

MONTANA CERTIFIED REHABILITATION REGISTERED NURSE (CRRN) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://montanacrrn.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.

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the OSCE framework, and how is it related to rehabilitation nursing?**
 - A. It stands for Organize, Structure, Content, and Evaluation for training purposes
 - B. It refers to Outcome, Structure, Content, and Evaluation framework for assessing rehabilitation outcomes
 - C. It is a policy for outpatient rehabilitation services
 - D. It is a guideline for hospital accreditation
- 2. What does "Intensive Therapy" refer to in the PLISSIT model?**
 - A. Providing urgent medical care
 - B. In-depth therapy for sexual issues
 - C. Short-term therapy sessions
 - D. Standard counseling practices
- 3. Which level of motor control involves the spinal cord sensory tracts?**
 - A. Brain stem
 - B. Cerebellum
 - C. Spinalic reflexes
 - D. Spinal cord sensory tracts
- 4. Which phase of swallowing involves voluntary control and the action of cranial nerves #5 and #7?**
 - A. Pharyngeal Phase
 - B. Oral Phase
 - C. Esophageal Phase
 - D. Digestive Phase
- 5. What are the three components identified by Lydia Hall in the nursing process?**
 - A. The Core, The care, The cure
 - B. The Mind, The body, The spirit
 - C. The Nurse, The patient, The environment
 - D. The Assessment, The intervention, The evaluation

- 6. Which approach is NOT aligned with the principles of primary prevention?**
- A. Developing safe housing for all
 - B. Screening high-risk populations for diseases
 - C. Promoting physical activity in schools
 - D. Creating awareness about nutrition
- 7. What impact do social determinants have on patient rehabilitation?**
- A. They have no bearing on rehabilitation outcomes
 - B. They can significantly influence recovery and outcomes
 - C. Social determinants are irrelevant to medical treatment
 - D. They primarily affect the emotional state of practitioners
- 8. What is a common result of brainstem or cranial nerve damage?**
- A. Dysarthria
 - B. Memory loss
 - C. Visual impairment
 - D. Loss of balance
- 9. What does the Kenny Self Care Evaluation assess?**
- A. A person's emotional stability
 - B. A person's ability to perform daily activities
 - C. A person's social interactions
 - D. A person's health history
- 10. Why might a rehabilitation nurse collaborate with a case manager?**
- A. To achieve cost reduction in patient care
 - B. To coordinate resources and ensure comprehensive care for complex patient needs
 - C. To enhance communication between family members
 - D. To provide one-on-one patient coaching

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the OSCE framework, and how is it related to rehabilitation nursing?

- A. It stands for Organize, Structure, Content, and Evaluation for training purposes
- B. It refers to Outcome, Structure, Content, and Evaluation framework for assessing rehabilitation outcomes**
- C. It is a policy for outpatient rehabilitation services
- D. It is a guideline for hospital accreditation

The OSCE framework pertains specifically to the evaluation of rehabilitation outcomes through its focus on Outcome, Structure, Content, and Evaluation. In rehabilitation nursing, understanding the OSCE framework is crucial as it helps healthcare professionals systematically assess and improve the quality of patient care and the effectiveness of rehabilitation services. The "Outcome" component emphasizes measuring the end results of rehabilitation interventions, thereby providing insights into the effectiveness of the care provided. The "Structure" aspect relates to the resources, facilities, and organizational aspects that contribute to the delivery of rehabilitation services, ensuring they are equipped for optimal patient care. The "Content" involves the specific educational and therapeutic strategies employed within rehabilitation programs to promote patient recovery and support their unique needs. Lastly, "Evaluation" focuses on the processes utilized to assess and enhance the quality of care, ensuring that improvements and adjustments are made to meet evolving patient needs. This comprehensive framework is integral to rehabilitation nursing as it promotes a holistic approach to patient care, ensuring that all aspects of rehabilitation are considered and evaluated for the best possible patient outcomes.

2. What does "Intensive Therapy" refer to in the PLISSIT model?

- A. Providing urgent medical care
- B. In-depth therapy for sexual issues**
- C. Short-term therapy sessions
- D. Standard counseling practices

The term "Intensive Therapy" within the PLISSIT model specifically relates to providing in-depth therapy for sexual issues. The PLISSIT model is a framework used in sexual health therapy that offers varying levels of intervention: Permission, Limited Information, Specific Suggestions, and Intensive Therapy. Intensive Therapy is the final and most detailed phase, where a healthcare provider addresses complex sexual concerns or dysfunctions that cannot be resolved through general counseling or brief interventions. It often involves in-depth discussions and tailored therapeutic approaches aimed at understanding and navigating specific sexual issues, such as those arising after injury, illness, or other psychosocial factors. While other options touch on therapeutic practices, they do not encapsulate the comprehensive and specialized nature of Intensive Therapy as delineated in the PLISSIT model, which focuses solely on the nuanced needs of individuals facing challenging sexual health issues.

3. Which level of motor control involves the spinal cord sensory tracts?

- A. Brain stem
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Spinalic reflexes
- D. Spinal cord sensory tracts**

The level of motor control that involves the spinal cord sensory tracts refers specifically to the foundational role that these sensory pathways play in reflexive motor responses. The spinal cord sensory tracts convey information from peripheral sensory receptors to the central nervous system, playing a critical role in the processing of sensory input that influences motor output. In the context of spinal reflexes, these sensory tracts allow for immediate motor responses without the need for direct involvement from higher brain structures. For example, when a sensory receptor detects a painful stimulus, the message travels through the sensory tracts to the spinal cord. There, it can initiate a spinal reflex, allowing a rapid response such as pulling away from a hot surface. This process illustrates how the spinal cord and its sensory pathways can effectively facilitate quick motor control actions, emphasizing their pivotal role in motor function. Other options, while related to motor control, do not directly involve the specific sensory tracts within the spinal cord. The brain stem and cerebellum play roles in the coordination and regulation of motor outputs, but they rely on the foundational sensory information provided by the spinal cord pathways to function effectively. Thus, the choice highlighting spinal cord sensory tracts directly aligns with the question regarding the level of motor control involved.

4. Which phase of swallowing involves voluntary control and the action of cranial nerves #5 and #7?

- A. Pharyngeal Phase
- B. Oral Phase**
- C. Esophageal Phase
- D. Digestive Phase

The oral phase of swallowing is characterized by its voluntary nature, during which a person consciously decides to chew food and push the bolus towards the back of the mouth to initiate swallowing. This phase involves a coordinated action of several cranial nerves, particularly cranial nerves #5 (trigeminal nerve), which is responsible for the sensation in the face and motor functions such as biting and chewing, and #7 (facial nerve), which plays a critical role in controlling the muscles of facial expression and helps with the movements necessary for manipulating food in the mouth. In contrast, the pharyngeal phase is primarily involuntary, focusing on the reflexive action to propel the bolus through the pharynx, while the esophageal phase further follows as a series of involuntary muscle contractions that move the bolus down the esophagus into the stomach. The digestive phase is not a recognized phase of swallowing in this context, as it refers more broadly to the process of digestion after swallowing has already occurred. Thus, the correct answer highlights the specific characteristics and neural control involved in the oral phase.

5. What are the three components identified by Lydia Hall in the nursing process?

- A. The Core, The care, The cure**
- B. The Mind, The body, The spirit
- C. The Nurse, The patient, The environment
- D. The Assessment, The intervention, The evaluation

Lydia Hall's nursing theory is foundational in rehabilitation nursing and emphasizes the holistic approach to patient care. The three components identified by her in the nursing process are indeed The Core, The Care, and The Cure. The Core represents the patient and their inner self, emphasizing the importance of understanding the person's needs and values. The Care encompasses the actions taken by nurses to support and assist the patient in their recovery, focusing on the relational aspect of nursing. The Cure refers to the medical and technical interventions that address the pathology or illness the patient is facing. This triad underscores the integration of emotional, relational, and medical dimensions in nursing practice, highlighting that successful nursing involves not just the medical treatment but also caring for the person holistically.

6. Which approach is NOT aligned with the principles of primary prevention?

- A. Developing safe housing for all
- B. Screening high-risk populations for diseases**
- C. Promoting physical activity in schools
- D. Creating awareness about nutrition

The correct answer is screening high-risk populations for diseases, as this strategy is more aligned with secondary prevention rather than primary prevention. Primary prevention focuses on strategies aimed at preventing diseases before they occur by addressing root causes and promoting healthy behaviors or environments for the entire population. Developing safe housing for all, promoting physical activity in schools, and creating awareness about nutrition are all proactive approaches that aim to reduce the likelihood of disease occurrence, which aligns well with primary prevention principles. These actions focus on creating conditions conducive to health and well-being, while screening typically targets individuals who are already at risk or may show symptoms, thereby fitting into a secondary prevention framework that seeks to detect and manage existing health issues early on.

7. What impact do social determinants have on patient rehabilitation?

- A. They have no bearing on rehabilitation outcomes
- B. They can significantly influence recovery and outcomes**
- C. Social determinants are irrelevant to medical treatment
- D. They primarily affect the emotional state of practitioners

Social determinants play a crucial role in shaping an individual's health status and can significantly influence recovery and rehabilitation outcomes. Factors such as socioeconomic status, education, neighborhood and physical environment, employment, and social support can affect a patient's ability to access healthcare services, adhere to treatment plans, and maintain healthy lifestyle habits. For example, a patient with limited financial resources may struggle to afford necessary medications or transportation to rehabilitation appointments, directly impacting their recovery. Additionally, a supportive social network can enhance motivation and adherence to rehabilitation programs, while social isolation can hinder progress. As a result, understanding and addressing these social determinants is essential for healthcare professionals, particularly in rehabilitation settings, to ensure comprehensive care and optimize patient outcomes. Recognizing their significance encourages a holistic approach that integrates social factors into the rehabilitation plan, ultimately leading to improved quality of care and patient recovery.

8. What is a common result of brainstem or cranial nerve damage?

- A. Dysarthria**
- B. Memory loss
- C. Visual impairment
- D. Loss of balance

Dysarthria is a common result of brainstem or cranial nerve damage because it directly affects the motor control involved in speech production. The brainstem plays a crucial role in controlling the muscles required for articulation and phonation, as cranial nerves responsible for these functions originate from the brainstem. Damage to this area can lead to weakness or lack of coordination in the muscles used for speaking, resulting in slurred or unclear speech. Memory loss is more associated with damage to the hippocampus or other parts of the limbic system, while visual impairment typically arises from damage to the occipital lobe or optic nerves, not solely the brainstem. Loss of balance can occur due to damage to the cerebellum or vestibular apparatus, rather than primarily from cranial nerve issues. Therefore, dysarthria stands out as the most directly connected consequence of brainstem or cranial nerve damage.

9. What does the Kenny Self Care Evaluation assess?

- A. A person's emotional stability
- B. A person's ability to perform daily activities**
- C. A person's social interactions
- D. A person's health history

The Kenny Self Care Evaluation is specifically designed to assess an individual's ability to carry out self-care and daily activities. It focuses on the individual's functional status in terms of personal hygiene, mobility, and other essential daily tasks. This evaluation helps identify areas where the person may require support or intervention to improve their independence and quality of life. By concentrating on the performance of daily activities, the assessment provides valuable insights into the capabilities and limitations of the individual, thereby informing rehabilitation strategies and interventions. The other options, while important aspects of overall well-being, are not the primary focus of the Kenny Self Care Evaluation.

10. Why might a rehabilitation nurse collaborate with a case manager?

- A. To achieve cost reduction in patient care
- B. To coordinate resources and ensure comprehensive care for complex patient needs**
- C. To enhance communication between family members
- D. To provide one-on-one patient coaching

Collaborating with a case manager is essential for rehabilitation nurses, particularly to coordinate resources and ensure comprehensive care for patients with complex needs. Rehabilitation patients often present a mix of medical, emotional, and social challenges that require a multidisciplinary approach. A case manager plays a pivotal role in assessing these diverse needs and developing a coordinated care plan. This collaboration allows the rehabilitation nurse to address all aspects of a patient's recovery effectively. By ensuring that various specialists and services work together harmoniously, the nurse can facilitate more effective treatment paths, reduce delays in care, and improve outcomes. This teamwork ensures that patients receive the right interventions at the right time, which is particularly crucial in rehabilitation settings where timely support can significantly impact recovery. Other potential options, while they may seem relevant, do not encompass the broad and critical responsibilities involved in navigating the complexities of patient care in a rehabilitation context to the same extent as collaboration for resource coordination and comprehensive care. The focus on comprehensive care ensures a holistic approach, making it a core reason for the collaboration.

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://montanacrrn.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE