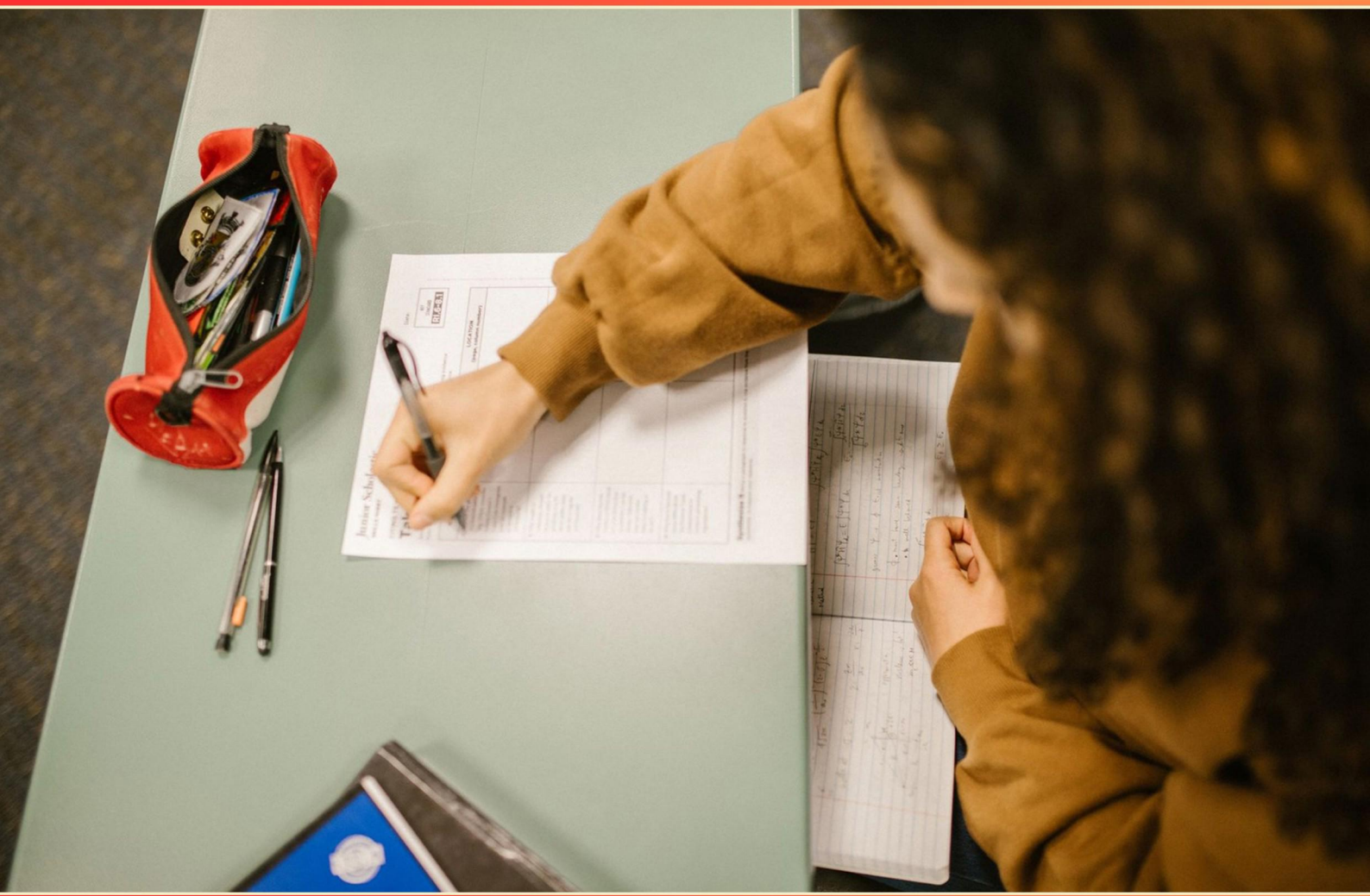
ARCHER BASELINE ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **What is the appropriate suction setting for a nasogastric tube used for gastric decompression?**
   - A. Continuous suction at 90 mmHg
   - B. Intermittent suction at 70 mmHg
   - C. Continuous suction at 80 mmHg
   - D. Intermittent suction at 100 mmHg

2. **What type of pain is a clinical feature of severe preeclampsia?**
   - A. Lower abdominal pain
   - B. Severe back pain
   - C. Epigastric pain
   - D. Pelvic pain

3. **What effect do nasal decongestants have on blood pressure?**
   - A. Decrease it
   - B. No effect
   - C. Increase it
   - D. Cause fluctuations

4. **What is the expected outcome when properly using esomeprazole?**
   - A. Decrease in gastric acid secretion.
   - B. Increase in gastric acid secretion.
   - C. Worsening of ulcer symptoms.
   - D. Improvement in allergic reactions.

5. **The quad screen test is typically performed during which trimester of pregnancy?**
   - A. First trimester
   - B. Second trimester
   - C. Third trimester
   - D. Any trimester

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6. Which of the following best describes a wet-to-dry dressing technique for a pressure ulcer?

A. Packing dry gauze into the ulcer

B. Packing wet gauze overlapping the skin

C. Packing wet gauze without overlapping onto healthy skin

D. Using only ointment on the ulcer

7. What are common side effects of hydromorphone?

A. Increased energy

B. Constipation and altered level of consciousness

C. Low blood pressure

D. Excessive sweating

8. What is the primary purpose of anticoagulants like warfarin?

A. To decrease blood pressure

B. To increase clotting time

C. To promote blood cell production

D. To enhance immune response

9. What is a common misconception about esomeprazole among patients?

A. That it coats ulcers for immediate pain relief.

B. It must be taken with food to be effective.

C. It is a natural remedy.

D. It can be taken at any dosage.

10. What are the stages of untreated syphilis?

A. Primary, secondary, tertiary

B. Primary, latent, and acute

C. Primary, secondary, latent, tertiary

D. Primary, acute, chronic

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the appropriate suction setting for a nasogastric tube used for gastric decompression?

A. Continuous suction at 90 mmHg

B. Intermittent suction at 70 mmHg

C. Continuous suction at 80 mmHg

D. Intermittent suction at 100 mmHg

The correct suction setting for a nasogastric tube used for gastric decompression is typically continuous suction at a moderate pressure, which helps to effectively relieve gastric distension without causing mucosal damage. A common practice is to utilize continuous suction at around 80 to 120 mmHg. While intermittent suction at lower settings can be used in certain situations, it's more common and safer to maintain continuous suction to ensure consistent decompression. The choice of 70 mmHg as a setting seems reasonable as it is on the lower end of the recommended pressure range, thus potentially minimizing the risk of irritation to the gastric mucosa. This would explain why the answer selected aligns with safe clinical practices for managing gastric decompression. Other options might involve higher pressures or configurations that are not typically recommended for routine decompression, which can increase the risk of complications.

2. What type of pain is a clinical feature of severe preeclampsia?

A. Lower abdominal pain

B. Severe back pain

C. Epigastric pain

D. Pelvic pain

Severe preeclampsia is associated with epigastric pain due to the involvement of the liver and the abdominal organs. This pain can result from liver distension and the swelling of the surrounding tissues. The condition reflects underlying complications like liver edema or capsular stretching, which are commonly associated with severe preeclampsia. In addition to epigastric pain, patients may also experience symptoms such as headache, visual disturbances, and elevated blood pressure, further emphasizing the severity of the condition. Recognizing epigastric pain as a significant red flag can prompt timely intervention to manage and mitigate the potential risks to both the mother and the fetus.

3. What effect do nasal decongestants have on blood pressure?

A. Decrease it

B. No effect

C. Increase it

D. Cause fluctuations

Nasal decongestants are designed to relieve nasal congestion by causing the blood vessels in the nasal passages to constrict. This vasoconstriction is due to their action on adrenergic receptors, specifically alpha-adrenergic receptors. When these receptors are stimulated, there is an increase in vascular resistance, which can lead to a rise in blood pressure. The increase in blood pressure associated with nasal decongestants is particularly notable in individuals who may already have elevated blood pressure or those who are sensitive to these medications. This is an important consideration for healthcare providers when recommending these treatments, especially for patients with a history of hypertension or cardiovascular issues. While some options might suggest that nasal decongestants have no effect or decrease blood pressure, the physiological response typically observed involves an increase, primarily due to the mechanisms of action associated with the drug. Hence, the correct understanding is that nasal decongestants can indeed lead to an increase in blood pressure.

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4. What is the expected outcome when properly using esomeprazole?

A. Decrease in gastric acid secretion.

B. Increase in gastric acid secretion.

C. Worsening of ulcer symptoms.

D. Improvement in allergic reactions.

When properly using esomeprazole, the expected outcome is a decrease in gastric acid secretion. Esomeprazole is classified as a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), which works by blocking the proton pump in the stomach lining responsible for producing gastric acid. This reduction in acid production is beneficial for patients suffering from conditions such as gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), peptic ulcers, and other acid-related disorders, leading to symptom relief and allowing for healing of the gastric lining. The goal of using esomeprazole is to create a less acidic environment in the stomach, thereby alleviating discomfort and promoting the healing process for ulcers. Therefore, its primary function is to lower the level of gastric acid, making option A the most accurate outcome associated with its use.

5. The quad screen test is typically performed during which trimester of pregnancy?

A. First trimester

B. Second trimester

C. Third trimester

D. Any trimester

The quad screen test is typically performed during the second trimester of pregnancy. This blood test is designed to assess the risk of certain fetal conditions, including Down syndrome and spina bifida, by measuring the levels of four specific substances in the mother's blood. The results from the quad screen can help inform medical decisions and the need for further testing. The second trimester, specifically between weeks 15 and 20, is the ideal time for this test because the markers being measured develop and become detectable during this period. Therefore, timing is crucial as it ensures that the test can provide the most accurate risk assessment for the conditions being screened. Each of the other trimesters either precedes the optimal window for testing or does not fit the standard protocol for conducting a quad screen.

6. Which of the following best describes a wet-to-dry dressing technique for a pressure ulcer?

A. Packing dry gauze into the ulcer

B. Packing wet gauze overlapping the skin

C. Packing wet gauze without overlapping onto healthy skin

D. Using only ointment on the ulcer

The wet-to-dry dressing technique is a specific method used for managing pressure ulcers that involves using moist gauze to pack the wound and allowing it to adhere to the necrotic tissue or exudate within the ulcer. The correct choice highlights that wet gauze is carefully packed into the ulcer without overlapping onto the healthy surrounding skin. This technique encourages debridement as the dressing dries and adheres to the wound bed; when removed, it can help pull away dead tissue. Not overlapping onto healthy skin is critical to prevent additional irritation or damage to that area, which could lead to complications such as further skin breakdown or infection. In contrast, packing dry gauze into the ulcer does not provide the necessary moisture for optimal healing and could lead to pain upon removal. Overlapping wet gauze onto healthy skin could cause maceration, while using only ointment does not provide the necessary physical support to manage the wound effectively. Therefore, the technique is designed to support healing while minimizing harm to the surrounding healthy tissue.

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7. What are common side effects of hydromorphone?

A. Increased energy

B. Constipation and altered level of consciousness

C. Low blood pressure

D. Excessive sweating

Hydromorphone is an opioid analgesic commonly used for managing severe pain. One of the notable side effects associated with opioid medications, including hydromorphone, is constipation. This occurs because opioids can slow down gastrointestinal motility, leading to difficulty in passing stools. In addition to constipation, hydromorphone can also cause alterations in the level of consciousness. This might present as drowsiness, sedation, or confusion, particularly in patients who are not accustomed to opioids or who are taking higher doses. These central nervous system effects occur because hydromorphone depresses areas of the brain responsible for consciousness and alertness. The combination of these two side effects is commonly observed in individuals receiving treatment with hydromorphone, making them significant to consider for patient management and monitoring. Understanding these side effects allows healthcare providers to implement appropriate interventions, such as prescribing laxatives for constipation or monitoring sedation levels.

8. What is the primary purpose of anticoagulants like warfarin?

A. To decrease blood pressure

B. To increase clotting time

C. To promote blood cell production

D. To enhance immune response

The primary purpose of anticoagulants like warfarin is to increase clotting time. Anticoagulants are medications that help prevent the formation of blood clots or reduce the size of clots that have already formed. Warfarin works by inhibiting the synthesis of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors in the liver, which are essential for the normal clotting process. By interfering with these factors, warfarin effectively prolongs the time it takes for blood to clot, reducing the risk of conditions such as stroke or thrombosis in patients predisposed to these complications. In contrast, medications that decrease blood pressure focus on relaxing blood vessels or reducing the volume of blood pumped by the heart, which is not the function of anticoagulants. Promoting blood cell production relates more to growth factors or medications used in conditions like anemia, and enhancing the immune response would involve immunomodulatory agents rather than anticoagulants. Thus, the action of warfarin aligns specifically with increasing clotting time, making that the correct choice.

9. What is a common misconception about esomeprazole among patients?

A. That it coats ulcers for immediate pain relief.

B. It must be taken with food to be effective.

C. It is a natural remedy.

D. It can be taken at any dosage.

A common misconception about esomeprazole among patients is that it coats ulcers for immediate pain relief. This belief stems from a misunderstanding of how esomeprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor, functions. Instead of providing immediate relief by coating the ulcer like a protective barrier, esomeprazole works by reducing stomach acid production over time. This process helps promote healing of the ulcer but does not deliver instant pain relief upon ingestion. Recognizing this distinction is important for patients to manage their expectations regarding the onset of relief while using this medication.

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10. What are the stages of untreated syphilis?

A. Primary, secondary, tertiary

B. Primary, latent, and acute

C. Primary, secondary, latent, tertiary

D. Primary, acute, chronic

The stages of untreated syphilis are indeed categorized as primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary. This classification reflects the progression of the disease without treatment. In the primary stage, a person typically develops a painless sore called a chancre at the site of infection. This is the first sign of the disease and can easily go unnoticed. The secondary stage occurs when the infection has spread through the bloodstream, leading to various symptoms including skin rashes, mucous membrane lesions, and flu-like symptoms. This stage highlights the systemic nature of syphilis as it affects multiple body systems. The latent stage follows when the symptoms may disappear, but the bacteria remain in the body. During this time, the individual is asymptomatic and generally feels well, which can lead to a lack of awareness about the ongoing infection. Finally, if syphilis remains untreated, it can progress to the tertiary stage, where serious complications occur that can affect multiple organs such as the heart, brain, and nerves, leading to severe health issues. This multi-stage progression is critical for understanding the implications of untreated syphilis and highlights the importance of early detection and treatment.

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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://archerbaselineassmt.examzify.com

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

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