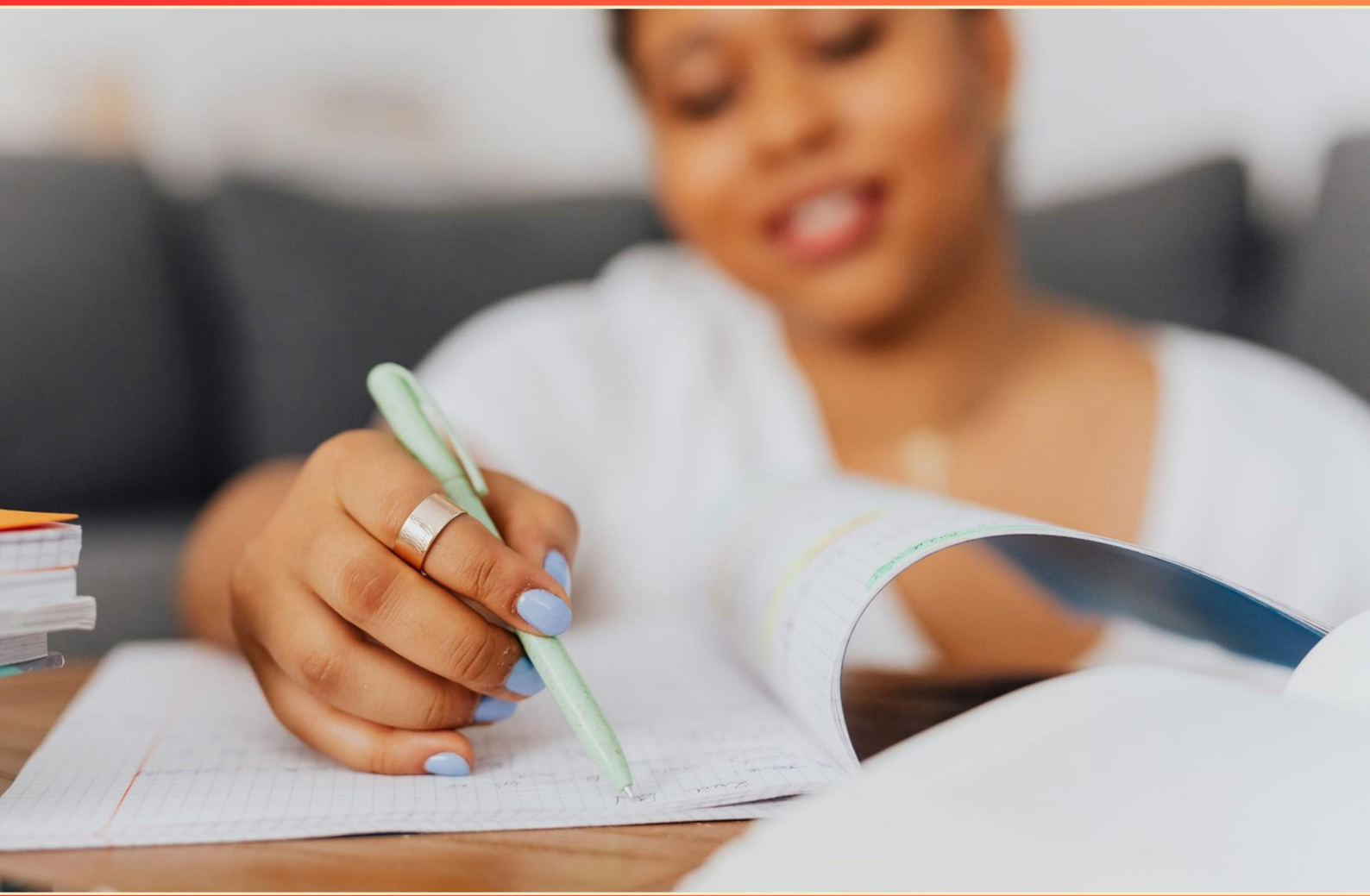
CANADIAN PRACTICAL NURSE REGISTRATION EXAMINATION (CPNRE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://cpnre.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 16

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. How is the ventrogluteal injection site located?

A. Finger positioned toward the hip and thumb on the spine

B. Palm on the greater trochanter with specific finger placements

C. Index finger on the anterior superior iliac spine

D. Palm on the lower back with fingers extended

2. A patient with congestive heart failure (CHF) has an intravenous line running at 125 ml/hr and complains of a pounding headache, chills, and difficulty breathing. What is the most appropriate initial action?

A. Administer pain relief medications

B. Decrease the IV rate

C. Increase the IV rate

D. Contact the physician immediately

3. How does digoxin affect heart rate and contractions?

A. Slows heart rate and weakens contractions

B. Slows heart rate but strengthens contractions

C. Increases heart rate and strengthens contractions

D. Increases heart rate and weakens contractions

4. Which of the following is a symptom of Hypernatremia?

A. Seizures

B. Fatigue

C. Constipation

D. Joint pain

5. Which action exemplifies a PN's active participation in improving nursing care quality?

A. Joining the nursing quality improvement committee

B. Working alone to improve nursing practices

C. Refusing to participate in committee meetings

D. Caring only for assigned patients

SAMPLE

6. What do high levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) indicate?

A. Decreased risk of heart disease

B. Increased risk of heart disease

C. No impact on heart health

D. Improvement in circulation

7. What suffix is typically associated with anti-infective medications?

A. -pril

B. -lol

C. -mycin

D. -olol

8. At what serum level does lithium toxicity typically occur?

A. 1.5

B. 2.0

C. 2.5

D. 3.0

9. What does the abbreviation PERRLA stand for in eye assessments?

A. Pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation

B. Pupils enlarged, round, reactive to light and assessment

C. Pupils equal, rhomboid, reactive to light and alignment

D. Pupils elliptic, round, responsive to light and action

10. What is the function of a trochanter roll?

A. A device for lifting patients

B. A positioning aid to prevent leg rotation

C. A cushion for comfort during recovery

D. A tool for measuring limb movement

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How is the ventrogluteal injection site located?

A. Finger positioned toward the hip and thumb on the spine

B. Palm on the greater trochanter with specific finger placements

C. Index finger on the anterior superior iliac spine

D. Palm on the lower back with fingers extended

The ventrogluteal injection site is located using a very specific method to ensure both safety and effectiveness when administering an intramuscular injection. Placing the palm of the hand on the greater trochanter is a widely accepted and recommended technique. By using the greater trochanter as a landmark, the healthcare provider can then extend the fingers to identify the landmarks needed for the injection. The index finger is directed toward the anterior superior iliac spine while the middle finger is extended towards the iliac crest, forming a triangle with the greater trochanter, which helps in pinpointing the ventrogluteal site. This method maximizes the distance from major nerves and blood vessels, reducing the risk of complications during the injection. Proper identification of the ventrogluteal site is crucial for safe practice in intramuscular injections, ensuring that the medication is absorbed appropriately and minimizing discomfort for the patient.

2. A patient with congestive heart failure (CHF) has an intravenous line running at 125 ml/hr and complains of a pounding headache, chills, and difficulty breathing. What is the most appropriate initial action?

A. Administer pain relief medications

B. Decrease the IV rate

C. Increase the IV rate

D. Contact the physician immediately

In managing a patient with congestive heart failure who presents with a pounding headache, chills, and difficulty breathing, the most appropriate initial action is to decrease the intravenous (IV) rate. This is critical because the symptoms indicate the potential for fluid overload, which is a concern in patients with CHF. Increasing the IV rate could exacerbate the patient's condition by leading to further fluid retention and worsening heart failure symptoms. By decreasing the IV rate, you reduce the volume of fluid being infused, which can help alleviate symptoms like difficulty breathing. Additionally, it allows for a more cautious approach to the patient's fluid management, ensuring that their heart and lungs are not overwhelmed by excess fluids. This step also creates an opportunity to reassess the patient's condition and review the medication plan with consideration of their current symptoms. While administering pain relief medications might address the headache, it does not tackle the underlying issue related to the fluid overload. Increasing the IV rate could be detrimental, and contacting the physician is important, but it may not be the immediate priority compared to adjusting the IV rate in response to the concerning symptoms present. Therefore, decreasing the IV rate is the most appropriate and immediate action for the nurse to take in this scenario.

SAMPLE

3. How does digoxin affect heart rate and contractions?

A. Slows heart rate and weakens contractions

B. Slows heart rate but strengthens contractions

C. Increases heart rate and strengthens contractions

D. Increases heart rate and weakens contractions

Digoxin is a medication commonly used in the treatment of heart conditions like atrial fibrillation and heart failure. Its primary effect on the heart is twofold: it slows down the heart rate and strengthens the force of heart contractions. The slowing of the heart rate occurs due to digoxin's action on the autonomic nervous system, particularly by enhancing vagal tone, which leads to decreased heart rate. This is particularly beneficial in conditions where the heart is beating too fast, allowing for more effective filling of the cardiac chambers and better overall cardiac output. Additionally, digoxin increases the strength of cardiac contractions (contractility) by inhibiting the sodium-potassium ATPase pump. This inhibition leads to an increase in intracellular sodium, which promotes the influx of calcium into the myocardial cells during depolarization. The increased calcium availability enhances the contractile force of the heart muscle. Thus, the combination of these two mechanisms—slowing the heart rate while increasing the strength of contractions—makes digoxin an effective treatment for certain types of heart dysfunction.

4. Which of the following is a symptom of Hypernatremia?

A. Seizures

B. Fatigue

C. Constipation

D. Joint pain

Hypernatremia, which refers to an elevated level of sodium in the blood, can lead to various neurological symptoms due to changes in fluid balance and osmotic pressure in the brain. One of the key symptoms of hypernatremia is seizures. This occurs because hypernatremia can cause cellular dehydration, particularly in the central nervous system, leading to excitability of neurons and potentially resulting in seizures. Looking at the other options, while fatigue and constipation can occur in various electrolyte imbalances and other conditions, they are not specific indicators of hypernatremia. Joint pain is typically unrelated to sodium levels, as it generally relates to inflammation or injury rather than an electrolyte imbalance. Therefore, seizures stand out as a significant and concerning symptom directly associated with increased sodium levels in the body.

SAMPLE

5. Which action exemplifies a PN's active participation in improving nursing care quality?

A. Joining the nursing quality improvement committee

B. Working alone to improve nursing practices

C. Refusing to participate in committee meetings

D. Caring only for assigned patients

Joining the nursing quality improvement committee exemplifies a practical nurse's active participation in improving the quality of nursing care. By being part of such a committee, the nurse engages with peers and healthcare professionals to identify areas for improvement, collaborate on best practices, and implement evidence-based changes within the nursing practice. This collective approach not only enhances individual knowledge and skills but also contributes to systemic improvements in patient care and outcomes. Active participation in committees is vital because it fosters a culture of quality and accountability within healthcare settings. It allows nurses to voice their experiences and suggestions, thereby directly influencing policies and practices that can lead to better patient safety and care. In contrast, working alone to improve nursing practices may limit the scope of improvement and the benefits that come from collaboration. Refusing to participate in committee meetings indicates a lack of engagement and willingness to contribute to team efforts aimed at enhancing care quality. Caring only for assigned patients does not promote the broader responsibility that nurses have in shaping and improving nursing practices for all patients in the healthcare setting.

6. What do high levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) indicate?

A. Decreased risk of heart disease

B. Increased risk of heart disease

C. No impact on heart health

D. Improvement in circulation

High levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) are associated with an increased risk of heart disease. LDL is often referred to as "bad cholesterol" because it can lead to the build-up of fatty deposits in the arteries, a condition known as atherosclerosis. This accumulation narrows the arteries, impeding blood flow and increasing the chance of cardiovascular events such as heart attacks and strokes. Elevated LDL levels indicate a higher propensity for these adverse health outcomes. Conversely, low levels of LDL are generally associated with better heart health, as it reduces the likelihood of plaque formation in the arteries. Therefore, monitoring and managing LDL levels is crucial in cardiovascular risk assessment and management.

7. What suffix is typically associated with anti-infective medications?

A. -pril

B. -lol

C. -mycin

D. -olol

The suffix typically associated with anti-infective medications is "-mycin." This suffix is commonly found in the names of antibiotics that are derived from the fermentation products of certain microorganisms, particularly those in the Streptomyces genus. For instance, antibiotics such as erythromycin, azithromycin, and vancomycin all contain this suffix and are used to treat various bacterial infections. The other suffixes listed have different associations in pharmacology. The suffix "-pril" is typically related to ACE inhibitors, which are used to manage hypertension and certain types of heart failure. The suffix "-lol" is associated with beta-blockers, medications that manage cardiovascular conditions like hypertension and arrhythmias. Lastly, the suffix "-olol" refers specifically to the more selective beta-blockers used in similar contexts as "-lol." Each suffix serves as a helpful mnemonic to identify the class of medication based on its function or chemical structure, with "-mycin" being a clear marker for anti-infective agents.

SAMPLE

8. At what serum level does lithium toxicity typically occur?

A. 1.5

B. 2.0

C. 2.5

D. 3.0

Lithium toxicity is a significant concern for individuals taking this medication, commonly used for the treatment of bipolar disorder. Typically, serum lithium levels above 1.5 mEq/L can be associated with mild toxicity; however, severe toxicity often occurs at levels around 2.0 mEq/L and above. A serum level of 2.5 mEq/L is generally recognized as the threshold at which serious, potentially life-threatening symptoms may occur, indicating severe toxicity. At this level, patients may exhibit critical signs such as significant neurological impairment, renal dysfunction, and potential cardiac issues. Hence, while lithium levels above 1.5 mEq/L can indicate toxicity, reaching or exceeding a serum level of 2.5 mEq/L is where clinicians will be particularly concerned about the potential for severe and acute health crises. Therefore, recognizing that lithium toxicity typically begins to present severe symptoms around the 2.5 mEq/L threshold helps guide monitoring and intervention strategies for those receiving lithium therapy.

9. What does the abbreviation PERRLA stand for in eye assessments?

A. Pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation

B. Pupils enlarged, round, reactive to light and assessment

C. Pupils equal, rhomboid, reactive to light and alignment

D. Pupils elliptic, round, responsive to light and action

The abbreviation PERRLA stands for "Pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation." This phrase is used in eye assessments to indicate that both pupils are of the same size, shape, and function normally in response to light and the process of focusing on objects at varying distances, known as accommodation. In clinical practice, assessing PERRLA is a quick and effective way to determine neurological function, as abnormalities in this area can be indicative of underlying health issues, such as increased intracranial pressure or reactions to medications. The specific terms in PERRLA ensure that healthcare providers are focused on the critical aspects of pupillary response that are vital for assessing a patient's neurological status. The other options incorrectly represent the meanings of the components of the abbreviation, either by substituting key terms with incorrect alternatives or changing the elements that are assessed in a way that doesn't align with standard medical terminology. This highlights the importance of precise language in healthcare communication to ensure accurate assessments and interventions.

SAMPLE

10. What is the function of a trochanter roll?

A. A device for lifting patients

B. A positioning aid to prevent leg rotation

C. A cushion for comfort during recovery

D. A tool for measuring limb movement

The function of a trochanter roll is fundamentally to serve as a positioning aid that helps prevent leg rotation, particularly in patients who are in a supine position. When a patient is lying on their back, there is a risk that the legs may rotate outward, which can lead to complications such as dislocation of the hip joint or pressure sores. By placing the trochanter roll alongside the thighs, it stabilizes and maintains the proper alignment of the lower limbs, effectively reducing the chances of external rotation. This feature makes it crucial for maintaining the comfort and safety of patients, especially those who may have limited mobility or specific surgical recovery needs. While some other options mention aspects related to patient care, they do not accurately reflect the primary use of a trochanter roll. For instance, it is not primarily designed to lift patients, offer comfort like a cushion, or measure limb movement. Therefore, understanding the specific function of a trochanter roll is important for practical nursing duties, ensuring effective patient positioning and prevention of complications.

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://cpnre.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE