

Multiple Choice

1. During Nightingale's time, women typically:

- A) worked outside the home.
- B) worked in teaching.
- C) worked in nursing.
- D) did not work outside the home.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: From Past to Present: Nursing History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Professional Nursing: History and Development of the Nursing Profession

Taxonomy: Recall

2. Nursing as a profession has a social contract with which of the following?

- A) Society
- B) NCLEX
- C) Physicians and other healthcare providers
- D) Medical equipment distributors

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Professionalism: Critical Professional Concepts and Activities

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Professional Nursing: History and Development of the Nursing Profession

Taxonomy: Recall

3. Which of the following is a key nursing role?

- A) Financial planning
- B) Legal services
- C) Counselor
- D) Health insurance consultant

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Multiple Nursing Roles and Leadership

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: The Essence of Nursing: Knowledge and Caring

Taxonomy: Recall

4. Which of the following describes what happens when a nurse assumes a new role?

- A) Status change
- B) Identity reversal
- C) Role transition
- D) New hire processing

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Multiple Nursing Roles and Leadership

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: The Essence of Nursing: Knowledge and Caring

Taxonomy: Recall

5. When a nurse is cooperating with other healthcare professionals to try to achieve a win-win result, what role is being played?

- A) Patient advocate
- B) Collaborator
- C) Manager
- D) Provider of care

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Multiple Nursing Roles and Leadership

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: The Essence of Nursing: Knowledge and Caring

Taxonomy: Analysis

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

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Information Field: Title

Information Field: Taxonomy

Highest Answer Letter: D

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Chapter: Final

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Subject: Chapter 2

Title: The Essence of Nursing: Knowledge and Caring

Taxonomy: Analysis

6. How do state boards of nursing affect the quality of nursing education?

A) By setting state rules and regulations that facilitate the enforcement of nursing practice

B) By keeping track of data about NCLEX results and enrollment and making it available to the public

C) By approving national curriculum in all states across the country

D) By establishing clear and detailed faculty position descriptions and determining education level requirements for applicants

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Quality and Excellence in Nursing Education

Subject: Chapter 3

Title: Nursing Education, Accreditation, and Regulation

Taxonomy: Recall

7. The application of knowledge, decision-making, and psychomotor skills relates to:

A) standards.

B) admission requirements to schools of nursing.

C) competencies.

D) school of nursing policies.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Quality and Excellence in Nursing Education

Subject: Chapter 3

Title: Nursing Education, Accreditation, and Regulation

Taxonomy: Application

8. What is the meaning of "professional socialization" in terms of becoming a nurse?

A) Learning to get along with your colleagues

B) Acquisition of skills, knowledge, and behaviors needed to be successful as a professional nurse

C) Understanding how to professionally socialize with others, including patients

D) Recognizing the need to collaborate among all members of the healthcare team

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Your Pursuit of a Profession: Making the Most of Your Educational Experience to Reach Graduation and Licensure

Subject: Chapter 4

Title: Success in Your Nursing Education Program

Taxonomy: Application

9. What is one way to positively affect time management?

A) Use a cell phone

B) Ask a friend for help

C) Set goals

D) Don't plan too far in advance

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Tools for Success

Subject: Chapter 4

Title: Success in Your Nursing Education Program

Taxonomy: Application

10. A policy should meet which of the following criteria?

A) Answers specific questions

- B) Affects a small group of people
- C) Reduces costs
- D) Addresses a specific need

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Importance of Health Policy and Political Action

Subject: Chapter 5

Title: Health Policy and Political Action

Taxonomy: Analysis

11. Medicaid is funded by:

- A) the federal government.
- B) individual states.
- C) local and state governments.
- D) state and federal governments.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Importance of Health Policy and Political Action

Subject: Chapter 5

Title: Health Policy and Political Action

Taxonomy: Recall

12. Which ethical principles apply when a patient is told the truth by his or her physician during the informed consent process about the patient's scheduled surgery?

- A) Autonomy
- B) Beneficence
- C) Justice
- D) Veracity

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Ethics and Ethical Principles

Subject: Chapter 6

Title: Ethics and Legal Issues

Taxonomy: Application

13. IRBs are particularly concerned with which of the following?

- A) Intrusion on patient privacy for sufficient reason
- B) Type of care a patient receives
- C) Quality of care
- D) Number of incidents in which patients were harmed

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Examples of Issues with Ethical and Legal Implications

Subject: Chapter 6

Title: Ethics and Legal Issues

Taxonomy: Analysis

14. Access to health care relates to which of the following factors?

A) Gender of the physician

B) Cost of a visit

C) Clinic hours

D) Areas of specialty

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Public/Community Healthcare Delivery System

Subject: Chapter 7

Title: Health Promotion, Disease Prevention, and Illness: A Community Perspective

Taxonomy: Analysis

15. What is the source of funding for Medicaid?

A) State governments

B) Federal government

C) Local and state governments

D) State and federal governments

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Healthcare Financial Issues

Subject: Chapter 8

Title: The Healthcare Delivery System: Focus on Acute Care

Taxonomy: Recall

16. Patient-centered care is exemplified by:

A) rigid schedules for treatment plans.

B) patient-driven care plans.

C) episodic care.

D) tight control over patient information.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Competency: Provide Patient-Centered Care

Subject: Chapter 9

Title: Provide Patient-Centered Care

Taxonomy: Analysis

17. Care coordination, an important part of patient-centered care, is:

A) easily reimbursable.

B) not generally reimbursable.

C) just a new term for case management.

D) just a new term for disease management.

Ans: B

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Chapter Highlights

Subject: Chapter 9

Title: Provide Patient-Centered Care

Taxonomy: Analysis

18. To conduct formal team meetings, which of the following guidelines should be followed?

- A) Adhere to a planned schedule of meetings regardless of whether the meetings are needed
- B) Hand out a meeting agenda at the designated meeting time
- C) Take minutes only if action is taken during the meeting
- D) Ensure minutes reflect action items, person responsible, and timeline for completion

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Teamwork

Subject: Chapter 10

Title: Work in Interprofessional Teams

Taxonomy: Recall

19. Team members fulfill various roles. Which team member typically keeps an eye on the team's effectiveness?

- A) Critic
- B) Inspector
- C) Leader
- D) Team builder

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Teamwork

Subject: Chapter 10

Title: Work in Interprofessional Teams

Taxonomy: Analysis

20. Employing evidence-based practice requires:

- A) use of expert opinion only.
- B) use of patient opinion only.
- C) use of research findings only.
- D) use of research findings and patient preferences.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Core Competency: Employ Evidence-Based Practice

Subject: Chapter 11

Title: Employ Evidence-Based Practice

Taxonomy: Application

21. All nursing research requires a conceptual framework, which is derived from:

- A) any discipline to answer a nursing research question.
- B) nursing only to answer a nursing research question.
- C) an appropriate base to answer the research question.
- D) an interdisciplinary approach to answer the research question.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Nursing Research

Subject: Chapter 11

Title: Employ Evidence-Based Practice

Taxonomy: Analysis

22. In the fall of 2007, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid came out with a major change stating that it would not pay for preventable complications that occur in the hospital. Which of the following would be considered one of these complications?

- A) Dehydration
- B) Hospital-acquired decubiti
- C) Sedation
- D) C-difficile

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Safety in Health Care

Subject: Chapter 12

Title: Apply Quality Improvement

Taxonomy: Recall

23. Situations that include repeated diagnostic tests or a change in the plan of care because of adverse reactions relate to which type of costs?

- A) Opportunity costs
- B) Operation costs
- C) Safety costs
- D) Insurance costs

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Safety in Health Care

Subject: Chapter 12

Title: Apply Quality Improvement

Taxonomy: Analysis

24. Informatics is the use of technology to:

- A) dose medications.
- B) prevent errors.
- C) support all internal decisions.
- D) maintain confidentiality.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Informatics

Subject: Chapter 13

Title: Utilize Informatics

Taxonomy: Application

25. The Institute of Medicine recommends informatics competencies in the areas of:

- A) data encryption.
- B) setting up databases.
- C) word processing.
- D) writing computer programs.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Core Competency: Utilize Informatics

Subject: Chapter 13

Title: Utilize Informatics

Taxonomy: Recall

26. Models of care do which of the following?

- A) Limit nurses when providing direct patient care
- B) Consider individual patient needs
- C) Lack in resources
- D) Look at patient groups versus individuals

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Leadership and Management in Nursing

Subject: Chapter 14

Title: The Future: Transformation of Nursing Practice through Leadership

Taxonomy: Analysis

True/False

1. True or False? Healthcare rationing exists in the United States.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Examples of Issues with Ethical and Legal Implications

Subject: Chapter 6

Title: Ethics and Legal Issues

Taxonomy: Recall

2. True or False? The U.S. healthcare system is confronting a major problem with healthcare disparities.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public/Community Healthcare Delivery System

Subject: Chapter 7

Title: Health Promotion, Disease Prevention, and Illness: A Community Perspective

Taxonomy: Recall

3. True or False? When describing a hospital's structure, you are describing how it functions and its processes.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Healthcare Organization

Subject: Chapter 8

Title: The Healthcare Delivery System: Focus on Acute Care

Taxonomy: Analysis

Essay

1. Discuss professional control in nursing.

Ans: Include a brief description of professional standards and the profession's code of ethics as they relate to professional control.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Professionalism: Critical Professional Concepts and Activities

Subject: Chapter 4

Title: Professional Nursing: History and Development of the Nursing Profession

Taxonomy: Recall

2. Why should nurses want to be more "visible" to the public?

Ans: Discuss how nursing is struggling to attract qualified students and keep current nurses in practice. The public only sees a small amount of the positive side of the nursing profession and the intense education required to become a nurse.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: The Image of Nursing

Subject: Chapter 4

Title: Professional Nursing: History and Development of the Nursing Profession

Taxonomy: Application

3. Describe the five core competencies for all healthcare professionals.

Ans:

1) Provide patient-centered care—identify, respect, and care about patients' differences, values, preferences, and expressed needs; relieve pain and suffering; coordinate continuous care; listen to, clearly inform, communicate with, and educate patients; share decision making and management; and continuously advocate disease prevention, wellness, and promotion of healthy lifestyles, including a focus on population health.

2) Work in interdisciplinary [interprofessional] teams—cooperate, collaborate, communicate, and integrate care in teams to ensure that care is continuous and reliable.

3) Employ evidence-based practice—integrate best research with clinical expertise and patient values for optimum care, and participate in learning and research activities to the extent feasible.

4) Apply quality improvement—identify errors and hazards in care; understand and implement basic safety design principles, such as standardization and simplification; continually understand and measure quality of care in terms of structure, process, and outcomes in relation to patient and community needs; and design and test interventions to change processes and systems of care with the objective of improving quality.

5) Utilize informatics—communicate, manage knowledge, mitigate error, and support decision making using information technology.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Knowledge and Caring

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: The Essence of Nursing: Knowledge and Caring

Taxonomy: Recall

4. What is a preceptor?

Ans: A preceptor is an experienced and competent staff member (an RN, a nurse practitioner for a graduate program, or MD for NP students) who has received formal training to function as a preceptor and serves as a role model, guides student learning, and is a resource for a nursing student. The student is assigned to work alongside the preceptor. Faculty provide overall guidance to the preceptor as to the nature and objectives for the student's learning experiences, monitor student progress by meeting with the student and also the preceptor, and are available for communication with the student and preceptor.

as needed. The preceptor participates in evaluation of the student's progress along with the student and the faculty member. Preceptors are more typically used toward the end of an entry-level nursing program, but some schools use them throughout the program for certain courses. The state board of nursing may dictate how many hours in the total undergraduate nursing program may be devoted to preceptorship experiences. On the graduate level, the number of preceptorship hours is much higher.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Quality and Excellence in Nursing Education

Subject: Chapter 3

Title: Nursing Education, Accreditation, and Regulation

Taxonomy: Analysis

5. Describe your own learning style based on Kolb's descriptions. Give an example of how you are able to determine this. Why is this important to understand?

Ans: Students should choose the learning style that best suits them and provide an example. Students should then address that understanding their style can help them when they approach new content, read assignments, and participate in other learning activities. It can impact how easy or difficult the work may be for them. They may need to stretch—that is, try to learn or do something that is challenging for them—and they may need to adapt their learning style.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Student Learning Styles

Subject: Chapter 4

Title: Success in Your Nursing Education Program

Taxonomy: Analysis

6. What makes nurses well suited to influence policy?

Ans: Nurses have expertise and an appreciation of the care process, and they understand consumer needs, the healthcare system, and interdisciplinary care. Each nurse is a potential voter, and this means he or she has potential influence over who will be elected and legislative decisions.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: The Political Process

Subject: Chapter 5

Title: Health Policy and Political Action

Taxonomy: Analysis

7. Describe the steps used to prove malpractice.

Ans: Malpractice is an act or continuing conduct of a professional that does not meet the standard of professional competence and results in provable damages to his or her client or patient. Anyone can sue if an attorney can be found to support the suit; however, winning a lawsuit is not so easy. To be successful with a malpractice lawsuit all, of the following have to be met.

1) The nurse (as person being sued) must have duty to the patient or a patient-nurse professional relationship. The patient has to be someone for whom the nurse has provided or been involved in care.
2) The duty must have been breached. This is called negligence or the failure to exercise the care toward others that a reasonable or prudent person would do in the circumstances. How is this proved? Any of the following could be used: Nurse Practice Act, professional standards, healthcare organization policies and procedures, expert witnesses (RNs), accreditation and licensure standards, and professional literature and research.

3) The breach of duty must be the proximate (foreseeable) cause or the cause that is legally sufficient to result in liability-harm to the patient. There must be evidence that the breach of duty (what the nurse is accused of having done or not done based on what a reasonable or prudent person would do in the circumstances—what other nurses would have done under similar circumstances) led directly to the harm

the patient is claiming. There might be other causes of the harm experienced by the patient that have nothing to do with the breach of duty.

4) Damages or injury must have occurred to the patient. What were the damages or injury? Are they temporary or permanent? What impact do they have on the patient's life? These questions and many more will be asked about the damages and injury. If the lawsuit is won, then this information is also used to assist in determining the amount of damages that will be awarded, though the plaintiff (person suing) will identify an amount when the suit is brought.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Legal Issues: An Overview

Subject: Chapter 6

Title: Ethics and Legal Issues

Taxonomy: Recall

8. If you tell a person in your neighborhood that the community can be viewed as a healthcare client, how would you support this statement or explain it?

Ans: The community can also be viewed as the patient or client. A community is defined as people and the relationships that emerge among them as they develop and use in common some agencies and institutions and share a physical environment. Nursing offers services in communities as part of community health. Nurses may focus on an entire community or a population that lives in the community. A nurse may be involved in managing clinics that are located in the community or in developing a disaster plan for the community. The nurse may focus work on a population, which is a collection of people who share one or more personal or environmental characteristics. Examples of populations within a community are children, the elderly, those with a chronic illness, and the homeless. A nurse might be working in school health, assessing needs of the elderly in the home, developing programs to get screening for diabetes in the community for people who might be at risk, or managing a clinic for the homeless. There are many ways that a nurse might work with different populations within a community.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Public/Community Healthcare Delivery System

Subject: Chapter 7

Title: Health Promotion, Disease Prevention, and Illness: A Community Perspective

Taxonomy: Application

9. What is a vulnerable population?

Ans: A vulnerable population is a group of persons who are at risk for developing health problems. They need careful assessment and monitoring to identify problems early so that complications can be prevented. Typically, there are complex factors that increase their risk, such as economic, ethnic, social, and communication factors. They can have problems related to diet and getting appropriate meals, housing, safety, and transportation, and they may have problems accessing care when they need it. What are some of the vulnerable populations? They are children, the elderly, people with chronic illness, immigrants, illegal aliens, migrant workers, people who live in rural areas, the homeless, the seriously mentally ill, victims of abuse and violence, pregnant adolescents, and people who are HIV-positive. Poverty is an important concern with many of these populations. Poverty guidelines are determined by the federal government and are based on a family's income and the number of family members. This amount changes annually. This is important because financial eligibility for certain federal programs is based on poverty levels—the person must not have a higher income level than the poverty level to receive services.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Important Concepts

Subject: Chapter 7

Title: Health Promotion, Disease Prevention, and Illness: A Community Perspective

Taxonomy: Recall

10. Your friend tells you he is angry because he thinks the local hospital is making huge amounts of money at the expense of the patients and the community. How would you respond to him?

Ans: Hospitals that do not bring in enough money to pay their bills are said to be operating “in the red,” and this is not a good position for a hospital. Most hospitals are operating in the red, but how much in the red the hospital is can make the difference between modernizing or filling staff positions, and staying open for business. Hospitals in this country have closed. Particularly hard hit are hospitals in rural areas or small hospitals that have not been able to compete for patients. This has a major impact on access to care. Some patients may not have a local hospital for services they may need or even for emergency services. Some people may have to travel long distances to get obstetrical care or specialized care for their children (pediatrics, neonatal care for newborns), mental health services, oncology (diagnosis and treatment), complex surgical procedures, and much more.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Corporatization of Health Care: How Did We Get Here?

Subject: Chapter 8

Title: The Healthcare Delivery System: Focus on Acute Care

Taxonomy: Analysis

11. A 32-year-old Black female comes in with a complaint of pain in her right breast. As the nurse, you take a history and find that she has had the pain for three months. Applying principles of patient-centered care, what would your first actions be?

Ans: Find out if there is a history of breast cancer in the family. Discuss how the pain first started and if there had been an injury or if she had felt a lump during self-examination. Determine what her needs are from her perspective. Determine her literacy level regarding breast health and if there are any cultural considerations. Engage the client in her assessment and plan for determining the problem. Help her to know what to ask the physician and explain the nurse's role in her care.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Application of Critical Thinking and Clinical Reasoning and Judgment

Subject: Chapter 9

Title: Provide Patient-Centered Care

Taxonomy: Application

12. A baby is admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit with a diagnosis of apnea and bradycardia. The RN assigned to take the admission is tied up with an emergency when the infant arrives. The RN asks the UAP to do the initial assessment and report the findings to her. The physician orders oxygen by nasal cannula that the RN delegates to the respiratory therapist to set up. Is this good use of an interdisciplinary approach to care? Is the delegation appropriate? Were the five rights of delegation upheld?

Ans: An RN cannot delegate an assessment to an unlicensed person who does not have the required qualifications to complete the tasks. She can delegate only to another person who is qualified to perform the required duties. It was appropriate to delegate the oxygen setup to respiratory therapy because this is within the scope of practice. This scenario is not a good example of appropriate delegation on all counts and therefore is not effective use of an interdisciplinary team. No, the five rights were not upheld. These are: the right task, person, circumstances, communication, and supervision.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Delegation

Subject: Chapter 10

Title: Work in Interprofessional Teams

Taxonomy: Evaluation

13. Sally always arrives to work 15 minutes late. Often, by the time she finishes listening to a taped report, her partner from the shift before has left angry because she was held over time. If you were the team leader, how would you resolve this conflict?

Ans: Call Sally into the office and describe the issue in detail. If possible, have the other nurse present to discuss her perception of how Sally's actions affect her. Discuss in a calm fashion with each party. Develop a performance improvement plan whereby Sally is to give input and indicate that she understands that she will be evaluated. Make a clear timeline for evaluation and a deadline for the development of the performance improvement plan, and then follow up in writing the expectations of Sally and what the consequences will be if she does not improve.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Conflict and Conflict Resolution

Subject: Chapter 10

Title: Work in Interprofessional Teams

Taxonomy: Application

14. A nurse decided to study the report, *Transition from Hospital to Home for Mothers and Babies*. Home visits were done at Weeks 1 and 4 after discharge from the neonatal intensive care unit. At each home visit, an interview was conducted and taped. The transcribed tapes resulted in notes reviewed for theme saturation. One of the research questions was "What has it been like for you now that the baby is home?" What type of study is this research? What is the independent variable? What was the role of the researcher? What was the role of the home visit?

Ans: This was a qualitative, phenomenological study with no independent or dependent variable, per se. The researcher was an instrument of the research serving as both the data collector and interpreter. The home visit, the researcher's presence in the home, and the instrument acted as an intervention.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Nursing Research

Subject: Chapter 11

Title: Employ Evidence-Based Practice

Taxonomy: Application

15. Health care cannot be viewed in same manner as other businesses that might have one product or a series of highly related products, such as the automobile industry. Do you agree or disagree with this statement, and why or why not?

Ans: Healthcare products vary based on the medical problem, the setting, the expertise of clinical staff, desires of the patient, treatment options, patient prognosis, health policy, and legislation. If one just looks at specialty areas such as obstetrics, psychiatry, emergency care, intensive care, home care, and long-term care, there is great variation in these services—their interventions, roles of the patient and family, patient education needs, prognosis and outcomes, and so on.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Quality Improvement

Subject: Chapter 12

Title: Apply Quality Improvement

Taxonomy: Analysis

16. The adult care unit at a local hospital required that all patients be checked every 2 hours by a nurse while they had an IV running. Mr. Key had an IV running and was checked on at 7 a.m. and at 9 a.m. During the checks, the IV site was noted to be red, but the IV was running on time. At noon, the IV was noted to be infiltrated. A new IV was restarted, and it was noted that fluids were behind by 2 hours. Does this scenario represent a violation of a standard of care or policy, or both? Explain.

Ans: A standard is an authoritative statement that provides minimum description of accepted actions expected from a healthcare organization or an individual healthcare provider, such as a nurse who has specific skill and knowledge levels. Standards are expectations about what should be done. Standards are developed by professional organizations, legal sources such as nurse practice acts and federal and state laws, regulatory agencies such as accreditation bodies and federal and state agencies, and healthcare organizations, and are supported by scientific literature because they should be evidence-based. Policies and procedures set standards within a healthcare organization that guide decisions and how care is provided. This supports greater consistency in how care is delivered and thus can help to improve care. In general, this scenario represents an institutional policy that supports delivery of consistent, safe care.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Tools and Methods to Monitor and Improve Healthcare Delivery

Subject: Chapter 12

Title: Apply Quality Improvement

Taxonomy: Application

17. Mrs. Ely has a sinus infection. Her physician wrote an order for ampicillin. When this drug is entered into the physician order entry system, an alert is sent to the physician to indicate she is allergic to penicillin. Explain why the use of this type of system is important to health care.

Ans: This automated system is an example of a clinical decision-making system that not only facilitates the entry of physician orders in a legible, easily retrievable manner, but also makes a cross-check between a patient's history and orders possible. In this case, the integrated system protected the patient from harm by indicating a medication allergy, thus promoting patient safety and quality care.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Informatics: Types and Methods

Subject: Chapter 13

Title: Utilize Informatics

Taxonomy: Analysis

18. What is included in informatics as it applies to nursing practice?

Ans: Informatics in nursing practice includes the development, support, and evaluation of applications, tools, processes, and structures that help nurses to manage data in caring for patients and in education and research. The work of an informatics nurse can involve any and all aspects of information systems, including theory formulation, design, development, marketing, selection, testing, implementation, training, maintenance, evaluation, and enhancement.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Informatics

Subject: Chapter 13

Title: Utilize Informatics

Taxonomy: Recall

19. Why did specialty nursing develop?

Ans: The most important reason is the need for focused experience and education in one area of nursing. Nursing can be complex, with much gained knowledge required. Nurses are attracted to a specific type of patient or care setting and want to gain more experience to work in that area.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Scope of Practice: A Profession of Multiple Settings, Positions, and Specialties

Subject: Chapter 14

Taxonomy: Analysis

20. Describe the philosophy of differentiated practice.

Ans: The philosophy of differentiated practice focuses on the structuring of roles and functions of nurses according to education, experience, and competence.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Professional Practice

Subject: Chapter 14

Taxonomy: Application

21. Professional practice models are considered one of the Forces of Magnetism. What constitutes a professional practice model?

Ans: Differentiated practice, shared governance, and collaboration are important elements of a successful professional practice model.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Leadership and Management in Nursing

Subject: Chapter 14

Taxonomy: Recall