

*Clinical Instruction and Evaluation: A Teaching Resource,
Third Edition*

TEST BANK

Chapter 1

Goals of Clinical Nursing Education

Test Bank

Mary Morris is the clinical nursing instructor for a group of eight second semester baccalaureate nursing program students assigned to a medical-surgical unit at Midland Hospital.

1. Mary has assigned Phyllis to care for a 52-year-old male who has been newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes and is to be discharged this afternoon. He has expressed concerns about managing his disease because of his erratic work schedule. Mary is most likely to have made this patient care assignment to enable Phyllis to develop which of the following objectives?
 - a. Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge, develop communications skills, and exhibit cultural competence
 - b. Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge, evidence caring behaviors, and use technological advances and information systems in clinical care

- c. Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge, develop communication skills, and evidence caring behaviors
 - d. Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge, develop communication skills, and incorporate evidence-based practice and research findings in designing interventions
 - e. Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge, evidence caring behaviors, and consider ethical implications of decisions and actions
2. Because the patient census on the unit is low, Mary has assigned Valerie to shadow the unit manager in order to
- a. develop communication skills
 - b. gain a perspective on the contextual environment of patient care
 - c. experience the variety of nursing roles
 - d. both b and c
 - e. none of these
3. Which of the following patient care assignments will enable Belinda to exhibit cultural competence?
- a. A newly admitted 89-year-old female who has experienced a stroke
 - b. A 52-year-old female who had a radical mastectomy the previous day
 - c. A 68-year-old male with severe congestive heart failure
 - d. A 42-year-old male who had a below the knee amputation of his left leg due to complications of diabetes
 - e. Any of these

4. Mark has asked for more opportunities to demonstrate skill in the use of therapeutic nursing interventions. Which of the following assignments would best enable Mary to accommodate Mark's request?
 - a. Perform dressing changes on all postoperative patients not assigned to other students
 - b. Assess the lungs of each postoperative patient
 - c. Observational experience on the one-day surgical unit
 - d. Shadow a nurse in the recovery room
 - e. Either a or b
5. Cherisse is assigned to conduct the intake interview for a 62-year-old male with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease using the unit's electronic health record. This assignment should enable Cherisse to develop which of the following objectives?
 - a. Apply theoretical learning to patient care situations
 - b. Develop communication skills
 - c. Use technological advances and information systems in clinical care
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Only b and c
6. All second semester students must complete a weekly written assignment discussing the therapeutic indications, actions, and potential side effects of a medication they have administered to a patient during the week. This assignment should help students to
 - a. apply theoretical learning to patient care situations
 - b. develop communication skills
 - c. demonstrate skill in the use of therapeutic nursing interventions
 - d. incorporate evidence-based practice and research findings in the design of nursing interventions
 - e. develop skills of life-long learning
7. Amy is assigned to care for a 55-year-old woman recently diagnosed with metastatic pancreatic cancer, who tells Amy that she will be refusing treatment of her cancer. During the post-conference, Mary asks Amy to discuss her experience with the group. In addition to enabling the group to consider the ethical implications of decisions and actions, Mary is likely to expect that Amy will achieve which of the following objectives?
 - a. Develop communication skills as a leader of the group process
 - b. Evidence caring through the generation of patient-centered responses
 - c. Apply theoretical learning concerning the side effects of treatment for pancreatic cancer
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

8. Students in Mary's clinical group complete an entry in their reflective journals following each clinical experience. Mary expects that this assignment will enable students to
 - a. enhance critical thinking about clinical problems
 - b. incorporate research findings in designing nursing interventions
 - c. evidence caring behaviors
 - d. develop written communication skills
 - e. track development of therapeutic nursing skills
9. Nancy is caring for a 92-year-old woman who was transferred from a nursing home to the hospital for treatment of a third-degree pressure sore at the base of her spine. In addition to an air mattress and frequent repositioning, this patient's pressure sore is being treated with periodic heat treatments. Nancy has questioned the basis for the heat treatments, evidencing
 - a. application of theoretical learning to this patient's care
 - b. a search for evidence to support practice
 - c. caring behaviors
 - d. developing cultural competence
 - e. ethical decision making
10. When Jeanette recognizes that she has missed administering a dose of antibiotics for her patient, she reports the error to Mary and the nurse manager. This demonstrates
 - a. exercise of clinical judgment and decision making
 - b. other-directed action evidencing caring
 - c. goal-directed communication skills
 - d. ethical action in relation to patient care activities
 - e. awareness of documentation practices

Answers and Rationale

1. The answer is **c. Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge, develop communication skills, and evidence caring behaviors.** Phyllis will need to draw on her theoretical and practical knowledge concerning the management of type 2 diabetes. Patient education draws on communication skills. Responsiveness to this patient's expressed concerns about managing his disease due to an erratic work schedule will require Phyllis to evidence caring behaviors by acknowledging the patient's concerns and responding to them.
2. The answer is **d. both b and c.** Valerie's assignment to shadow the unit manager will allow her to begin to appreciate the larger environment of the unit in which patient care is delivered, as well as to recognize the leadership role of the unit manager.
3. The answer is **e. Any of these.** Each of the patients described in the other options is in a different age group than is Belinda, which would require Belinda to recognize how generational differences might affect coping with the presenting condition.
4. The answer is **e. Either a or b.** Both performing dressing changes and assessing lungs will give Mark ample opportunities to develop these skills. Observational experiences, while important, will not give Mark the hands-on practice he is seeking.
5. The answer is **d. All of the above.** Cherisse's interview of this patient will require her to draw on theoretical knowledge concerning chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Interviewing utilizes communication skills. Inputting patient responses into the electronic health records is a use of technology and information systems in clinical care.
6. The answer is **e. develop skills of life-long learning.** The weekly written assignment concerning a medication requires the student to locate and utilize resources for information, a vital skill for continued learning.
7. The answer is **a. Develop communication skills as a leader of the group process.** Amy has been asked to lead a discussion with other members in the clinical group concerning the ethical issues surrounding her patient's decision to refuse care. This will require Amy to elicit the viewpoints and reactions of her peers and encourage each group member to participate in the discussion, all characteristics of leading the group process.
8. The answer is **a. enhance critical thinking about clinical problems.** Reflection on the clinical experience is one way of developing critical thinking. This assignment does not require research and should not be a log of activities. While the assignment does utilize written communication skills, its primary goal is to have students reflect on practice.
9. The answer is **b. a search for evidence to support practice.** In questioning the basis for a prescribed treatment, Nancy is demonstrating the "spirit of inquiry," which questions the basis for nursing practices.

10. The answer is **d. ethical action in relation to patient care activities**. Jeanette's decision to report her failure to administer an medication to both the clinical nursing instructor and the nurse manager demonstrates Jeanette's willingness to take responsibility for her actions.

Chapter 2

1. An estimated 75% of today's nursing students are considered "nontraditional." This challenges the clinical nursing instructor to
 - a. individualize instruction where appropriate while maintaining standards
 - b. apply adult learning principles in the design of learning experiences
 - c. draw on students' past experiences as a resource for group learning
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only b and c
2. Which of the following student characteristics does not fit the definition of "nontraditional" when applied to nursing students?
 - a. Began college shortly after graduating from high school
 - b. Attends the program on a part-time basis
 - c. Commutes to the college from home
 - d. Is the primary caretaker of one or more school-aged children
 - e. Speaks English as a second language
3. Generational differences between the clinical nursing instructor and the students she is teaching may be manifested in students'
 - a. respect for authority
 - b. work ethic
 - c. comfort with technology
 - d. attention to details
 - e. conceptualization of clinical problems
4. An increased reliance on simulation-based learning in the clinical component of nursing courses can be attributed, in part, to
 - a. ↑ availability of sophisticated educational technology
 - b. ↓ availability of essential clinical experiences
 - c. ↑ competition for clinical placements
 - d. both a and b
 - e. both b and c
5. Students are able to "stop in and out" of nursing programs, allowing them flexibility in completing degree requirements. A major issue for the clinical nursing instructor in relation to this is ensuring that students
 - a. are motivated to complete program requirements
 - b. have necessary prerequisite knowledge and skills for the experience
 - c. remain aware of educational standards guiding clinical experiences
 - d. continue to form a cohesive learning group

- e. are adequately oriented to the clinical facility
6. Competition for clinical placements often results in a shortened clinical day. This is likely to impact on the student's ability to
- a. achieve learning objectives for the experience
 - b. use time effectively
 - c. develop a sense of the pace of unit activities
 - d. communicate adequately with assigned patients
 - e. function safely in the clinical environment
7. Shortened hospital stays affect clinical nursing education by
- a. providing limited time in which students can develop skills
 - b. reducing students' exposure to usual illness-recovery trajectories
 - c. increasing the sense of fragmentation for both patients and students
 - d. all of the above
 - e. both b and c
8. Limited health care resources often result in increased reliance on unskilled workers, with nursing care delivered by and through others. This challenges the clinical nursing instructor to
- a. decrease the time spent on skill development
 - b. utilize more off-unit experiences
 - c. provide students with experience in delegation
 - d. all of the above
 - e. all but b
9. The health care system has been described as chaotic. What factors are contributing to this?
- a. Economic constraints
 - b. Political forces
 - c. Regulatory pressures
 - d. Technological advances
 - e. All of the above
10. A shift from a pay-for-services reimbursement model to a pay-for-outcomes model is responsible, in part, for
- a. increased need for nurses trained in sophisticated management techniques
 - b. decreased need for nurses, alleviating the predicted nursing shortage
 - c. shortened inpatient hospital stays
 - d. rise in readmission rates due to complications
 - e. none of the above

Answers and Rationale

1. The answer is **d. all of the above**. Options a., b., and c. each describe characteristic of adult education, which is appropriate since “nontraditional” students are older than “traditional” students.
2. The answer is **a. Began college shortly after graduating high school**. “Nontraditional” students characteristically delay the start of a college education for several years following completion of high school. The other options are descriptive of “nontraditional” students, who may have one or several of these characteristics.
3. The answer is **c. comfort with technology**. Most clinical nursing instructors belong to a generation different than that of most of their students, who tend to represent the millennial generation and who tend to be more comfortable with technology than those older than they are.
4. The answer is **e. both b and c**. While the increased availability of educational technology has made possible the use of more sophisticated simulations, the increase in reliance on simulation-based learning as a component of clinical courses is a result of the difficulties encountered in finding suitable clinical placements for students.
5. The answer is **b. have necessary prerequisite knowledge and skills for the experience**. Clinical experiences have traditionally been tightly aligned with the associated theoretical coursework. As students are able to “stop in and out” of the nursing program, this integration may be lost and students may need to refresh or relearn the theoretical content required for success in the clinical area.
6. The answer is **b. use time effectively**. Students have difficulty in setting priorities for their work in the clinical area and are notoriously slow in completing direct care activities. The shortened clinical day tends to exacerbate these difficulties.
7. The answer is **d. all of the above**. Repeated experiences in performing a technical skill helps to reinforce learning, and this repetition may be thwarted by the shortened hospital stay of patients students work with. Since much of recovery from an episode of illness takes place in rehabilitation or home settings, students are not exposed to the usual illness-recovery trajectory for many patients. Shortened hospital stays lessen the likelihood of patients developing relationships with health care providers, including students, increasing the sense of fragmented care.
8. The answer is **c. provide students with experience in delegation**. In order to function in the “real” world in which nursing is practiced, students need to develop the ability to deliver care through others while remaining responsible for patients’ response to treatment.
9. The answer is **e. All of the above**. Multiple, often interacting pressures have contributed to the sense that the health care system is chaotic.

10. The answer is **c. shortened inpatient hospital stays**. The shift to a pay-for-outcomes model of reimbursement for health care services has led to a reliance on length of stay as a primary indicator of efficient and effective care.

