precedence over confirming the order itself. Similarly, preparing the correct syringe and reviewing medication allergies are also vital steps to ensure safe medication administration, but they should occur after the prescription's legitimacy is confirmed.

4. What is the priority pre-procedure intervention for a bronchoscopy?

- A. Administer sedatives for comfort
- B. Ensure the client is NPO for 4-8 hours**
- C. Monitor for complications after the procedure
- D. Verify equipment sterilization

The priority pre-procedure intervention for a bronchoscopy involves ensuring that the client is NPO (nothing by mouth) for 4-8 hours prior to the procedure. This is crucial because the procedure requires sedation, which can impair the gag reflex and increase the risk of aspiration if the stomach contains food or liquid. By having the patient NPO, healthcare providers minimize the risk of complications such as aspiration pneumonia during the bronchoscopy, ensuring the patient's safety throughout the process. Administering sedatives for comfort is important but becomes relevant after the NPO status has been confirmed. Monitoring for complications occurs post-procedure and cannot be prioritized before the procedure takes place. While verifying equipment sterilization is a part of standard procedural preparations, it does not take precedence over ensuring the patient's immediate safety related to dietary restrictions. Thus, maintaining the NPO status is the critical first step in preparing a patient for bronchoscopy.

5. In the scenario of an 82-year-old male in end-stage renal failure with dyspnea, which symptom might also be expected?

A. Weight gain

B. Hyperactive bowel sounds

C. Increased urine output

D. Reduced respiratory rate

In the case of an 82-year-old male experiencing end-stage renal failure and dyspnea, weight gain is a common symptom to anticipate. This occurs largely due to the body's inability to effectively eliminate excess fluid and waste products. As the kidneys fail, fluid retention can lead to edema (swelling) and increased body weight, which can exacerbate respiratory symptoms such as dyspnea. The accumulation of fluid can be particularly problematic for those in renal failure, as it can contribute to pulmonary congestion and further respiratory distress. In contrast, increased urine output is typically not expected in end-stage renal failure because the kidneys are less capable of producing urine as they become severely impaired. Hyperactive bowel sounds might suggest gastrointestinal disturbances unrelated to renal failure, while a reduced respiratory rate could indicate respiratory distress or other underlying issues but would not commonly be directly linked to fluid retention associated with end-stage renal failure.

6. How is compartment syndrome most effectively diagnosed?

A. Using a blacklight for visual inspection

B. Measuring intracompartmental pressure

C. Conducting a CBC blood test

D. Utilizing imaging studies only

Compartment syndrome is a serious condition that occurs when pressure within a muscle compartment builds to dangerous levels, restricting blood flow and potentially leading to tissue damage. The most effective way to diagnose this condition is by measuring intracompartmental pressure. This involves inserting a specialized needle into the compartment and using a pressure monitor to measure the pressure directly. Elevated pressure readings, typically greater than 30 mmHg, can indicate the presence of compartment syndrome. This method provides a direct measurement of the underlying pathology, enabling timely intervention and management. Other methods, such as visual inspection with a blacklight, conducting a CBC blood test, or using imaging studies, may provide some information but are not definitive for diagnosing compartment syndrome. Visual inspection would not reveal pressure changes, while CBC tests measure general blood parameters rather than compartment-specific issues. Imaging studies might show swelling or other indirect signs of compartment syndrome but cannot measure pressure directly. Thus, measuring intracompartmental pressure is the gold standard for diagnosing this critical condition.

7. What vital sign change is expected in a client intoxicated with cocaine?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Somnolence
- C. Hypertension**
- D. Constricted pupils

In a client intoxicated with cocaine, hypertension is a well-documented response due to the stimulant effects of the drug on the cardiovascular system. Cocaine causes the release of norepinephrine, which leads to vasoconstriction and an increase in heart rate and blood pressure. This elevated blood pressure can lead to significant health complications, such as stroke or heart attack, making it a critical vital sign to monitor in cases of cocaine intoxication. While other symptoms such as bradycardia, somnolence, and constricted pupils may occur with different substances, cocaine primarily stimulates cardiovascular activity, resulting in hypertension. Therefore, the expectation of hypertension as a vital sign change in cocaine intoxication is firmly grounded in the drug's pharmacological effects.

8. Which client is at the greatest risk for infection?

- A. Client withdrawing from alcohol.
- B. Client receiving methylprednisolone.
- C. Client with an external urinary catheter.
- D. Client on total parenteral nutrition via a central line.**

The client on total parenteral nutrition (TPN) via a central line is at the greatest risk for infection due to several factors associated with this type of therapy. When a client is receiving TPN, they are typically in a state of altered nutritional support, which can compromise their immune system. A central line, while necessary for administering TPN, introduces a direct entry point into the bloodstream, increasing the likelihood of a bloodstream infection (central line-associated bloodstream infection, or CLABSI). Additionally, TPN solutions are nutrient-rich and can provide an ideal environment for bacterial growth if not managed properly. The sterile technique required during the insertion and maintenance of the central line is crucial to minimize infection risk. TPN patients often have weakened immune responses, further exacerbating the potential for infection. While other clients mentioned may also have risk factors for infection, such as the immunosuppressive effects of methylprednisolone or the potential complications from an external urinary catheter, the combination of the invasive central line and the nature of TPN therapy places the central line recipient at the highest risk overall.

9. Which complication is associated with a client diagnosed with acute pericarditis?

- A. Cardiac tamponade**
- B. Hemothorax
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Tension pneumothorax

Acute pericarditis, which is the inflammation of the pericardium (the fibrous sac surrounding the heart), can lead to several complications, one of which is cardiac tamponade. This occurs when fluid accumulates in the pericardial space, increasing pressure on the heart and impairing its ability to pump effectively. In acute pericarditis, inflammation can result in an effusion (fluid accumulation), and if this fluid builds up significantly, it creates a situation where the heart is compressed, leading to cardiac tamponade. Symptoms of cardiac tamponade can include hypotension, muffled heart sounds, and jugular venous distention, often referred to as Beck's triad. The other complications listed—hemothorax, pulmonary embolism, and tension pneumothorax—are not primarily associated with acute pericarditis. Hemothorax involves blood accumulation in the pleural space, pulmonary embolism pertains to a blockage in the pulmonary arteries often due to blood clots, and tension pneumothorax involves air trapping in the pleural space leading to lung collapse. While these conditions are serious, they do not result directly from the inflammation associated with acute pericarditis as cardiac tamponade does

10. Which client should the nurse recommend for a referral for an interdisciplinary conference?

- A. A client with pulmonary tuberculosis with multiple prescriptions
- B. An ischemic stroke patient with left-sided hemiplegia**
- C. A client with hyperthyroidism scheduled for a thyroidectomy
- D. A client who has Stage one Alzheimer's disease and lives with family

Referring a client to an interdisciplinary conference is primarily aimed at addressing complex situations that require diverse expertise for comprehensive management. The case of the patient with an ischemic stroke and left-sided hemiplegia is particularly appropriate for this type of review because such patients often face a multitude of challenges, including physical rehabilitation, speech therapy, occupational therapy, and nursing care. An interdisciplinary conference allows healthcare professionals from various disciplines to collaboratively assess the patient's needs and develop a cohesive care plan. This is essential for stroke patients, as their recovery often involves coordination among physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech-language pathologists, social workers, and nursing staff to ensure that all aspects of their rehabilitation are addressed holistically. The complexities of their condition—ranging from mobility issues to communication deficits—necessitate a comprehensive approach that can be effectively managed through the insights of multiple healthcare providers. In contrast, while the other clients may require specialized care, their needs might not necessitate the broad input from an interdisciplinary team. For example, the client with pulmonary tuberculosis and multiple prescriptions may benefit from careful medication management and monitoring but does not inherently present the same level of multifaceted challenges. The hyperthyroidism patient scheduled for thyroidectomy would mainly need input from surgical and endocrinology teams

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://rexpn.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE