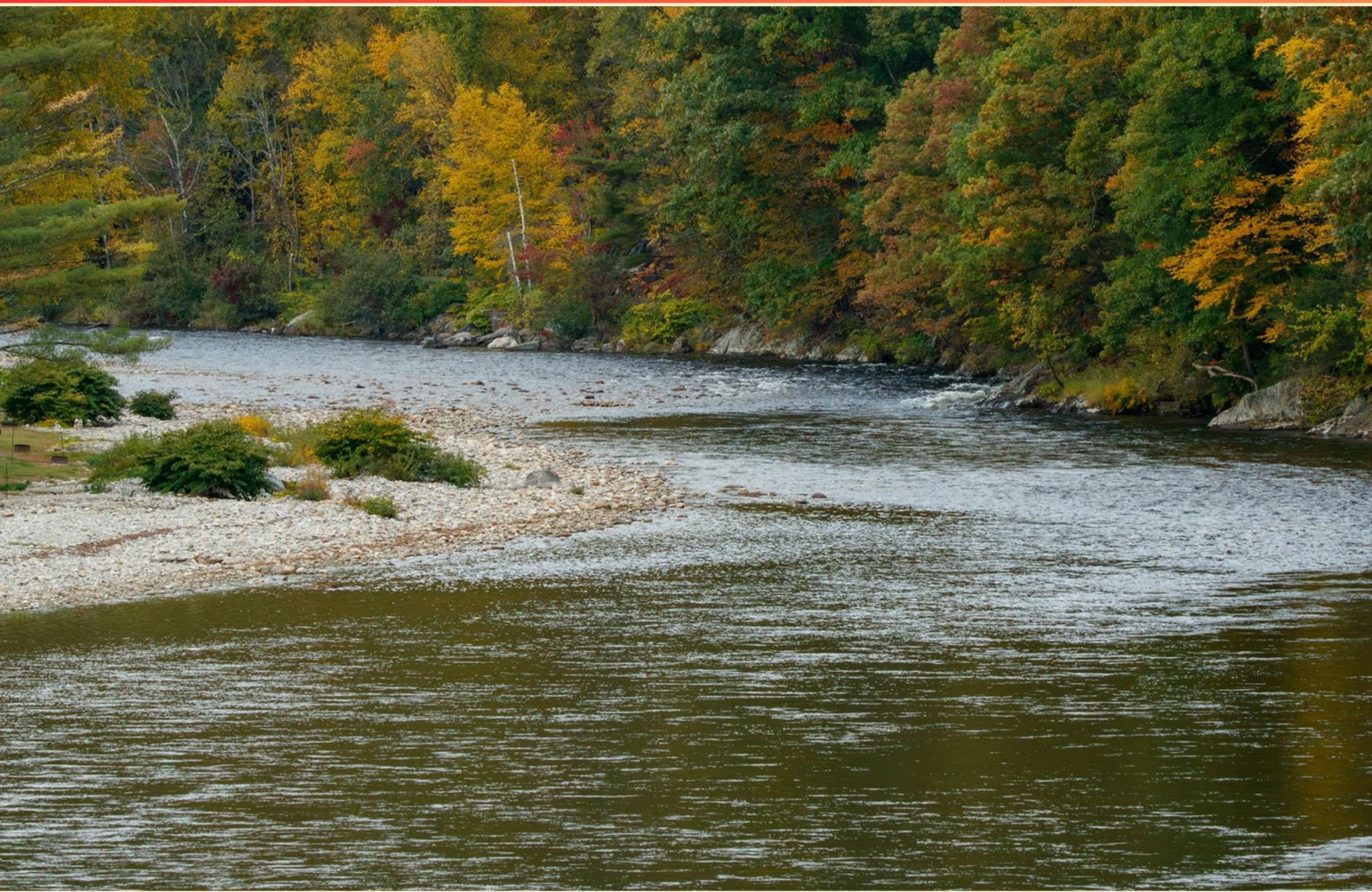


SWIFT RIVER FUNDAMENTALS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 type of assessment is necessary for a patient like Tim Jones who displays signs of confusion upon admission?**
 - A. Physical examination for injuries
 - B. Assessment of recent life events
 - C. Analysis of family dynamics
 - D. Cognitive assessment to determine confusion

- 2. What daily medication is included in Ms. Yu's usual care?**
 - A. Oxycodone
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Prednisone
 - D. Aspirin

- 3. Which vital sign reading indicates a potential change in Ms. Rails' condition during the assessment?**
 - A. Heart rate of 89 bpm
 - B. Blood pressure reading of 140/80
 - C. Respiratory rate of 16 breaths per minute
 - D. Temperature of 98.6 F

- 4. What is the first action to take when Mr. Raymond is found walking without a mask?**
 - A. Place him on a pulse oximeter
 - B. Direct him back to his room and place his O2 cannula
 - C. Call for medical assistance
 - D. Instruct him on proper mask procedures

- 5. What is the primary goal of patient education?**
 - A. To increase hospital revenue
 - B. To empower patients to make informed decisions about their health
 - C. To satisfy regulatory requirements
 - D. To reduce hospital stays

- 6. What is the significance of the Glasgow Coma Scale?**
- A. It helps calculate medication dosages
 - B. It assesses a patient's level of consciousness
 - C. It predicts patient discharge readiness
 - D. It measures vital signs
- 7. What type of nutritional support is critical for patients recovering from significant burns?**
- A. Increased caloric intake
 - B. Lowering protein consumption
 - C. Only liquid diets
 - D. Minimal carbohydrate intake
- 8. What should the nurse prioritize when taking mixed medications for Kenny Barrett?**
- A. Timing of administration
 - B. Allergy history
 - C. Effectiveness of medication
 - D. Dosage schedule
- 9. If a patient reports feeling nauseous after taking medication, which information is critical for the nurse to gather?**
- A. Recent medication history
 - B. Patient's appetite history
 - C. Patient's hydration status
 - D. Vital signs chart
- 10. What is the nurse's correct response when a patient refuses dressing change after surgery?**
- A. Inform the patient it is mandatory
 - B. Respect the patient's wishes
 - C. Seek help from another nurse
 - D. Notify the physician about the refusal

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of assessment is necessary for a patient like Tim Jones who displays signs of confusion upon admission?

- A. Physical examination for injuries
- B. Assessment of recent life events
- C. Analysis of family dynamics
- D. Cognitive assessment to determine confusion**

In cases where a patient, such as Tim Jones, exhibits signs of confusion upon admission, conducting a cognitive assessment to determine the extent and nature of that confusion is crucial. This type of assessment helps identify any underlying cognitive impairments, such as delirium, dementia, or other neurological conditions, which could be affecting the patient's orientation and understanding. By evaluating cognitive function, healthcare professionals can establish an appropriate diagnosis and develop a tailored treatment plan that addresses Tim's specific needs. This focused approach is essential for ensuring patient safety and facilitating effective communication. Understanding the cognitive status of the patient allows for better management of their care and appropriate interventions. Identifying confusion can also guide the healthcare team in determining whether further evaluations or referrals are needed, thereby improving outcomes for the patient.

2. What daily medication is included in Ms. Yu's usual care?

- A. Oxycodone
- B. Furosemide
- C. Prednisone**
- D. Aspirin

The inclusion of prednisone in Ms. Yu's usual care suggests that she has a condition requiring corticosteroid treatment. Prednisone is a synthetic corticosteroid used primarily to reduce inflammation and suppress the immune system in various medical conditions, including autoimmune disorders, allergies, and certain types of inflammatory diseases. It's commonly prescribed for conditions such as asthma or rheumatoid arthritis, where controlling inflammation is vital for managing symptoms and preserving function. Daily administration of prednisone helps patients maintain stable control over their symptoms and avoids acute exacerbations of their underlying conditions. The choice of prednisone indicates an ongoing management strategy tailored to Ms. Yu's specific health needs, highlighting the role of consistent medication in chronic disease management.

3. Which vital sign reading indicates a potential change in Ms. Rails' condition during the assessment?

- A. Heart rate of 89 bpm
- B. Blood pressure reading of 140/80**
- C. Respiratory rate of 16 breaths per minute
- D. Temperature of 98.6 F

A blood pressure reading of 140/80 indicates a potential change in Ms. Rails' condition because it reflects an elevation that may signal hypertension or other cardiovascular concerns. Blood pressure is a critical vital sign that provides insight into overall circulatory health and can signify responses to illness, medication, or physiological stress. When assessing a patient, an increase in blood pressure can be particularly noteworthy if it deviates from their baseline readings. In contrast, normal heart rates, respiratory rates, and temperatures typically suggest that the patient is stable and do not immediately indicate a change in condition. The heart rate of 89 bpm is generally considered normal, as is the respiratory rate of 16 breaths per minute. Similarly, a temperature of 98.6 F falls within the normal range for body temperature. Therefore, the blood pressure reading stands out as a vital sign that signifies the need for closer evaluation and monitoring of Ms. Rails' condition.

4. What is the first action to take when Mr. Raymond is found walking without a mask?

- A. Place him on a pulse oximeter
- B. Direct him back to his room and place his O2 cannula**
- C. Call for medical assistance
- D. Instruct him on proper mask procedures

The first action of directing Mr. Raymond back to his room and placing his O2 cannula is critical because it addresses his immediate health needs. Given that he is found walking without a mask, it suggests a possible disregard for infection control protocols, and he may need reassurance or immediate care. Ensuring that he has his oxygen delivery system in place is essential to maintain his oxygen saturation levels, especially if he has respiratory issues. This action prioritizes Mr. Raymond's safety and health before any further instructions or assessments. While assessing oxygen levels with a pulse oximeter might provide valuable information, it doesn't address the immediate need for oxygen support. Calling for medical assistance could be necessary later if the situation escalates or if Mr. Raymond shows signs of distress, but it may not be the first priority. Instructing him on proper mask use is important for adherence to health protocols but also secondary to ensuring he is receiving the necessary oxygen, especially if he is at risk for respiratory complications. In healthcare settings, promptly addressing the patient's physical needs while ensuring safety takes precedence, reinforcing the importance of immediate supportive measures in patient care.

5. What is the primary goal of patient education?

- A. To increase hospital revenue
- B. To empower patients to make informed decisions about their health**
- C. To satisfy regulatory requirements
- D. To reduce hospital stays

The primary goal of patient education is to empower patients to make informed decisions about their health. This involves providing patients with the information and resources they need to understand their medical conditions, treatment options, and the significance of their health behaviors. When patients are educated, they are more likely to take an active role in their care, follow treatment plans, and engage in preventive measures, ultimately leading to better health outcomes. Effective patient education fosters a partnership between healthcare providers and patients, encouraging collaboration and communication. When patients comprehend their health situation, they can make choices that align with their values and preferences. This empowerment is crucial in encouraging adherence to treatment, improving self-management skills, and promoting overall well-being. While other options may relate to healthcare objectives, such as financial considerations or regulatory compliance, they are secondary to the essential aim of enhancing patient understanding and involvement in their own health care. Moreover, reducing hospital stays can be a benefit of effective patient education, but it is not the primary aim; the focus remains on equipping patients with knowledge and skills for better self-care.

6. What is the significance of the Glasgow Coma Scale?

- A. It helps calculate medication dosages
- B. It assesses a patient's level of consciousness**
- C. It predicts patient discharge readiness
- D. It measures vital signs

The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is a crucial tool used in the medical field to assess a patient's level of consciousness and neurological functioning, primarily following a traumatic brain injury or other critical conditions affecting the brain. It provides a standardized way to evaluate a patient's responsiveness in three key areas: eye opening, verbal response, and motor response. Each of these areas is scored, resulting in an overall score that can help healthcare professionals determine the severity of a patient's condition and guide treatment decisions. The significance of the GCS lies in its ability to quickly communicate a patient's state to other healthcare providers and track changes over time. A lower score indicates a more severe reduction in consciousness, which can suggest a need for immediate medical intervention. This assessment tool is vital in emergency settings, providing critical information that can influence patient management and outcomes.

7. What type of nutritional support is critical for patients recovering from significant burns?

- A. Increased caloric intake**
- B. Lowering protein consumption
- C. Only liquid diets
- D. Minimal carbohydrate intake

In the context of recovery from significant burns, increased caloric intake is critical because the body undergoes a hypermetabolic state following such trauma. This means that the energy expenditure of the body is significantly elevated as it works to heal and repair tissues, cope with inflammation, and fend off infections. Providing additional calories helps to meet these increased energy demands and supports overall recovery. Furthermore, nutritional support in the form of increased caloric intake typically also includes an emphasis on protein, which is essential for tissue repair and regeneration. This approach helps prevent muscle loss and supports wound healing, both of which are crucial for recovery after significant burns. In contrast, the other options suggest either inadequate or inappropriate dietary approaches that would not support the healing process effectively. Lowering protein consumption, relying solely on liquid diets, or minimizing carbohydrate intake would not provide the comprehensive nutritional support needed during this critical recovery phase.

8. What should the nurse prioritize when taking mixed medications for Kenny Barrett?

- A. Timing of administration**
- B. Allergy history
- C. Effectiveness of medication
- D. Dosage schedule

Prioritizing the timing of administration is crucial when taking mixed medications for a patient like Kenny Barrett. Different medications can have specific requirements for when they should be taken to maximize their effectiveness and minimize side effects. For instance, certain medications need to be administered with food to enhance absorption or taken at specific intervals to maintain therapeutic levels in the bloodstream. Additionally, the timing can affect the interactions between the medications. Some drugs may have contraindications that could lead to adverse effects if administered close together. By carefully managing the timing of administration, the healthcare provider can ensure that each medication works as intended and that the patient remains safe throughout their treatment. Though allergy history, effectiveness of medication, and dosage schedule are also important considerations, timely administration of medications is critical in preventing complications and ensuring the desired therapeutic outcomes are achieved effectively.

9. If a patient reports feeling nauseous after taking medication, which information is critical for the nurse to gather?

- A. Recent medication history**
- B. Patient's appetite history
- C. Patient's hydration status
- D. Vital signs chart

Gathering recent medication history is critical in this scenario because it provides essential insights into the medications the patient has taken, including dosages, schedules, and any newly prescribed medications. This information is key in determining whether the nausea could be a side effect of a specific medication, a drug interaction, or an issue related to the timing of administration. Understanding the patient's recent medication can also help in assessing whether the medication was taken as prescribed or if there may have been misuse or confusion regarding the regimen. While appetite history, hydration status, and vital signs are important aspects of a patient's overall health, they do not specifically address the immediate concern of medication-related nausea. These factors can be influenced by various other conditions or lifestyle choices that are separate from the medication issue at hand, making them less directly relevant to understanding the cause of the nausea.

10. What is the nurse's correct response when a patient refuses dressing change after surgery?

- A. Inform the patient it is mandatory
- B. Respect the patient's wishes
- C. Seek help from another nurse
- D. Notify the physician about the refusal**

The appropriate response when a patient refuses a dressing change after surgery is to first respect the patient's autonomy and wishes. Patient autonomy is a fundamental principle in healthcare, emphasizing that patients have the right to make decisions about their own bodies and treatment. When a patient expresses a refusal, the nurse should engage in a conversation with the patient to understand their concerns, provide information about the importance of the dressing change for healing, and address any fears or misconceptions. It's critical to ensure that the patient is fully informed to make a decision that is in their best interest while respecting their choice. In situations where there is a refusal of care, the proper protocol often includes notifying the physician, especially if the refusal poses a potential risk of complications. The physician can then discuss the implications of the refusal with the patient and offer further guidance or alternative solutions. This collaborative approach helps ensure that the patient's rights are respected while also considering their health and safety.

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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://swiftriverfundamentals.examzify.com>

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

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