

Perioperative Nursing Care Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What is the role of the anesthesiologist during surgery?**
 - A. To coordinate surgical team activities**
 - B. To administer anesthesia and monitor the patient's vital signs**
 - C. To perform the surgical procedure**
 - D. To provide postoperative rehabilitation**
- 2. A patient with pneumonia may experience which of the following symptoms?**
 - A. Increased appetite**
 - B. Coarse inspiratory crackles**
 - C. Skin rashes**
 - D. Joint pain**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the nurse during the postoperative phase?**
 - A. Providing comfort measures**
 - B. Administering medications**
 - C. Conducting preoperative evaluations**
 - D. Monitoring vital signs**
- 4. What is the role of discharge planning in perioperative nursing?**
 - A. To schedule follow-up appointments only**
 - B. To ensure a smooth transition from hospital to home care and address ongoing needs**
 - C. To provide transportation arrangements**
 - D. To assist in financial matters related to surgery**
- 5. What is a key aspect of the perioperative process?**
 - A. Patient isolation**
 - B. Collaboration among team members**
 - C. Minimizing communication between staff**
 - D. Performing procedures independently**

- 6. Which approach is a part of reconstructive surgery in the context of curative procedures?**
- A. Removing infected tissue**
 - B. Correcting congenital defects**
 - C. Establishing disease metrics**
 - D. Reducing symptoms temporarily**
- 7. What type of surgery is primarily focused on diagnosis rather than treatment?**
- A. Curative**
 - B. Diagnostic**
 - C. Palliative**
 - D. Reconstructive**
- 8. The location of the blockade in regional anesthesia affects its:**
- A. Efficiency**
 - B. Cost**
 - C. Duration**
 - D. Type**
- 9. Which component is essential for maintaining aseptic conditions during surgery?**
- A. Using appropriate personal protective equipment**
 - B. Minimizing patient mobility**
 - C. Engaging only surgeons in sterile tasks**
 - D. Focusing solely on the anesthesia provider**
- 10. What are the three phases of perioperative nursing?**
- A. Preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative**
 - B. Preoperative, postoperative, and rehabilitation**
 - C. Intraoperative, recovery, and discharge**
 - D. Assessment, treatment, and follow-up**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of the anesthesiologist during surgery?

- A. To coordinate surgical team activities
- B. To administer anesthesia and monitor the patient's vital signs**
- C. To perform the surgical procedure
- D. To provide postoperative rehabilitation

The anesthesiologist plays a crucial role during surgery primarily by administering anesthesia and continuously monitoring the patient's vital signs throughout the procedure. This responsibility is vital to ensure the patient remains pain-free and unconscious during surgery, which is essential for both the patient's comfort and the success of the surgical intervention. In addition to providing anesthesia, the anesthesiologist closely observes the patient's vital parameters, such as heart rate, blood pressure, and oxygen saturation, to detect any changes that may indicate complications or reactions to anesthetic agents. This monitoring allows for immediate interventions if necessary. Their expertise in pharmacology and physiology enables them to manage the anesthesia plan tailored to each individual's medical history and the specifics of the surgery being performed, ensuring safety and efficacy. Thus, the anesthesiologist is integral not only to the comfort of the patient but also to the overall safety and progress of the surgical procedure.

2. A patient with pneumonia may experience which of the following symptoms?

- A. Increased appetite
- B. Coarse inspiratory crackles**
- C. Skin rashes
- D. Joint pain

A patient with pneumonia commonly presents with coarse inspiratory crackles when auscultated. These crackles occur due to the presence of fluid and mucus in the airways and alveoli, which is characteristic of lung infections such as pneumonia. When the patient breathes, the air movement through these secretions creates a crackling sound. This physical assessment finding can help healthcare providers confirm a diagnosis of pneumonia. In contrast, increased appetite is typically not a symptom associated with pneumonia; instead, patients often experience decreased appetite due to illness and systemic symptoms. Skin rashes are also not typically related to pneumonia, as this infection primarily affects the respiratory system and does not usually manifest as dermatological symptoms. Joint pain, although it may occur with some underlying infections or conditions, is not a classic symptom of pneumonia. Thus, the presence of coarse inspiratory crackles is a key indicator in the assessment of patients suspected to have pneumonia.

3. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the nurse during the postoperative phase?

- A. Providing comfort measures**
- B. Administering medications**
- C. Conducting preoperative evaluations**
- D. Monitoring vital signs**

During the postoperative phase, the nurse plays a crucial role in ensuring the patient's recovery and well-being after surgery. This includes responsibilities like providing comfort measures, administering medications for pain and other needs, and monitoring vital signs to assess the patient's condition and identify any complications early. Conducting preoperative evaluations is a responsibility that belongs to the preoperative phase, where assessments are made before surgery to ensure the patient is fit for the procedure. This includes gathering medical history, performing physical exams, and obtaining informed consent. Once the patient is in the postoperative phase, the focus shifts to recovery and management of immediate postoperative care, making preoperative evaluations irrelevant in this context. Therefore, identifying this distinction clarifies why the task mentioned relates to a different phase of patient care.

4. What is the role of discharge planning in perioperative nursing?

- A. To schedule follow-up appointments only**
- B. To ensure a smooth transition from hospital to home care and address ongoing needs**
- C. To provide transportation arrangements**
- D. To assist in financial matters related to surgery**

Discharge planning in perioperative nursing is essential for ensuring that patients transition smoothly from the hospital environment back to their home or another care setting. This process involves assessing a patient's ongoing needs, which may include physical care, medication management, follow-up appointments, and necessary resources or support systems in place to facilitate recovery. By focusing on discharge planning, nurses can ensure that patients understand their post-operative care instructions, possess the appropriate resources for healing at home, and are prepared for any follow-up treatments. This proactive approach helps in minimizing complications, reducing readmissions, and supporting overall patient outcomes. Discharge planning goes beyond merely scheduling appointments or addressing logistics; it encompasses a holistic view of the patient's care trajectory, ensuring that all elements that contribute to a successful recovery are considered and implemented.

5. What is a key aspect of the perioperative process?

- A. Patient isolation**
- B. Collaboration among team members**
- C. Minimizing communication between staff**
- D. Performing procedures independently**

A key aspect of the perioperative process is collaboration among team members. This collaboration is essential for ensuring patient safety, promoting effective communication, and enhancing the overall efficiency of surgical care. In the perioperative environment, various professionals including surgeons, anesthesiologists, nurses, and surgical technicians must work together to coordinate care seamlessly. Clear communication and teamwork contribute to reducing the risk of errors and complications, as well as ensuring that patients receive comprehensive care tailored to their needs. In contrast, patient isolation can lead to gaps in care and communication, which can be detrimental. Minimizing communication between staff undermines the teamwork necessary for effective perioperative care, potentially leading to misunderstandings or oversight of critical patient information. Performing procedures independently goes against the collaborative nature of perioperative protocols, where each team member plays a vital role in the patients' procedure and recovery. Thus, collaboration among team members is fundamental to the success of the perioperative process.

6. Which approach is a part of reconstructive surgery in the context of curative procedures?

- A. Removing infected tissue**
- B. Correcting congenital defects**
- C. Establishing disease metrics**
- D. Reducing symptoms temporarily**

In the context of reconstructive surgery as part of curative procedures, the approach of correcting congenital defects is particularly significant. Reconstructive surgery is focused on restoring both form and function to specific areas of the body that may be affected by congenital anomalies. These congenital defects can range in severity and complexity, and their correction is aimed at improving the patient's quality of life by enhancing physical appearance and restoring functionality. When addressing congenital defects, the goal of reconstructive surgery is to provide a more typical anatomical structure and restore functionality, which may have been affected at birth. This contrasts with procedures aimed solely at removing infected tissue, which may not necessarily contribute to reconstruction or restoration of function. Similarly, establishing disease metrics tends to focus on diagnosis and assessment, while reducing symptoms temporarily addresses only the immediate concerns rather than providing any long-term solution or restoration of anatomy. Thus, the correction of congenital defects is a clear representation of how reconstructive surgery functions within curative procedures, providing a fundamental part of the healing process and advancing overall patient care.

7. What type of surgery is primarily focused on diagnosis rather than treatment?

- A. Curative**
- B. Diagnostic**
- C. Palliative**
- D. Reconstructive**

The choice of diagnostic surgery is centered on obtaining tissue samples or visualizing the interior of the body to confirm a diagnosis rather than to treat an existing condition. This type of procedure allows healthcare professionals to gather essential information about a patient's health status. For instance, a biopsy is a common type of diagnostic surgery where a small sample of tissue is removed for laboratory analysis to determine the presence of disease, such as cancer. In contrast, curative surgery is aimed at resolving a disease or condition by removing or repairing affected tissues. Palliative surgery is focused on relieving symptoms and improving the quality of life for patients with serious illnesses, often without the intention of curing the disease. Reconstructive surgery aims to restore the appearance or function of body parts affected by injury, illness, or congenital disabilities. Thus, while all other surgical types aim to address a specific health issue directly, diagnostic surgery's primary goal is to investigate and ascertain a diagnosis.

8. The location of the blockade in regional anesthesia affects its:

- A. Efficiency**
- B. Cost**
- C. Duration**
- D. Type**

The location of the blockade in regional anesthesia plays a crucial role in determining the type of anesthesia that is delivered. Each blockade technique is used for specific types of surgeries and regions of the body. For example, a brachial plexus block targets the nerves supplying the arm, while an epidural block affects the lower body. This variation in technique corresponds to both the anatomical position of the blockade and the surgical site. Knowing the location allows the anesthetist to tailor the anesthesia to provide optimal pain control for different surgical procedures, thereby ensuring appropriate pain management for specific parts of the body without affecting other areas undesirably. While the efficiency, cost, and duration are important considerations in the choice of regional anesthesia, the actual type of anesthesia utilized is directly influenced by where the blockade is placed, making it a fundamental aspect of regional anesthesia practice.

9. Which component is essential for maintaining aseptic conditions during surgery?

- A. Using appropriate personal protective equipment**
- B. Minimizing patient mobility**
- C. Engaging only surgeons in sterile tasks**
- D. Focusing solely on the anesthesia provider**

Using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is essential for maintaining aseptic conditions during surgery. PPE, such as gloves, masks, gowns, and eye protection, acts as a barrier that helps prevent the transmission of pathogens from healthcare workers to the patient and vice versa. This is crucial in minimizing the risk of infections, which can lead to complications such as surgical site infections. Properly donned and maintained PPE ensures that all personnel involved in the surgical procedure contribute to maintaining a sterile environment. In contrast, minimizing patient mobility, while important for other considerations, does not directly influence the sterility of the surgical field. Engaging only surgeons in sterile tasks does not encompass the full scope of responsibilities for ensuring a sterile environment, as all team members must adhere to aseptic techniques. Additionally, focusing solely on the anesthesia provider ignores the collective efforts required from the entire surgical team to maintain asepsis. Hence, the use of appropriate PPE stands out as a fundamental practice in achieving and sustaining aseptic conditions during surgical procedures.

10. What are the three phases of perioperative nursing?

- A. Preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative**
- B. Preoperative, postoperative, and rehabilitation**
- C. Intraoperative, recovery, and discharge**
- D. Assessment, treatment, and follow-up**

The three phases of perioperative nursing are preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative. In the preoperative phase, nurses prepare patients for surgery, which includes conducting assessments, providing education about the procedure, and addressing any anxiety the patient may have. They also ensure that necessary pre-surgical protocols are followed, such as fasting, lab work, and obtaining consent. The intraoperative phase refers to the time during the surgical procedure itself. During this time, perioperative nurses, including scrub nurses and circulating nurses, help maintain a sterile environment, monitor the patient's vital signs, assist the surgical team, and ensure patient safety throughout the operation. Finally, the postoperative phase involves the immediate recovery after surgery and continues through the healing process. Nurses monitor patients for complications, manage pain, and educate them about post-operative care, including activity restrictions and care of the surgical site. This clear demarcation of phases allows for a structured approach to patient care throughout the surgical experience, addressing the needs of patients at every stage of their surgical journey.

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://perioperativenursingcare.examzify.com>

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