

# CLPNA Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. Which document must be reviewed and approved by the government for all regulated health professions in Alberta?**
  - A. The Health Professions Act**
  - B. The Code of Ethics**
  - C. The Annual Report**
  - D. The Continuing Competence Program**
- 2. What information should be included in an annual Learning Plan?**
  - A. Specific learning objectives**
  - B. Success indicators**
  - C. Timeline for completion and resources for meeting objectives**
  - D. All of these**
- 3. True or False: Professional boundaries only apply in relationships with clients.**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only in formal settings**
  - D. Only for new clients**
- 4. What does informed consent mean in the context of treatment?**
  - A. The client must agree to treatment**
  - B. The client must know and understand options and risks**
  - C. The client must sign a document**
  - D. Only verbal agreement is necessary**
- 5. What is required for LPNs wishing to set a fracture or apply a cast?**
  - A. Basic authorization for restricted activities**
  - B. General authorization**
  - C. Entry-level restricted activities**
  - D. Advanced authorization restricted activities**

- 6. The LPN Code of Ethics provides what type of guidelines?**
- A. Mandatory instructions**
  - B. Suggested guidelines for conduct**
  - C. Clarifications of legal statutes**
  - D. Recommendations for recreational practices**
- 7. What evidence is NOT typically required to claim good character for registration?**
- A. References from colleagues**
  - B. A criminal record check**
  - C. A personal statement of integrity**
  - D. Disciplinary history statements**
- 8. What percentage of the CLPNA Council must be comprised of public members?**
- A. 10%**
  - B. 25%**
  - C. 33%**
  - D. 50%**
- 9. What action occurs first when a complaint is filed?**
- A. A hearing is conducted**
  - B. Investigation initiated**
  - C. An informal settlement attempt is made**
  - D. A notice is sent to the regulatory body**
- 10. What is required in the annual Continuing Competence Learning Plan for regulated members?**
- A. One learning objective**
  - B. Two learning objectives**
  - C. Three learning objectives**
  - D. No learning objectives**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which document must be reviewed and approved by the government for all regulated health professions in Alberta?**

- A. The Health Professions Act**
- B. The Code of Ethics**
- C. The Annual Report**
- D. The Continuing Competence Program**

The correct answer is that the document that must be reviewed and approved by the government for all regulated health professions in Alberta is the Health Professions Act. This act serves as the foundational legislation governing the practice of health professions within the province, ensuring that standards are maintained and that practitioners are competent in their fields. The Health Professions Act outlines the regulatory framework for numerous health professions, including important components such as the establishment of regulatory colleges, scopes of practice, and the procedures for dealing with complaints and disciplinary actions. The act ensures that the public receives safe and ethical care from all registered health professionals, and as such, it requires governmental oversight and approval. In contrast, while the Code of Ethics provides essential guidance for professional conduct, it is not subject to the same type of government review and approval process as the Health Professions Act. The Annual Report is typically a document that summarizes the activities of a regulatory body over a year and serves to inform stakeholders, but it does not require government approval in the same way. The Continuing Competence Program, which relates to ongoing professional development, is developed by individual regulatory colleges and must meet relevant standards, but it does not undergo the same approval process by the government. Thus, the Health Professions Act is the key document

**2. What information should be included in an annual Learning Plan?**

- A. Specific learning objectives**
- B. Success indicators**
- C. Timeline for completion and resources for meeting objectives**
- D. All of these**

An annual Learning Plan is a comprehensive document that outlines the intended professional development goals for a given year. It is essential for ensuring that healthcare professionals are able to maintain and enhance their competencies in an ever-evolving field. To create an effective Learning Plan, it is necessary to include several critical components: Incorporating specific learning objectives is fundamental because these objectives provide clarity and direction for what the practitioner aims to achieve throughout the year. Having well-defined goals helps in aligning the learning activities with professional standards and personal aspirations. Success indicators are equally important as they allow individuals to evaluate their progress towards achieving the learning objectives. These indicators can serve as benchmarks to assess whether the desired outcomes of the Learning Plan have been met, facilitating self-assessment and opportunities for adjustment as needed. A timeline for completion and resources for meeting the objectives is crucial to ensure that the learning experience is structured and attainable. A well-defined timeline helps in planning the pace of learning, while identifying resources ensures that practitioners have access to the necessary tools and information to achieve their learning goals. Including all of these elements in an annual Learning Plan makes it a practical and useful roadmap for professional development, ensuring that the practitioner is making the most of their learning opportunities throughout the year. Each component supports the overall goal

**3. True or False: Professional boundaries only apply in relationships with clients.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only in formal settings**

**D. Only for new clients**

The statement that professional boundaries only apply in relationships with clients is false. Professional boundaries are essential not just in client relationships, but they also extend to all professional interactions, including those with colleagues, supervisors, and other professionals in the workplace. Maintaining professional boundaries is crucial for ensuring respect, integrity, and professionalism in various interactions. This helps avoid dual relationships, conflicts of interest, or situations that could compromise the integrity of the professional role. Additionally, these boundaries support a safe and therapeutic environment for clients, while also promoting a healthy workplace culture among staff. Therefore, it's essential to recognize that professional boundaries are applicable in all professional contexts, making the assertion false.

**4. What does informed consent mean in the context of treatment?**

**A. The client must agree to treatment**

**B. The client must know and understand options and risks**

**C. The client must sign a document**

**D. Only verbal agreement is necessary**

Informed consent in the context of treatment refers to a process that ensures that a client is fully aware of and understands their treatment options, including the benefits, risks, and potential consequences involved. This means that clients must be provided with clear and comprehensive information in a way that they can understand, enabling them to make an informed and voluntary decision about their care. Option B is correct because it emphasizes the need for clients to not only agree to treatment but also to be well-informed about what they are consenting to. This is a fundamental principle in healthcare, as it empowers clients and respects their autonomy in making decisions about their own health. In contrast, simply agreeing to treatment (as suggested in the first option) does not encompass the full understanding that informed consent requires. Signing a document (as in the third option) may be part of the process but does not inherently mean that the client has understood their choices or the associated risks. Lastly, relying solely on verbal agreement (the fourth option) may not provide sufficient assurance that the client has comprehended all relevant information necessary for informed consent. Therefore, a thorough understanding of options and risks is a crucial element that underpins the practice of obtaining informed consent.

**5. What is required for LPNs wishing to set a fracture or apply a cast?**

- A. Basic authorization for restricted activities**
- B. General authorization**
- C. Entry-level restricted activities**
- D. Advanced authorization restricted activities**

For LPNs wishing to set a fracture or apply a cast, the requirement is advanced authorization for restricted activities. This is because setting a fracture and applying a cast are considered advanced skills that go beyond basic nursing care. They require specific training, competency, and authorization from a regulatory body to ensure patient safety and effective practice. Advanced authorization indicates that the LPN has completed the necessary educational requirements and has demonstrated the ability to perform these specialized procedures competently. Other options like basic authorization or general authorization refer to more fundamental tasks that LPNs are typically permitted to perform without the extensive training required for complex procedures involving bone fractures. Entry-level restricted activities would also not cover the specialized nature of setting fractures or applying casts, as they are not considered entry-level skills due to the expertise and knowledge necessary to perform such actions safely.

**6. The LPN Code of Ethics provides what type of guidelines?**

- A. Mandatory instructions**
- B. Suggested guidelines for conduct**
- C. Clarifications of legal statutes**
- D. Recommendations for recreational practices**

The LPN Code of Ethics establishes suggested guidelines for conduct that are essential for licensed practical nurses (LPNs) as they navigate their professional responsibilities. These guidelines serve as a framework for ethical decision-making in the practice of nursing, helping LPNs to maintain a high standard of care and professionalism while fostering trust and respect in their interactions with patients and colleagues. The Code emphasizes the importance of values such as compassion, respect for patient autonomy, and the commitment to providing safe and competent care. It encourages LPNs to reflect on their ethical responsibilities and to consider the implications of their actions on their patients' well-being. By providing these guidelines, the Code of Ethics supports LPNs in making informed choices that align with the ethical standards of the profession, promoting a culture of accountability and integrity within healthcare settings. This foundation helps ensure that LPNs contribute positively to patient outcomes and the overall healthcare environment.

**7. What evidence is NOT typically required to claim good character for registration?**

- A. References from colleagues**
- B. A criminal record check**
- C. A personal statement of integrity**
- D. Disciplinary history statements**

To claim good character for registration, a personal statement of integrity is not typically required because this option is more subjective and based on the individual's self-perception and interpretation of integrity. While having a personal statement can provide insight into the applicant's values and ethics, regulatory bodies usually prioritize more objective forms of evidence that can be independently verified. References from colleagues, a criminal record check, and disciplinary history statements are all factual and can be corroborated. References provide accounts of the individual's professional conduct, a criminal record check identifies any legal issues, and disciplinary history statements reveal past professional conduct in relation to regulatory standards. These forms of evidence help establish a clearer, verifiable picture of an individual's character, making them more commonly required for registration.

**8. What percentage of the CLPNA Council must be comprised of public members?**

- A. 10%**
- B. 25%**
- C. 33%**
- D. 50%**

The correct answer is that the Council of the College of Licensed Practical Nurses of Alberta (CLPNA) must consist of 25% public members. This requirement reflects a governance structure designed to ensure accountability and transparency within the Council. Having a percentage of public members serves to represent the interests of the community and ensures that the perspective of the public is considered in decision-making processes related to the regulation of the profession. This participation is essential for maintaining trust between health regulators and the public they serve, as it encourages diverse viewpoints and upholds the integrity of the profession. While other percentages, such as 10%, 33%, or 50%, may seem plausible, they do not align with the specific regulations established for the composition of the CLPNA Council. By mandating a quarter of the Council to be made up of individuals who are not members of the profession, the CLPNA reinforces its commitment to ethical standards and public safety in the domain of nursing practice.

**9. What action occurs first when a complaint is filed?**

- A. A hearing is conducted**
- B. Investigation initiated**
- C. An informal settlement attempt is made**
- D. A notice is sent to the regulatory body**

When a complaint is filed, the first action that occurs is an attempt at an informal settlement. This process involves various steps to resolve the complaint without moving to more formal procedures, such as hearings or investigations. The goal of seeking an informal settlement is to facilitate resolution through discussion and negotiation, which can often be quicker and less adversarial than formal processes. In many regulatory frameworks, addressing complaints informally offers the opportunity to resolve issues efficiently, potentially satisfying both the complainant and the practitioner involved. If this informal avenue does not satisfactorily resolve the complaint, then other measures, such as formal investigations or hearings, may be initiated. This initial step is integral in handling complaints in a constructive manner before escalating to more formal actions.

**10. What is required in the annual Continuing Competence Learning Plan for regulated members?**

- A. One learning objective**
- B. Two learning objectives**
- C. Three learning objectives**
- D. No learning objectives**

The annual Continuing Competence Learning Plan for regulated members requires the development of two learning objectives. This requirement is designed to ensure that members actively engage in their professional development by identifying specific areas for improvement or knowledge enhancement. By having two clear objectives, members can create a more comprehensive and structured approach to their learning, which can enhance their competence in their practice and better serve their clients and the community. The emphasis on two learning objectives allows for a deeper exploration of different competencies or skills, rather than a superficial focus that may come from having only one objective. Additionally, this requirement promotes a habit of reflective practice, encouraging regulated members to continuously evaluate and improve their professional skills. This dual-objective approach fosters a culture of lifelong learning, which is essential in the healthcare profession.