

CNA Practice Test 3 (50 Questions Answers)

1. A water pitcher has tipped over and you notice water on the floor. You should

- a. wipe it up immediately
- b. throw a towel over the water to prevent accidents
- c. notify the charge nurse
- d. call housekeeping

View Correct Answer

2. For a resident who is classified as wound-and-skin isolation, the soiled linen should be

- a. placed in the linen hamper
- b. discarded
- c. bagged before removing from the room
- d. taken directly to the laundry

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3. On entering a room, you notice that the patient is not breathing. Your first action should be to

- a. call for help
- b. lay the resident down on his back
- c. give four quick breaths
- d. give 8-10 abdominal thrusts

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4. If a resident begins to choke while being fed and is unable to speak, the nursing assistant should call for help and begin doing

- a. back blows
- b. mouth-to-mouth ventilations
- c. a finger sweep
- d. abdominal thrusts

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5. When you make a bed, you should place the soiled linen

- a. on the bedside table
- b. on the overbed table
- c. in a laundry bag
- d. on a chair

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6. When making an occupied bed, it is important to

- a. make half of the bed at one time
- b. have one side rail up and one down
- c. make a toe pleat in the top covers
- d. do all of the above

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7. You can prevent decubitus ulcers by

- a. changing the patient's position frequently
- b. placing an egg-crate mattress on top of the mattress
- c. increasing the patient's vitamin C consumption
- d. doing both a and b

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8. After positioning a patient, it is most important to

- a. examine the resident thoroughly

- b. close the door to the resident's room so she can rest
- c. offer the patient a drink of juice
- d. check the position of nonfunctional limbs

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9. The first step in getting a resident up to walk is to

- a. sit the resident on the side of the bed
- b. put the resident's slippers on
- c. check the activity order
- d. tell the resident what you want him to do

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10. As you are transferring a patient, the resident becomes weak and starts to fall. You should

- a. hold the patient's transfer belt and lean away from the fall
- b. call for help
- c. grasp the transfer belt and lower the resident to the floor along your bent leg
- d. hold the resident tightly and lean backwards

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11. The patient's TPR is 98.8-80-30. The finding that should be reported at once is

- a. pulse
- b. temperature
- c. respiration
- d. all of the above

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12. Which of the following can cause an inaccurate oral temperature reading?

- a. drinking hot or cold liquids within 10 minutes of the reading
- b. failure to shake down a mercury thermometer
- c. vigorous exercise prior to measuring temperature
- d. all of the above

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13. Systolic blood pressure is determined by

- a. reviewing previous readings
- b. listening for the first clear sound
- c. waiting for a change in sound
- d. listening for the last clear sound

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14. The order weigh resident q.o.d. means to weigh the resident every

- a. other week
- b. other day
- c. morning
- d. week

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15. Accurate daily weights are measured

- a. at the same time each day
- b. with the resident fully clothed
- c. in the morning
- d. all of the above

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16. The first step in performing any procedure is to

- a. explain the procedure

- b. gather needed equipment
- c. wash your hands
- d. provide privacy

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17. The most important factor in preventing the spread of infection is to

- a. place the resident in isolation
- b. handwash between resident contacts
- c. clean the unit each day
- d. wear sterile gloves to care for all residents

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18. Which of the following procedures best destroys all bacteria?

- a. soaking in alcohol
- b. washing with bleach
- c. sterilizing
- d. all of the above

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19. In the event of a fire in a resident's room, your first action should be to

- a. notify the head nurse
- b. turn in a fire alarm
- c. get the resident to a safe place
- d. get the fire extinguisher

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20. Safe use of oxygen therapy includes

- a. always setting the flowmeter at 2-3 liters per minute
- b. using wool blankets only
- c. cleansing the nasal prongs each shift with alcohol
- d. posting a no smoking sign on the door

View Correct Answer

21. When you perform CPR, the patient should be lying

- a. flat on a hard surface
- b. with head and shoulders elevated
- c. with the head and feet raised slightly
- d. none of the above

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22. You have come upon a patient lying on the floor who is not moving. Your first action should be to

- a. call for help
- b. gently shake the victim and ask, Are you all right?
- c. check to see if the patient is breathing
- d. check to see if the patient has a pulse

View Correct Answer

23. A procedures manual is a

- a. written set of instructions on how to perform procedures
- b. set of directions needed to complete your job description
- c. book of directions for administering medications
- d. book listing the procedures you have been assigned to do

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24. If a resident asks a question you cannot answer, you should

- a. tell the resident you will look it up

- b. ask the charge nurse to talk to the resident about it
- c. call the doctor to talk to the resident
- d. tell the resident that you cannot answer the question

View Correct Answer

25. The accepted way to identify a resident is to

- a. check the bed name and number
- b. check the identification band
- c. ask the resident's name
- d. call the resident by name

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26. Which of the following best describes nail care?

- a. Nail care is not needed for the elderly.
- b. Use scissors for all nail care.
- c. All residents need nail care.
- d. Check with the LPN for nail care instructions.

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27. When performing perineal care on a male, always

- a. clean the scrotum first
- b. retract the foreskin if uncircumcised
- c. clean from front to back
- d. hold the penis at a 90-degree angle

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28. When giving a resident a shower, you should

- a. use a bath blanket
- b. wear a raincoat to protect yourself
- c. place the resident in a shower chair
- d. run water at 135 degrees F

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29. The purpose of the cleansing bath is to

- a. provide cleanliness
- b. promote circulation
- c. observe skin condition
- d. do all of the above

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30. The reasons for rubbing a patient's back include

- a. improving circulation
- b. increasing one-on-one interaction time
- c. relaxing the resident
- d. all of the above

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31. The procedure for bathing that prevents damage to the skin is to

- a. rub carefully with a rough washcloth
- b. use a large amount of lotion
- c. rinse well and dry thoroughly
- d. apply a generous amount of talcum powder after the bath

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32. The patient's elbows are dry and red. You should

- a. report this to the charge nurse

- b. rub them with lotion
- c. apply elbow protectors
- d. all of the above

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33. The preferred substance for a back rub is

- a. alcohol
- b. talcum powder
- c. lotion
- d. baby oil

[View Correct Answer](#)

34. A decubitus ulcer is caused by

- a. poor circulation
- b. pressure on the skin
- c. poor nutrition
- d. all of the above

[View Correct Answer](#)

35. You would shampoo a resident's hair to improve

- a. circulation to the scalp
- b. the resident's general appearance
- c. the resident's feeling of well-being
- d. all of the above

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36. When shampooing a patient's hair, it is important to

- a. rinse thoroughly
- b. protect the eyes
- c. provide for privacy
- d. do all of the above

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37. Which statement about trimming a diabetic's toenails is correct?

- a. You should always cut the toenails in a rounded pattern.
- b. Be sure you have the doctor's order before beginning.
- c. Always use safety/bandage scissors on diabetic residents.
- d. A nursing assistant may not trim a diabetic's toenails.

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38. Which of the following statements about dressing residents is true?

- a. It is not necessary for handicapped residents to dress in street clothes.
- b. Residents like staff members to dress them.
- c. Residents are concerned about how they look.
- d. Residents are used to being dressed in front of others.

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39. Which of the following activities should be included in personal daily hygiene?

- a. shaving male residents
- b. hair care
- c. oral hygiene
- d. all of the above

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40. You are removing a soiled gown from a resident who has an IV. You should

- a. remove the opposite arm from the gown first

- b. have the nurse remove the IV needle
- c. disconnect the bag and tubing
- d. slip the gown over the IV solution bag

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41. The preferred way to remove a bedpan from a resident who is unable to lift her buttocks is to

- a. use a mechanical lifting device
- b. have another nursing assistant lift the resident
- c. turn the patient to the side while holding the pan
- d. slowly slide the pan from under the resident

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42. A fracture-type bedpan is used for residents who

- a. are in traction
- b. have had hip surgery
- c. have a back injury
- d. have any of the above conditions

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43. If your patient does not eat all the food on his tray, the first thing you should do is

- a. notify the charge nurse
- b. ask the resident why
- c. remove the tray
- d. urge the patient to eat all the food

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44. The resident states that a mistake has been made: there is salt on her tray, although the doctor has ordered a low-salt diet. You should

- a. explain this means no salt when preparing food
- b. tell the patient not to use the salt
- c. check the diet order with the nurse
- d. call the kitchen for a new tray

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45. If a resident is receiving forced-fluid treatment, you should

- a. provide at least 2,000 cc of fluid per shift
- b. provide high-protein fluids
- c. offer liquids every two hours
- d. do all of the above

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46. The main safety factor in transferring a patient is to

- a. always transfer slowly
- b. raise the side rails
- c. secure adequate assistance
- d. make sure the resident is not tired

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47. A resident who is too large for staff members to transfer safely is

- a. moved with a mechanical lifting device
- b. placed on a calorie-controlled diet
- c. left in bed, but turned every two hours
- d. left in bed, but repositioned every hour

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48. Before transferring a resident from the bed to a wheelchair, you should sit him on the edge of the bed for a few minutes to

- a. rearrange his gown or clothing
- b. prevent orthostatic hypotension
- c. position and secure the wheelchair
- d. rest and remove the transfer belt

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49. At the beginning of your shift, you give a resident a water pitcher containing 270 cc (9 oz.) of water. At the end of your shift, you note that 35 cc of water is left in the pitcher. How much water has been consumed?

- a. 35 cc
- b. 135 cc
- c. 175 cc
- d. 235 cc

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50. When a resident is on I & O, which of the following are measured?

- a. liquids other than water
- b. see-through liquids only
- c. milk, ice cream, and carbonated beverages
- d. all substances that are fluid at room temperature

View Correct Answer

Answers and Explanation Link

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