

INSTRUCTOR QUESTION BANK

1. A distinct feature of forensic nursing practice is the nurses' knowledge and skill in navigating intersections of legal and social systems with

- a. political systems.
- b. economic systems.
- c. ecological systems.
- d. health-care systems.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 4

2. The International Association of Forensic Nurses adopted the definition of forensic nursing as a practice of nursing globally when

- a. health and illness intersect.
- b. health and legal systems intersect.
- c. disaster and health intersect.
- d. violence and law intersect.

ANS: b

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 4

3. Nursing's *Social Policy Statement* defines nursing's obligations to society and includes six critical elements of nursing—provision of a caring relationship, attention to human experiences and responses to health and illness, integration of objective data with the patient's subjective experience, application of scientific knowledge, advancement of professional knowledge, and the promotion of

- a. health.
- b. quality of life.
- c. social justice.
- d. well-being.

ANS: c

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 7

4. The distinctive feature of forensic nursing practice is the nurses' knowledge and skill in navigating intersections of legal and social systems with

- a. political systems.
- b. economic systems.
- c. ecological systems.
- d. health-care systems.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 8

5. Well-designed forensic nursing research, once it has been published and disseminated, has the potential to become a practice standard, as demonstrated in McFarlane, Groff, O'Brien, and Watson (2006). This randomized clinical trial concluded that simple abuse assessment and the offer of referrals have the potential to

- a. interrupt and prevent recurrence of intimate partner violence.
- b. escalate and magnify recurrence of intimate partner violence.
- c. protect and insulate the survivor of the intimate partner violence.
- d. reunite the abused and the abuser in a working relationship.

ANS: a

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 14

6. According to the American Nurses Association and the International Association of Forensic Nurses (2009), basic forensic nursing is a

- a. generalist practice.
- b. specialist practice.
- c. mixed practice.
- d. legal practice.

ANS: a

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 16

7. What is a legal reform theory that considers how the well-being of those in the legal system is impacted by legal actions, rules, and procedures?

- a. General Systems
- b. Therapeutic Intervention
- c. Therapeutic Jurisprudence
- d. Complexity Theory

ANS: c

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 16

8. To formulate an answerable clinical question, Melnyk and Fineout-Overholt (2005) suggest the widely used standard PICOT format—**P**opulation/**P**atient, **I**ntervention of Interest, **C**omparison intervention or group, **O**utcome, and

- a. Test.
- b. Theory.
- c. Therapy.
- d. Time.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 1 | Page 18

9. The entire process of implementing research into practice is referred to as
- synergy science.
 - complexity science.
 - forensic science.
 - translation science.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 2 | Page 22

10. An intentional tort accomplished by offensive touching of another without consent is a/an
- assault.
 - false imprisonment.
 - intentional infliction of emotional distress.
 - battery.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 52

11. A quasi-intentional tort accomplished by a written defamatory statement is a/an
- false light.
 - slander.
 - libel.
 - invasion of privacy.

ANS: c

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 52

12. A tort is a wrongful or crooked act that injures another classified three ways. The tort that requires that the person committing the act has the requisite knowledge and will to commit the wrong is a/an
- Unintentional tort.
 - Quasi-intentional tort.
 - Malpractice tort.
 - Intentional tort.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 52

13. At a higher level of articulation, violation of the ethical principle of autonomy is a violation of the rights to
- a. free speech.
 - b. being human.
 - c. fiduciary duties.
 - d. association.

ANS: b

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 46

14. In understanding sociocultural factors, bias and discrimination are uncomfortable subjects to many because they give rise to difficult conversations and
- a. clarity and understanding.
 - b. transparency and veracity.
 - c. truthfulness.
 - d. different responses.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 56

15. Internalized responsibility is
- a. accountability.
 - b. veracity.
 - c. justice.
 - d. authority.

ANS: a

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 58

16. The duty of the forensic nurse is to protect the client from harm, which is enunciated by the ethical principle of nonmaleficence. The duty to provide service for the good of the client is enunciated in the ethical principle of
- a. beneficence.
 - b. maleficence.
 - c. consequentialism.
 - d. nonconsequentialism.

ANS: a

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 45

17 The ethical principle that confers respect and self-determination on all human beings, including individuals with diminished capacity by reason of age or illness including mental, psychological, or physical disorder, unconscious or semiconscious state, or under the influence of a mind-altering substance is

- a. veracity.
- b. justice.
- c. autonomy.
- d. fidelity.

ANS: c

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 46

18. The ethical principle that demands that the FN is fair in all his or her interactions and communications making certain that policies and procedures are consistently and equitably applied without selective dispensation is

- a. fidelity.
- b. justice.
- c. veracity.
- d. autonomy.

ANS: b

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 46

19. Laws are derived from four major sources on the national level in the United States and in several states and territories These are Common law, Administrative law, Legislative Law, and

- a. treaties.
- b. policies.
- c. regulations.
- d. constitutional law.

ANS: d

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 49

20. For the accused to be found guilty in criminal litigation, the prosecution must prove

- a. guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
- b. guilt beyond all doubts.
- c. clear and convincing guilt.
- d. guilt based on preponderance of the evidence.

ANS: a

Reference: Chapter 3 | Page 50