REMAR NURSE V2 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. What condition might be a precipitating factor for a thyroid storm?

A. Severe allergic reaction

B. Hyperglycemia

C. Infection

D. Chronic fatigue syndrome

2. Which medication is commonly prescribed to manage hypothyroidism?

A. Liothyronine

B. Levothyroxine

C. Amiodarone

D. Methimazole

3. What does having an ischemic wound indicate?

A. A deficient blood supply to the tissue

B. Damage to the small blood vessels

C. Compression of the tissue

D. A combination of friction and pressure

4. Among the six rights of drug administration, which action is appropriate for a nurse during medication preparation?

A. Consult a drug manual for appropriate dosage

B. Documenting if the client has proper IV access

C. Assessing the client's pain level 15 to 30 minutes after administration

D. All of the above

5. What side effect should a nurse monitor in a client taking aspirin for osteoarthritis?

A. Fungal infections

B. Vomiting

C. Diarrhea

D. Tinnitus

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6. Which client assignment is best suited for a UAP?

A. A client requiring blood transfusion

B. A client receiving tube feedings

C. A client who requires urine specimen

D. A client who has difficulty swallowing food and fluids

7. Prior to providing nasogastric feeding for a 1-year-old infant, which method should the nurse use to ensure proper tube placement?

A. Instill air and auscultate stomach

B. Obtain a chest X-ray

C. Verify gastric pH

D. Measure the tube insertion length

8. What property of semen helps protect sperm in the vaginal environment?

A. Acidic fluid

B. Alkaline fluid

C. Presence of testosterone

D. Secretions from seminiferous tubules

9. Which statement should be included in client education for someone prescribed propylthiouracil?

A. This medication will be taken for the rest of your life

B. This medication should be taken with meals

C. This medication will take effect your thyroid gland

D. This medication is best used in clients less than 250lbs

10. What should a nurse advise a client who is experiencing nausea due to chemotherapy?

A. Increase intake of high-fat foods

B. Drink plenty of caffeinated beverages

C. Consume small, frequent meals

D. Follow a strict fasting regimen

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What condition might be a precipitating factor for a thyroid storm?

A. Severe allergic reaction

B. Hyperglycemia

C. Infection

D. Chronic fatigue syndrome

Thyroid storm is a life-threatening condition that represents an extreme form of hyperthyroidism, characterized by a rapid and severe increase in metabolic rate, resulting in symptoms such as high fever, tachycardia, and altered mental status. One of the main precipitating factors for thyroid storm is an infection. In patients with underlying hyperthyroidism, any stressor—such as infection—can exacerbate their condition and potentially lead to thyroid storm. The stress response triggered by an infection increases the body's metabolic demands, which, in the presence of elevated thyroid hormone levels, can result in this severe and potentially fatal decompensation. This is why understanding the role of infections as a precipitating factor is crucial for effective management and prevention in patients at risk for thyroid storm. Other conditions do not typically lead to the same physiological changes or stress responses that can trigger thyroid storm, which is why they are less relevant in this context.

2. Which medication is commonly prescribed to manage hypothyroidism?

A. Liothyronine

B. Levothyroxine

C. Amiodarone

D. Methimazole

Levothyroxine is the standard treatment for hypothyroidism due to its effectiveness in replacing or supplementing the deficient levels of thyroid hormones in the body. It is a synthetic form of thyroxine (T4), which is one of the primary hormones produced by the thyroid gland. Patients with hypothyroidism often have low levels of thyroid hormones, and levothyroxine helps to restore these levels, alleviating symptoms such as fatigue, weight gain, and cold intolerance. This medication is typically taken orally and is absorbed by the gut, allowing it to enter the bloodstream and exert its action on metabolism, growth, and development. Regular monitoring and dosage adjustments based on thyroid function tests are essential to ensure that the patient maintains appropriate thyroid hormone levels, as both under-treatment and over-treatment can lead to health issues. In contrast, liothyronine is a T3 hormone and is usually not the first choice for managing hypothyroidism unless specific circumstances arise. Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic medication that can actually affect thyroid function and may cause thyroid dysfunction itself. Methimazole is an antithyroid medication commonly used to treat hyperthyroidism, which is the opposite of hypothyroidism. Thus, levothyroxine

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3. What does having an ischemic wound indicate?

A. A deficient blood supply to the tissue

B. Damage to the small blood vessels

C. Compression of the tissue

D. A combination of friction and pressure

An ischemic wound indicates that there is a deficient blood supply to the tissue. Ischemia occurs when blood flow is reduced or blocked, which can prevent essential nutrients and oxygen from reaching the tissues. This lack of adequate blood flow can lead to tissue damage and necrosis, resulting in the formation of a wound. Understanding this condition is crucial in clinical settings, as ischemic wounds require timely intervention to restore perfusion. If not addressed, the tissue may continue to deteriorate due to the absence of oxygen and nutrients, complicating healing efforts. The other choices reflect different issues that can affect tissues but do not specifically define the lack of blood supply. Damage to small blood vessels may be a contributing factor, but it does not inherently define the wound as ischemic. Similarly, compression or a combination of friction and pressure are associated with pressure ulcers, which may not necessarily relate to ischemia, as they involve different mechanisms of injury.

4. Among the six rights of drug administration, which action is appropriate for a nurse during medication preparation?

A. Consult a drug manual for appropriate dosage

B. Documenting if the client has proper IV access

C. Assessing the client's pain level 15 to 30 minutes after administration

D. All of the above

The most appropriate action for a nurse during medication preparation, focusing on one of the six rights of drug administration, is to consult a drug manual for the appropriate dosage. This step is crucial because determining the correct dosage is essential to ensure the medication's safety and efficacy for the patient. Consulting a reliable drug reference helps the nurse verify dosing information, account for specific patient factors (such as age, weight, organ function), and avoid potential medication errors. While the other actions, such as documenting IV access and assessing pain levels after administration, are important in the overall medication administration process, they occur at different stages. Checking IV access relates to the right route and is performed before or during administration, while assessing pain levels occurs after the medication has been given to gauge its effectiveness. Therefore, the action of consulting a drug manual aligns specifically with the preparation phase, highlighting its priority in ensuring safe medication administration.

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5. What side effect should a nurse monitor in a client taking aspirin for osteoarthritis?

A. Fungal infections

B. Vomiting

C. Diarrhea

D. Tinnitus

When a client is taking aspirin, particularly for conditions like osteoarthritis, one important side effect to monitor for is tinnitus. Tinnitus is characterized by a ringing or buzzing in the ears and can occur as a result of salicylate toxicity, which is associated with high doses of aspirin or prolonged use. This side effect is particularly significant because it may indicate that the levels of aspirin in the body are too high and could lead to further complications. Monitoring for tinnitus is essential as it can lead to a decreased quality of life and may warrant a reevaluation of the dosage or consideration of alternative pain management strategies. Recognizing this side effect can help in preventing more serious toxicity, including hearing loss, which can occur if aspirin use is not carefully monitored. Understanding this risk allows nurses to educate patients about the signs to watch for and to ensure safe use of the medication.

6. Which client assignment is best suited for a UAP?

A. A client requiring blood transfusion

B. A client receiving tube feedings

C. A client who requires urine specimen

D. A client who has difficulty swallowing food and fluids

The assignment best suited for a UAP (Unlicensed Assistive Personnel) is the client who requires a urine specimen. This task is within the scope of practice for a UAP, as it primarily involves aiding in the collection of a specimen, which does not require clinical judgment or advanced nursing skills. In a healthcare setting, UAPs are trained to handle specific tasks that are routine and do not necessitate assessment or decision-making based on a client's health condition. Collecting a urine specimen is straightforward, requiring minimal training to perform safely and effectively. In contrast, the other client assignments involve more complex care and decision-making. A client requiring a blood transfusion necessitates monitoring and evaluation of vital signs and potential side effects, tasks that should be handled by a licensed nurse. A client receiving tube feedings also requires assessment of the client's tolerance to the feeding, monitoring for complications, and possibly adjusting the feeding regimen, which are nursing responsibilities. Similarly, a client with difficulty swallowing food and fluids may need a thorough assessment and interventions to ensure safe swallowing, making this task unsuitable for a UAP. Thus, the correct assignment for UAP involvement is one that simplifies the clinical process, ensuring that licensed nurse professionals manage higher-stakes care

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7. Prior to providing nasogastric feeding for a 1-year-old infant, which method should the nurse use to ensure proper tube placement?

A. Instill air and auscultate stomach

B. Obtain a chest X-ray

C. Verify gastric pH

D. Measure the tube insertion length

Verifying gastric pH is considered the most reliable method to ensure proper nasogastric tube placement, particularly in a pediatric patient such as a 1-year-old infant. When a nasogastric tube is correctly positioned in the stomach, the aspirate from the tube should reveal a gastric pH of 5.5 or lower. This acidic environment is a strong indicator that the tube is in the stomach rather than the esophagus or lungs. Using pH to confirm placement is beneficial because it provides a more immediate and accurate assessment compared to other methods. It allows the nurse to avoid potential complications that can arise from placing the tube in the wrong position, such as aspiration pneumonia. Other methods, such as auscultation after instilling air or measuring insertion length, can be less reliable and may lead to false assumptions about tube placement. Additionally, while chest X-rays are a definitive method, they often require more time and resources, making them less practical for routine use in verifying tube placement during feeding. Thus, checking gastric pH is the preferred and effective method for confirming nasogastric tube placement in infants before administering feedings.

8. What property of semen helps protect sperm in the vaginal environment?

A. Acidic fluid

B. Alkaline fluid

C. Presence of testosterone

D. Secretions from seminiferous tubules

The property of semen that helps protect sperm in the vaginal environment is its alkaline fluid. The vaginal environment is naturally acidic, which can be hostile to sperm. The alkaline nature of semen helps neutralize this acidity, creating a safer environment for the sperm to survive and travel through the female reproductive tract. By raising the pH, the alkaline fluid increases the viability of sperm, enhancing the chances of successful fertilization. This is particularly important as the survival and motility of sperm are significantly impacted by the pH of their surroundings. The balance provided by the alkaline fluid in semen is a crucial factor in the reproductive process.

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9. Which statement should be included in client education for someone prescribed propylthiouracil?

A. This medication will be taken for the rest of your life

B. This medication should be taken with meals

C. This medication will take effect your thyroid gland

D. This medication is best used in clients less than 250lbs

The statement regarding the medication's effect on the thyroid gland is key to client education for someone prescribed propylthiouracil. Propylthiouracil (PTU) is an antithyroid medication primarily used to treat hyperthyroidism by inhibiting the production of thyroid hormones. It specifically works by blocking the enzyme thyroperoxidase, which is essential for the synthesis of thyroid hormones, thereby reducing their levels in the bloodstream. Providing the client with information that PTU works by affecting the thyroid gland helps them understand the purpose of the medication, its role in managing their condition, and the importance of adherence to the prescribed treatment plan. Education about how the medication directly targets the underlying issue can also empower patients by making them more informed about their treatment process. Understanding this function is crucial, especially as patients often have numerous concerns about their health and the management of their conditions. It ensures they are aware that while the medication might not provide immediate relief, it is actively working to correct the overproduction of thyroid hormones associated with conditions like Graves' disease.

10. What should a nurse advise a client who is experiencing nausea due to chemotherapy?

A. Increase intake of high-fat foods

B. Drink plenty of caffeinated beverages

C. Consume small, frequent meals

D. Follow a strict fasting regimen

A client experiencing nausea due to chemotherapy should be advised to consume small, frequent meals. This approach can help manage nausea by keeping the stomach from becoming too full or too empty, both of which can exacerbate feelings of nausea. Eating smaller portions more frequently can also make it easier for the client to tolerate food and can potentially stimulate appetite. Additionally, small meals can help maintain energy levels and nutrient intake, which is particularly important during treatments that can severely affect appetite and digestion. Foods that are bland and easy on the stomach are often recommended, enhancing comfort while minimizing nausea. In contrast, high-fat foods can be harder to digest and may increase feelings of nausea. Caffeinated beverages can sometimes lead to increased stomach irritation or discomfort and are not typically advised in such situations. Following a strict fasting regimen can lead to decreased energy and potential worsening of nausea, making it an unsuitable choice for those undergoing chemotherapy.

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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://remarnursev2.examzify.com

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

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