NCLEX YELLOW BOOK KLIMEK'S VERSION (KV) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nclexyellowbookkv.examzify.com

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 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What assessment includes examining a breast lump through various methods like mammogram and ultrasound?

A. Breast Screening Procedure

B. Breast Lump Workup

C. Diagnostic Imaging Assessment

D. Oncology Evaluation

2. What type of skin lesion is characterized as a benign, pigmented epidermal tumor with a stuck-on appearance?

A. Seborrheic keratosis

B. Basal cell carcinoma

C. Mole (nevus)

D. Actinic keratosis

3. Which enzyme supplement is specifically prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis?

A. Creon

B. Pertzye

C. Pancrelipase (Pancrease MT)

D. Digestive enzymes

4. What are Pastia Lines indicative of in patients with certain infections?

A. Blanching rash

B. Nonblanching rash

C. Petechiae

D. Urticaria

5. What does pyelonephritis involve?

A. Bacterial invasion of renal parenchyma

B. Inflammation of the bladder

C. Kidney stones formation

D. Infection of the urethra

SAMPLE

6. Which factor can lead to the development of angular cheilitis?

A. Increased hydration

B. Dehydration

C. Allergic reaction

D. Genetic predisposition

7. What is the primary purpose of reverse isolation?

A. To prevent the spread of infection

B. To protect the patient from environmental pathogens

C. To control allergic reactions

D. To manage chronic diseases

8. According to the American Diabetes Association, what is the fasting plasma sugar level that indicates the presence of diabetes mellitus?

A. 100 mg/dl

B. 110 mg/dl

C. 120 mg/dl

D. 126 mg/dl

9. What does the U wave on an EKG represent?

A. Heart Rate

B. Repolarization of Purkinje Fibers

C. Myocardial Ischemia

D. Ventricular Tachycardia

10. Which of the following is a key symptom of pyelonephritis?

A. Joint pain

B. Fever and chills

C. Skin rash

D. Chest pain

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What assessment includes examining a breast lump through various methods like mammogram and ultrasound?

A. Breast Screening Procedure

B. Breast Lump Workup

C. Diagnostic Imaging Assessment

D. Oncology Evaluation

The correct answer is the Breast Lump Workup, which refers specifically to the comprehensive process of evaluating and diagnosing a breast lump. This assessment typically involves a combination of diagnostic imaging methods such as mammograms and ultrasounds, along with physical examination and possibly biopsies if necessary. The term "Breast Lump Workup" indicates a focused approach to understanding the nature of the lump, whether it's benign or potentially malignant. This thorough examination ensures that appropriate and timely interventions can be implemented based on the findings. In contrast, a Breast Screening Procedure typically refers to routine checks for breast cancer in asymptomatic women, primarily involving mammograms without the detailed follow-up that a workup entails. Diagnostic Imaging Assessment is a broader term that could refer to various imaging techniques used in many medical contexts, not limited to just breast assessment. An Oncology Evaluation usually involves broader aspects related to cancer diagnosis and treatment rather than a focused assessment of a specific breast lump.

2. What type of skin lesion is characterized as a benign, pigmented epidermal tumor with a stuck-on appearance?

A. Seborrheic keratosis

B. Basal cell carcinoma

C. Mole (nevus)

D. Actinic keratosis

The correct answer is characterized by a benign nature and a distinctive appearance that resembles being "stuck on" the skin. This description fits seborrheic keratosis, which typically presents as a raised, wart-like lesion that may vary in color from light tan to black. These lesions are common in older adults and are not precancerous, distinguishing them from other types of skin lesions that may indicate more serious conditions. The "stuck-on" look is due to the thick, scaly surface that often results from the accumulation of keratin. In contrast, other options like basal cell carcinoma are malignant and can present with ulceration or crusting, while a mole (nevus) typically does not have the same appearance and is often more uniformly colored. Actinic keratosis, although also a benign lesion, usually presents with a rough, scaly patch and has the potential to progress to squamous cell carcinoma, making it different from seborrheic keratosis.

SAMPLE

3. Which enzyme supplement is specifically prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis?

A. Creon

B. Pertzye

C. Pancrelipase (Pancrease MT)

D. Digestive enzymes

The enzyme supplement specifically prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis is pancrelipase, commonly known by its brand name Pancrease MT. Cystic fibrosis leads to thick, sticky mucus obstructing the pancreas, which can impair digestion and nutrient absorption due to insufficient production of digestive enzymes. Pancrelipase is formulated to replace the digestive enzymes that the pancreas fails to produce adequately in these patients, thereby helping to improve digestion and nutrient absorption. Pancrelipase contains lipase, amylase, and protease, which are essential for the digestion of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins, respectively. Ensuring that cystic fibrosis patients receive this enzyme supplement is crucial for their nutritional management and overall health, as it can help them maintain a healthier weight and improve their growth and development. While other supplements listed may provide digestive enzymes, they may not be specifically tailored for the unique needs of cystic fibrosis patients, which makes pancrelipase the most appropriate and commonly prescribed choice for this condition.

4. What are Pastia Lines indicative of in patients with certain infections?

A. Blanching rash

B. Nonblanching rash

C. Petechiae

D. Urticaria

Pastia lines are indicative of a nonblanching rash associated with scarlet fever, which is caused by a streptococcal infection. These lines are areas of erythema that occur in the skin folds, such as the elbows, groin, and axilla, and they do not fade when pressure is applied. This characteristic helps distinguish the rash associated with scarlet fever from other types of rashes, which may change or disappear under pressure. The presence of Pastia lines signifies an active infection that can lead to further complications if not treated promptly, making it important to recognize this specific manifestation. Understanding the association of these lines with a nonblanching rash aids in the accurate diagnosis and management of the underlying infection.

5. What does pyelonephritis involve?

A. Bacterial invasion of renal parenchyma

B. Inflammation of the bladder

C. Kidney stones formation

D. Infection of the urethra

Pyelonephritis is specifically characterized by the bacterial invasion of the renal parenchyma, which is the functional tissue of the kidneys. This condition is typically a result of a urinary tract infection that ascends from the lower urinary tract into the kidneys. The infection leads to inflammation and can affect one or both kidneys. This is crucial because understanding the nature of the infection helps in identifying symptoms, targeting appropriate treatments, and preventing complications. The other options pertain to different urinary tract disorders. Inflammation of the bladder refers to cystitis, which is a separate condition primarily affecting the bladder rather than the kidney. Kidney stones formation is related to another aspect of nephrology, often involving mineral deposits in the kidneys but not necessarily linked to infection. Lastly, infection of the urethra is known as urethritis, which, while it may contribute to a urinary infection, does not specifically describe pyelonephritis. Understanding pyelonephritis as an infection of the renal parenchyma is essential for accurate diagnosis and management in nursing practice.

SAMPLE

6. Which factor can lead to the development of angular cheilitis?

A. Increased hydration

B. Dehydration

C. Allergic reaction

D. Genetic predisposition

The development of angular cheilitis is often associated with dehydration. This condition manifests as cracks or sores at the corners of the mouth, and it can occur when the skin in that area becomes dry and fissured. Dehydration, whether due to insufficient fluid intake, certain medications, or underlying health issues, contributes to this dryness, making the skin more prone to irritation and breakdown. Additionally, when the corners of the mouth are often wet from saliva, dehydration can exacerbate the risk, as the moisture can lead to maceration around the cracks, creating a breeding ground for pathogens. In contrast, increased hydration typically helps maintain skin integrity and moisture levels, reducing the risk of conditions like angular cheilitis. Allergic reactions could cause similar symptoms but are not a primary contributing factor to this specific condition. Genetic predisposition may influence overall skin health but does not directly lead to the acute development of angular cheilitis as dehydration does. Therefore, the link between dehydration and the development of angular cheilitis is the most significant factor in this context.

7. What is the primary purpose of reverse isolation?

A. To prevent the spread of infection

B. To protect the patient from environmental pathogens

C. To control allergic reactions

D. To manage chronic diseases

The primary purpose of reverse isolation is to protect the patient from environmental pathogens. This practice is particularly important for immunocompromised patients, such as those with weakened immune systems due to conditions like cancer, HIV/AIDS, or organ transplants. In these situations, the patient's body is less able to fight off infections that may be present in the environment. Reverse isolation provides a controlled environment where staff and visitors adhere to strict hygiene protocols to minimize the risk of introducing harmful microorganisms to the patient. Protective barriers, such as gloves and masks for healthcare workers, and sometimes specialized rooms with air filtration systems, help ensure that the patient remains as safe as possible from potential sources of infection. The other options refer to different scenarios or needs in healthcare. Preventing the spread of infection is more relevant to standard precautions used in healthcare settings, while controlling allergic reactions and managing chronic diseases involve different therapeutic approaches and considerations that do not specifically relate to the concept of reverse isolation.

8. According to the American Diabetes Association, what is the fasting plasma sugar level that indicates the presence of diabetes mellitus?

A. 100 mg/dl

B. 110 mg/dl

C. 120 mg/dl

D. 126 mg/dl

The fasting plasma sugar level of 126 mg/dl is the threshold that indicates the presence of diabetes mellitus, according to the American Diabetes Association. This value is derived from standardized diagnostic criteria that determine the cut-off point for diagnosing diabetes. A fasting plasma glucose level at or above 126 mg/dl on two separate tests is a critical factor in the diagnosis, signalling that the body is not effectively managing glucose levels, which is a key characteristic of diabetes. The other values provided are below the diagnostic threshold for diabetes; they're considered to fall within the range of normal glucose levels or indicate prediabetes. Therefore, 126 mg/dl stands out as the definitive level for diagnosing diabetes mellitus.

SAMPLE

9. What does the U wave on an EKG represent?

A. Heart Rate

B. Repolarization of Purkinje Fibers

C. Myocardial Ischemia

D. Ventricular Tachycardia

The U wave on an EKG represents the repolarization of the Purkinje fibers, which are specialized conductive fibers that help in the coordinated contraction of the heart. The presence of a U wave can indicate the heart's recovery phase after depolarization, specifically focusing on the repolarization processes of the ventricles. In a healthy individual, the U wave is typically small and follows the T wave. It is most prominent in certain conditions, such as in athletes or during bradycardia, where the heart rate is lower than normal. Its significance can also be observed in various clinical situations, such as electrolyte imbalances, particularly hypokalemia, or conditions that may affect the repolarization process. The other options do not correctly describe the U wave. Heart rate is measured by the frequency of the R-R intervals and is not directly represented by the U wave. Myocardial ischemia is reflected by changes in the ST segment or T wave, whereas ventricular tachycardia is a rapid heart rhythm evident through the overall pattern of the EKG, not specifically connected to the U wave. Understanding the role of the U wave in repolarization helps with recognizing its clinical implications in EKG interpretation.

10. Which of the following is a key symptom of pyelonephritis?

A. Joint pain

B. Fever and chills

C. Skin rash

D. Chest pain

Fever and chills are key symptoms of pyelonephritis, which is a type of urinary tract infection that affects the kidneys. This condition typically arises from a bacterial infection that ascends from the lower urinary tract, leading to inflammation of the renal pelvis and kidney tissue. Patients often present with systemic symptoms due to the body's response to infection, which can include elevated body temperature (fever) and sensations of cold (chills). The presence of fever indicates that the body is fighting off an infection, while chills may occur as the body tries to regulate its temperature. These symptoms help differentiate pyelonephritis from other less severe urinary tract infections, which might not present with such significant systemic manifestations. In clinical practice, recognizing fever and chills as indicators of a possible renal infection is essential for timely diagnosis and intervention. Understanding these signs aids in prompt medical treatment, ensuring that complications are minimized and that appropriate antibiotics or further interventions can be initiated to treat the infection effectively.

SAMPLE

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://nclexyellowbookkv.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE