NURS 3100 EXAM 1 PRACTICE (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. How should the nurse document muscle tremors that develop in a client after a drug is withdrawn?

A. an adverse effect

B. an expected therapeutic effect of no longer taking the drug

C. assessment finding associated with physical dependence on a drug

D. evidence that the client had psychological dependence on the drug

2. When switching a client from IV nitroglycerin to the oral form, why is the oral dose higher?

A. The IV crosses the blood-brain barrier

B. The oral form has a decreased half-life

C. The oral form has decreased bioavailability due to the first-pass effect

D. The oral form has an increased rate of excretion

3. Which of the following are characteristics of an additive drug interaction when a client is taking acetaminophen and codeine for pain relief?

A. Clients can achieve desired effects with the use of lower dosages

B. Taking the two drugs together can potentiate the effects of one or both drugs

C. Taking two drugs together can reduce the effects of one or both drugs

D. The two drugs can produce an action neither would have produced alone

E. Both drugs have similar actions

4. The nurse is assessing for adverse effects in a group of volunteers receiving a medication. In which phase of drug development is the nurse working?

A. clinical phase 1 trials

B. clinical phase 2 trials

C. clinical phase 3 trials

D. preclinical investigation

5. 20 minutes after receiving a dose of antibiotic, a patient developed a red, itchy rash. What should the nurse do first?

A. Contact the prescriber and relay this assessment information.

B. Document the presence of the rash in medical record.

C. Place an allergy bracelet on the patient.

D. Plan to watch for a rash after next dose.

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6. A nurse is reviewing a client's health history and notes the use of an OTC drug, loratadine. Which of the following is correct regarding OTC drugs?

A. They do not cause toxicity

B. They do not require supervision of a nurse

C. They should be included in the client's drug history assessment

D. They are less effective than prescription drugs

7. Which approach is being used by an instructor who indicates that knowing heparin will facilitate learning the many anticoagulants?

A. Generic Drug Approach

B. Mechanism of Action Approach

C. Prototype Drug Approach

D. Trade Name Approach

8. A nurse is reviewing key events in the history of pharmacology with a student nurse. Which student comment indicates an understanding?

A. Early pharmacologists synthesized drugs in ancient times

B. Early researchers used themselves as test subjects

C. Penicillin was never isolated from a natural source

D. Pharmacology aims to treat diseases with natural sources

9. A nurse explains to a student nurse that pharmacogenetics is a relatively new area within pharmacology. Which statement best describes the potential of this new area?

A. To reduce medication errors and provide optimal drug choices

B. To reduce the overall number of drugs and their associated adverse effects

C. To customize drugs and prevent idiosyncratic responses

D. To provide cost-effective pharmacotherapy and higher drug efficacy

10. A nurse administers medication by various routes of delivery. The nurse recognizes which route of administration requires higher dosages of drugs to achieve a therapeutic effect?

A. intravenous route

B. oral route

C. rectal route

D. sublingual route

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should the nurse document muscle tremors that develop in a client after a drug is withdrawn?

A. an adverse effect

B. an expected therapeutic effect of no longer taking the drug

C. assessment finding associated with physical dependence on a drug

D. evidence that the client had psychological dependence on the drug

When documenting muscle tremors that develop in a client after a drug is withdrawn as an adverse effect, the nurse is accurately recognizing and classifying it as an unwanted or potentially harmful outcome related to the medication withdrawal. This documentation is crucial for tracking the client's response to the drug discontinuation and for providing information for the client's healthcare team to manage this adverse effect effectively. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because muscle tremors post-drug withdrawal are not expected therapeutic effects of stopping the drug, not solely associated with physical dependence, and not necessarily indicative of psychological dependence.

2. When switching a client from IV nitroglycerin to the oral form, why is the oral dose higher?

A. The IV crosses the blood-brain barrier

B. The oral form has a decreased half-life

C. The oral form has decreased bioavailability due to the first-pass effect

D. The oral form has an increased rate of excretion

When switching a client from IV nitroglycerin to the oral form, the oral dose is higher because the oral form has decreased bioavailability due to the first-pass effect. The first-pass effect refers to the metabolism of a drug before it reaches systemic circulation. When a drug is taken orally, it passes through the liver before entering the systemic circulation, where some of it may be metabolized, decreasing the amount of the drug available to produce the desired effect. Therefore, a higher oral dose is needed to achieve the same therapeutic effect as the IV dose. Option A is incorrect because the statement about crossing the blood-brain barrier is not relevant to the dosing difference between IV and oral forms of nitroglycerin. Option B is incorrect because a decreased half-life would not result in a higher oral dose. Option D is incorrect because an increased rate of excretion would necessitate a higher frequency of dosing but not necessarily a higher dose.

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3. Which of the following are characteristics of an additive drug interaction when a client is taking acetaminophen and codeine for pain relief?

A. Clients can achieve desired effects with the use of lower dosages

B. Taking the two drugs together can potentiate the effects of one or both drugs

C. Taking two drugs together can reduce the effects of one or both drugs

D. The two drugs can produce an action neither would have produced alone

E. Both drugs have similar actions

An additive drug interaction refers to the combination of two or more drugs that produce the same or similar effects when taken together. In this case, acetaminophen and codeine are both pain relievers, so taking them together would lead to an additive effect. Option A is correct because it states that when taken together, the desired effects of pain relief can be achieved with lower dosages, which is the characteristic of an additive drug interaction. Option B is incorrect because it refers to potentiation, which is the combination of drugs that results in an effect that is greater than the sum of their individual effects. Option C is also incorrect because it refers to diminishment, which is the combination of drugs that results in a decrease in their individual effects. Option D is incorrect because it refers to synergism, which is the combination of drugs that produces an effect that is different from what either drug would have produced alone. Option E is incorrect because it states that both drugs have similar actions, which may or may not be true, but it does not specifically relate to the concept of additive drug interactions.

4. The nurse is assessing for adverse effects in a group of volunteers receiving a medication. In which phase of drug development is the nurse working?

A. clinical phase 1 trials

B. clinical phase 2 trials

C. clinical phase 3 trials

D. preclinical investigation

The correct answer is A. clinical phase 1 trials. During clinical phase 1 trials, the medication is tested on a small group of healthy individuals to evaluate its safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics. Nurses play a critical role in monitoring these volunteers for any adverse effects that may occur as a result of the medication. This phase helps researchers determine a safe dosage range for further testing in subsequent phases of drug development. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not specifically involve the assessment of adverse effects in volunteers receiving the medication.

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5. 20 minutes after receiving a dose of antibiotic, a patient developed a red, itchy rash. What should the nurse do first?

A. Contact the prescriber and relay this assessment information.

B. Document the presence of the rash in medical record.

C. Place an allergy bracelet on the patient.

D. Plan to watch for a rash after next dose.

In this scenario, where a patient develops a red, itchy rash after receiving a dose of an antibiotic, the immediate action the nurse should take is to contact the prescriber and relay this assessment information. This is important because the patient might be experiencing an allergic reaction to the antibiotic. Allergic reactions can range from mild symptoms like a rash to severe symptoms like difficulty breathing, and it is crucial to inform the prescriber promptly so that they can evaluate the situation and determine the appropriate course of action. This quick communication can help prevent further administration of the antibiotic and potentially avoid a more serious reaction. Options B, C, and D are not the most appropriate actions to take as the priority in this situation is to ensure the patient's safety by alerting the prescriber.

6. A nurse is reviewing a client's health history and notes the use of an OTC drug, loratadine. Which of the following is correct regarding OTC drugs?

A. They do not cause toxicity

B. They do not require supervision of a nurse

C. They should be included in the client's drug history assessment

D. They are less effective than prescription drugs

OTC (over-the-counter) drugs are medications that can be purchased without a prescription. While they may be easily accessible, it is essential to understand that OTC drugs have the potential to cause toxicity, especially if taken inappropriately, in high doses, or in combination with other medications. Therefore, it is crucial for nurses to include OTC drugs in a client's drug history assessment to ensure safe and effective care. Options B and D are not accurate, as OTC drugs can still have significant effects and may require monitoring or professional advice from healthcare providers.

7. Which approach is being used by an instructor who indicates that knowing heparin will facilitate learning the many anticoagulants?

A. Generic Drug Approach

B. Mechanism of Action Approach

C. Prototype Drug Approach

D. Trade Name Approach

The correct answer is the Generic Drug Approach. This approach involves grouping drugs based on their generic names, which helps students understand drug classes and similarities among drugs. By knowing heparin, which is a common anticoagulant, students will be able to generalize their knowledge to other anticoagulants based on their generic names and similar characteristics. This approach allows for easier identification and understanding of drug classes without needing to memorize each individual drug. The other options are not the best fit for this scenario: - Mechanism of Action Approach focuses on understanding how a drug works physiologically. - Prototype Drug Approach involves studying a well-known drug in a particular class to understand the characteristics of other drugs in the same class. - Trade Name Approach focuses on learning drugs based on their brand names rather than generic names.

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8. A nurse is reviewing key events in the history of pharmacology with a student nurse. Which student comment indicates an understanding?

A. Early pharmacologists synthesized drugs in ancient times

B. Early researchers used themselves as test subjects

C. Penicillin was never isolated from a natural source

D. Pharmacology aims to treat diseases with natural sources

The correct answer is B because early researchers did indeed use themselves as test subjects in the history of pharmacology. This is known as self-experimentation, a practice that was common before the development of modern research ethics and regulations. This method allowed researchers to observe the effects of drugs firsthand and make discoveries that laid the foundation for modern pharmacology. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not accurately represent key events in the history of pharmacology. While early pharmacologists did synthesize drugs in ancient times, this was not a defining characteristic of the field. Penicillin, on the other hand, was famously isolated from a natural source (fungus) by Alexander Fleming, leading to the development of the first antibiotic. Additionally, while natural sources have been historically important in pharmacology, the field aims to treat diseases using a wide range of sources, including synthetic drugs.

9. A nurse explains to a student nurse that pharmacogenetics is a relatively new area within pharmacology. Which statement best describes the potential of this new area?

A. To reduce medication errors and provide optimal drug choices

B. To reduce the overall number of drugs and their associated adverse effects

C. To customize drugs and prevent idiosyncratic responses

D. To provide cost-effective pharmacotherapy and higher drug efficacy

Pharmacogenetics is a field that focuses on how an individual's genetic makeup affects their response to drugs. By understanding a patient's genetic profile, healthcare providers can customize drug therapy to increase efficacy and reduce the risk of adverse reactions. This personalized approach helps prevent idiosyncratic responses, where a patient may have a unique or unexpected reaction to a medication based on their genetic factors. Therefore, the correct answer is C, as pharmacogenetics has the potential to customize drugs to individual patients to prevent such idiosyncratic responses for more effective and safer treatment. The other options do not fully capture the essence of pharmacogenetics' potential in individualized drug therapy based on genetic variations.

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10. A nurse administers medication by various routes of delivery. The nurse recognizes which route of administration requires higher dosages of drugs to achieve a therapeutic effect?

A. intravenous route

B. oral route

C. rectal route

D. sublingual route

The correct answer is A, the intravenous route. Drugs administered via the intravenous route go directly into the bloodstream, bypassing the first-pass effect, which occurs when medication taken orally passes through the liver before reaching systemic circulation. Due to this direct delivery into the bloodstream, drugs administered intravenously often require higher dosages to achieve a therapeutic effect compared to oral medications. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because medications administered orally, rectally, and sublingually do not bypass the first-pass effect to the same extent as intravenous medications, thus typically requiring lower dosages to achieve the desired therapeutic effect.

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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://nurse3100exam1.examzify.com

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

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