

VATI RN Fundamentals Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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

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

- 1. For which client would the nurse identify that therapeutic touch is contraindicated?**
 - A. A client with chronic back pain and anxiety disorder**
 - B. A client with chronic back pain and a history of physical maltreatment**
 - C. A client with acute pain from surgery**
 - D. A client with no significant medical history**
- 2. What type of interventions may be included in a care plan for a patient with hypertension?**
 - A. Only pharmaceutical interventions**
 - B. Psychological counseling methods**
 - C. Lifestyle modifications and medication management**
 - D. Imaging studies and surgical options only**
- 3. Which is a sign of dysphagia in a client?**
 - A. Changes in appetite**
 - B. Consistency in swallowing**
 - C. Coughing after drinking liquids**
 - D. Excessive belching**
- 4. What is one key role of a registered nurse in a healthcare team?**
 - A. To perform all medical procedures**
 - B. To advocate for the patient's needs and preferences**
 - C. To manage the healthcare team**
 - D. To educate the family about finance**
- 5. Which location is identified as the pulmonic area when auscultating heart sounds?**
 - A. Right sternal border, third intercostal space**
 - B. Left sternal border, second intercostal space**
 - C. Left midclavicular line, fifth intercostal space**
 - D. Right midclavicular line, second intercostal space**

- 6. Which client is the most appropriate candidate for consideration of mitten restraints?**
- A. A client who has suffered a stroke.**
 - B. A client who has dementia and removes their feeding tube.**
 - C. A client with chronic pain issues.**
 - D. A client who refuses to take medication.**
- 7. What is one of the nurse's responsibilities in managing chronic illnesses?**
- A. To prescribe medications independently**
 - B. To provide ongoing assessment and education**
 - C. To perform surgical interventions**
 - D. To avoid engaging with patients**
- 8. When a client reports insomnia due to increased stress, what is the nurse's priority action?**
- A. Suggest relaxation techniques**
 - B. Determine the source of the client's stress**
 - C. Instruct the client to reduce caffeine intake**
 - D. Recommend a sleep hygiene routine**
- 9. Which psychological approach should the nurse take with a depressed client who has diabetes?**
- A. Focus solely on medication management**
 - B. Incorporate cognitive-behavioral techniques**
 - C. Promote group therapy sessions**
 - D. Recommend physical exercise exclusively**
- 10. Which statement by an older adult client indicates an understanding of bathtub safety?**
- A. "I will keep a towel in the tub."**
 - B. "I will place a bath mat in front of the tub."**
 - C. "I will fill the tub with hot water."**
 - D. "I will use a chair while bathing."**

Answers

- 1. B**
- 2. C**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. B**
- 10. B**

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. For which client would the nurse identify that therapeutic touch is contraindicated?

- A. A client with chronic back pain and anxiety disorder**
- B. A client with chronic back pain and a history of physical maltreatment**
- C. A client with acute pain from surgery**
- D. A client with no significant medical history**

Therapeutic touch is a form of energy therapy that involves placing the hands near or on the client's body to promote healing and comfort. In certain cases, it may not be advised to use therapeutic touch, particularly when a client has a history of physical maltreatment. For clients who have experienced physical maltreatment, therapeutic touch may evoke negative memories or feelings associated with past trauma. This could lead to increased anxiety, discomfort, or even retraumatization, which is why it is contraindicated in such situations. Understanding a client's emotional and psychological history is crucial in ensuring that any form of treatment provided is appropriate and supportive. On the other hand, clients with chronic conditions, acute pain, or no significant medical history may not have associated risks that contraindicate therapeutic touch. The potential benefits of relieving pain or anxiety could outweigh risks in those scenarios, making it a more suitable option for them.

2. What type of interventions may be included in a care plan for a patient with hypertension?

- A. Only pharmaceutical interventions**
- B. Psychological counseling methods**
- C. Lifestyle modifications and medication management**
- D. Imaging studies and surgical options only**

Including lifestyle modifications and medication management in a care plan for a patient with hypertension is essential for comprehensive treatment. Lifestyle modifications may involve changes such as dietary adjustment to reduce sodium intake, increasing physical activity, weight management, and stress reduction techniques, all of which are critical in managing blood pressure levels effectively. Medication management is equally important, as antihypertensive medications can help control blood pressure and reduce the risk of complications associated with hypertension, such as heart disease and stroke. Combining these two approaches ensures a holistic method of care that addresses the patient's physical and lifestyle factors. Incorporating both lifestyle changes and pharmacological treatments aligns with the best practices in managing hypertension, promoting overall health and preventing further health issues associated with high blood pressure. This well-rounded approach is fundamental to achieving optimal patient outcomes in hypertension management.

3. Which is a sign of dysphagia in a client?

- A. Changes in appetite
- B. Consistency in swallowing
- C. Coughing after drinking liquids**
- D. Excessive belching

Coughing after drinking liquids is a notable sign of dysphagia, indicating difficulty with swallowing. When a person experiences dysphagia, their ability to coordinate the muscles involved in swallowing can be impaired. This leads to difficulties in safely managing food, liquids, and even saliva. Coughing during or after drinking can occur because liquids may enter the airway (aspiration) instead of proceeding smoothly down the esophagus. Recognizing this sign is crucial for healthcare providers as it can help to identify individuals at risk for aspiration pneumonia and malnutrition, necessitating further evaluation and possibly modifications in the patient's diet or swallowing techniques. Prompt identification and management are vital to ensure the safety and well-being of clients experiencing swallowing difficulties.

4. What is one key role of a registered nurse in a healthcare team?

- A. To perform all medical procedures
- B. To advocate for the patient's needs and preferences**
- C. To manage the healthcare team
- D. To educate the family about finance

One key role of a registered nurse in a healthcare team is to advocate for the patient's needs and preferences. This involves actively representing the patient's interests to ensure that their voices are heard in the decision-making process. Advocacy may include communicating the patient's concerns to other healthcare team members, ensuring that care is aligned with the patient's values and wishes, and helping patients navigate the complexities of the healthcare system. By prioritizing the patient's needs, nurses contribute to a more patient-centered approach to care, fostering trust and collaboration within the healthcare team. Other options, while they may contain elements of a nurse's responsibilities, do not capture the essence of the nurse's foundational role within the team. For instance, performing all medical procedures is not feasible or realistic, as many procedures are outside the registered nurse's scope of practice and are typically performed by other healthcare professionals. Managing the healthcare team is usually the role of a nurse leader or manager, rather than the direct service provider. Educating the family about finance is also outside the typical scope of nursing practice, which focuses more on health education and support, rather than financial matters.

5. Which location is identified as the pulmonic area when auscultating heart sounds?

- A. Right sternal border, third intercostal space**
- B. Left sternal border, second intercostal space**
- C. Left midclavicular line, fifth intercostal space**
- D. Right midclavicular line, second intercostal space**

The pulmonic area is specifically located at the left sternal border in the second intercostal space. This location is vital for auscultation as it allows healthcare providers to effectively listen to the sounds produced by the pulmonary valve, which is situated at this anatomical point. When auscultating here, practitioners are able to hear the closure of the pulmonic valve, which is an important part of the cardiac cycle and can provide insights into cardiac function and potential pathology. This area is also crucial for spotting any abnormalities such as murmurs or other indicative sounds that may reflect underlying cardiopulmonary conditions. The precise identification of this area enhances the capabilities of the nurse or healthcare provider in assessing cardiac health accurately. The other options represent locations for different heart sounds, such as the aortic area or the mitral area, which are distinctly separate from the pulmonic area, thus clarifying the differentiation in auscultation locations related to specific heart valves.

6. Which client is the most appropriate candidate for consideration of mitten restraints?

- A. A client who has suffered a stroke.**
- B. A client who has dementia and removes their feeding tube.**
- C. A client with chronic pain issues.**
- D. A client who refuses to take medication.**

The most appropriate candidate for consideration of mitten restraints is a client who has dementia and removes their feeding tube. This scenario highlights a situation where safety and adherence to medical treatment are critical. Patients with dementia may lack the understanding or memory to recognize the importance of interventions such as feeding tubes. As a result, they may inadvertently harm themselves by removing necessary medical devices. Mitten restraints can be used in this context to prevent the client from removing the feeding tube, thereby ensuring they receive essential nutrition and hydration. It's important that such restraints are used judiciously and in conjunction with other measures aimed at minimizing the client's agitation and maximizing comfort. In cases like this one, the primary concern is the patient's health and safety, making mitten restraints a sensible consideration to maintain the integrity of medical interventions. In contrast, the other candidates either do not present a similar risk of self-harm or are dealing with issues that do not necessarily warrant the use of restraints for safety and medical compliance. For example, a client who has suffered a stroke may require supportive care but is not necessarily showing behaviors that put them at risk of removing important medical equipment. Chronic pain or refusal to take medication, while significant concerns, do not directly indicate that a client is at high risk of self-injury.

7. What is one of the nurse's responsibilities in managing chronic illnesses?

- A. To prescribe medications independently**
- B. To provide ongoing assessment and education**
- C. To perform surgical interventions**
- D. To avoid engaging with patients**

The nurse's responsibility in managing chronic illnesses includes providing ongoing assessment and education. This aspect is crucial because chronic illnesses often require long-term management and monitoring. Nurses play a vital role in assessing patient conditions, identifying changes, and implementing appropriate interventions. Additionally, educating patients about their illnesses helps them understand their conditions, manage symptoms, and adhere to treatment plans effectively. Ongoing education empowers patients by equipping them with the knowledge needed to make informed decisions about their health, recognize symptoms that require medical attention, and understand lifestyle modifications that can positively impact their chronic condition. This holistic approach not only addresses the medical aspects of chronic illness management but also considers psychological, social, and financial factors that may affect a patient's ability to manage their health effectively.

8. When a client reports insomnia due to increased stress, what is the nurse's priority action?

- A. Suggest relaxation techniques**
- B. Determine the source of the client's stress**
- C. Instruct the client to reduce caffeine intake**
- D. Recommend a sleep hygiene routine**

Determining the source of the client's stress is vital as it allows the nurse to understand the underlying issues contributing to the client's insomnia. By identifying the specific stressors, the nurse can tailor interventions that address the root cause of the insomnia, rather than just managing the symptoms. This approach is more comprehensive and can lead to more effective long-term solutions for the client's sleep difficulties. Once the sources of stress are identified, the nurse can then suggest appropriate coping strategies, relaxation techniques, or lifestyle modifications, such as reducing caffeine intake or recommending a sleep hygiene routine. This initial assessment is crucial in creating a personalized care plan that effectively addresses the client's situation.

9. Which psychological approach should the nurse take with a depressed client who has diabetes?

- A. Focus solely on medication management**
- B. Incorporate cognitive-behavioral techniques**
- C. Promote group therapy sessions**
- D. Recommend physical exercise exclusively**

Incorporating cognitive-behavioral techniques is essential when working with a depressed client who has diabetes because this approach addresses both the psychological and physiological aspects of the client's condition. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) helps individuals identify and challenge negative thought patterns and behaviors, which can be particularly beneficial for someone experiencing depression. This method encourages clients to develop coping strategies, improve their problem-solving skills, and engage in behaviors that foster better mood and well-being. In the case of a client with diabetes, it's vital to also consider their management of the condition alongside the psychological support. CBT can help a client explore how their thoughts and behaviors impact their diabetes management, leading to better adherence to treatment regimens and lifestyle modifications. Additionally, the skills learned through CBT might empower the client to take an active role in their mental and physical health, which is crucial in managing chronic illnesses like diabetes. While medication management is important, focusing solely on it does not address the underlying psychological factors that may exacerbate depression. Similarly, promoting group therapy may be beneficial, but a tailored approach like CBT offers specific strategies for the individual client. Recommending physical exercise is also beneficial for both mental and physical health; however, doing so exclusively overlooks the necessity of addressing cognitive

10. Which statement by an older adult client indicates an understanding of bathtub safety?

- A. "I will keep a towel in the tub."**
- B. "I will place a bath mat in front of the tub."**
- C. "I will fill the tub with hot water."**
- D. "I will use a chair while bathing."**

Placing a bath mat in front of the tub is a proactive step to enhance safety and prevent slips or falls. Older adults are particularly at risk for falls due to decreased mobility, balance issues, or impaired vision. A bath mat provides necessary traction and cushioning, reducing the likelihood of slipping when entering or exiting the tub. This understanding reflects the individual's awareness of environmental modifications that can promote safer bathing practices. Other choices do not convey an appropriate understanding of bathtub safety. Keeping a towel in the tub doesn't really address fall risk and could increase hazards if it leads to wet surfaces. Filling the tub with hot water poses a risk of burns, particularly for older adults with sensitive skin or reduced sensation. Using a chair while bathing, while it can be useful for some individuals, doesn't directly indicate safety practices specific to the bathtub environment and carries its own risks depending on the chair's design and placement.

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://vatirnfundamentals.examzify.com>

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