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Practice Test Two

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Practice Questions

1. Patients have the right to
 - a. refuse treatment.
 - b. speak to an ombudsman.
 - c. know what their treatments are.
 - d. all of the above.
2. You walk into a room and find that the patient has fallen onto the floor. The first thing you do is
 - a. check the patient.
 - b. report what has happened to the R.N.
 - c. fill out an incident report.
 - d. notify the family.
3. When dressing a patient
 - a. allow the patient to help as much as possible.
 - b. do as much for the patient as you can.
 - c. get it done quickly as possible.
 - d. dress the weak side of a stroke patient before the strong side.
4. Which of the following is *not* a reason to give a bath?
 - a. to clean the patient.
 - b. to give range of motion exercises.
 - c. to check the skin.
 - d. none of the above.
5. The patient tells you that she needs you to spoonfeed her, even though she uses her arms and hands normally. You should
 - a. spoonfeed her.
 - b. tell her that she needs to do as much as she can for herself.
 - c. put the tray in front of her and leave the room.
 - d. take away the tray.
6. SOAPE charting stands for
 - a. Subjective, Objective, Affective, Plan, Effective
 - b. Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan, Evaluation
 - c. Situation, Object, Affect, Prevention, Effective
 - d. Situation, Objection, Assertion, Prevention, Evaluation
7. The patient's family tells you that they would like to bring their dog to visit. You know that the facility has a strict policy against pets. You tell the family that
 - a. dogs are not clean.
 - b. the dog could hurt someone.
 - c. this is not a dog kennel.

- d. you understand how they feel, but unfortunately dogs are not allowed.
8. The patient tells you that someone spilled water onto her bed. You find that a large spot of liquid has soaked the sheet around her hips. You
- a. tell her that she has had an accident.
 - b. change the sheet in a non-judgmental manner.
 - c. tell her that no one would spill water onto her sheet.
 - d. scold her for soiling the sheet.
9. You throw away the patient's urine, forgetting that it was supposed to be measured. You
- a. do not do anything.
 - b. estimate the amount of urine and record it.
 - c. tell the team leader.
 - d. give the patient some more water so that there will be more for you to measure and record.
10. A sphygmomanometer measures
- a. blood pressure
 - b. pulse rate
 - c. temperature
 - d. blood sugar
11. Emesis means
- a. nausea
 - b. vomiting
 - c. pain
 - d. dehydration
12. A patient with a fatal disease who says that it is not really that bad is in what stage of coping?
- a. Acceptance
 - b. Bargaining
 - c. Anger
 - d. Denial
13. A patient is in respiratory isolation. Which of the following is required for everyone entering his room?
- a. Gowns
 - b. Masks
 - c. Gloves
 - d. None of the above.

14. The patient's daughter tells you that she wants to bring soup for her mother for her mother, who is on a low sodium diet. You tell her
 - a. to be sure not to add salt to the soup.
 - b. that her mother is on a special diet, but her visits alone cheer her up.
 - c. that there is no need because the kitchen provides plenty of food.
 - d. not to bring food from home because it is unsanitary.

15. To prevent a urinary tract infection in a patient with an indwelling catheter you should
 - a. keep the catheter clean.
 - b. always keep the drainage bag below the level of the bladder.
 - c. never let the drainage bag or tubing touch the floor.
 - d. all the above.

16. No procedure is finished until you have
 - a. gone home.
 - b. cleaned up.
 - c. done the paperwork.
 - d. passed inspection.

17. A pulse oximeter measures
 - a. pulse rate.
 - b. oxygen in the blood.
 - c. respirator function.
 - d. ventilator function.

18. When using a Hoyer lift you should
 - a. lock the wheels before placing the sling under the patient.
 - b. project an attitude of confidence
 - c. explain what you are going to do first.
 - d. all of the above.

19. A new patient has been admitted to the floor and you must record what jewelry of hers will be held for her. You describe her diamond ring as
 - a. diamond ring with gold setting.
 - b. glass ring with yellow setting.
 - c. clear stone ring with gold setting.
 - d. clear stone ring with yellow metal setting.

20. Call light buttons should always be
 - a. on the bed.
 - b. on the bedside table.
 - c. within reach.
 - d. on the handrails.

21. At work you should always have a
- watch with a second hand.
 - stethoscope.
 - pen.
 - all the above.
22. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the number one cause of death to residents in nursing homes is
- infections.
 - cancer.
 - accidents.
 - heart disease.
23. A patient with an IV needs to ambulate. You
- remove the IV.
 - place the IV bag onto a rolling stand.
 - hold up the IV and walk next to the patient.
 - check the IV for infiltration.
24. When leaving the room of a patient who is in isolation, what should you do with your gown, glove, and mask?
- Place them into the red bag provided.
 - Keep them on if coming right back.
 - Fold them up and store them in the patient's room.
 - Any of the above, depending upon the situation.
25. A gait or ambulation belt can be used to help
- a patient ambulate down the hall.
 - transfer a patient from bed to wheelchair.
 - restrain the patient.
 - a and b only.
26. To keep from giving patients infections you should
- have a hepatitis B shot.
 - have a flu shot every year.
 - stay home when you have a cold.
 - all the above.
27. When taking a patient's pulse you should
- count for 30 seconds and multiply by 2.
 - count for 15 seconds and multiply by 4.
 - count for a full minute.
 - use the clock in the patient's room.
28. You are on the night shift when you sustain a needle stick. You need to

- a. wash your hands and notify your supervisor on the night shift.
 - b. wash your hands and notify the director of nurses in the morning.
 - c. check the patient's chart and do nothing if he does not have AIDS or hepatitis
 - d. make an appointment with your private physician.
29. The purpose of rehabilitation is
- a. to keep the patient comfortable.
 - b. to keep the patient alive.
 - c. to restore as much normal function as possible.
 - d. to prevent pressure sores.
30. The most accurate way to take a temperature is
- a. rectally
 - b. orally
 - c. axillary
 - d. any of the above.
31. If a patient is incontinent of urine, to prevent accidents, the nursing assistant should
- a. remind the patient to be careful.
 - b. offer the bedpan frequently.
 - c. withhold fluids.
 - d. use diapers.
32. The orders on the patient's chart say to ambulate bid. As a good nursing assistant you take the patient
- a. for a walk twice a day.
 - b. out in the wheelchair every day.
 - c. for a walk three times a day.
 - d. for a walk every day.
33. To get accurate daily weights, weigh the patient
- a. before breakfast,
 - b. after dinner,
 - c. in the middle of the day.
 - d. at the same time each day.
34. To assist ambulation in a patient with one weak side you should walk on the
- a. weak side.
 - b. strong side.
 - c. side preferred by the patient.
 - d. right side.

35. The last sense that a patient will lose in dying is
- sight.
 - hearing.
 - tactile
 - smell
36. A patient who was speaking earlier develops slurred speech. You should
- report it to the nurse immediately
 - ask the patient to speak more clearly.
 - ignore the slurred speech as it is a normal sign of aging.
 - report it at the end of shift.
37. A patient says that she is not religious. The nursing assistant, who is highly devout, should
- tell the patient she needs to know more about God.
 - ask the patient what will happen to her after she dies.
 - listen and respect the patient's beliefs
 - call the chaplain.
38. After a urine specimen is collected it should be
- labeled and refrigerated or taken to the lab promptly.
 - left in the patient's room until the nursing assistant can get around to taking care of it.
 - left on the desk at the nurses' station until someone has time to take it to the lab.
 - stored in the utility room.
39. The Heimlich maneuver is performed for
- cardiac arrest.
 - choking.
 - bleeding.
 - tachycardia.
40. A patient in bradycardia has a
- pulse rate of less than 60.
 - pulse rate of more than 90.
 - blood pressure of 140/90 or higher.
 - temperature of at least 99.6 F.
41. A patient recovering from a hip fracture has an order on her chart for leg abduction. How should her legs be positioned in bed?
- Crossed in the center of the bed.
 - Kept apart with a pillow.
 - However she is most comfortable.

- d. Elevated on a pillow.
42. CPR stands for
- a. Carotid Pulse and Respirations
 - b. Carotid Pulse Resuscitation
 - c. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
 - d. None of the above.
43. In Fowler's position the head is
- a. elevated 45 to 90 degrees.
 - b. lowered to prevent shock.
 - c. level with the rest of the body.
 - d. turned to the side.
44. Which of the following takes the longest?
- a. Setting wheel locks.
 - b. Checking the patient's ID bracelet.
 - c. Getting help for lifting a heavy patient.
 - d. Filling out an incident report.
45. With regard to hand washing
- a. have the water as hot as you can stand to kill the microbes.
 - b. wash for at least 30 seconds.
 - c. it is not necessary if you wear gloves for a procedure.
 - d. bar soap is just as good as liquid.
46. One cup, or 8 fluid ounces, is equal to
- a. 240 milliliters
 - b. 100 milliliters
 - c. 1 liter
 - d. 79.5 milliliters
47. Passive range of motion is used to prevent
- a. pressure sores.
 - b. infections.
 - c. weakness.
 - d. contractures.
48. When picking a light object off the floor you should
- a. bend your knees and lean over.
 - b. keep your back straight and bend your knees.
 - c. bend over to pick it up because it is light..
 - d. lean to the side.
49. When providing perineal care you should always
- a. wash your hands first.

- b. wear gloves.
- c. wipe from anterior to posterior on a female.
- d. all the above.

50. Learning for certified nurses assistants ends

- a. with graduation.
- b. when you pass your licensing exam.
- c. when you are hired.
- d. never.

Answers: 1.d. 2.a. 3.a. 4.d. 5.c. 6.b. 7.d. 8.b. 9.c. 10.a. 11.b. 12.d.

13.b. 14.b. 15.d. 16.c. 17.b. 18.d. 19.d. 20.c. 21.d. 22.a.

23.b. 24.a. 25.d. 26.d. 27.c. 28.a. 29.c. 30.a. 31.b. 32.a.

33.d. 34.a. 35.b. 36.a. 37.c. 38.a. 39.b. 40.a. 41.b. 42.c.

43.a. 44.d. 45.b. 46.a. 47.d. 48.b. 49.d. 50.d.

