

ReMar Nurse V2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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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. What effect does Vitamin K have on a patient taking anticoagulants?**
 - A. It speeds up the heart rate**
 - B. It reverses the effects of anticoagulation**
 - C. It enhances blood flow to tissues**
 - D. It acts as a pain reliever**

- 2. What is a common psychological symptom of hyperthyroidism?**
 - A. Depression**
 - B. Anxiety**
 - C. Apathy**
 - D. Confusion**

- 3. What is the highest priority concern for a child diagnosed with AIDS?**
 - A. High risk for bleeding**
 - B. High risk for infection**
 - C. High risk for nutrition**
 - D. High risk for developmental delays**

- 4. Which medication is commonly used to relieve anxiety?**
 - A. Benzodiazepines**
 - B. SSRIs**
 - C. Tricyclics**
 - D. Buspirone**

- 5. Following a closed reduction of a fractured wrist, which finding requires immediate nursing intervention?**
 - A. Skin warm to touch and normally colored**
 - B. Client reports prickling sensation in the right hand**
 - C. Slight swelling of fingers of right hand**
 - D. Capillary refill of fingers on right hand is 3 seconds**

- 6. In what scenario should a nurse consider skipping a medication dose?**
- A. When a client refuses medication due to a change in status**
 - B. When a client shows signs of tolerance**
 - C. When medication is administered outside the scheduled time**
 - D. When a client is asleep**
- 7. The primary healthcare provider prescribes a hypotonic IV solution. Which solution will the nurse administer?**
- A. 0.45% Normal Saline**
 - B. Dextrose 5% in Lactated Ringer's (D5LR)**
 - C. Normal Saline (0.9% NaCl, NS)**
 - D. Plasma expanders**
- 8. What would be an expected outcome after administered medication to promote clotting?**
- A. Increased bruising**
 - B. Normal bleeding time**
 - C. Increased clotting factor production**
 - D. Decreased blood viscosity**
- 9. How should a nurse respond to a client diagnosed with depression who expresses feelings of failure?**
- A. Life is beautiful, you have everything to live for**
 - B. Why is it that you see yourself as a failure?**
 - C. Have you talked to your family about this?**
 - D. It sounds as if you've been feeling like a failure for a while, do you intend to harm yourself?**
- 10. Which of the following treatments may lead to hypothyroidism if used long-term?**
- A. Radioactive iodine therapy**
 - B. Beta-blockers**
 - C. Antithyroid medications**
 - D. Hormone replacement therapy**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What effect does Vitamin K have on a patient taking anticoagulants?

- A. It speeds up the heart rate**
- B. It reverses the effects of anticoagulation**
- C. It enhances blood flow to tissues**
- D. It acts as a pain reliever**

Vitamin K plays a crucial role in the clotting process by facilitating the synthesis of several clotting factors in the liver, specifically Factors II, VII, IX, and X. When a patient is taking anticoagulants, such as warfarin, these medications work by inhibiting vitamin K-dependent clotting factors, thereby reducing the blood's ability to form clots. When vitamin K is introduced into the body while a patient is on anticoagulants, it can counteract the effects of these drugs. This can lead to an increase in the production of functional clotting factors, thereby reversing the anticoagulant effect. As a result, vitamin K is often used therapeutically to manage cases of over-anticoagulation or to restore normal clotting ability after excessive anticoagulation has occurred. In the context of anticoagulants, understanding the role of vitamin K is essential for managing treatment and preventing complications associated with bleeding. This knowledge is particularly important for nurses and healthcare providers overseeing patients' medication regimens and safety.

2. What is a common psychological symptom of hyperthyroidism?

- A. Depression**
- B. Anxiety**
- C. Apathy**
- D. Confusion**

In hyperthyroidism, the overproduction of thyroid hormones can significantly affect the body's metabolism and various bodily functions, including mental health. One of the most common psychological symptoms associated with this condition is anxiety. Individuals with hyperthyroidism often experience heightened levels of anxiety due to the overstimulation of the nervous system caused by excess thyroid hormones. This can result in feelings of nervousness, restlessness, and agitation. Physiological symptoms such as increased heart rate, sweating, and tremors, which often accompany anxiety, are also prevalent in hyperthyroidism, further emphasizing the link between the condition and anxiety. While other symptoms such as depression, apathy, and confusion occur in some individuals, they are not as frequently associated with hyperthyroidism as anxiety is. Therefore, anxiety stands out as the most common psychological symptom in this context, highlighting the impact of thyroid hormone levels on psychological well-being.

3. What is the highest priority concern for a child diagnosed with AIDS?

- A. High risk for bleeding**
- B. High risk for infection**
- C. High risk for nutrition**
- D. High risk for developmental delays**

In children diagnosed with AIDS, the highest priority concern is the high risk for infection. This concern arises because AIDS compromises the immune system, making it significantly more difficult for the body to fight off infections. Children with HIV/AIDS are more vulnerable to opportunistic infections, which can lead to serious health complications and are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in this population. While other options, such as bleeding risks, nutrition, and developmental delays, are important considerations in the holistic care of a child with AIDS, they do not present the immediate life-threatening risk that infections do. Proper management and preventive measures, such as regular monitoring, prophylactic antibiotics, and education regarding hygiene practices, are essential in addressing the infection risk, making it a critical focus for healthcare providers working with these children.

4. Which medication is commonly used to relieve anxiety?

- A. Benzodiazepines**
- B. SSRIs**
- C. Tricyclics**
- D. Buspirone**

Benzodiazepines are commonly prescribed for the short-term relief of anxiety symptoms due to their fast-acting properties. They work by enhancing the effect of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the brain, which has a calming effect on the nervous system. This makes benzodiazepines effective for acute anxiety management, such as in situations of panic attacks or severe anxiety episodes. While SSRIs (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors) are also used for anxiety, particularly in a more chronic context, they take longer to exert their effects, requiring weeks for full therapeutic benefits. Tricyclics can be effective for anxiety, but they are less commonly used specifically for anxiety today due to their side effect profile. Buspirone may be used for anxiety management, especially as a non-benzodiazepine option, but it is generally more appropriate for generalized anxiety disorder and also takes some time to become effective. In summary, when considering the typical fast-acting treatment for anxiety, benzodiazepines are clearly recognized as the primary class of medications used for immediate relief, making them the correct answer in this scenario.

5. Following a closed reduction of a fractured wrist, which finding requires immediate nursing intervention?

- A. Skin warm to touch and normally colored**
- B. Client reports prickling sensation in the right hand**
- C. Slight swelling of fingers of right hand**
- D. Capillary refill of fingers on right hand is 3 seconds**

The finding that indicates the need for immediate nursing intervention is the report of a prickling sensation in the right hand by the client. This symptom can be indicative of nerve irritation or compromise, which may occur as a result of the fracture or the positioning of the limb after a closed reduction. Such sensations, often described as paresthesia, may signal a potential complication that could lead to further neurological deficits if not addressed promptly. In the context of the other findings, warm skin and normal color suggest adequate circulation, while slight swelling of the fingers can be a normal post-operative response and does not typically necessitate immediate action unless it is severe or associated with other concerning symptoms. A capillary refill time of 3 seconds is slightly prolonged but not alarmingly so; the standard is usually under 2 seconds. While a longer capillary refill time may warrant monitoring, it is not as urgent as the sensation reported, which could indicate a more serious issue. Therefore, immediate attention to the prickling sensation is crucial to prevent possible complications.

6. In what scenario should a nurse consider skipping a medication dose?

- A. When a client refuses medication due to a change in status**
- B. When a client shows signs of tolerance**
- C. When medication is administered outside the scheduled time**
- D. When a client is asleep**

A nurse might consider skipping a medication dose when a client refuses medication due to a change in status. This situation typically indicates that the client may not be in a condition to safely take the medication. For instance, if a patient's health situation has altered significantly—such as a deterioration in their overall condition or the emergence of side effects—their ability to tolerate or benefit from the medication could be compromised. It is essential for nurses to assess the client's current status and engage in a discussion about the medication, its purpose, and the potential implications of refusing it. If the patient's refusal is based on valid concerns regarding their health, skipping the dose may be the safest choice to avoid adverse effects or exacerbation of their condition. Other options, while they each have contexts that warrant careful attention, do not align as directly with the criteria for skipping a dose. For example, showing signs of tolerance may require adjustments in dosage rather than skipping the medication altogether. Administering medications outside the scheduled time doesn't inherently mean to skip a dose, as timing can sometimes be adjusted based on clinical judgment. Allowing a patient to sleep before administering medication is usually not a reason to withhold a dose—consideration should be given to the importance of the medication and

7. The primary healthcare provider prescribes a hypotonic IV solution. Which solution will the nurse administer?

- A. 0.45% Normal Saline**
- B. Dextrose 5% in Lactated Ringer's (D5LR)**
- C. Normal Saline (0.9% NaCl, NS)**
- D. Plasma expanders**

A hypotonic IV solution is one that has a lower osmolarity than blood plasma, which means it can help to rehydrate cells and tissues by moving water into the cells. Among the options provided, a 0.45% Normal Saline solution fits this definition perfectly, as it contains a lower concentration of sodium chloride compared to the body's plasma. When this type of solution is administered, it can cause fluid to shift from the extracellular space into the intracellular space, effectively hydrating cells and potentially addressing conditions such as hypernatremia or dehydration. Dextrose 5% in Lactated Ringer's, while it does contain some hypotonicity due to the dextrose, is generally more isotonic or slightly hypertonic when the dextrose is metabolized, and this can affect fluid distribution differently in the body. Normal Saline (0.9% NaCl) is isotonic and does not shift fluid into cells as effectively as a hypotonic solution. Plasma expanders are also not categorized as hypotonic solutions; they are usually used to increase blood volume rather than to hydrate cells specifically. Thus, the selection of a hypotonic IV solution is crucial for ensuring appropriate fluid balance and cellular hydration,

8. What would be an expected outcome after administered medication to promote clotting?

- A. Increased bruising**
- B. Normal bleeding time**
- C. Increased clotting factor production**
- D. Decreased blood viscosity**

The selection of increased clotting factor production as the expected outcome after administering medication designed to promote clotting is accurate. Medications that encourage clotting, such as certain clotting factor concentrates or synthetic agents, typically aim to increase the presence of clotting factors in the bloodstream. These factors are essential for effective blood coagulation, allowing for the formation of blood clots to prevent excessive bleeding. In individuals who have deficiencies in specific clotting factors, such as those with hemophilia, the administration of these medications aids in correcting the underlying issue, thereby enhancing their ability to form clots. This can lead to a more stable hemostatic response during situations where clotting is necessary, such as after injury or surgery. The other outcomes listed are not consistent with the purpose of medications that promote clotting. For instance, increased bruising would generally indicate that there is a problem with coagulation or that excessive anticoagulation is taking place. A normal bleeding time would suggest that clotting is functioning properly without the need for further intervention. Decreased blood viscosity is unrelated to the primary action of promoting clot formation; medications affecting viscosity typically focus on overall blood flow dynamics rather than clot formation itself. Thus, increased clotting factor production aligns directly with the goal

9. How should a nurse respond to a client diagnosed with depression who expresses feelings of failure?

- A. Life is beautiful, you have everything to live for**
- B. Why is it that you see yourself as a failure?**
- C. Have you talked to your family about this?**
- D. It sounds as if you've been feeling like a failure for a while, do you intend to harm yourself?**

The most appropriate response in this scenario acknowledges the client's feelings and opens the door for further discussion while assessing for any risks of self-harm. When a client expresses feelings of failure, it is essential for the nurse to validate those feelings and encourage the client to share more about their emotional state. By saying, "It sounds as if you've been feeling like a failure for a while, do you intend to harm yourself?" the nurse demonstrates empathy and concern while also prioritizing safety. This approach is crucial because individuals experiencing depression may have thoughts of self-harm or suicide, and it is vital for the nurse to assess for these risks. It encourages the client to engage in a more profound conversation about their feelings and experiences, which can facilitate therapeutic engagement. The other responses do not adequately address the emotional state of the client or focus on safety. They may inadvertently minimize the client's feelings or divert the conversation away from the immediate concerns of depression and self-harm risk. Validating the client's experience and ensuring their safety is the primary goal in such a scenario.

10. Which of the following treatments may lead to hypothyroidism if used long-term?

- A. Radioactive iodine therapy**
- B. Beta-blockers**
- C. Antithyroid medications**
- D. Hormone replacement therapy**

Radioactive iodine therapy is a treatment often used for conditions such as hyperthyroidism and certain types of thyroid cancer. This therapy works by damaging the cells in the thyroid gland to reduce its function or destroy it. When used long-term, or even in a single large dose, it can lead to an underactive thyroid, or hypothyroidism, as the thyroid may be unable to produce sufficient hormones after a significant reduction in its cell number or function. In contrast, beta-blockers are primarily used for cardiovascular issues and do not directly affect thyroid hormone production. Antithyroid medications, while effective in treating hyperthyroidism by inhibiting hormone synthesis, can lead to a state of euthyroidism rather than directly causing hypothyroidism when used appropriately. Hormone replacement therapy is specifically designed to replace deficient hormones and would not cause hypothyroidism; rather, it aims to correct insufficiencies. Thus, long-term radioactive iodine therapy is identified as the treatment that may lead to hypothyroidism due to its impact on thyroid function.

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://remarnursev2.examzify.com>

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

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