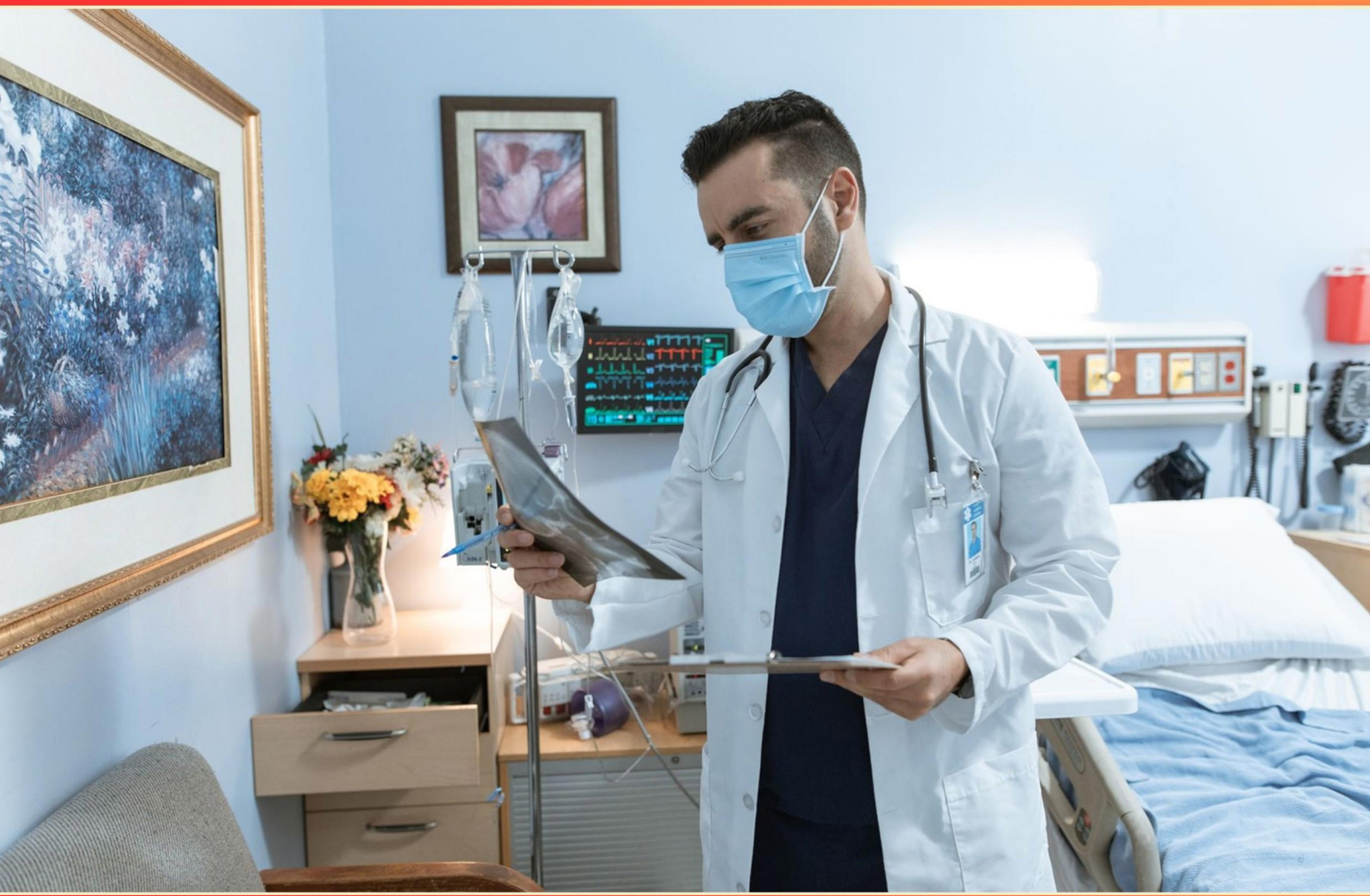
NURSING JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS FOR TEXAS NURSES PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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. Which of the following actions demonstrates a nurse's commitment to ethical practice?

A. Prioritizing physician orders over patient concerns

B. Providing care based on personal beliefs

C. Advocating for patient safety and rights

D. Disregarding patient privacy for convenience

2. What distinguishes negligence from malpractice in nursing?

A. Negligence is intentional harm, while malpractice is unintentional

B. Malpractice does not involve patient safety concerns

C. Negligence involves a breach of duty leading to patient harm

D. Malpractice refers only to legal issues

3. What are the continuing education requirements for Texas nurses?

A. 10 contact hours every year

B. 20 contact hours every two years, including ethics

C. 15 contact hours every year

D. 30 contact hours every two years, including clinical care

4. Which of the following is a result of holding a nursing license?

A. Increased authority over other staff

B. Legal ability to practice nursing

C. Automatic job security

D. Access to exclusive training programs

5. Which Texas statute governs the delegation of nursing tasks?

A. Texas Health and Safety Code § 123.456

B. Texas Family Code § 101.001

C. Texas Occupations Code § 301.353

D. Texas Education Code § 812.789

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6. Which of the following actions supports a nurse's duty to provide safe patient care?

A. Adhering strictly to the physician's orders without question.

B. Contacting a physician to clarify a medication order.

C. Delegating patient assessment to unlicensed assistive personnel.

D. Nominating oneself for a higher professional rank.

7. Which ethical principle requires nurses to keep their knowledge and skills current?

A. Justice

B. Nonmaleficence

C. Fidelity

D. Autonomy

8. Which of the following actions could be considered a violation of the Nurse Practice Act?

A. Providing care in accordance with a patient's care plan

B. Administering medication without a valid prescription

C. Documenting nursing assessments accurately

D. Meeting continuing education requirements

9. What is the primary ethical principle that should guide a nurse's decision-making in complex clinical situations?

A. Compassion

B. Beneficence

C. Professionalism

D. Teamwork

10. What is the primary duty of the Texas Board of Nursing?

A. To manage nursing schools

B. To oversee nursing licensure

C. To represent nurses in legislation

D. To provide continuing education for nurses

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following actions demonstrates a nurse's commitment to ethical practice?

A. Prioritizing physician orders over patient concerns

B. Providing care based on personal beliefs

C. Advocating for patient safety and rights

D. Disregarding patient privacy for convenience

The action that demonstrates a nurse's commitment to ethical practice is advocating for patient safety and rights. This reflects the core principles of nursing ethics, which prioritize the well-being and autonomy of patients. By advocating for safety and rights, nurses ensure that patients receive the highest quality of care and that their dignity is respected. This commitment aligns with the ethical obligations of nurses to promote health, prevent harm, and uphold the rights of individuals within the healthcare system. In the context of ethical nursing practice, advocacy is essential. It involves speaking up for patients, supporting their choices, and ensuring that their needs are met, particularly when they are vulnerable or unable to advocate for themselves. This practice is rooted in the belief that the patient's voice is paramount in their own healthcare journey, demonstrating respect and commitment to ethical standards. The other actions listed do not align with ethical nursing practice. Prioritizing physician orders over patient concerns contradicts the ethical obligation to listen to and act in the best interest of the patient. Providing care based on personal beliefs can lead to biased treatment, which can compromise patient care and violate the principle of nonmaleficence. Disregarding patient privacy for convenience undermines trust and violates ethical and legal standards regarding confidentiality. Each of these actions points

2. What distinguishes negligence from malpractice in nursing?

A. Negligence is intentional harm, while malpractice is unintentional

B. Malpractice does not involve patient safety concerns

C. Negligence involves a breach of duty leading to patient harm

D. Malpractice refers only to legal issues

Negligence in nursing refers to a failure to exercise the care that a reasonably prudent nurse would in similar circumstances, which results in harm to the patient. It constitutes a breach of duty wherein the nurse's actions or lack of actions do not align with established standards of care. This breach is critical because it directly leads to patient harm or poses a risk to patient safety. In contrast, malpractice specifically encompasses a breach of professional duty that leads not just to any harm, but to harm that results from negligence while performing professional responsibilities. This means that while all malpractice includes an element of negligence, not all negligence rises to the level of malpractice; it must involve a professional standard and context. The other choices touch on aspects of negligence or malpractice but do not accurately capture the distinction. For instance, defining negligence as intentional harm is misleading as it is primarily about unintentional behavior causing harm. Furthermore, stating that malpractice does not involve patient safety concerns overlooks the fact that patient safety is central to the concept of both negligence and malpractice, as both concern the duty owed to patients. Lastly, suggesting that malpractice refers only to legal issues does not encompass the reality that it also involves ethical considerations related to the professional actions of nurses.

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3. What are the continuing education requirements for Texas nurses?

A. 10 contact hours every year

B. 20 contact hours every two years, including ethics

C. 15 contact hours every year

D. 30 contact hours every two years, including clinical care

The requirement of completing 20 contact hours every two years, which must include at least 2 hours focused on ethics, aligns with the Texas Board of Nursing regulations. This standard reflects the necessity for nurses to engage in ongoing education to ensure they remain current with best practices, evolving healthcare standards, and ethical considerations in nursing. The emphasis on ethics in continuing education highlights the critical role that ethical decision-making plays in nursing practice, ensuring nurses are equipped to navigate complex patient care situations and uphold patient rights and welfare. This structure encourages a consistent commitment to professional development over a biennial period rather than an annual requirement, allowing for flexibility in planning educational activities. This understanding reinforces the importance of continuous learning and ethical practice in maintaining nursing competence and integrity.

4. Which of the following is a result of holding a nursing license?

A. Increased authority over other staff

B. Legal ability to practice nursing

C. Automatic job security

D. Access to exclusive training programs

Holding a nursing license provides the legal ability to practice nursing, which is fundamental to the profession. A nursing license acts as an official recognition from the state that the individual has met specific educational and competency criteria necessary to provide safe and effective patient care. This legal authority is essential, as practicing nursing without a valid license is considered illegal and can result in penalties, including fines and imprisonment. Furthermore, the nursing license is a form of protection for the public, ensuring that only qualified individuals are allowed to provide care. It also establishes a standard of practice that licensed nurses are expected to follow, which contributes to the overall integrity and professionalism of the healthcare system. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the primary implications of holding a nursing license. For example, increased authority over staff is contingent on position and experience rather than the license itself; automatic job security is not guaranteed by holding a license, as employment largely depends on market conditions and individual job performance; and access to exclusive training programs is often based on specific organizational policies or continuous education requirements rather than licensing per se.

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5. Which Texas statute governs the delegation of nursing tasks?

A. Texas Health and Safety Code § 123.456

B. Texas Family Code § 101.001

C. Texas Occupations Code § 301.353

D. Texas Education Code § 812.789

The correct answer relates to Texas Occupations Code § 301.353, which specifically addresses the delegation of nursing tasks. This statute outlines the legal framework within which registered nurses (RNs) and licensed vocational nurses (LVNs) can delegate certain nursing responsibilities to other individuals, including unlicensed assistive personnel, while ensuring that patient care standards and safety are maintained. This statute defines the scope of delegation, emphasizes the responsibilities that must remain with the nurse, and establishes criteria under which delegation is appropriate, which ensures that patients receive safe and competent care. It also helps to clarify the nurse's accountability in the delegation process, stressing the need for appropriate supervision and follow-up. The other statutes mentioned do not pertain to nursing practice or delegation. The Health and Safety Code primarily deals with public health matters, the Family Code addresses family law, and the Education Code focuses on education policy, none of which specifically relate to the duties and delegation practices relevant to nursing. Therefore, Texas Occupations Code § 301.353 is the critical statute that governs how nursing tasks can be delegated in Texas.

6. Which of the following actions supports a nurse's duty to provide safe patient care?

A. Adhering strictly to the physician's orders without question.

B. Contacting a physician to clarify a medication order.

C. Delegating patient assessment to unlicensed assistive personnel.

D. Nominating oneself for a higher professional rank.

The choice to contact a physician to clarify a medication order embodies a strong commitment to patient safety and encapsulates the nurse's ethical responsibility to ensure that care is appropriate, effective, and in the best interests of the patient. In nursing, it is crucial to advocate for the patient's well-being, which means confirming that orders are clear and safe before implementation. This action prevents potential medication errors, fosters effective communication within the healthcare team, and highlights the importance of maintaining vigilance in patient care. While following physician orders is essential, it becomes a concern if it leads to blindly accepting directives without understanding or questioning them, especially if there's ambiguity or potential for harm. Hence, seeking clarification is an act of safeguarding patient safety. It is also important to note that delegating patient assessments or nominating oneself for a higher professional rank does not directly address the immediate needs or safety of patients.

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7. Which ethical principle requires nurses to keep their knowledge and skills current?

A. Justice

B. Nonmaleficence

C. Fidelity

D. Autonomy

The ethical principle that requires nurses to keep their knowledge and skills current is fidelity. Fidelity pertains to the commitment healthcare professionals have to uphold their duties and responsibilities to their patients, which includes a promise to deliver competent and up-to-date care. By staying current with knowledge and skills, nurses demonstrate their dedication to patient safety and effective treatment, ensuring that they fulfill their obligation to provide the highest standard of care. This commitment is not only about maintaining licensure or certification but also about continuous learning and adapting to new technologies, treatments, or evidence-based practices that directly impact patient outcomes. When nurses invest in their professional development, they honor their ethical obligation to provide quality care, which is ultimately an act of fidelity to their patients. In contrast, other ethical principles, such as justice, focus on fairness and equality in patient care; nonmaleficence emphasizes the duty to do no harm; and autonomy supports a patient's right to make their own choices regarding their healthcare. While these principles are crucial in nursing practice, they do not specifically address the continuous updating of professional knowledge and skills like fidelity does.

8. Which of the following actions could be considered a violation of the Nurse Practice Act?

A. Providing care in accordance with a patient's care plan

B. Administering medication without a valid prescription

C. Documenting nursing assessments accurately

D. Meeting continuing education requirements

Administering medication without a valid prescription is a clear violation of the Nurse Practice Act because it contravenes the legal parameters set for nursing practice. Nurses are required to follow strict protocols regarding medication administration, which include ensuring that there is a valid, authorized prescription from a licensed practitioner. This regulation is in place to protect patient safety, ensure the appropriateness of the medication, and uphold the ethical standards of nursing practice. By bypassing this requirement, a nurse not only jeopardizes the welfare of the patient but also risks legal repercussions, including potential disciplinary actions against their nursing license. In contrast, providing care according to a patient's care plan, accurately documenting nursing assessments, and meeting continuing education requirements are all actions that are in alignment with the professional responsibilities of nurses. These activities demonstrate compliance with the standards of practice and continuous professional development, which are essential components of the nursing role.

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9. What is the primary ethical principle that should guide a nurse's decision-making in complex clinical situations?

A. Compassion

B. Beneficence

C. Professionalism

D. Teamwork

Beneficence is the primary ethical principle that guides nurses in complex clinical situations. This principle emphasizes the obligation to act for the benefit of the patient, promoting their well-being and preventing harm. In clinical practice, nurses often face challenging decisions where they must weigh the potential benefits and risks of various interventions. Beneficence urges nurses to prioritize actions that improve patient outcomes, considering both their physical and emotional needs. While compassion, professionalism, and teamwork are all important aspects of nursing practice, they serve to support and enhance the application of beneficence. Compassion fosters empathy and understanding, professionalism establishes the nurse's accountability and ethical responsibilities, and teamwork encourages collaborative efforts in providing patient care. However, in terms of ethical decision-making, beneficence takes precedence, as it directly aligns with the nurse's duty to ensure that their actions serve the best interest of the patient.

10. What is the primary duty of the Texas Board of Nursing?

A. To manage nursing schools

B. To oversee nursing licensure

C. To represent nurses in legislation

D. To provide continuing education for nurses

The primary duty of the Texas Board of Nursing is to oversee nursing licensure. This includes the responsibilities of ensuring that all individuals who wish to practice nursing in Texas meet the required standards for education, competence, and ethical practice. The Board implements regulations to maintain the integrity of nursing practice and protect public health and safety. In overseeing nursing licensure, the Board evaluates applications, administers licensing exams, and processes renewals. It also has the authority to address complaints against nurses, thereby ensuring that the nursing workforce in Texas remains qualified and accountable. This regulatory role is critical in maintaining standards within the profession and fostering public trust in nursing care. While the management of nursing schools and the provision of continuing education for nurses are important aspects of nursing practice, they fall under different areas of focus related to nursing education and professional development rather than the primary regulatory duty of the Board. Additionally, while advocating for nurses in legislation can be part of the Board's mission, it is not its primary duty compared to the direct oversight and regulation of licensure.

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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://texasnursejurisprudence.examzify.com

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

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