# CNJNE IVE ADULT IV THERAPY 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 should be regularly assessed at the IV site for potential complications?**

A. Size of the IV catheter

B. Color and temperature of the surrounding skin

C. Type of intravenous solution

D. Patient's emotional state

**2. The patient is experiencing pain at her IV site along with redness, swelling, and a palpable venous cord. What complication might she have?**

A. Infiltration

B. Phlebitis

C. Thrombosis

D. Hemorrhage

**3. What are three methods of injecting drugs intermittently?**

A. IV push, IM injection, subcutaneous

B. sideports, saline lock, solusets

C. Infusion, bolus, drip

D. Direct injection, slow infusion, patch

**4. How can a nurse prevent phlebitis in IV therapy?**

A. Use a larger gauge needle

B. Change the IV site frequently

C. Apply a warm compress to the site

D. Choose the correct catheter size for the vein

**5. Which of the following should be monitored closely in IV therapy?**

A. Skin temperature

B. Fluid balance

C. Sleep patterns

D. Dietary intake

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**6. What is the major cation found in intracellular fluid?**

A. Sodium

B. Calcium

C. Magnesium

D. Potassium

**7. Which practice helps in reducing hospital-acquired infections during IV therapy?**

A. Inserting catheters into the femoral site

B. Following hand hygiene procedures

C. Using non-sterile drapes

D. Reusing sterile syringes

**8. What is a common intravenous solution used for rehydration?**

A. Lactated Ringer's solution

B. Normal saline

C. 5% dextrose in water

D. Colloid solutions

**9. When hanging an IVPB of 100 ml D5W with 80 mg of Gentamycin to run over 30 minutes, which flow rate is correct when using microdrip tubing (60 gtts/ml)?**

A. 150 gtts/min

B. 200 gtts/min

C. 250 gtts/min

D. 300 gtts/min

**10. What is true regarding blood transfusions and special administration devices?**

A. The pressure for an external pressure infusion cuff should not exceed 200 mmHg

B. The pressure for an external pressure infusion cuff should not exceed 300 mmHg

C. The device should be used for all types of transfusions

D. Using special devices is not necessary

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What should be regularly assessed at the IV site for potential complications?

A. Size of the IV catheter

B. Color and temperature of the surrounding skin

C. Type of intravenous solution

D. Patient's emotional state

*Regular assessment of the IV site, particularly the color and temperature of the surrounding skin, is crucial for identifying potential complications such as phlebitis, infiltration, or extravasation. Changes in color may indicate inflammation, infection, or inadequate blood flow, while alterations in temperature can signify inflammation or a localized infection. Evaluating these aspects allows for early intervention, which is vital for preventing serious complications related to intravenous therapy. Monitoring the size of the IV catheter can be important, but it does not typically require regular assessment once it is in place unless there are specific concerns regarding the catheter's functionality or if a complication arises. The type of intravenous solution being administered is necessary to note initially, but it does not require ongoing assessment related to complications. Observing the patient's emotional state is important in overall patient care but does not directly relate to the physical condition of the IV site or complications associated with it. Thus, focusing on the color and temperature of the skin surrounding the IV site is essential for ensuring patient safety and effective IV therapy management.*

## 2. The patient is experiencing pain at her IV site along with redness, swelling, and a palpable venous cord. What complication might she have?

A. Infiltration

B. Phlebitis

C. Thrombosis

D. Hemorrhage

*The situation described indicates that the patient is experiencing pain at the IV site, accompanied by redness, swelling, and a palpable venous cord. These symptoms are characteristic of phlebitis, which is an inflammation of the vein. Phlebitis can occur due to irritation from the catheter itself, trauma during insertion, or an infection at the site. The pain experienced by the patient, along with the visible signs of inflammation such as redness and swelling, suggests that the body is responding to irritation or injury to the vein. The palpable venous cord indicates that the vein itself may be inflamed and possibly narrowed, which aligns with the known symptoms of phlebitis. Recognizing phlebitis is crucial because it not only causes discomfort for the patient but can also lead to more serious complications if not addressed promptly. Treatment often includes removing the IV catheter, applying a warm compress to the area, and possibly administering anti-inflammatory medications as directed. Monitoring and prevention, such as using appropriate techniques during IV insertion and selecting suitable veins, can help reduce the risk of phlebitis in patients receiving IV therapy.*

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## 3. What are three methods of injecting drugs intermittently?

A. IV push, IM injection, subcutaneous

B. sideports, saline lock, solusets

C. Infusion, bolus, drip

D. Direct injection, slow infusion, patch

*The correct answer identifies methods for administering medications through an intravenous (IV) system that allow for intermittent dosing. Sideports, saline locks, and solusets are all techniques associated with IV therapy. A sideport, often found on IV tubing, allows for the addition of medications into an existing IV line without disrupting the infusion, facilitating quick and direct drug delivery. A saline lock is a device used to keep a vein accessible for future medications or fluids without requiring continuous fluid infusion, allowing drugs to be administered quickly and easily when necessary. Solusets are pre-packaged systems that enable healthcare providers to quickly and safely administer medications in a controlled manner. In contrast, the other choices refer to different methods or types of administration but do not specifically highlight techniques for intermittent drug injection through an IV line in the context provided. Other methods like IV push and IM injections are valid routes of administration, but they do not encompass the concept of "intermittently" within IV therapy in the same way. Similarly, infusion, bolus, and drip refer to types of fluid administration rather than specific methods associated with intermittent injections. Direct injection and slow infusion do not accurately reflect the systematic interval administration of medications in an IV context, nor do patches fit within standard IV therapy practices*

## 4. How can a nurse prevent phlebitis in IV therapy?

A. Use a larger gauge needle

B. Change the IV site frequently

C. Apply a warm compress to the site

D. Choose the correct catheter size for the vein

*Choosing the correct catheter size for the vein is critical in preventing phlebitis during IV therapy. When the catheter size is appropriate for the size of the vein, it minimizes trauma to the vein wall and reduces irritation. A catheter that is too large for a small vein can lead to increased friction and inflammation as the catheter is moved or positioned. This can directly lead to phlebitis, which is an inflammatory response to the injury caused to the endothelial lining of the vein. Additionally, using the right size catheter can enhance blood flow and reduce stasis, which is another factor that can contribute to irritation and inflammation. By considering the patient's vein size and selecting a catheter that fits, the nurse can greatly lower the risk of phlebitis, ensuring a safer and more effective IV therapy experience for the patient.*

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## 5. Which of the following should be monitored closely in IV therapy?

A. Skin temperature

B. Fluid balance

C. Sleep patterns

D. Dietary intake

*Monitoring fluid balance is crucial in IV therapy because it directly impacts a patient's overall hydration status and electrolyte levels. IV therapy is often used to provide hydration, deliver medications, and replenish electrolytes to patients who may be unable to take them orally. Ensuring that the input from IV fluids matches the output through urine and other bodily functions helps prevent complications such as fluid overload or dehydration. Additionally, monitoring fluid balance reflects the patient's response to therapy, aids in adjusting fluid administration rates, and helps in identifying early signs of potential complications such as heart failure or renal impairment. While skin temperature can be helpful to assess local complications at the IV site and sleep patterns and dietary intake are relevant for a holistic view of a patient's health, they do not directly relate to the immediate concerns associated with IV therapy management as fluid balance does.*

## 6. What is the major cation found in intracellular fluid?

A. Sodium

B. Calcium

C. Magnesium

D. Potassium

*The major cation found in intracellular fluid is potassium. This is crucial because potassium plays a vital role in various cellular functions, including maintaining resting membrane potential, facilitating muscle contractions, and regulating enzyme activity. Intracellular fluid, which constitutes the fluid within cells, has a high concentration of potassium relative to other cations, which is essential for processes like nerve impulse transmission and cellular metabolism. In contrast, sodium, while abundant in extracellular fluid, is maintained at lower levels within cells due to the activity of the sodium-potassium pump, which helps regulate the distribution of these ions across cell membranes. Calcium and magnesium also play important roles in cellular processes, but their concentrations do not match that of potassium in intracellular fluid. Understanding this concentration gradient and the role of potassium helps to appreciate how cells maintain their function and respond to physiological demands.*

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## 7. Which practice helps in reducing hospital-acquired infections during IV therapy?

A. Inserting catheters into the femoral site

B. Following hand hygiene procedures

C. Using non-sterile drapes

D. Reusing sterile syringes

*Following hand hygiene procedures is crucial in reducing hospital-acquired infections during IV therapy because it significantly minimizes the transfer of pathogens from healthcare providers to patients. Hand hygiene involves thorough washing of hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer before and after patient contact or handling IV equipment. This practice helps to eliminate harmful microorganisms that can lead to infections, which are particularly concerning in a hospital setting where patients may already have compromised immune systems. Maintaining proper hand hygiene is a foundational practice in infection control, especially in procedures that involve the insertion of devices like intravenous catheters. By ensuring that healthcare workers' hands are free from pathogens, the risk of introducing bacteria into the bloodstream or the IV site is greatly reduced, leading to better patient outcomes. In contrast, other practices listed, such as inserting catheters into the femoral site, using non-sterile drapes, and reusing sterile syringes, can increase the potential for infection due to improper technique, contamination, or inadequate aseptic practices.*

## 8. What is a common intravenous solution used for rehydration?

A. Lactated Ringer's solution

B. Normal saline

C. 5% dextrose in water

D. Colloid solutions

*Lactated Ringer's solution is often utilized for rehydration because it contains a balanced mix of electrolytes that closely resemble the composition of extracellular fluid. This isotonic solution is effective in restoring fluid levels and maintaining electrolyte balance, making it particularly suitable for patients who are dehydrated due to various causes, including surgery, trauma, or excessive fluid loss. It provides not only hydration but also essential minerals such as sodium, potassium, and calcium, which are crucial for proper cellular function. While normal saline is also a common choice for rehydration, it does not contain the additional electrolytes that Lactated Ringer's solution provides, which can be beneficial for patients needing more comprehensive electrolyte replacement. Dextrose solutions are primarily used for providing calories or as a supplementary fluid rather than for rehydration needs. Colloid solutions, on the other hand, are typically utilized for volume expansion in cases of low blood pressure or hypovolemia, rather than simple hydration.*

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**9. When hanging an IVPB of 100 ml D5W with 80 mg of Gentamycin to run over 30 minutes, which flow rate is correct when using microdrip tubing (60 gtts/ml)?**

A. 150 gtts/min

B. 200 gtts/min

C. 250 gtts/min

D. 300 gtts/min

*To determine the flow rate for administering an IVPB of 100 ml of D5W with 80 mg of Gentamycin over a period of 30 minutes using microdrip tubing (which delivers 60 drops per milliliter), you need to follow these steps: 1. **Calculate the total volume to be infused**: In this case, it is 100 ml. 2. **Convert the infusion time from minutes to hours**: Since the infusion will run over 30 minutes, you can express that time in hours if necessary for other calculations, but here we can keep it in minutes as we will be calculating gtts/min (drops per minute). 3. **Determine the required flow rate in ml/min**: - The formula for flow rate is Total Volume (ml) / Time (min). - In this case, 100 ml / 30 minutes = 3.33 ml/min. 4. **Convert the flow rate from ml/min to gtts/min**: - Since the microdrip administration set delivers 60 gtts/ml, you multiply the flow rate in ml/min by the number of drops per milliliter. - Thus, 3.33 ml/min x*

**10. What is true regarding blood transfusions and special administration devices?**

A. The pressure for an external pressure infusion cuff should not exceed 200 mmHg

B. The pressure for an external pressure infusion cuff should not exceed 300 mmHg

C. The device should be used for all types of transfusions

D. Using special devices is not necessary

*The correct answer asserts that the pressure for an external pressure infusion cuff should not exceed 300 mmHg. This is important because exceeding the recommended pressure can lead to complications during blood transfusions. Managing the pressure properly ensures that the blood is infused at a safe and controlled rate, minimizing the risk of hemolysis and other transfusion-related reactions. In practice, maintaining this pressure threshold allows healthcare providers to ensure that the transfusion proceeds smoothly without causing damage to the blood product or the patient's veins. Proper pressure management is critical to ensure both efficacy and safety during the administration of blood products. Although some devices may be suitable for certain types of transfusions, not all devices are appropriate for all types. Usage of pressure cuffs may be necessary in cases where standard infusion rates are inadequate or the patient's condition requires more controlled delivery. Therefore, understanding the limits of pressure and the necessity of certain devices is crucial in transfusion practices.*

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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://cnjneiveadultivtherapy.examzify.com

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

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