

RNPEDIA: PNLE OVERALL TEST 2 PRACTICE (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 the best way to proceed when administering an oral medication to a 3-year-old child?**
 - A. Would you like to drink your medicine?
 - B. If you take your medicine now, I'll give you a lollipop
 - C. See the other boy took his medicine? Now it's your turn.
 - D. Here's your medicine. Would you like a mango or orange juice?
- 2. What is the first line for dysentery?**
 - A. Amoxicillin
 - B. Tetracycline
 - C. Cefalexin
 - D. Cotrimoxazole
- 3. Which of the following is formal continuing education?**
 - A. Enrollment in graduate school
 - B. Refresher course
 - C. Conference
 - D. Seminar
- 4. In the third trimester, amniotic fluid weight is approximately?**
 - A. 2 kilograms
 - B. 1 kilogram
 - C. 100 grams
 - D. 1.5 kilograms
- 5. What is the greatest danger of untreated atrial fibrillation?**
 - A. Pulmonary embolism
 - B. Cardiac arrest
 - C. Thrombus formation
 - D. Myocardial infarction
- 6. Membranes rupture is indicated when nitrazine paper turns which color?**
 - A. Pink
 - B. Violet
 - C. Green
 - D. Blue

7. How is the community health bag defined?

- A. An essential and indispensable equipment of the community health nurse during home visit
- B. It contains drugs and equipment used by the community health nurse
- C. Is a requirement in the health center and for home visit
- D. It is a tool used by the community health nurse in rendering effective procedures during home visit

8. Gentian Violet is used for:

- A. Wound
- B. Umbilical infections
- C. Ear infections
- D. Burn

9. What is the primary prevention for leprosy?

- A. Nutrition
- B. Vitamins
- C. BCG vaccination
- D. DPT vaccination

10. Which statement regarding urinary frequency is correct?

- A. Pressure caused by the ascending uterus
- B. Water intake of 3L a day
- C. Effect of cold weather
- D. Increase intake of fruits and vegetables

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the best way to proceed when administering an oral medication to a 3-year-old child?

- A. Would you like to drink your medicine?
- B. If you take your medicine now, I'll give you a lollipop
- C. See the other boy took his medicine? Now it's your turn.
- D. Here's your medicine. Would you like a mango or orange juice?**

When giving oral medicine to a 3-year-old, use calm, straightforward language and create a positive, small-scale experience. Present the medicine with a simple instruction and offer a choice of drink to help swallow and mask the taste. Saying something like "Here's your medicine. Would you like a mango or orange juice?" gives the child a sense of participation and control, which reduces anxiety and resistance. The flavored drink helps the medicine go down more easily and makes the moment feel routine rather than scary. This approach avoids coercive tactics—like shaming or pressuring the child—and avoids tying taking the medicine to a bribery reward. It promotes cooperation by pairing the dose with a pleasant, optional beverage, making the process smoother and more predictable for both you and the child.

2. What is the first line for dysentery?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Cefalexin
- D. Cotrimoxazole**

Treating dysentery first line means using an antibiotic that reliably targets the bacteria most often causing the illness (Shigella) and is easy to give and access. Cotrimoxazole fits this well: it has good activity against Shigella, is readily absorbed when taken by mouth, and is inexpensive and widely available. Its action—inhibiting sequential steps in folate synthesis—gives strong antibacterial effects against enteric pathogens, helping to shorten illness and curb transmission. The other options—amoxicillin, tetracycline, and cephalaxin—tend to be less reliable against Shigella due to resistance or narrower effectiveness, so they aren't preferred as first-line in this context. Keep in mind that resistance patterns can vary by time and place, but cotrimoxazole has historically been a common first-line choice for dysentery.

3. Which of the following is formal continuing education?

- A. Enrollment in graduate school**
- B. Refresher course
- C. Conference
- D. Seminar

Formal continuing education means structured, credit-bearing study offered by an accredited institution that leads to a degree or credential. Enrollment in graduate school fits this exactly: it is a structured, degree-seeking program within a university, with defined coursework, credit hours, and a degree awarded upon completion. A refresher course is typically a short, update-focused class and often does not confer a degree. A conference and a seminar are professional development events aimed at current knowledge or skills but usually do not result in a degree or formal credential.

4. In the third trimester, amniotic fluid weight is approximately?

- A. 2 kilograms
- B. 1 kilogram**
- C. 100 grams
- D. 1.5 kilograms

Amniotic fluid volume increases as pregnancy progresses and is most around a liter near term. Since the fluid's density is close to that of water, about 1 mL weighs ~1 g, so 800–1000 mL of fluid at term translates to roughly 0.8–1.0 kg. Saying "about 1 kilogram" captures this practical estimate for the third trimester. If the fluid were only a few hundred milliliters, the weight would be well under a kilogram, while volumes around two liters would exceed normal term levels.

5. What is the greatest danger of untreated atrial fibrillation?

- A. Pulmonary embolism
- B. Cardiac arrest
- C. Thrombus formation**
- D. Myocardial infarction

Atrial fibrillation causes the atria to beat ineffectively, so blood can pool and form clots there, especially in the left atrial appendage. If such a clot breaks off, it can travel into the arterial system and block vessels in the brain, causing an ischemic stroke. That risk of systemic embolism to the brain is the greatest danger of untreated AF, which is why preventing thrombus formation with anticoagulation is a major goal of management. Pulmonary embolism comes from clots that travel through the venous system to the lungs, not from left atrial clots, so it's not the most direct or common danger of AF. Cardiac arrest and myocardial infarction can occur in the broader context of heart disease but are not the primary consequence used to gauge the danger of untreated AF.

6. Membranes rupture is indicated when nitrazine paper turns which color?

- A. Pink
- B. Violet
- C. Green
- D. Blue**

Nitrazine paper is a pH indicator that changes color with the acidity or alkalinity of the fluid it contacts. Normal vaginal secretions are acidic, so the paper tends to stay in colors associated with acidity. Amniotic fluid, however, is alkaline, and when membranes rupture, this alkaline fluid leaks into the vagina and raises the pH. The indicator turns blue in alkaline conditions, so blue on the nitrazine paper signals rupture of membranes.

7. How is the community health bag defined?

- A. An essential and indispensable equipment of the community health nurse during home visit
- B. It contains drugs and equipment used by the community health nurse
- C. Is a requirement in the health center and for home visit
- D. It is a tool used by the community health nurse in rendering effective procedures during home visit

The idea being tested is that the community health bag is a portable set of essential equipment and supplies that a community health nurse carries on home visits to assess health needs, provide basic care, and deliver health education. It's defined by being indispensable for field work, meaning the nurse needs it to respond to common situations without returning to the clinic. This makes the bag more than just a container for drugs or a general worktool; it represents a carefully chosen collection of instruments and supplies that enable immediate assessment, basic treatment, and guidance during home visits. It isn't simply a requirement of the health center, nor is it limited to being a stand-alone tool for performing procedures—the emphasis is on its essential, ready-to-use nature during community outreach.

8. Gentian Violet is used for:

- A. Wound
- B. Umbilical infections
- C. Ear infections
- D. Burn

Gentian violet is a topical antiseptic dye used in newborn care to manage infections at the umbilical stump. In neonates, omphalitis (infection of the umbilical cord site) is a key concern, and applying an antiseptic to the stump helps prevent or treat that infection. The dye provides antimicrobial action against bacteria and fungi at the site and helps keep the area clean while it heals. It's not typically used for wounds, burns, or ear infections because those conditions require other treatments with different efficacy and safety profiles, and gentian violet can cause staining and irritation. So the best use in this context is for preventing or treating umbilical infections.

9. What is the primary prevention for leprosy?

- A. Nutrition
- B. Vitamins
- C. BCG vaccination
- D. DPT vaccination

*Primary prevention means stopping a disease before it occurs. For leprosy, the most effective measure among the options is the BCG vaccine, because it provides cross-protection against *Mycobacterium leprae* and lowers the risk of developing leprosy when given, especially in infancy in endemic areas. Nutrition and vitamins support general health but don't specifically prevent leprosy, and the DPT vaccine protects against other diseases, not leprosy.*

10. Which statement regarding urinary frequency is correct?

A. Pressure caused by the ascending uterus

B. Water intake of 3L a day

C. Effect of cold weather

D. Increase intake of fruits and vegetables

Urinary frequency in pregnancy is most often caused by mechanical pressure from the enlarging uterus on the bladder. As the uterus grows and ascends out of the pelvis into the abdomen, it sits directly above the bladder and reduces its capacity. That makes the bladder irritate and fill up more quickly, leading to a frequent urge to urinate, including during the night. While very high fluid intake can increase urine production and cause more trips to the bathroom, it doesn't explain the characteristic pattern seen with pregnancy. Cold weather and increased fruit or vegetable intake can influence urination in different ways, but they don't directly account for the common frequency caused by the uterus pressing on the bladder.

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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.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://rnpediapnleoverall2.examzify.com>

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

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