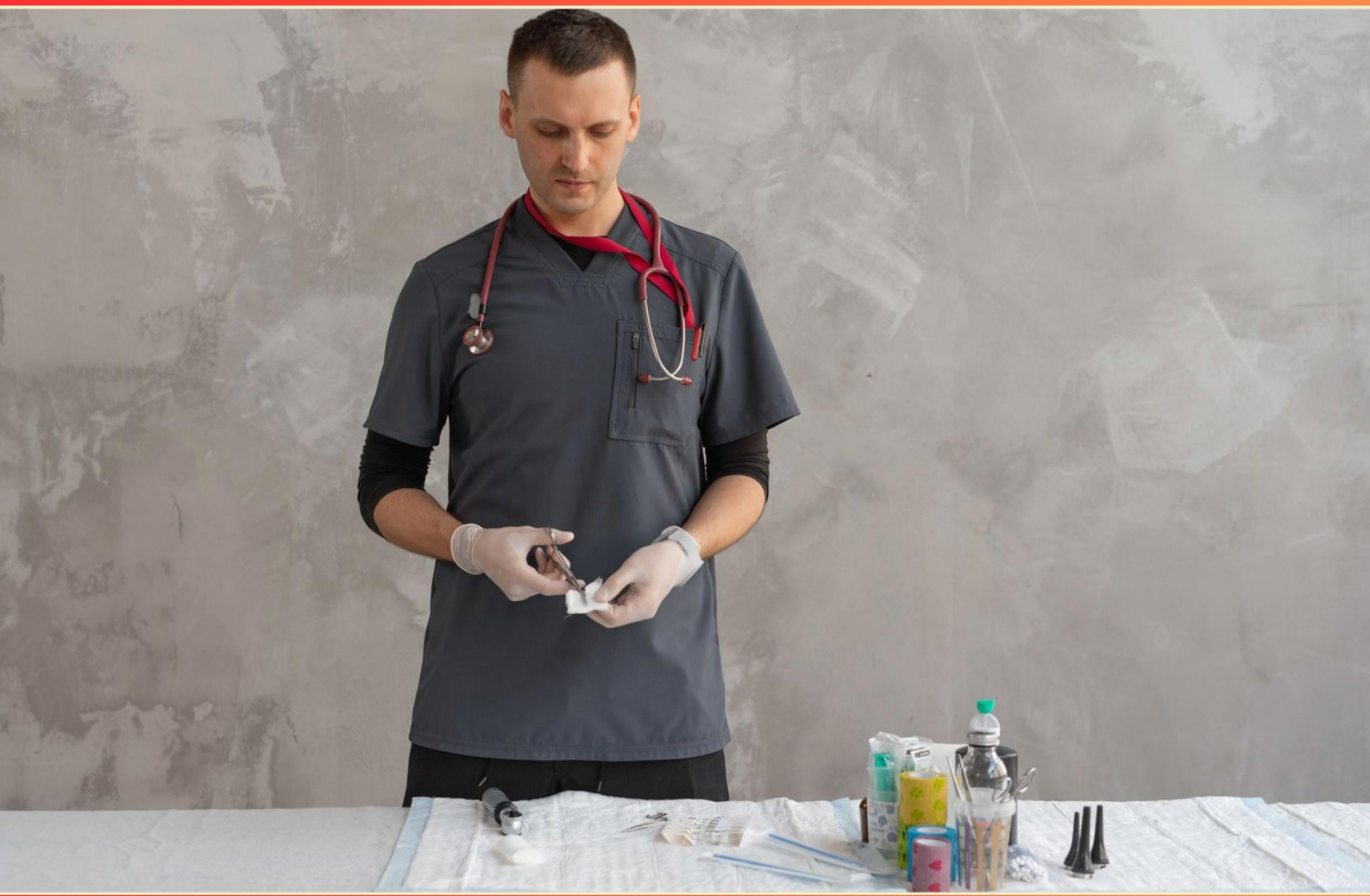
HESI DOSAGE CALCULATIONS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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.

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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. **Which of the following indicates an adverse effect of desmopressin acetate?**

   A. Insomnia

   B. Drowsiness

   C. Weight loss

   D. Increased urination

2. **Sodium hypochlorite (Dakin's solution) is prescribed for a client with a leg wound. What should the nurse include in the plan of care?**

   A. Ensure that the solution is freshly prepared before use.

   B. Soak a sterile dressing with solution and pack into the wound.

   C. Allow the solution to remain in the wound following irrigation.

   D. Apply the solution to the wound and on normal skin tissue surrounding the wound.

3. **What important laboratory test should be monitored in clients taking ticlopidine hydrochloride?**

   A. Renal function tests

   B. Liver function tests

   C. Complete blood count (CBC)

   D. Thyroid function tests

4. **A client receiving nitrofurantoin (Macrodantin) reports side effects. Which side effect indicates the treatment should be stopped?**

   A. Nausea

   B. Diarrhea

   C. Anorexia

   D. Cough and chest pain

5. **How many milliunits per minute is a client receiving when the oxytocin infusion is set at 30 ml/hour from a 1,000 ml solution with 20 units of Pitocin?**

   A. 5 milliunits/minute

   B. 10 milliunits/minute

   C. 15 milliunits/minute

   D. 20 milliunits/minute

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6. When reinforcing instructions for methocarbamol (Robaxin), which statement indicates a need for further teaching?

A. My urine may turn brown or green.

B. This medication is prescribed to help relieve my muscle spasms.

C. If my vision becomes blurred, I don't need to be concerned about it.

D. I need to call my doctor if I experience nasal congestion from this medication.

7. What factor is most critical to assess prior to the administration of a potassium-sparing diuretic?

A. Blood pressure

B. Potassium levels

C. Heart rate

D. Respiratory rate

8. Why are both hydrochlorothiazide and triamterene prescribed for a client?

A. Both are weak potassium-losing diuretics.

B. The combination of these medications prevents renal toxicity.

C. Hydrochlorothiazide is an expensive medication, using both is cost-effective.

D. Triamterene is a potassium-sparing diuretic, whereas hydrochlorothiazide is a potassium-losing diuretic.

9. Which of the following medications should be administered over a longer period to evaluate its effectiveness?

A. Acetylcysteine

B. Isoniazid

C. Clarithromycin

D. Nizatidine

10. What is vital for preventing complications in clients taking insulin?

A. Regular exercise

B. Frequent monitoring of blood glucose

C. High carbohydrate diet

D. Minimizing hydration

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following indicates an adverse effect of desmopressin acetate?

A. Insomnia

B. Drowsiness

C. Weight loss

D. Increased urination

Desmopressin acetate is a synthetic analog of vasopressin and is primarily used to manage conditions like diabetes insipidus and certain bleeding disorders such as hemophilia. Understanding the pharmacological effects of desmopressin can help identify its adverse effects. Drowsiness is recognized as a potential adverse effect of desmopressin acetate. While many patients may tolerate this medication without significant issues, some individuals might experience sedation or drowsiness, which can interfere with daily activities. It is crucial for healthcare providers to monitor patients for this side effect, particularly because it can affect their overall functioning. Increased urination is often an expected outcome of desmopressin use, especially since it acts on the kidneys to promote water reabsorption and decrease urine output. Similarly, insomnia and weight loss do not typically relate to desmopressin's pharmacological action or its adverse effect profile. Instead, these would be considered atypical responses and are not commonly reported in association with this medication. Therefore, drowsiness is the most relevant adverse effect linked to desmopressin acetate.

2. Sodium hypochlorite (Dakin's solution) is prescribed for a client with a leg wound. What should the nurse include in the plan of care?

A. Ensure that the solution is freshly prepared before use.

B. Soak a sterile dressing with solution and pack into the wound.

C. Allow the solution to remain in the wound following irrigation.

D. Apply the solution to the wound and on normal skin tissue surrounding the wound.

The correct choice focuses on ensuring that the sodium hypochlorite solution, commonly known as Dakin's solution, is freshly prepared before use. This is important because the efficacy of the solution can diminish over time due to exposure to light and air, which can degrade the active ingredient. Freshly prepared solution ensures that the wound is treated with an effective antiseptic that can help reduce infection and promote healing. Using a fresh solution not only maximizes its antiseptic properties but also minimizes the risk of irritation or adverse reactions that can occur with older, potentially less effective solutions. Proper wound management relies on using the most active form of any treatment agent to promote optimal healing outcomes for the patient.

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3. What important laboratory test should be monitored in clients taking ticlopidine hydrochloride?

A. Renal function tests

B. Liver function tests

C. Complete blood count (CBC)

D. Thyroid function tests

Monitoring a complete blood count (CBC) in clients taking ticlopidine hydrochloride is essential due to the medication's potential effects on the hematologic system. Ticlopidine is an antiplatelet agent that can lead to thrombocytopenia, which is a decrease in the number of platelets in the blood. This condition can elevate the risk of bleeding complications. Regular CBC monitoring allows healthcare providers to assess the platelet count and detect any significant drops early, facilitating timely intervention if necessary. It helps to ensure that the benefits of the medication in preventing thromboembolic events are not outweighed by the risks of adverse effects related to blood components. In contrast, while renal and liver function tests are important for many medications, ticlopidine specifically necessitates the monitoring of blood counts due to its distinct action and potential side effects. Thyroid function tests are generally not associated with ticlopidine use, making them less relevant in this context.

4. A client receiving nitrofurantoin (Macrodantin) reports side effects. Which side effect indicates the treatment should be stopped?

A. Nausea

B. Diarrhea

C. Anorexia

D. Cough and chest pain

Cough and chest pain are significant side effects that warrant immediate cessation of nitrofurantoin treatment. Nitrofurantoin is known to potentially cause pulmonary reactions, which can manifest as cough, chest pain, or difficulty breathing. These symptoms may indicate a serious adverse reaction, such as acute pulmonary toxicity or hypersensitivity reactions, which could lead to more severe complications if not addressed promptly. The presence of these symptoms suggests that the patient could be experiencing a severe lung reaction, which necessitates stopping the medication and assessing the patient further. While nausea, diarrhea, and anorexia are side effects that can occur with nitrofurantoin, they are generally less severe and can often be managed without discontinuing the medication. Recognizing and responding to more critical side effects like cough and chest pain is essential for patient safety.

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5. How many milliunits per minute is a client receiving when the oxytocin infusion is set at 30 ml/hour from a 1,000 ml solution with 20 units of Pitocin?

A. 5 milliunits/minute

B. 10 milliunits/minute

C. 15 milliunits/minute

D. 20 milliunits/minute

*To determine how many milliunits per minute the client is receiving from the oxytocin infusion, you need to convert the flow rate and the concentration of the solution into the desired units. 1. **Understanding the concentration**: The solution contains 20 units of oxytocin in 1,000 ml. To find the number of units in 1 ml, divide the total units by the total volume: \[\text{Units per ml} = \frac{20 \text{ units}}{1000 \text{ ml}} = 0.02 \text{ units/ml} \] 2. **Calculate the flow rate in ml per minute**: The infusion rate is set at 30 ml/hour. To convert this to ml/min, divide by 60: \[\text{ml/min} = \frac{30 \text{ ml}}{60 \text{ minutes}} = 0.5 \text{ ml/min} \] 3. **Calculate units per minute**: Now, multiply the ml/min flow rate by the concentration of units in ml: \[\text{Units per minute} = 0.5 \text{ ml/min} *

6. When reinforcing instructions for methocarbamol (Robaxin), which statement indicates a need for further teaching?

A. My urine may turn brown or green.

B. This medication is prescribed to help relieve my muscle spasms.

C. If my vision becomes blurred, I don't need to be concerned about it.

D. I need to call my doctor if I experience nasal congestion from this medication.

The statement indicating a need for further teaching is the one about not needing to be concerned if vision becomes blurred. Methocarbamol can have various side effects, and blurred vision is considered one of them. Patients should be instructed that any changes in vision should not be taken lightly. It is important for individuals to report any persistent or bothersome side effects to their healthcare provider, as they may indicate a need to reevaluate the medication or dosage. By recognizing that blurred vision may require medical attention, patients can ensure their safety and the effectiveness of their treatment. In contrast, the other statements provided are appropriate reflections of information that should be communicated. The change in urine color is a known side effect of methocarbamol, and understanding that the medication treats muscle spasms aligns with the patient's treatment plan. Reporting nasal congestion can be vital since it may prompt further evaluation or adjustment in medication. These points reinforce the need for patients to stay informed and proactive about any side effects they experience.

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7. What factor is most critical to assess prior to the administration of a potassium-sparing diuretic?

A. Blood pressure

B. Potassium levels

C. Heart rate

D. Respiratory rate

The most critical factor to assess prior to administering a potassium-sparing diuretic is potassium levels. This class of diuretics is designed to help the body retain potassium while promoting the excretion of sodium and water. Because of this mechanism, there's a potential risk of hyperkalemia, which is an elevated level of potassium in the blood. Monitoring potassium levels before administration helps to ensure that they are within a safe range, preventing potentially serious cardiac complications that can arise from abnormally high potassium levels. While blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate are important vital signs to monitor in many clinical situations, they are not as directly related to the effects and risks associated with potassium-sparing diuretics. Maintaining a balance of electrolytes, particularly potassium, is essential for patient safety when using these medications.

8. Why are both hydrochlorothiazide and triamterene prescribed for a client?

A. Both are weak potassium-losing diuretics.

B. The combination of these medications prevents renal toxicity.

C. Hydrochlorothiazide is an expensive medication, using both is cost-effective.

D. Triamterene is a potassium-sparing diuretic, whereas hydrochlorothiazide is a potassium-losing diuretic.

Hydrochlorothiazide and triamterene are prescribed together because they provide a complementary effect in managing fluid retention and hypertension. Hydrochlorothiazide is a thiazide diuretic known for its effectiveness in promoting diuresis; however, it can also lead to potassium loss, which is a common side effect. On the other hand, triamterene is a potassium-sparing diuretic that helps to retain potassium in the body while still promoting the excretion of excess water and sodium. When these two medications are used in combination, the potassium-wasting effects of hydrochlorothiazide can be counterbalanced by the potassium-retaining properties of triamterene. This approach minimizes the risk of hypokalemia (low potassium levels) that might occur when only hydrochlorothiazide is used. Therefore, this combination enhances therapeutic efficacy while reducing the potential for electrolyte imbalances, making it a well-considered choice in managing conditions like hypertension and edema.

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9. Which of the following medications should be administered over a longer period to evaluate its effectiveness?

A. Acetylcysteine

B. Isoniazid

C. Clarithromycin

D. Nizatidine

Isoniazid is an antibiotic commonly used in the treatment of tuberculosis (TB). To effectively evaluate its effectiveness, it is important to administer it over a longer duration. This is because the treatment regimen for active tuberculosis typically lasts for at least six months, often extending to nine months or longer depending on the patient's response and specific circumstances. The effectiveness of isoniazid in treating TB is not immediately apparent; it takes time for the medication to exert its full effect on the bacteria. Monitoring the patient's clinical response, as well as performing follow-up imaging and lab tests, is essential during this prolonged treatment period to determine if the infection is resolving. In contrast, medications like acetylcysteine, clarithromycin, and nizatidine may be used for shorter durations or can show effectiveness more rapidly, which is why they are not prioritized for longer evaluation periods in this context.

10. What is vital for preventing complications in clients taking insulin?

A. Regular exercise

B. Frequent monitoring of blood glucose

C. High carbohydrate diet

D. Minimizing hydration

Frequent monitoring of blood glucose is essential in preventing complications for clients taking insulin because it allows for the effective management of blood sugar levels. Insulin therapy requires careful balance; too much insulin can lead to hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), while too little can lead to hyperglycemia (high blood sugar). By regularly checking blood glucose levels, clients and healthcare providers can adjust insulin dosages, dietary intake, and activity levels accordingly. This proactive approach ensures that blood sugar remains within a target range, reducing the risk of both acute episodes of hypoglycemia and chronic complications such as neuropathy, retinopathy, and cardiovascular issues. Frequent monitoring also empowers clients to understand their condition better and recognize early signs of abnormal blood sugar levels, allowing for timely interventions. Other options, while important for overall health and wellness, do not directly address the critical need for ongoing assessment and adjustment of blood glucose in those managing insulin therapy.

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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:

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

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