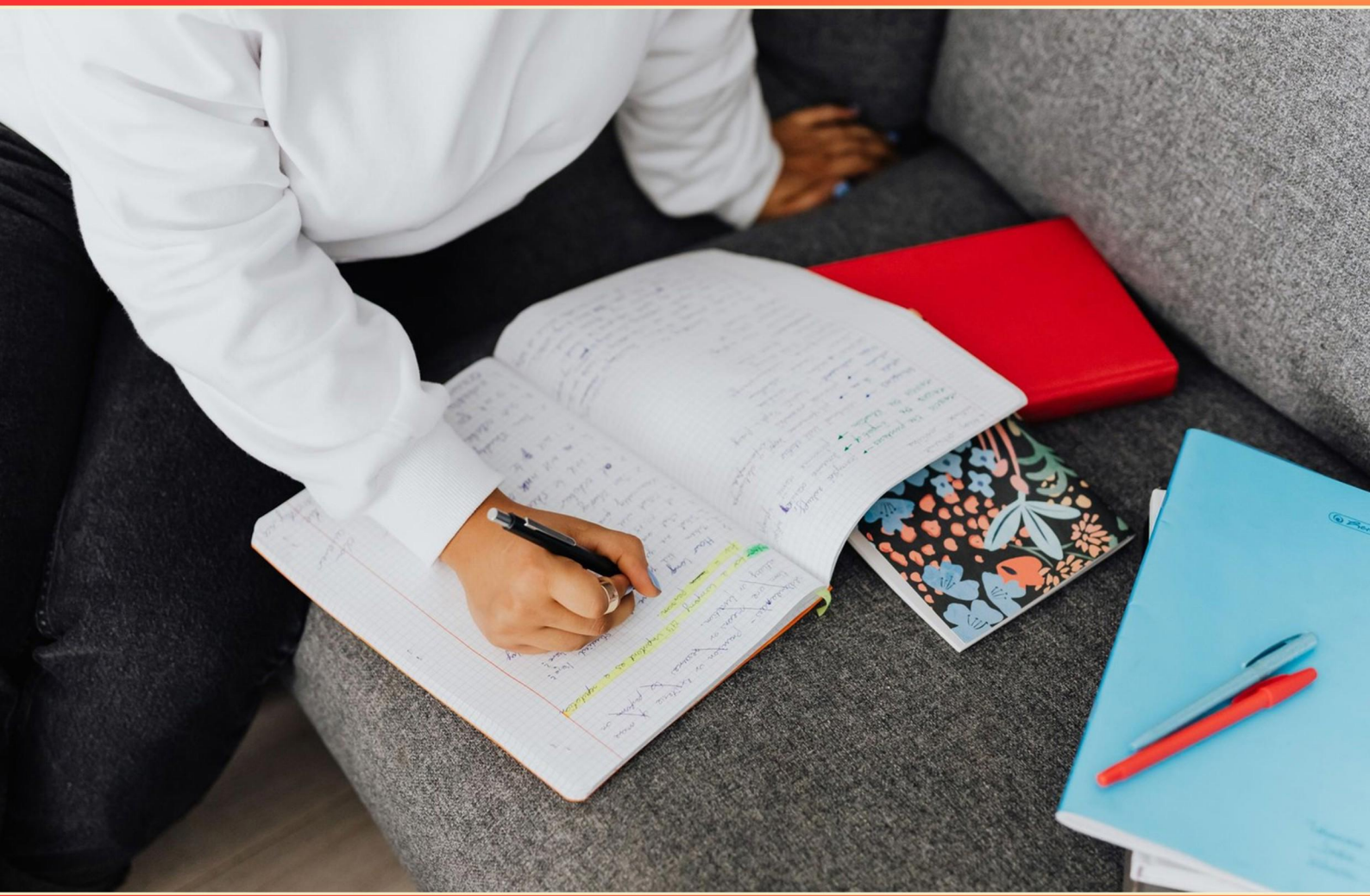
IVY TECH CNA PROGRAM EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://ivytechcnaprogram2.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 15

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 should you position a resident who is at risk for hip dislocation during transfer?**

   A. Avoid flexing the hip beyond 90 degrees, avoid crossing legs, and keep hips aligned

   B. Flex the hip beyond 90 degrees for easier transfer

   C. Cross the legs to stabilize the pelvis

   D. Keep hips in constant flexion at 120 degrees

2. **Which of the following is not typically part of a standard vital signs assessment?**

   A. Temperature

   B. Pulse

   C. Oxygen saturation

   D. Height

3. **When handling contaminated linens, which PPE is required?**

   A. Wear gloves.

   B. No PPE is needed if the linens are not visibly soiled.

   C. Wear a full sterile suit.

   D. Wear safety goggles only.

4. **Where should a digital thermometer be placed when measuring a resident's temperature?**

   A. In the mouth or underarm

   B. In the ear only

   C. On the forehead

   D. On the wrist

5. **Height should be re-measured at least what frequency?**

   A. Every Year

   B. Every Month

   C. Every Two Years

   D. Never

SAMPLE

6. How should an adult diaper be changed to maintain hygiene?

A. Wear gloves; clean from front to back; dry area; dispose properly; inspect skin.

B. Use bare hands; wipe from back to front; skip drying.

C. Dispose without inspecting skin.

D. Wipe with water only.

7. What are key considerations for providing end-of-life comfort care?

A. Refuse to discuss prognosis; hide information from family.

B. Relieve pain and symptoms as ordered, maintain dignity, respect patient/family wishes, provide emotional support, communicate updates to family.

C. Focus only on comfort without addressing dignity.

D. Delay emotional support.

8. The brachial pulse is found in which location?

A. On the neck

B. On the wrist near the thumb

C. On the inner elbow

D. On the back of the upper arm

9. Which statement about logrolling is true?

A. It uses a mechanical lift

B. It is performed quickly to reposition the resident

C. It is used to move a resident without disturbing body alignment

D. It requires removing the resident from the bed

10. What is the primary purpose of an Abduction Pillow after a surgical procedure?

A. To keep the lower extremities abducted to prevent crossing the legs after surgery.

B. To prevent elbow stiffness.

C. To promote prone positioning.

D. To immobilize the hip.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How should you position a resident who is at risk for hip dislocation during transfer?

A. Avoid flexing the hip beyond 90 degrees, avoid crossing legs, and keep hips aligned

B. Flex the hip beyond 90 degrees for easier transfer

C. Cross the legs to stabilize the pelvis

D. Keep hips in constant flexion at 120 degrees

Protecting the hip during transfer means keeping movement within safe limits. Limiting hip flexion to 90 degrees or less prevents the joint from bending enough to push the femoral head out of the socket. Not crossing the legs avoids adduction that can pull the hip into a dislocated position, and keeping the hips in neutral alignment prevents twisting forces on the joint. Together, these precautions minimize the risk of dislocation during transfers. Options that involve more than 90 degrees of flexion, crossing the legs, or holding the hip in excessive flexion (like 120 degrees) increase dislocation risk and are not appropriate.

2. Which of the following is not typically part of a standard vital signs assessment?

A. Temperature

B. Pulse

C. Oxygen saturation

D. Height

Vital signs reflect how the body's systems are functioning right now: temperature shows fever or hypothermia, pulse indicates heart rate, respiration rate shows breathing, blood pressure indicates circulatory status, and oxygen saturation reveals how well oxygen is being carried in the blood. Height, however, is an anthropometric measure used for growth tracking, BMI calculations, or medication dosing considerations, not to assess current physiologic status. Because it does not indicate how the body is functioning at this moment, height is not part of a standard vital signs assessment.

3. When handling contaminated linens, which PPE is required?

A. Wear gloves.

B. No PPE is needed if the linens are not visibly soiled.

C. Wear a full sterile suit.

D. Wear safety goggles only.

Protecting your hands from potential contamination is the key idea. Gloves create a barrier between your skin and any pathogens that may be on contaminated linens, reducing the risk of transmission. Even if the linens don't look dirty, standard precautions require gloves to prevent contact with blood, bodily fluids, or other contaminants, and you should perform hand hygiene after removing them. A full sterile suit is unnecessary for routine linen handling, and goggles alone won't protect the hands.

SAMPLE

4. Where should a digital thermometer be placed when measuring a resident's temperature?

A. In the mouth or underarm

B. In the ear only

C. On the forehead

D. On the wrist

When using a digital thermometer, pick a site that provides a reliable reading while being safe and practical for the resident. The best choices are either the mouth (oral) or under the arm (axillary). Placing it in the mouth (under the tongue) gives a reading that closely reflects the body's core temperature when the resident can cooperate and there's no eating, drinking, or smoking right before the measurement. Placing it under the arm is a safe, noninvasive alternative for residents who can't keep the thermometer in the mouth; the arm should be held against the chest to keep the device in place until the reading stabilizes. Other sites require different devices or procedures and aren't appropriate for a standard digital thermometer. The ear, forehead, and wrist readings either use different technologies (like tympanic or infrared thermometers) or do not provide as reliable a temperature with a typical digital probe.

5. Height should be re-measured at least what frequency?

A. Every Year

B. Every Month

C. Every Two Years

D. Never

Regular reassessment of patient measurements, including height, is essential for keeping records accurate and for safe care. Height helps with calculating BMI and ensures proper sizing of items used in care, like transfer devices and seating. While adults don't grow rapidly, changes can occur due to aging, posture, or spinal issues, so updating height at least once a year keeps these calculations and equipment fits correct. Measuring more often than annually isn't usually necessary unless there's a clear reason to suspect a change, and waiting longer (every two years or never) can lead to outdated information that compromises care.

6. How should an adult diaper be changed to maintain hygiene?

A. Wear gloves; clean from front to back; dry area; dispose properly; inspect skin.

B. Use bare hands; wipe from back to front; skip drying.

C. Dispose without inspecting skin.

D. Wipe with water only.

Maintaining hygiene during an adult diaper change centers on cleanliness, preventing infection, and protecting the skin. Start by putting on clean gloves to shield both you and the resident. Remove the soiled diaper and wipe from front to back, which helps prevent bacteria from reaching the urethral opening or genital area. After cleaning, dry the skin thoroughly because moisture can lead to irritation or breakdown. Dispose of the used diaper and wipes properly in the designated container. Then inspect the skin for redness, irritation, or sores and address any issues as needed. Finally, remove gloves and perform hand hygiene.

SAMPLE

7. What are key considerations for providing end-of-life comfort care?

A. Refuse to discuss prognosis; hide information from family.

B. Relieve pain and symptoms as ordered, maintain dignity, respect patient/family wishes, provide emotional support, communicate updates to family.

C. Focus only on comfort without addressing dignity.

D. Delay emotional support.

End-of-life comfort care centers on alleviating suffering while honoring the person's wishes and supporting both the patient and their family. The best approach includes relieving pain and other distressing symptoms as ordered, preserving the patient's dignity, respecting what the patient and family want, offering emotional support, and keeping the family informed with updates. This combination ensures physical comfort while addressing emotional, psychosocial, and relational needs, which is the essence of compassionate end-of-life care. Options that skip prognosis discussion or withhold information undermine autonomy and trust and can hinder appropriate decision-making. Focusing only on comfort without attending to dignity leaves the person less respected, and delaying emotional support deprives families of the coping resources they need during this time.

8. The brachial pulse is found in which location?

A. On the neck

B. On the wrist near the thumb

C. On the inner elbow

D. On the back of the upper arm

The brachial pulse is felt at the inner elbow, in the antecubital fossa, where the brachial artery runs close to the surface. This site is used for checking pulses and for taking blood pressure because the artery is accessible and can be auscultated with a stethoscope under the cuff. In contrast, the pulse at the wrist near the thumb is the radial pulse, and the pulse in the neck is the carotid pulse. The area at the back of the upper arm isn't a typical pulse palpation site.

9. Which statement about logrolling is true?

A. It uses a mechanical lift

B. It is performed quickly to reposition the resident

C. It is used to move a resident without disturbing body alignment

D. It requires removing the resident from the bed

Logrolling is a technique used to move a person in bed while keeping the spine and body in a straight line. The goal is to reposition without twisting the spine, protecting the neck, back, and hips from misalignment. This is usually done with a coordinated effort from two or more caregivers, using a sheet or draw sheet to roll the resident as a single unit rather than lifting and twisting. Because the movement keeps the body in alignment, logrolling is ideal when there's a need to avoid disturbing spinal alignment or when comfort and safety require maintaining a straight posture. The other ideas don't fit this concept: using a mechanical lift describes a different method for moving someone; moving quickly can cause injury or misalignment; and removing the resident from the bed isn't part of logrolling, since the movement stays within the bed.

SAMPLE

10. What is the primary purpose of an Abduction Pillow after a surgical procedure?

A. To keep the lower extremities abducted to prevent crossing the legs after surgery.

B. To prevent elbow stiffness.

C. To promote prone positioning.

D. To immobilize the hip.

Keeping the legs in an abducted position after hip surgery is essential to protect the joint and promote healing. An abduction pillow is placed between the legs to prevent the thighs from crossing and to keep the hips from adducting and rotating inward. This alignment helps reduce the risk of dislocation of the surgical repair during the early recovery period and supports proper healing of the tissues around the hip. It's not about preventing elbow stiffness, which involves the elbow joint and its range of motion, nor does it promote prone positioning—abduction pillows are used with the patient in supine or side-lying positions to maintain abduction. It also isn't meant to immobilize the hip; rather, it maintains a safe, abducted position while allowing safe movement under guidance.

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://ivytechcnaprogram2.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE