CJE OPEN CHECK 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 item should be at the bedside for a chest tube?

A. Gauze

B. Sterile water

C. Padded clamps

D. Tape

2. Which side effect described as 'cant shit' is associated with tricyclic antidepressants?

A. Photophobia/blurred vision

B. Urinary retention

C. Dry mouth

D. Constipation

3. Which item is typically addressed in preoperative nursing care to ensure patient safety?

A. Allergies

B. Discharge planning

C. Physical therapy

D. Postoperative imaging orders

4. Which adverse reaction is associated with methotrexate?

A. Nausea

B. Hypertension

C. Immunosuppression

D. Headache

5. Which statement best describes the primary use of GM-CSF after a bone marrow transplant?

A. It is used to suppress immune response

B. It is used to lower blood pressure

C. It is used to treat dehydration

D. It is used after a bone marrow transplant to stimulate white blood cell production, particularly neutrophils

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6. Postoperative assessments include which domains?

A. Respiratory status

B. Circulatory status

C. Neurological status

D. All of the above

7. Which of the following is a symptom of serotonin syndrome?

A. Muscle rigidity

B. Hypotension

C. Sedation

D. Hyporeflexia

8. Which statement is true regarding DMARD III adverse effects?

A. Severe blood dyscrasia and hepatitis

B. Hypertension

C. Insomnia and bradycardia

D. Nausea and mild diarrhea

9. DMARDs II therapy is associated with serious infections of which?

A. Hep A and TB

B. HIV and malaria

C. Hep B and TB

D. RSV and influenza

10. Which option is NOT part of the HOP approach (Hydration, Oxygenation, Pain relief) for sickle cell crisis?

A. Hydration

B. Oxygenation

C. Pain relief

D. Antibiotics

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What item should be at the bedside for a chest tube?

A. Gauze

B. Sterile water

C. Padded clamps

D. Tape

In chest tube care, you need to be able to control the tube quickly and safely. Having padded clamps at the bedside lets you temporarily clamp the tube if the system becomes disconnected or if you need to test for an air leak, for example during transport or when troubleshooting. The padding protects surrounding tissue from injury while you handle the tubing, and clamping is used only for short, controlled periods to prevent air from entering the pleural space while adjustments are made. While gauze, tape, and sterile water are all important parts of the chest tube setup and dressing, the item that should be readily available at the bedside to manage safety and troubleshoot issues is padded clamps.

2. Which side effect described as 'cant shit' is associated with tricyclic antidepressants?

A. Photophobia/blurred vision

B. Urinary retention

C. Dry mouth

D. Constipation

Tricyclic antidepressants cause anticholinergic effects by blocking muscarinic receptors, which slows down the gut and reduces secretions. That reduction in GI motility leads to constipation, so the slang phrase "cant shit" aligns with this side effect. While other anticholinergic effects like dry mouth, blurred vision, and urinary retention can also occur with TCAs, constipation is the symptom that directly reflects slowed bowel movement. In practice, this means being cautious in patients prone to constipation or with limited bowel function, and addressing it with hydration, fiber, activity, or appropriate laxatives if needed.

3. Which item is typically addressed in preoperative nursing care to ensure patient safety?

A. Allergies

B. Discharge planning

C. Physical therapy

D. Postoperative imaging orders

Identifying allergies before surgery is essential for safety. Knowing about any medication, latex, or dye allergies allows the nurse to plan safely with the anesthesia team and the surgical team, choosing alternatives and avoiding exposure to agents that could trigger a severe reaction. This proactive step helps prevent intraoperative or immediate postoperative complications such as anaphylaxis, respiratory distress, or unexpected drug reactions. Discharge planning, while important, is a step that happens after the procedure and focuses on where the patient goes and what support they'll need at home. Physical therapy is typically arranged for the recovery period and mobility goals after surgery, not a primary safety check before surgery. Postoperative imaging orders are used to assess outcomes after the operation, not to protect the patient during the preoperative period.

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4. Which adverse reaction is associated with methotrexate?

A. Nausea

B. Hypertension

C. Immunosuppression

D. Headache

The main concept tested is how methotrexate affects the immune system. Methotrexate inhibits dihydrofolate reductase, which reduces the availability of folate needed to make DNA. This slows the division of rapidly proliferating cells, especially in the bone marrow and among lymphocytes, leading to immunosuppression. Because the drug dampens immune cell production and function, patients become more susceptible to infections and may develop cytopenias. While nausea or headaches can occur with various drugs, they aren't the hallmark adverse effect of methotrexate like immunosuppression is. Clinicians monitor blood counts and watch for infection signs due to this immunosuppressive impact.

5. Which statement best describes the primary use of GM-CSF after a bone marrow transplant?

A. It is used to suppress immune response

B. It is used to lower blood pressure

C. It is used to treat dehydration

D. It is used after a bone marrow transplant to stimulate white blood cell production, particularly neutrophils

GM-CSF is used to boost blood cell production after a bone marrow transplant. It acts on bone marrow progenitor cells to promote the growth and differentiation of white blood cells, especially neutrophils, along with macrophages. This speeds up neutrophil recovery, which helps reduce the risk of infection during the vulnerable post-transplant period. It isn't about suppressing the immune system, lowering blood pressure, or treating dehydration—those aren't helped by stimulating white blood cell production. While GM-CSF can influence several myeloid cell lines, the main clinical goal in this context is to accelerate neutrophil recovery to protect the patient from infections.

6. Postoperative assessments include which domains?

A. Respiratory status

B. Circulatory status

C. Neurological status

D. All of the above

Postoperative assessments must look at multiple body systems to catch complications early. Checking the respiratory status ensures the airway is clear and breathing is adequate, with attention to rate, depth, oxygen saturation, and lung sounds to prevent issues like hypoventilation or atelectasis. Monitoring circulatory status keeps track of heart rate, blood pressure, perfusion, and signs of bleeding or shock, so any decline is noticed promptly. Evaluating neurological status assesses consciousness, orientation, and motor responses, which can be affected by anesthesia, medications, or evolving complications. Because each domain addresses a distinct and potentially serious postoperative issue, all of these areas are important. That's why the best answer is all of the above.

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7. Which of the following is a symptom of serotonin syndrome?

A. Muscle rigidity

B. Hypotension

C. Sedation

D. Hyporeflexia

Excess serotonin in the nervous system causes a hyperactive state that shows up most clearly in the neuromuscular system. Muscle rigidity fits this pattern because the overactive serotonergic signaling increases muscle tone, contributing to stiff, stiffened muscles as part of the overall neuromuscular hyperactivity seen in serotonin syndrome. Other options don't align as well with the typical picture. Sedation would suggest reduced CNS arousal, not the agitation and heightened activity common to this syndrome. Hypotension can occur but isn't a defining neuromuscular finding. Hyporeflexia would contradict the common presence of hyperreflexia and tremor that accompany excess serotonin.

8. Which statement is true regarding DMARD III adverse effects?

A. Severe blood dyscrasia and hepatitis

B. Hypertension

C. Insomnia and bradycardia

D. Nausea and mild diarrhea

Hypertension is a recognized adverse effect associated with DMARD III, particularly with the agent leflunomide, a drug commonly categorized in this group. Leflunomide inhibits pyrimidine synthesis, reducing lymphocyte proliferation, and among its side effects, elevated blood pressure appears in some patients. This makes hypertension a true characteristic to watch for with DMARD III therapy. Severe blood dyscrasia and hepatitis are more typical concerns with other DMARDs, such as methotrexate, so they don't define the adverse-effect profile of DMARD III. Insomnia and bradycardia aren't common hallmark effects for this group, and while nausea and mild diarrhea can occur with many medications, they don't distinguish DMARD III as clearly as hypertension.

9. DMARDs II therapy is associated with serious infections of which?

A. Hep A and TB

B. HIV and malaria

C. Hep B and TB

D. RSV and influenza

Biologic DMARDs suppress parts of the immune system that keep latent infections in check, especially TNF. TNF helps maintain granulomas that trap latent Mycobacterium tuberculosis; when TNF is blocked, those granulomas can break down and latent TB may reactivate, causing serious TB infection. Hepatitis B behaves similarly—immune control of latent HBV can wane under these therapies, leading to reactivation and potentially severe hepatitis. Because of these risks, screening for TB and hepatitis B before starting DMARDs II and considering antiviral prevention when indicated are essential. While other infections can occur with immunosuppression, TB reactivation and HBV reactivation are the infections most specifically associated with this class.

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10. Which option is NOT part of the HOP approach (Hydration, Oxygenation, Pain relief) for sickle cell crisis?

A. Hydration

B. Oxygenation

C. Pain relief

D. Antibiotics

The HOP approach targets three immediate actions in a vaso-occlusive crisis: ensure adequate hydration to lower blood viscosity, provide enough oxygen to prevent hypoxia that worsens sickling, and relieve pain to limit stress and vasoconstriction that can trigger more sickling. Hydration helps the blood flow more smoothly, making it harder for cells to clump and block vessels. Oxygenation keeps tissues well-oxygenated, reducing the trigger for further sickling. Pain relief addresses the severe pain and the body's stress response, which can otherwise worsen the crisis. Antibiotics aren't part of this triad; they're used if infection is suspected or confirmed, but they aren't a standard component of the immediate crisis management plan described by HOP.

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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://cjeopencheck.examzify.com

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

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