

Crisp: Potter and Perry's Fundamentals of Nursing, 6th Edition

Chapter 01: Creating a proactive and dynamic nursing profession

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. For an individual to become a nurse practitioner, specific preparation is required. The minimum educational requirement for a nurse practitioner is either a specifically identified alternative pathway for expert clinicians or:
- a. a diploma in nursing
 - b. a baccalaureate in nursing
 - c. a master's degree in nursing
 - d. a doctorate in nursing

ANS: C

A master's degree in nursing is required for an individual to become a nurse practitioner.

PTS: 1

2. The main aim of continuing education in nursing is:
- a. to improve and maintain nursing practice
 - b. to fulfil professional learning needs
 - c. to exercise change in the healthcare delivery system
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D

Continuing education enables nurses to remain current in nursing skills, knowledge and theory.

PTS: 1

3. A nurse is caring for a patient who has chronic renal failure. The patient is very fatigued and has a knowledge deficit related to the dialysis therapy he will perform at home. The nurse states, 'We will do everything possible to return you to the optimal level of self-care.' In putting together an approach to best meet the needs of this patient, the nurse is fulfilling the role of:
- a. manager
 - b. educator
 - c. counsellor
 - d. communicator

ANS: A

The nurse, in caring for this patient, will coordinate the activities of other members of the healthcare team. The help of a nursing assistant may be required to provide personal care until the patient is less fatigued. A nutritionist may be necessary for diet evaluation, planning and teaching. A nurse can provide education on the dialysis therapy and perform the tasks it requires until the patient is able to do so independently.

PTS: 1

4. A registered nurse is seeking certification in a specialty area. To obtain the certification, the nurse will have to complete:
- a. an examination and minimum practice requirements
 - b. one general examination sat by all nurses seeking certification
 - c. a graduate degree in nursing
 - d. a request for state approval

ANS: A

Set minimum practice requirements are based on the certification the nurse is seeking. After passing the initial examination, the nurse maintains certification by ongoing education and clinical or administrative practice.

PTS: 1

5. A registered nurse who has just received their licence is aware of the need to keep up with current knowledge in the field. They recognise that ongoing education is essential for safe practice. In planning to participate in in-service education, the nurse will attend:
- a. a workshop given at a nursing convention on malpractice
 - b. a program on new cardiac medications provided in the hospital where they work
 - c. credit courses in communication offered at the community college
 - d. non-credit courses on nursing issues available through the internet

ANS: B

An in-service education program is instruction or training provided by a healthcare agency or institution for its employees.

PTS: 1

6. Development of research and publication, as important nursing roles in the early 20th century, was fostered by:
- a. university-affiliated nursing programs
 - b. Australian nursing
 - c. the British tradition of hospital-based nursing
 - d. New Zealand

ANS: A

University training programs for nurses have fostered research and publication and the development of nursing as a true profession.

PTS: 1

7. A formal treaty recognising Indigenous people's rights was developed in:
- a. New Zealand
 - b. Australia
 - c. The Torres Strait Islands
 - d. Great Britain

ANS: A

New Zealand recognised Indigenous people's rights in a formal treaty early in the nation's history. This did not occur in Australia. Poor past relationships in Australia have contributed to the health inequalities existing there today.

PTS: 1

8. In Australia and New Zealand, the highest causes of death are:
- a. chronic disease
 - b. acute illness
 - c. accidental injuries
 - d. Mental illnesses

ANS: A

The highest causes of death are chronic disease rather than acute illness. This has completely changed from 100 years ago when acute illness was the predominant cause of death. Chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes and some cancers, are increasing as a result of changes to our lifestyles. Chronic disease has a profound effect not only on the individual and community, but also on the health system that seeks to resource and manage the illnesses.

PTS: 1

9. A profession's scope of practice relates to the:
- a. growing burden on governments being driven by increasing community expectations
 - b. full spectrum of roles and responsibilities that individuals within that profession are authorised to perform
 - c. potential of the profession to respond to increasingly complex needs, particularly those associated with an ageing population
 - d. demands by consumers, governments and health service providers with evidence-based models for practice across a range of settings

ANS: B

A profession's scope of practice is the full spectrum of roles, functions, responsibilities, activities and decision-making capacity that individuals within that profession are educated, competent and authorised to perform, and is determined by the profession itself.

PTS: 1

10. Increasing capability of the RN will be aligned to:

- a. Baker's model
- b. Bennett's model
- c. Benner's model
- d. Barker's model

ANS: C

Increasing capability of the RN will be aligned to Benner's novice to expert model. Benner's model describes five levels of nursing capability and capacity and states that nursing skills increase and develop over time, depending on experience and education.

PTS: 1

11. A barrier to achieving efficiency and effectiveness in nursing practice is:

- a. Standards, codes and guidelines for practice
- b. inappropriate supervision and support
- c. understanding of the role of the registered nurse
- d. all of the above

ANS: B

Certain factors on the practice pathway can enable or restrict the RN in performing to their full scope of practice. Barriers to achieving efficiency and effectiveness in nursing practice include: outdated local policies and guidelines; restricted autonomy and clinical decision-making; outdated models of healthcare delivery; inappropriate supervision and support; reduced capability: obstructions on Benner's practice pathway; limited support for clinical knowledge, research and evidence-based practice development; and misunderstanding of the role of the RN.

PTS: 1

12. An enabler to achieving efficiency and effectiveness in nursing practice is:

- a. Standards, codes and guidelines for practice
- b. context of practice
- c. supervision and support
- d. all of the above

ANS: D

Certain factors on the practice pathway can enable or restrict the RN in performing to their full scope of practice. Enablers to achieving efficiency and effectiveness in nursing practice include: standards, codes and guidelines for practice; health needs of the client; context of practice; supervision and support; capability – Benner’s registered nurse practice pathway; clinical knowledge, research and evidence-based practice; and understanding of the role of the RN.

PTS: 1

13. The bodies responsible for professional regulation and setting standards, codes and guidelines for the nursing and midwifery professions in Australia and New Zealand are:
- a. Australian College of Nursing and Ministry of Health New Zealand
 - b. Ministry of Health Australia and Midwifery Council of New Zealand
 - c. Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia and Nursing Council of New Zealand
 - d. Australian Nursing and Midwifery Council and Nursing Council of New Zealand

ANS: C

The Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia (NMBA) and Nursing Council of New Zealand (NCNZ) are responsible for professional regulation and setting Standards, codes and guidelines for the nursing and midwifery professions.

PTS: 1

14. Nurses need to be aware of current trends in the healthcare delivery system, to respond in educational preparation and practice. A major trend influencing nursing practice today is:
- a. decreased client acuity
 - b. increased hospital stays
 - c. decreased emphasis on health promotion
 - d. increased incidence of chronic disease

ANS: D

In recent decades, a higher incidence has been found of chronic, long-term illness.

PTS: 1

15. Nursing includes:
- a. promotion of health
 - b. prevention of illness
 - c. care of ill, disabled and dying people
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D

Nursing covers a far broader area than merely caring for ill people (often seen by society as the nurse’s role); it also encompasses health promotion and illness prevention.

PTS: 1

16. Which of the following is true of the nurse practitioner role?

- a. It gives the authority to refer clients to other healthcare professionals as required
- b. A Bachelor of Nursing is the only requirement
- c. It gives the authority to order any diagnostic or pathology test
- d. It gives prescribing rights for all medications

ANS: A

The nurse practitioner role requires postgraduate education in a specialised field and gives prescribing rights for specific medications, authority to order specific diagnostic and pathology tests, and authority to refer clients to other healthcare professionals when required.

PTS: 1

17. New research suggests that the single-most important element in the prevention of adverse events happening to people in hospital is:

- a. the nursing staff and their level of experience and education
- b. advanced medical technology
- c. shorter lengths of stay for patients
- d. increased allied health staffing

ANS: A

Appropriate nursing staffing levels and skills mix have been found in new research to comprise the single-most important element in the prevention of adverse events happening to people in hospital. All other factors assist in better care, but are inadequate without appropriate nursing staffing.

PTS: 1

18. Nurses can acquire greater autonomy (the ability to make decisions independently), with resulting increased accountability and responsibility, through:

- a. higher levels of education
- b. practising for more than 10 years
- c. obeying doctors
- d. hospital-based training

ANS: A

Postgraduate education gives nurses the knowledge they need to acquire greater autonomy in their workplace.

PTS: 1

19. The Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia (NMBA) and Nursing Council of New Zealand (NCNZ) have developed competency Standards to:
- a. ensure nurses have a high standard of practice
 - b. determine eligibility for registration
 - c. assess competency of the qualified nurse
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D

Nursing competency Standards are there to ensure that nurses have a high standard of practice, to assess the competency of the qualified nurse, and also to determine eligibility for registration.

PTS: 1

20. Nurses are best able to provide high-quality care that benefits both client and family by:
- a. incorporating caring into their practice
 - b. making the client the centre of their practice
 - c. integrating the science and art of nursing into their practice
 - d. being knowledgeable of the institution's standards of practice

ANS: C

Nursing is an art and a science. As a professional nurse you will learn the art of delivering care with compassion, caring and respect for each client's dignity and personhood. As a science, nursing is based on a body of knowledge that is continually changing with new discoveries and innovations. When you integrate the science and art of nursing into your practice, the quality of care you provide to your clients is at a level of excellence that benefits clients and their families.

PTS: 1