

Kansas CNA State Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. What is the primary purpose of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)?**
 - A. Promoting new medical technologies**
 - B. Protecting and improving public health**
 - C. Evaluating healthcare provider performance**
 - D. Regulating medical supplies**

- 2. In what position should residents eat to avoid choking?**
 - A. Supine**
 - B. Prone**
 - C. Fowler's**
 - D. Sitting Cross-legged**

- 3. Transmission-Based Precautions are used for patients who are?**
 - A. Recovering from surgery**
 - B. Infected with certain infectious diseases**
 - C. Undergoing routine check-ups**
 - D. In need of physical therapy**

- 4. Which type of care emphasizes treating the whole individual rather than just symptoms or diseases?**
 - A. Allopathic care**
 - B. Holistic care**
 - C. Conventional care**
 - D. Preventive care**

- 5. What is the most common type of stroke?**
 - A. Hemorrhagic stroke**
 - B. Ischemic stroke**
 - C. Cerebral stroke**
 - D. Transient stroke**

6. Which strategy is least effective when interacting with a resident who speaks a different language?

- A. Speaking clearly and slowly**
- B. Using simple messages**
- C. Involving family members for help**
- D. Using complex terminology to explain**

7. In what position should a person be placed if they are in shock?

- A. Sitting upright**
- B. Supine with legs elevated**
- C. On their side**
- D. Standing, to increase circulation**

8. Which system is responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and waste products throughout the body?

- A. Nervous system**
- B. Respiratory system**
- C. Circulatory system**
- D. Endocrine system**

9. What occurs when the ovaries cease hormone secretion?

- A. Premenopause**
- B. Menopause**
- C. Menarche**
- D. Ovulation**

10. Where should bedpans be placed for residents?

- A. Under the bed at all times**
- B. Close to the nurse's station**
- C. Within reach of the resident**
- D. In a designated cleaning area**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary purpose of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)?

- A. Promoting new medical technologies**
- B. Protecting and improving public health**
- C. Evaluating healthcare provider performance**
- D. Regulating medical supplies**

The primary purpose of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is to protect and improve public health. This mission encompasses a wide range of activities, including the prevention of disease outbreaks, the promotion of healthy behaviors, and the preparation for public health emergencies. The CDC conducts research, provides health information, and develops guidelines that help individuals, communities, and healthcare providers implement measures to prevent the spread of diseases and maintain overall health. By focusing on public health at the national level, the CDC aims to enhance the quality of life for individuals by preventing illness and injury, which is fundamental to achieving a healthier society.

2. In what position should residents eat to avoid choking?

- A. Supine**
- B. Prone**
- C. Fowler's**
- D. Sitting Cross-legged**

To help residents avoid choking while eating, the most appropriate position is Fowler's position. This position involves the individual sitting upright or at an angle, typically between 45 to 60 degrees. Fowler's position is beneficial because it allows for better swallowing and decreases the risk of food entering the airway, which can lead to choking. When a person is upright, gravity assists in the movement of food down the esophagus, making the swallowing process safer. This seating arrangement is also more comfortable for many individuals and can promote effective digestion. Other positions, such as supine (lying flat on the back), prone (lying on the stomach), or sitting cross-legged, do not provide the necessary angle or support to safely manage eating and swallowing, thereby increasing the risk of choking.

3. Transmission-Based Precautions are used for patients who are?

- A. Recovering from surgery**
- B. Infected with certain infectious diseases**
- C. Undergoing routine check-ups**
- D. In need of physical therapy**

Transmission-Based Precautions are specifically designed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases from patients who are known or suspected to be infected. These precautions are implemented in addition to standard precautions and are tailored to the way an infection is transmitted, such as contact, droplet, or airborne routes. Patients infected with certain infectious diseases can pose significant risks to others, making it essential for healthcare providers to use these precautions to protect themselves, other patients, and visitors. This includes specific procedures like wearing gloves, masks, gowns, or using specialized room ventilation for airborne precautions, which are essential for limiting exposure to pathogens in a healthcare environment. In contrast, patients recovering from surgery, undergoing routine check-ups, or in need of physical therapy do not necessarily require these specialized precautions unless they are also identified to have a transmissible infectious condition. Thus, the focus of Transmission-Based Precautions is solely on preventing the spread of specific infectious diseases.

4. Which type of care emphasizes treating the whole individual rather than just symptoms or diseases?

- A. Allopathic care**
- B. Holistic care**
- C. Conventional care**
- D. Preventive care**

Holistic care emphasizes treating the whole individual, which encompasses not only the physical aspects of a person's health but also their emotional, social, and spiritual well-being. This approach recognizes that various factors in a person's life can influence their health and overall quality of life. Holistic care seeks to understand the person in the context of their environment and personal experiences, aiming to establish a connection and promote healing in a comprehensive manner. This contrasts with care that may focus solely on alleviating symptoms or addressing specific diseases without considering the broader impact of lifestyle, emotional health, and support systems. In holistic care, practitioners often incorporate various health practices that might include physical, mental, and alternative methods, ensuring that all dimensions of a person's health are addressed collaboratively.

5. What is the most common type of stroke?

- A. Hemorrhagic stroke
- B. Ischemic stroke**
- C. Cerebral stroke
- D. Transient stroke

The most common type of stroke is the ischemic stroke. This type accounts for approximately 87% of all strokes and occurs when a blood clot blocks or narrows an artery leading to the brain. The blockage prevents vital oxygen and nutrients from reaching the brain tissue, which can lead to cell death and potentially severe neurological deficits. Ischemic strokes are typically caused by atherosclerosis, where fatty deposits build up in the arteries, or by embolisms, where a clot forms elsewhere in the body and travels to occlude a cerebral artery. Recognizing the prevalence of ischemic strokes highlights the importance of understanding preventive measures, such as managing cardiovascular risk factors like hypertension, diabetes, and high cholesterol, and recognizing symptoms to ensure prompt treatment. In contrast, hemorrhagic strokes, although serious, are less common and occur due to bleeding in or around the brain. Cerebral stroke is a general term that may refer to any stroke affecting the brain, lacking the specificity of "ischemic." Transient strokes, often called transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), are temporary and do not cause permanent damage, but they are a warning sign of potential future strokes. Therefore, ischemic stroke stands out as the most frequent type encountered in clinical settings.

6. Which strategy is least effective when interacting with a resident who speaks a different language?

- A. Speaking clearly and slowly
- B. Using simple messages
- C. Involving family members for help
- D. Using complex terminology to explain**

Using complex terminology to explain is the least effective strategy when interacting with a resident who speaks a different language. This approach can create confusion and misunderstandings because the resident may not be familiar with advanced vocabulary or technical language. Effective communication requires clarity and simplicity, especially when there is a language barrier. In contrast, techniques such as speaking clearly and slowly, using simple messages, and involving family members for help are more conducive to effective communication. Speaking clearly and slowly allows the resident to better comprehend the words being spoken, while simple messages reduce the cognitive load and make interactions smoother. Involving family members can bridge the communication gap, as they may speak both languages and facilitate understanding. Thus, avoiding complex terminology is essential for fostering effective communication in these situations.

7. In what position should a person be placed if they are in shock?

- A. Sitting upright**
- B. Supine with legs elevated**
- C. On their side**
- D. Standing, to increase circulation**

When a person is in shock, it is important to prioritize the return of blood flow to vital organs, particularly the heart and brain. Placing the individual in a supine position, with their legs elevated, aids in this process. By elevating the legs, gravity helps to promote venous return to the heart, which can enhance cardiac output and improve blood circulation. This positioning can also help increase blood flow to the brain, which is critical when a person is experiencing shock and may have low blood pressure or inadequate circulation. Maintaining a flat position with raised legs also helps prevent any potential obstruction of blood flow and supports the overall stability of the individual. In cases of shock, it is crucial to monitor the person's condition closely and provide any necessary emergency assistance while waiting for medical help.

8. Which system is responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and waste products throughout the body?

- A. Nervous system**
- B. Respiratory system**
- C. Circulatory system**
- D. Endocrine system**

The circulatory system is vital for maintaining homeostasis and supporting the body's functions by transporting essential substances. It is composed of the heart, blood, and blood vessels. The heart pumps oxygenated blood from the lungs throughout the body, delivering nutrients to cells while also carrying carbon dioxide and other waste products back to the lungs and kidneys for removal. This system effectively enables communication and the distribution of vital elements necessary for life, including hormones and immune cells, which are crucial for protecting the body and ensuring proper functionality. The intricate network of arteries, veins, and capillaries facilitates this essential transport process, highlighting the circulatory system's primary role in sustaining overall health and physiological balance.

9. What occurs when the ovaries cease hormone secretion?

- A. Premenopause
- B. Menopause**
- C. Menarche
- D. Ovulation

Menopause marks the point in a woman's life when the ovaries stop producing hormones such as estrogen and progesterone, leading to the conclusion of menstrual cycles. This biological transition generally occurs in women in their late 40s to early 50s and signifies a significant change in reproductive health. During menopause, the body experiences various symptoms due to the decline in hormone levels, such as hot flashes, mood changes, and vaginal dryness. It is an important phase that indicates the end of fertility. Understanding menopause is vital for providing appropriate care, as it often requires adjustments in lifestyle and health management for those experiencing it. On the other hand, premenopause refers to the reproductive years leading up to menopause, menarche is the start of menstruation occurring during adolescence, and ovulation is the process by which an ovary releases an egg, which happens during a woman's reproductive years. Each of these terms plays a role in the menstrual cycle and reproductive health, but only menopause signifies the cessation of hormone production by the ovaries.

10. Where should bedpans be placed for residents?

- A. Under the bed at all times
- B. Close to the nurse's station
- C. Within reach of the resident**
- D. In a designated cleaning area

Placing bedpans within reach of the resident is important for several reasons that align with promoting comfort, dignity, and independence for individuals in a healthcare setting. Accessibility directly affects a resident's ability to respond to their bodily needs in a timely manner, which is essential for both their physical comfort and emotional well-being. When bedpans are within reach, residents feel empowered to take initiative for their personal hygiene, reducing the time they may have to wait for assistance and minimizing the risk of accidents. Additionally, this approach helps foster a sense of autonomy, as residents can call for help if needed without feeling overwhelmed or embarrassed by their situation. Ensuring that the bedpan is easily accessible also supports efficient care delivery, as it allows nursing staff to respond more effectively to residents' needs. In contrast, options such as keeping bedpans under the bed or close to the nurse's station can hinder timely assistance and may not accommodate the residents' ability to manage needs independently.

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://kansascnastate.examzify.com>

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

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