CNOR®

Certified Perioperative Nurse

CNOR® PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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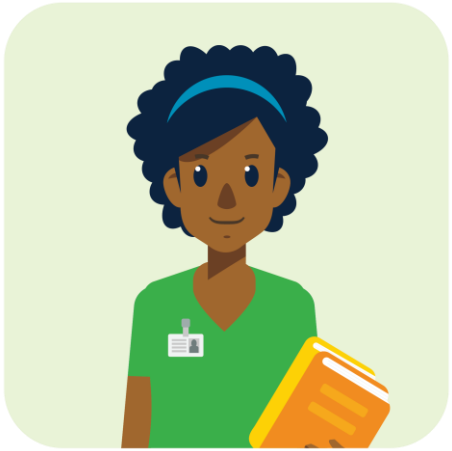
1. The narrowest part of a child's airway is the

A. vocal cords.

B. cricoid cartilage.

C. mouth opening.

D. bronchioles.



ANSWER

B

The smallest portion of a child's airway is below the vocal cords at the cricoid cartilage.

Reference: Rothrock, J. C. (Ed.). (2023). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery (17th ed.).* (p. 995). Elsevier.

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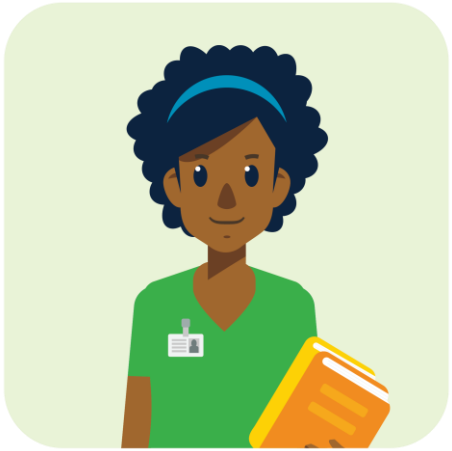
2. What type of plan should a healthcare facility have to address a breakdown in the medical gas delivery system?

A. Fire safety plan

B. Patient care plan

C. Utility failure plan

D. Hazardous materials plan



ANSWER

C

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that creating a utility failure remediation plan assists in preparing a facility for a utility failure.

Reference: AORN. (2023). Guideline: Design and Maintenance. In *Guidelines for Perioperative Practice*, 11.1. Author.

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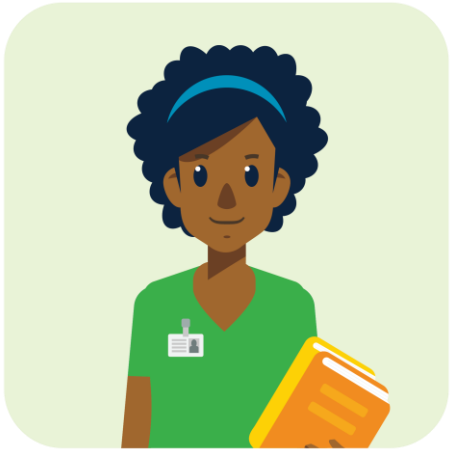
3. If a pinprick to the palmar surface of the pinky finger is perceived as dull, this would indicate a possible injury to the _____ nerve.

A. radial

B. ulnar

C. palmar

D. medial



ANSWER

B

The ulnar nerve runs behind the elbow and innervates the dorsal portion of the hand over the pinky finger and the dorsoulnar portion of the ring finger.

Reference: Rothrock, J. C. (Ed.). (2023). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery* (17th ed.). (p. 148). Elsevier.

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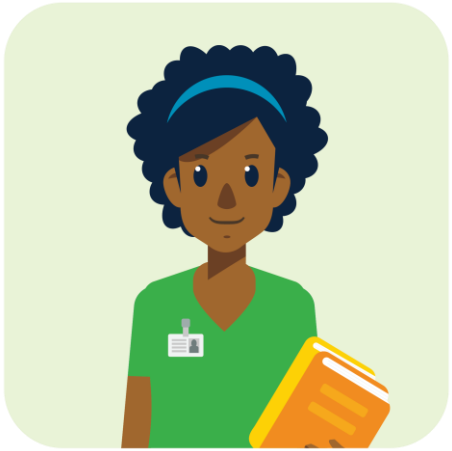
4. If an intracranial mass is suspected as the cause of increased intracranial pressure (ICP), which of the following would be contraindicated?

A. Lumbar puncture

B. Burr hole

C. Administration of a non-osmotic diuretic

D. Intravenous transfusion of hypertonic mannitol



ANSWER

A

Lumbar puncture is contraindicated when ICP is increased from a suspected intracranial mass that is causing neurologic symptoms. In this situation, the sudden reduction in pressure from the release of CSF could cause brain herniation.

Reference: Rothrock, J. C. (Ed.). (2023). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery* (17th ed.). (p. 778.) Elsevier.

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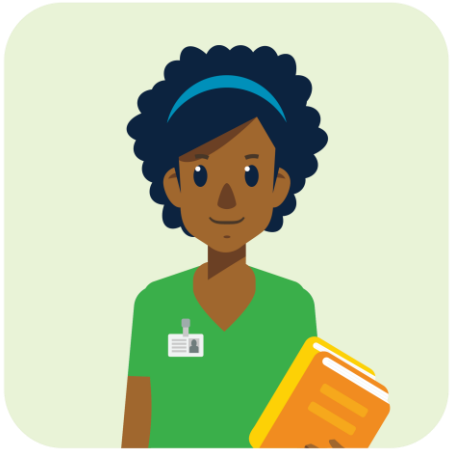
5. What is the normal range for an ejection fraction of an adult?

A. 40-50%

B. 60-70%

C. 80-90%

D. 90-100%



ANSWER

B

The normal range for an ejection fraction of an adult is 60-70%.

Reference: Phillips, N., & Hornacky, A. (Eds.). (2021). *Berry and Kohn's Operating Room Technique* (14th ed.). (Table 27-1, p. 527). Elsevier.