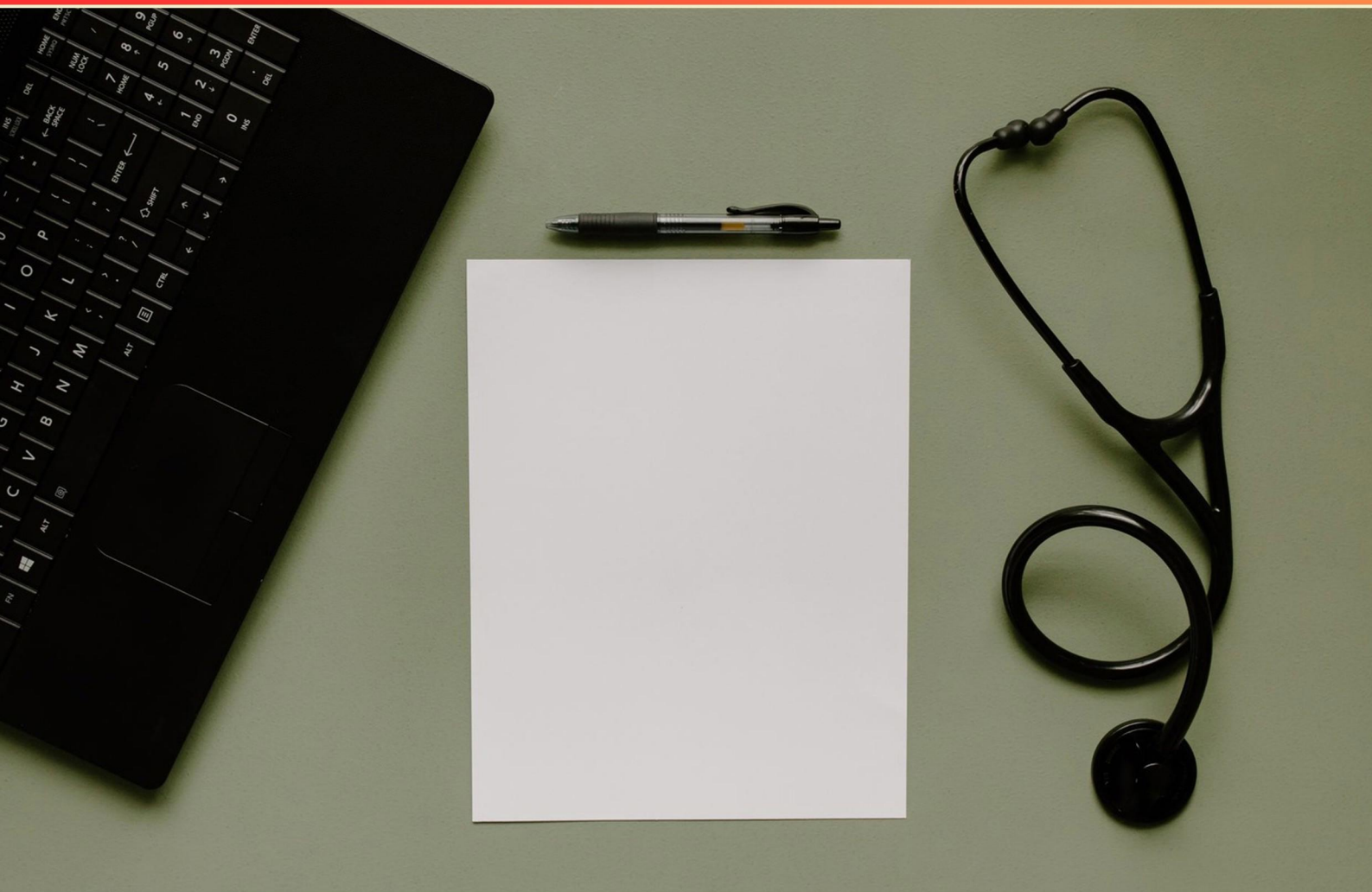


# CANADIAN PRACTICAL NURSE REGISTRATION EXAMINATION (CPRNE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

# 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!

## Questions

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- 1. What does the abbreviation 'cc' represent in medical terminology?**
  - A. Counted cube
  - B. Cubic centimeter
  - C. Cardiac cycle
  - D. Critical care
- 2. Prinzmetal's angina is typically characterized by:**
  - A. Irregular heart rate due to electrolyte imbalance
  - B. Cramps and spasms of heart arteries, usually occurring at rest
  - C. Rapid, ineffective contractions of the atrium
  - D. Thickening and hardening of blood vessels
- 3. Which two methods are used for digitalizing in cardiac medications?**
  - A. Immediate and delayed
  - B. Rapid and gradual
  - C. Instant and gradual
  - D. Loading and maintenance
- 4. What is a significant effect of HIV on the human body?**
  - A. It enhances the immune system
  - B. It strengthens the body's response to infections
  - C. It attacks and destroys the human immune system
  - D. It has no effect on human health
- 5. What is the primary risk associated with administering amiodarone?**
  - A. Severe headaches
  - B. Bradycardia
  - C. Hypertension
  - D. Allergic reaction
- 6. Which of the following includes decreased skin turgor as a symptom?**
  - A. Fluid volume overload
  - B. Anemia
  - C. Dehydration
  - D. Hypervolemia

**7. What effect do Class 1B sodium channel blockers have on action potential?**

- A. Prolong action potential duration
- B. Shorten action potential duration
- C. Have no measurable effect
- D. Increase conduction velocity

**8. Which psychosocial conflict is faced during adolescence according to Erikson?**

- A. Intimacy vs. Isolation
- B. Industry vs. Inferiority
- C. Identity vs. Role Confusion
- D. Initiative vs. Guilt

**9. What is the main purpose of diuretics?**

- A. Increase cardiac output
- B. Reduce fluid volume in the body
- C. Block receptor sites for norepinephrine
- D. Reduce blood sugar levels

**10. What is a common treatment goal for acute stress disorder?**

- A. To ensure long-term mental stability
- B. To alleviate symptoms and promote coping skills
- C. To prevent all further exposure to stress
- D. To evaluate need for medication only



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does the abbreviation 'cc' represent in medical terminology?

- A. Counted cube
- B. Cubic centimeter**
- C. Cardiac cycle
- D. Critical care

The abbreviation 'cc' in medical terminology stands for cubic centimeter. This unit of measurement is widely used in healthcare to quantify volume, particularly in relation to liquid medications, intravenous fluids, and other substances administered to patients. One cubic centimeter is equivalent to one milliliter (mL), which is a common measurement used in clinical settings to ensure accurate dosage and safe administration of treatments. Understanding this abbreviation is critical for practical nursing as it directly relates to medication calculations, fluid management, and ensuring that the proper amounts of substances are given to patients. The use of 'cc' allows healthcare professionals to communicate measurements clearly and concisely, supporting effective treatment and patient safety.

## 2. Prinzmetal's angina is typically characterized by:

- A. Irregular heart rate due to electrolyte imbalance
- B. Cramps and spasms of heart arteries, usually occurring at rest**
- C. Rapid, ineffective contractions of the atrium
- D. Thickening and hardening of blood vessels

Prinzmetal's angina, also known as variant angina, is primarily characterized by episodes of chest pain resulting from spasms in the coronary arteries. These spasms can occur suddenly and often happen at rest, typically during periods of stress or at night. The pain associated with Prinzmetal's angina is a result of reduced blood flow due to these spasms, which can temporarily decrease oxygen supply to the heart muscle, leading to angina symptoms. Understanding the nature of the spasms is crucial; they can be associated with underlying conditions such as coronary artery disease but can also occur in otherwise healthy individuals, particularly in those with risk factors like smoking or stress. The description of the spasms as "cramps" is fitting, as they can be transient and often resolve spontaneously. The other choices do describe possible cardiac conditions but do not align with the defining characteristics of Prinzmetal's angina. Irregular heart rates or rapid contractions pertain to other dysrhythmias and physical conditions that are not specific to the spasmodic nature of Prinzmetal's angina. Additionally, the thickening and hardening of blood vessels describes atherosclerosis rather than the spasms typical of this variant angina.

### 3. Which two methods are used for digitalizing in cardiac medications?

- A. Immediate and delayed
- B. Rapid and gradual**
- C. Instant and gradual
- D. Loading and maintenance

The methods used for digitalizing in cardiac medications focus on achieving therapeutic drug levels effectively and safely, particularly in the case of digoxin or other digitalis glycosides. Among the options provided, the terms "loading" and "maintenance" specifically refer to the dosage strategies employed in the digitalization process. Loading doses are given to quickly establish a therapeutic level of the medication in the bloodstream. This is particularly important for medications like digoxin, where immediate action is desired to control symptoms of heart conditions. Once the desired drug concentration is reached with the loading dose, maintenance doses are then administered to keep drug levels stable and effective over time. This two-stage process ensures that patients start receiving immediate benefits from the medication while also preventing toxicity from too much drug in the system. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the clinical approach to digitalization or the pharmacokinetics associated with cardiac medications. They do not provide the specificity needed to accurately describe dosaging methods used for digitalis or similar drugs. Thus, the focus on loading and maintenance doses effectively represents the standard practice for digitalizing patients who require these important medications.

### 4. What is a significant effect of HIV on the human body?

- A. It enhances the immune system
- B. It strengthens the body's response to infections
- C. It attacks and destroys the human immune system**
- D. It has no effect on human health

The significant effect of HIV on the human body is that it attacks and destroys the human immune system. HIV specifically targets CD4 T cells, which are crucial for a well-functioning immune response. By depleting these cells, HIV impairs the body's ability to fight off not only opportunistic infections but also other types of diseases. As the infection progresses, the immune system becomes increasingly compromised, leading to a condition known as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). This vulnerability results in a markedly increased risk of infections and certain cancers, significantly impacting overall health and quality of life. Understanding this destructive nature of HIV is critical for both prevention and management strategies in healthcare.

### 5. What is the primary risk associated with administering amiodarone?

- A. Severe headaches
- B. Bradycardia**
- C. Hypertension
- D. Allergic reaction

The primary risk associated with administering amiodarone is bradycardia, a condition characterized by a slower than normal heart rate. Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic medication used to treat various types of cardiac arrhythmias, including atrial fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia. While it can be very effective in stabilizing heart rhythms, one of its well-documented side effects is its ability to decrease heart rate. This occurs due to its effects on the conduction system of the heart and may lead to symptoms such as dizziness, fatigue, or even syncope in severe cases. It's important for healthcare practitioners to monitor the heart rate and rhythm closely when administering amiodarone, particularly in patients who may already be predisposed to bradycardia or those taking other medications that can further lower heart rate. This vigilance helps prevent complications arising from excessively low heart rates.

**6. Which of the following includes decreased skin turgor as a symptom?**

- A. Fluid volume overload
- B. Anemia
- C. Dehydration**
- D. Hypervolemia

*Decreased skin turgor is a reliable clinical sign indicating dehydration. When the body loses fluids, either through inadequate intake, excessive loss, or both, the skin begins to lose its elasticity and resilience. This leads to a noticeable decrease in skin turgor, exemplified by the skin remaining tented when pinched and slowly returning to its normal state. In the context of dehydration, the loss of bodily fluids results in a reduced volume of interstitial fluid, which affects the skin's ability to snap back after being stretched. This is a crucial assessment finding for healthcare professionals to recognize in evaluating a patient's hydration status. Fluid volume overload, anemia, and hypervolemia do not typically present with decreased skin turgor. In fact, fluid volume overload and hypervolemia generally refer to conditions where there is an excess of fluid in the body, which would likely result in increased skin turgor due to swelling rather than decreased elasticity. Anemia primarily affects red blood cell counts and may lead to symptoms such as fatigue and pallor, but it does not directly impact skin turgor in the way dehydration does.*

**7. What effect do Class 1B sodium channel blockers have on action potential?**

- A. Prolong action potential duration
- B. Shorten action potential duration**
- C. Have no measurable effect
- D. Increase conduction velocity

*Class 1B sodium channel blockers primarily function by stabilizing the inactive state of the sodium channels, which subsequently decreases the influx of sodium during the depolarization phase of action potentials. This effect is particularly pronounced in tissues that are frequently depolarizing, such as ventricles in the heart. By reducing sodium influx, these medications speed up the repolarization phase, which ultimately leads to a shorter action potential duration. The shortening of action potential duration is significant in clinical settings, especially in managing certain arrhythmias, as it can help restore a more normalized electrical activity in the heart. Thus, Class 1B sodium channel blockers effectively facilitate a quicker recovery and reduce the overall time that the cell is in the depolarized state.*

**8. Which psychosocial conflict is faced during adolescence according to Erikson?**

- A. Intimacy vs. Isolation
- B. Industry vs. Inferiority
- C. Identity vs. Role Confusion**
- D. Initiative vs. Guilt

*During adolescence, individuals are primarily engaged in the psychosocial conflict of identity versus role confusion, as proposed by Erik Erikson. This stage typically occurs from around ages 12 to 18 and is crucial for developing a sense of self and personal identity. During this period, adolescents begin to explore different roles, beliefs, and values that help them form their own identity. As adolescents navigate this stage, they experiment with various social roles and facets of their personality, which can sometimes lead to confusion about their place in society and their future. Successfully resolving this conflict results in a strong sense of self and confidence, while failure can lead to instability and confusion regarding one's identity. The other psychosocial conflicts mentioned occur at different stages of life. Intimacy versus isolation is the conflict faced in young adulthood, focusing on forming intimate, loving relationships. Industry versus inferiority occurs in childhood, where individuals develop a sense of competence relative to their peers. Initiative versus guilt takes place in early childhood, emphasizing the importance of initiative and exploring new ideas within a supportive environment. Each of these crises is significant but pertains to different developmental stages, making identity versus role confusion the correct answer for the adolescent period.*

**9. What is the main purpose of diuretics?**

- A. Increase cardiac output
- B. Reduce fluid volume in the body**
- C. Block receptor sites for norepinephrine
- D. Reduce blood sugar levels

*Diuretics are primarily used to reduce fluid volume in the body by promoting the excretion of sodium and water through the kidneys. This mechanism is essential in managing conditions such as hypertension (high blood pressure), heart failure, and edema (swelling due to excess fluid). By decreasing fluid volume, diuretics help to lower blood pressure and reduce the workload on the heart. The focus of diuretics is specifically on fluid regulation rather than affecting cardiac output directly, blocking norepinephrine receptors, or influencing blood sugar levels. While they can indirectly impact blood pressure and heart function, their main and most recognized purpose is to facilitate the removal of excess fluid from the body.*

**10. What is a common treatment goal for acute stress disorder?**

- A. To ensure long-term mental stability
- B. To alleviate symptoms and promote coping skills**
- C. To prevent all further exposure to stress
- D. To evaluate need for medication only

*A common treatment goal for acute stress disorder is to alleviate symptoms and promote coping skills. This is essential because individuals with acute stress disorder often experience symptoms such as flashbacks, anxiety, and avoidance behavior following a traumatic event. By focusing on alleviating these immediate symptoms, healthcare providers can help the affected individual begin to process the trauma and engage in effective coping strategies. Promoting coping skills is also crucial as it empowers individuals to manage their stress responses and reduces the likelihood of developing chronic conditions, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Interventions may include therapy techniques, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, which aim to equip individuals with tools to handle stressors more effectively. Other treatment goals may involve maintaining long-term mental health, addressing medication needs, or limiting exposure to stressors, but these are not the primary focus for acute stress disorder, where the immediate alleviation of symptoms and equipping clients with coping mechanisms take precedence.*

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cprne.examzify.com>

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

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