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

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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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 cancer is associated with the peritoneum?

A. Peritoneal cancer

B. Cervical cancer

C. Breast cancer

D. Endometrial cancer

2. Which of the following conditions can lead to significant breathing difficulties?

A. Asthma

B. Emphysema

C. Pneumonia

D. Allergic Rhinitis

3. What outcome can result from excessive use of anti-convulsants?

A. Improved cognitive function

B. Increased muscle coordination

C. Nausea and dizziness

D. Enhanced respiratory capability

4. Sarcoma is classified as cancer of which type of tissue?

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Muscle tissue

D. Nervous tissue

5. What are the three classes of sodium channel blockers?

A. 1A, 1B, 1C

B. A, B, C

C. Alpha, Beta, Gamma

D. Type I, Type II, Type III

6. What condition is treated by the cholinesterase inhibitor donepezil?

A. Alzheimer's disease

B. Anxiety disorders

C. Chronic pain

D. Hypertension

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7. What is one of the first steps taken in pre-operative checks?

A. Gather all medicines

B. Conduct baseline vital signs

C. Perform the initial surgery

D. Prepare discharge instructions

8. What conditions require airborne precautions?

A. C. difficile, E. coli

B. Common cold, Strep throat

C. Measles, Chickenpox, Varicella

D. Flu, Mumps

9. What is the duration of long-acting insulin?

A. 12 hours

B. 18 hours

C. 24 hours

D. 36 hours

10. Digoxin is primarily prescribed to treat which condition?

A. Angina pectoris

B. Congestive heart failure

C. Hypertension

D. Arrhythmia

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which cancer is associated with the peritoneum?

A. Peritoneal cancer

B. Cervical cancer

C. Breast cancer

D. Endometrial cancer

Peritoneal cancer specifically refers to malignancies that arise in the peritoneum, the membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering the abdominal organs. This type of cancer can be primary, originating from the cells within the peritoneum itself, or secondary, originating from other cancers that have spread to the peritoneal cavity. The other options listed represent cancers that have distinct primary sites. Cervical cancer originates in the cervix, breast cancer arises in breast tissue, and endometrial cancer develops in the lining of the uterus. While these cancers can have associations and complications involving the peritoneum, they do not originate from it. Therefore, peritoneal cancer is the most accurate and relevant answer regarding malignancies associated specifically with the peritoneum.

2. Which of the following conditions can lead to significant breathing difficulties?

A. Asthma

B. Emphysema

C. Pneumonia

D. Allergic Rhinitis

Emphysema is a condition that can lead to significant breathing difficulties due to its impact on the lungs and airways. It is classified as a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), characterized by the destruction of the alveoli (air sacs in the lungs). This destruction results in decreased surface area for gas exchange, leading to reduced oxygen intake and difficulty expelling carbon dioxide. As the alveoli become less effective, the lungs can become overinflated, which hampers the ability to breathe deeply and efficiently. Individuals with emphysema often experience symptoms such as shortness of breath, wheezing, and a chronic cough, particularly during physical exertion. These symptoms can exacerbate over time, highlighting the progressive nature of the disease and its profound impact on respiratory function. The damage to the lung structure in emphysema is irreversible, making management and symptomatic relief crucial for those affected. While asthma, pneumonia, and allergic rhinitis can also cause breathing difficulties, the mechanisms and severity differ. Asthma typically involves airway inflammation and hypersensitivity, pneumonia is an infection that can cause fluid accumulation in the lungs, and allergic rhinitis primarily affects nasal passages. Each of these conditions can lead to breathing issues, but emphysema has a more

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3. What outcome can result from excessive use of anti-convulsants?

A. Improved cognitive function

B. Increased muscle coordination

C. Nausea and dizziness

D. Enhanced respiratory capability

Excessive use of anti-convulsants can lead to nausea and dizziness as a result of the medications' side effects. Anti-convulsants work by altering the activity of neurotransmitters in the brain to prevent seizures, but high dosages or prolonged use may disrupt normal brain function, leading to various adverse effects. Nausea can occur due to gastrointestinal irritation, while dizziness is linked to central nervous system depression or imbalance in neurotransmitter levels. These symptoms are commonly reported in patients who are either starting or adjusting their dosage of anti-convulsant medications. In contrast, improved cognitive function, increased muscle coordination, and enhanced respiratory capability are not typical outcomes of excessive anti-convulsant use. In fact, these medications can sometimes lead to cognitive impairment and decreased muscle coordination, particularly if levels in the bloodstream become too high.

4. Sarcoma is classified as cancer of which type of tissue?

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Muscle tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Sarcoma is classified as cancer that arises from connective tissue. This type of cancer originates in tissues such as bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, and blood vessels, which are all components of connective tissue. Understanding that connective tissue serves various structural and supportive functions in the body is fundamental. Since sarcoma develops from these tissues, it is different from carcinomas, which are cancers of epithelial tissues. This distinction is crucial in oncology as it affects the type of treatment and management strategies utilized for patients diagnosed with sarcomas. The other options, while representing significant types of tissues in the body, do not apply to sarcomas. Epithelial tissue is associated with carcinomas, and while muscle tissue can be affected by other types of tumors, like rhabdomyosarcoma (which is a specific type of sarcoma), muscle tissue in general does not categorize the broader definition of sarcoma. Nervous tissue pertains to disorders like gliomas or neuroblastomas, which do not fall under the classification of sarcomas. This context helps clarify why connective tissue is the appropriate classification for sarcomas.

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5. What are the three classes of sodium channel blockers?

A. 1A, 1B, 1C

B. A, B, C

C. Alpha, Beta, Gamma

D. Type I, Type II, Type III

The three classes of sodium channel blockers are categorized as 1A, 1B, and 1C. This classification is based on how these drugs interact with sodium channels during different phases of the cardiac action potential and their effects on cardiac conduction. Class 1A agents, such as quinidine and procainamide, moderate sodium channel blockade and have effects on both depolarization and repolarization. They prolong the action potential and can be used in treating various arrhythmias. Class 1B agents, including lidocaine and mexiletine, have a weaker affinity for sodium channels and predominantly affect depolarized or ischemic tissue. They shorten the action potential duration and are particularly effective in ventricular arrhythmias. Class 1C agents, such as flecainide and propafenone, exhibit stronger sodium channel blockade with little effect on action potential duration. They are effective for both atrial and ventricular arrhythmias. The other classifications listed do not correspond with how sodium channel blockers are defined in clinical practice. The alphabets or Greek letters do not accurately reflect the pharmacological mechanisms of sodium channel blockers, and the terms related to Type I, Type II, and Type III often refer to different classes of antiarrh

6. What condition is treated by the cholinesterase inhibitor donepezil?

A. Alzheimer's disease

B. Anxiety disorders

C. Chronic pain

D. Hypertension

Donepezil is a cholinesterase inhibitor primarily used in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. This medication works by increasing the levels of acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter involved in memory and learning, which tend to be lower in patients with Alzheimer's. By inhibiting the enzyme that breaks down acetylcholine, donepezil improves symptoms related to cognitive function, thereby helping manage both memory loss and overall mental function in individuals diagnosed with this condition. Other conditions listed are not treated with donepezil. Anxiety disorders are managed with different classes of medications, such as antidepressants or anxiolytics. Chronic pain typically involves analgesics or anti-inflammatory medications, while hypertension is often treated with antihypertensive drugs. Thus, the specific action of donepezil aligns with its use in Alzheimer's disease, making it the correct answer.

7. What is one of the first steps taken in pre-operative checks?

A. Gather all medicines

B. Conduct baseline vital signs

C. Perform the initial surgery

D. Prepare discharge instructions

Conducting baseline vital signs is an essential step in pre-operative checks because it establishes the patient's current physiological status, which is crucial for comparison after the procedure and for detecting any potential complications. Monitoring vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, and respiratory rate provides the healthcare team with critical information about the patient's stability and readiness for surgery. Establishing these baseline readings allows for timely interventions if any abnormalities are detected. This step also helps in formulating a proper anesthesia plan and preparing for any necessary preoperative medications. While gathering medications and providing discharge instructions are important parts of the overall pre-operative process, they do not take precedence over establishing the patient's baseline vitals, which directly relates to their immediate health and safety during the surgical procedure.

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8. What conditions require airborne precautions?

A. C. difficile, E. coli

B. Common cold, Strep throat

C. Measles, Chickenpox, Varicella

D. Flu, Mumps

Airborne precautions are essential in situations where pathogens are transmitted through small respiratory droplets that can remain suspended in the air and be inhaled by individuals who are not in direct proximity to the infected person. Measles and chickenpox (varicella) are both highly contagious diseases that spread via airborne transmission. Measles is caused by a virus that can be transmitted through respiratory droplets and can linger in the air in an environment for up to two hours after an infected person has left the area. Chickenpox, similarly, can spread through airborne droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes, and also through contact with the fluid from the blisters. Because of the way these diseases are spread, healthcare facilities implement airborne precautions, which include the use of N95 respirators or powered air-purifying respirators for healthcare workers, isolation of the infected person in a negative pressure room, and ensuring proper ventilation in affected areas. This is crucial to prevent outbreaks and protect vulnerable populations. In contrast, the other options listed involve conditions that do not primarily require airborne precautions. For instance, Clostridium difficile (C. difficile), although contagious, is primarily transmitted through contact rather than airborne routes, and illnesses like the common cold and

9. What is the duration of long-acting insulin?

A. 12 hours

B. 18 hours

C. 24 hours

D. 36 hours

Long-acting insulin is specifically designed to provide a steady and prolonged release of insulin into the bloodstream, which helps in managing blood glucose levels over an extended period. The typical duration of long-acting insulin is around 24 hours, which allows for flexibility in meal timing and helps in mimicking the natural release of insulin by the pancreas throughout the day and night. This insulin is beneficial for individuals with diabetes as it helps to maintain baseline insulin levels, facilitating better overall blood glucose control without the peaks and valleys often associated with shorter-acting insulins. When using long-acting insulin, it is essential for patients to understand its duration so they can effectively plan their meals, activities, and any additional insulin doses they may need throughout the day. The other durations mentioned, such as 12 hours, 18 hours, and 36 hours, do not accurately reflect the pharmacokinetics of long-acting insulins. Therefore, 24 hours is recognized as the standard duration for this type of insulin, making it the most accurate choice.

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10. Digoxin is primarily prescribed to treat which condition?

A. Angina pectoris

B. Congestive heart failure

C. Hypertension

D. Arrhythmia

Digoxin is primarily prescribed to treat congestive heart failure because it helps improve the efficiency and contraction strength of the heart, thereby enhancing cardiac output. This medication achieves that by inhibiting the sodium-potassium ATPase pump, which increases intracellular calcium concentrations, leading to stronger heart contractions. In patients with congestive heart failure, this increased contractility is essential for alleviating symptoms such as shortness of breath and fatigue associated with the condition. While digoxin can also be indicated for certain types of arrhythmias, its primary role in managing congestive heart failure makes this condition the most relevant option. Other alternatives like angina pectoris or hypertension typically require different classes of medications for effective treatment.

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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:

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

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