

# REMAR NURSE V2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. What is a common psychological symptom of hyperthyroidism?**
  - A. Depression
  - B. Anxiety
  - C. Apathy
  - D. Confusion
  
- 2. Why are corticosteroids administered to patients with asthma?**
  - A. To decrease airway swelling
  - B. To promote carbon dioxide reuptake
  - C. To reduce respiratory infections
  - D. To stop mucous production
  
- 3. What is the appropriate action to prevent infection while caring for a child with impetigo?**
  - A. Maintain sterile technique
  - B. Use clean gloves during wound care
  - C. Maintain droplet precaution
  - D. Use cold water during wound care
  
- 4. In the administration of morphine, which action is not included in the six rights of drug administration?**
  - A. Checking the medication administration record for last dose
  - B. Checking the medication administration record for the time of administration
  - C. Documenting the last reason for medication in the medical record
  - D. Assessing the client's pain level 15 to 30 minutes after administration
  
- 5. Which of the following assessment findings indicate a thyroid storm?**
  - A. Increased body temperature, increased pulse, and increased BP
  - B. Increased body temperature, decreased pulse, and increased BP
  - C. Increased body temperature, decreased pulse, decreased BP
  - D. Increased body temperature, increased BP, decreased BP

- 6. What medical abbreviation signifies that medication should be given after a meal?**
- A. AC
  - B. PC
  - C. TID
  - D. HC
- 7. Which symptom is most indicative of a generalized infection?**
- A. Localized redness
  - B. Fever and muscle aches
  - C. Fatigue
  - D. Swelling
- 8. When caring for a patient with diabetes, what is a critical teaching point regarding foot care?**
- A. Only wash feet weekly
  - B. Inspect feet daily for injuries
  - C. Avoid walking barefoot
  - D. Limit water exposure to feet
- 9. What is a classic symptom of hyperthyroidism?**
- A. Weight gain
  - B. Cold intolerance
  - C. Increased appetite
  - D. Bradycardia
- 10. A client prescribed glyburide asks how the medication helps. What is the best response?**
- A. It increases the production of beta cells
  - B. It increases insulin by the liver as an alternative
  - C. It stimulates the release of insulin by the beta cells
  - D. It increases the release of stored glycogen in the cells

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. 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.*

## 2. Why are corticosteroids administered to patients with asthma?

- A. To decrease airway swelling**
- B. To promote carbon dioxide reuptake
- C. To reduce respiratory infections
- D. To stop mucous production

*Corticosteroids are administered to patients with asthma primarily to decrease airway swelling, which is crucial in managing this condition. Asthma is characterized by inflammation and narrowing of the airways, leading to symptoms such as wheezing, breathlessness, and chest tightness. By reducing inflammation, corticosteroids help to open up the airways, making breathing easier and improving overall pulmonary function. The mechanism of corticosteroids involves targeting the inflammatory response that contributes to airway hyperreactivity. This action helps minimize the triggers that can lead to asthma exacerbations, such as allergens or irritants. Regular use of inhaled corticosteroids can significantly improve asthma control, decrease the frequency of asthma attacks, and lower the need for emergency interventions. Other options related to respiratory health, such as promoting carbon dioxide reuptake or reducing respiratory infections, are not the primary roles of corticosteroids in asthma management. Additionally, while corticosteroids can have an indirect effect on mucus production by reducing inflammation, their main purpose is not to stop mucous production directly but rather to address the underlying inflammation that can lead to increased mucus and airway obstruction.*

**3. What is the appropriate action to prevent infection while caring for a child with impetigo?**

- A. Maintain sterile technique
- B. Use clean gloves during wound care**
- C. Maintain droplet precaution
- D. Use cold water during wound care

*Using clean gloves during wound care is essential in preventing the spread of infection in a child with impetigo. Impetigo is a contagious bacterial skin infection that typically leads to crusted sores, making it crucial to minimize direct contact with the lesions. By wearing clean gloves, caregivers can protect both themselves and the child from potential infection transmission. This action helps reduce the risk of spreading the bacteria to other areas of the child's skin or to other individuals. Maintaining sterile technique is not necessary in this context, as impetigo is not a surgical wound and does not require a sterile environment. Droplet precautions are not applicable here since impetigo is primarily spread through direct contact rather than respiratory droplets. Lastly, using cold water during wound care does not contribute to infection prevention; the focus should be on keeping the area clean and covered to avoid further irritation or contamination.*

**4. In the administration of morphine, which action is not included in the six rights of drug administration?**

- A. Checking the medication administration record for last dose
- B. Checking the medication administration record for the time of administration
- C. Documenting the last reason for medication in the medical record
- D. Assessing the client's pain level 15 to 30 minutes after administration**

*The action of assessing the client's pain level 15 to 30 minutes after administering morphine is not included in the six rights of drug administration. The six rights primarily focus on ensuring safe medication administration by verifying the right patient, right drug, right dose, right route, right time, and right documentation at the time of giving the medication. While assessing the client's pain level is a critical and necessary nursing action to evaluate the effectiveness of the medication and ensure the patient's comfort, it is more of an ongoing nursing responsibility rather than a part of the drug administration process itself. This assessment occurs after the medication has been given, in order to monitor its effects, which is separate from the rights that guide the safe administration of medications. By understanding this distinction, nurses can ensure they are adequately administering medications while also providing appropriate post-administration care and assessment, which is crucial for patient safety and effective pain management.*

## 5. Which of the following assessment findings indicate a thyroid storm?

- A. Increased body temperature, increased pulse, and increased BP
- B. Increased body temperature, decreased pulse, and increased BP
- C. Increased body temperature, decreased pulse, decreased BP
- D. Increased body temperature, increased BP, decreased BP

A thyroid storm, also known as thyrotoxic crisis, is a life-threatening condition that occurs in patients with hyperthyroidism and is characterized by a sudden and extreme increase in metabolic rate due to an excess of thyroid hormones. The classic assessment findings of a thyroid storm include an elevated body temperature, tachycardia (increased pulse), and hypertension (increased blood pressure). The increased body temperature is a result of hypermetabolism and the body's heightened state of activity. The increased heart rate (tachycardia) occurs because thyroid hormones stimulate the heart, causing it to beat faster. Additionally, the increased blood pressure reflects the elevated cardiac output and systemic vascular resistance associated with this hypermetabolic state. Understanding these signs is essential for recognizing a thyroid storm, as timely identification and treatment can be life-saving. The combination of increased body temperature, increased pulse, and increased blood pressure outlines the critical features that characterize this medical emergency.

## 6. What medical abbreviation signifies that medication should be given after a meal?

- A. AC
- B. PC
- C. TID
- D. HC

The abbreviation that signifies medication should be given after a meal is "PC," which stands for "post cibum," a Latin term meaning "after meals." This directive is important for medications that may require the presence of food in the stomach to enhance absorption or to mitigate gastrointestinal irritation. Proper timing in relation to meals can significantly influence the efficacy and safety of certain medications, making it crucial for nursing instructions and patient adherence. In contrast, "AC" stands for "ante cibum," indicating that a medication should be taken before meals. "TID" means "three times a day," referring specifically to frequency but not the timing in relation to meals. "HC" generally refers to "hour of sleep," which is not related to meal timing at all. Understanding these abbreviations helps ensure proper medication administration and patient education regarding when to take medications for optimal results.

## 7. Which symptom is most indicative of a generalized infection?

- A. Localized redness
- B. Fever and muscle aches
- C. Fatigue
- D. Swelling

Fever and muscle aches are classic systemic symptoms that indicate a generalized infection. When the body is fighting an infection, the immune system responds by raising the body temperature, which manifests as a fever. This is a common physiological response to help eliminate pathogens. Simultaneously, muscle aches often accompany fever due to the release of inflammatory mediators like cytokines, which signal the body to react. Localized redness, fatigue, and swelling are more associated with localized infections or responses to injury rather than the systemic symptoms of a generalized infection. While fatigue can occur in the context of a variety of conditions, it is less specific and often arises from non-infectious causes as well. Localized redness and swelling indicate inflammation in a specific area, suggesting a more localized process rather than a widespread infection throughout the body. Therefore, the combination of fever and muscle aches serves as a clearer indication of a generalized infection.

**8. When caring for a patient with diabetes, what is a critical teaching point regarding foot care?**

- A. Only wash feet weekly
- B. Inspect feet daily for injuries**
- C. Avoid walking barefoot
- D. Limit water exposure to feet

*For a patient with diabetes, daily foot care is crucial due to the risk of complications such as neuropathy and poor circulation, which can lead to unnoticed injuries or infections. Inspecting the feet daily allows for the early detection of any issues, such as cuts, blisters, or changes in skin color, which can be critical in preventing serious complications like ulcers or infections. Regular checks help the patient take prompt action if any problems develop, thus significantly reducing the risk of severe outcomes associated with foot complications in diabetes. Other options, while they may involve some elements of foot care, do not emphasize the importance of regular inspection, which is a fundamental practice for anyone with diabetes. Washing feet weekly is inadequate as it doesn't address the need for daily cleanliness and monitoring. Avoiding walking barefoot is generally a good practice, but if injuries aren't inspected regularly, the risk of sustaining a serious injury increases without the patient realizing it. Limiting water exposure may lead to dry skin and cracks, increasing the risk of infection, especially if the feet aren't inspected regularly to catch such issues early on.*

**9. What is a classic symptom of hyperthyroidism?**

- A. Weight gain
- B. Cold intolerance
- C. Increased appetite**
- D. Bradycardia

*In hyperthyroidism, the thyroid gland is overactive and produces excess thyroid hormones, leading to a range of symptoms associated with increased metabolism. One classic symptom of this condition is increased appetite, as the body is burning fuel at a higher rate due to the elevated metabolic state. People with hyperthyroidism often report feeling hungrier than usual because their body is using energy more rapidly, which results in a greater need for caloric intake. While weight gain, cold intolerance, and bradycardia are symptoms associated with other conditions like hypothyroidism, they are not typical indicators of hyperthyroidism. Instead, hyperthyroidism often leads to weight loss rather than gain, a tolerance for warmer temperatures rather than cold, and an increased heart rate rather than a slower one, highlighting the unique physiological changes brought about by excess thyroid hormone levels.*

**10. A client prescribed glyburide asks how the medication helps. What is the best response?**

- A. It increases the production of beta cells
- B. It increases insulin by the liver as an alternative
- C. It stimulates the release of insulin by the beta cells**
- D. It increases the release of stored glycogen in the cells

*Glyburide is an oral hypoglycemic agent belonging to the sulfonylurea class, and its primary mechanism of action is to stimulate the release of insulin from the beta cells of the pancreas. This response is critical for patients with type 2 diabetes, as not enough insulin is produced to maintain normal blood glucose levels. By encouraging the pancreatic beta cells to secrete more insulin in response to increased blood glucose levels, glyburide effectively helps lower blood sugar. The emphasis on the release of insulin is significant because it directly addresses one of the root issues in type 2 diabetes—insulin resistance and inadequate insulin secretion. This mechanism allows the body to utilize glucose more effectively, which is essential for managing blood sugar levels. Other options present different roles or functions that do not accurately describe how glyburide operates. For instance, increasing the production of beta cells or insulin by the liver does not accurately reflect the drug's function. Glyburide does not directly enhance glycogen release from cells; instead, it focuses on stimulating insulin secretion to regulate blood glucose levels. Understanding the specific role of glyburide clarifies its importance in diabetes management.*

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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://remarnursev2.examzify.com>

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

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