

Health Nursing Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. One of the primary focuses of improving the health of the American people in the twenty-first century is to address:
 - a. Bioterrorism and global health threats
 - b. Delivery of individual care and hygiene
 - c. The need for increased hospital and acute care
 - d. Chronic disease and disability management

ANS: A

There are new concerns, and one of the most serious is bioterrorism. The others are not related to public health or are concerns that have been present for many years.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 4

OBJ: 1

2. The threat of bioterrorism has the potential to:
 - a. Dissolve community-based programs.
 - b. Cause the health care system to collapse.
 - c. Divert funds from other public safety health care programs.
 - d. Increase the need for shelters.

ANS: C

Bioterrorism may have an impact on the availability of resources for public safety health care programs.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 4

OBJ: 1

3. Population-based preventive programs launched in the 1970s are responsible for increased:
 - a. Use of tobacco
 - b. Use of automobile safety restraints
 - c. Incidence of hypertension
 - d. Incidence of obesity

ANS: B

One outcome of preventive programs launched in the 1970s is the increased use of automobile safety restraints. These programs also are responsible for the decreased use of tobacco and improved blood pressure control. None of these programs addressed the incidence of obesity.

DIF: COG: Remembering

REF: 5

OBJ: 1

4. The public health nurse must participate in the essential services of public health. These include:
 - a. Monitoring health status by completing a community assessment
 - b. Diagnosing and investigating health problems in the world
 - c. Informing, educating, and empowering people about health issues
 - d. Working in law enforcement to regulate health and ensure safety

ANS: C

The public health nurse monitors health status in several ways, completing a community assessment is only one way that health status is monitored. The public health nurse would not diagnose or solve “world” problems, or work in law enforcement. Rather, the public health care nurse would participate with local regulators to protect communities and empower people to address health issues.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 5

OBJ: 1

5. Which of the following is an example of the mission of public health according to the Institute of Medicine?
- Tracking avian flu outbreaks and doing surveillance in the United States
 - Providing a flu shot for an elderly person at the health department
 - Keeping track of alternative therapies in use in the United States
 - Keeping snake antivenom at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta

ANS: A

The Institute of Medicine’s stated mission on public health is “to generate organized community and technical knowledge to prevent disease and promote health.”

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

6. Making sure that essential community-oriented health services are available defines which of the core public health functions?
- Policy development
 - Assessment
 - Assurance
 - Scientific knowledge-based care

ANS: C

Public health is based on scientific knowledge, but is not a core function. The definition does not fit the terms *assessment* or *policy development*.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

7. The number and proportion of persons aged 25 or older with less than a high school education is an example of:
- Sociodemographic characteristics
 - Health status
 - Health risk factors
 - Health care resource consumption

ANS: A

The number and proportion of people is a demographical characteristic.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 8

OBJ: 1

8. The purpose of public health core functions is to:
- Clarify the role of the government in fulfilling the mission of public health.
 - Ensure the safety of populations in receiving quality health care.
 - Provide community-based individualized care to every person in the United States.

- d. Unite public and private providers of care in a comprehensive approach to providing health care.

ANS: A

As defined by the Institute of Medicine in its 1988 report *The Future of Public Health*, assessment, policy development, and assurance are core functions at all levels of government for the purpose of clarifying the government's role.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

- 9. Which of the following statements about public health is accurate?
 - a. Prevention of early deaths can be more effectively accomplished by medical treatment than by public health approaches.
 - b. Expenditures and resources for public health have increased in recent years.
 - c. Historically, gains in the health of populations have been related largely to changes in safety, sanitation, and personal behavior.
 - d. Reform of the medical insurance system is the single change needed to improve the health of Americans.

ANS: C

Changes, such as immunizations, tobacco use, blood pressure control, and automobile safety, have helped increase the health of communities.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

- 10. Collecting data and monitoring the health status of the population defines which of the core public health functions?
 - a. Assessment
 - b. Prevention
 - c. Assurance
 - d. Policy development

ANS: A

Prevention is not a core function, assurance is making sure essential services are available, and policy development is needed to provide leadership in developing policies. Assessment consists of systematic data collection and monitoring health status.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

- 11. The nurse who compares the rate of teenage pregnancy in various areas of the city is practicing the public health core function of:
 - a. Assurance
 - b. Assessment
 - c. Prevention
 - d. Policy development

ANS: B

Assessment refers to systematic data collection, which this nurse is doing for teenage pregnancy.

DIF: COG: Evaluating

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

12. Public health nurses who develop and implement local public health policies through partnerships with agencies, organizations, and consumers within the community are using which core public health function?
- Assessment
 - Prevention
 - Assurance
 - Policy development

ANS: D

Prevention is not a core function, assurance is making sure essential services are available, and assessment refers to systematic data collection. Policy development deals with developing and implementing health policies.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

13. Providing for the availability of essential personal health services for people who would otherwise not receive health care defines which public health core function?
- Assessment
 - Prevention
 - Assurance
 - Policy development

ANS: C

Assurance deals with the availability of health services. Prevention is not a core function, assessment refers to systematic data collection, and policy development refers to the need to provide leadership in developing health policies.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

14. The nurse manager who makes sure that the staff members who work in a local clinic are competent is demonstrating the public health core function of:
- Assurance
 - Assessment
 - Prevention
 - Policy development

ANS: A

Assurance refers to making sure a competent health care workforce is available.

DIF: COG: Evaluating

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

15. The public health nurse analyzes data related to the number and type of United States Environmental Protection agency air quality standards that a community failed to meet. This data is an example of using which community health profile indicator?
- Sociodemographic characteristics
 - Health status
 - Health risk factor
 - Functional status

ANS: C

Breathing air of poor quality is a risk to health.

DIF: COG: Evaluating

REF: 8

OBJ: 1

16. Which is an example of the primary goal of public health?
- Ensuring that a newly diagnosed 40-year-old hypertensive man takes his medication
 - Finding home care for a 70-year-old client recuperating from a hip replacement
 - Conducting an infant car seat safety check
 - Contacting a local hospice to admit a terminally ill 60-year-old woman

ANS: C

The correct answer is concerned with the health of many people, while the other answers address individual interventions.

DIF: COG: Evaluating

REF: 7

OBJ: 1

17. The public health workforce should demonstrate competency in which of the following competency categories?
- Financial planning and management
 - Workforce needs assessment
 - Acute care services
 - Curriculum development

ANS: A

Workforce needs assessment, acute care services, and curriculum development are not considered categories of core competencies of public health. Rather there are eight categories of competency, which include: analytic/assessment, policy development/program planning, communication, cultural competence, community dimensions of practice, basic public health sciences, financial planning and management, and leadership and systems thinking.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 9

OBJ: 2

18. Public health nursing is a specialty because:
- It has a distinct focus and scope of practice.
 - It must be done by a registered nurse with a master's degree.
 - It is focused on disadvantaged citizens.
 - It performs interventions at the acute care level.

ANS: A

Public health nursing has a distinct focus and requires a special knowledge base. The other answers are not characteristics of a specialty.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 10

OBJ: 2

19. The necessary basic preparation for public health nursing is a(n) _____ in nursing.
- Associate's degree
 - Baccalaureate degree
 - Master's degree
 - PhD

ANS: B

A BSN is the necessary basic preparation to function as a beginning staff public health nurse.

DIF: COG: Remembering

REF: 11

OBJ: 2

20. Public health practitioners prepared at the graduate level should be able to:
- Teach public and community health nursing
 - Assess and intervene successfully at the aggregate level
 - Diagnose and treat disease and have prescriptive authority
 - Run for political office as experts in public health policy

ANS: B

According to the Consensus Conference, specialists should have assessment skills that allow them to intervene at the aggregate level. Public health practitioners have a broad range of practice areas within public health and are not limited to only nursing and medicine.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 11

OBJ: 2

21. A public health nurse provides a clinic for HIV-positive citizens in the community. This is an example of:
- Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary prevention
 - Policy making

ANS: C

This clinic is for clients who already have a disease process; therefore, it is tertiary prevention.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 11

OBJ: 2

22. An example of a community health nursing practice is:
- Administering a flu shot to a client in a physician's office
 - Conducting a flu shot clinic at a community center
 - Performing a client assessment in a hospital
 - Providing supervision of staff in a rehabilitation center

ANS: A

Community health nursing practice focuses on providing individual interventions in the community. Administering a flu shot to an individual is the only example that meets this criterion.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 16

OBJ: 3

23. Which statement about community health nursing practice is correct?
- It focuses on the delivery of personal health services to individuals and families.
 - It provides care to protect the health of the community as a whole.
 - It emphasizes the setting where care is provided for clients and families.
 - It requires a baccalaureate preparation for practice.

ANS: A

By definition, the first option is correct. Public health nursing provides care to protect the health of the community as a whole. Community-based nursing practice emphasizes the setting where care is provided for clients and families. It is generally assumed that a graduate of any baccalaureate program has the necessary basic preparation to function as a beginning staff public health nurse; however, this is not a requirement for public health nursing or community health nursing practices.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 16

OBJ: 3

24. The term *community-based nursing care* is applied when implementing which nursing intervention?
- Assessing the health needs of a defined community
 - Providing care to families in a community
 - Promoting the health of an entire community
 - Investigating environmental health problems in a community

ANS: B

Community-based nursing practice is a setting-specific practice whereby care is provided for families where they live, work, and attend school. The focus is on acute and chronic care and the provision of services. Providing care to families is the only intervention that accurately describes this definition.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 16

OBJ: 3

25. The nurse who conducts vision screenings on children in the school setting is practicing _____ nursing practice.
- Community-oriented
 - Public health
 - Community health
 - Community-based

ANS: D

This type of nursing is a setting-specific practice.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 16

OBJ: 3

26. Which is an example of an aggregate or population?
- Students in a county school system
 - Christians around the world
 - A patient in the intensive care unit at the local hospital
 - People who play cards together once a week at private homes

ANS: A

A population or aggregate is a collection of individuals who have one or more personal or environmental characteristics in common. They can be defined in terms of geography or a special interest. The clients in the first option share a geographical characteristic.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 12

OBJ: 4

27. The nurse investigating environmental health problems caused by contaminated ground water is best described as practicing:
- Community-oriented nursing

- b. Community-based nursing
- c. Policy development
- d. Tertiary care

ANS: A

Community-oriented nursing emphasizes the prevention of disease and disability.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 16

OBJ: 4

28. A population is best defined as a:
- a. High-risk group
 - b. School or institutional setting
 - c. Collection of individuals who share at least one common characteristic
 - d. Geographical location within a community

ANS: C

The wrong answers are types of populations; they do not define a population.

DIF: COG: Remembering

REF: 12

OBJ: 4

29. Population-focused practice focuses on defining the problems or needs of and implementing solutions for:
- a. Individuals
 - b. Aggregates
 - c. Communities
 - d. Geographical regions

ANS: B

Aggregates are a defined population made up of individuals in communities of a specific geographical region.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 12

OBJ: 4

30. Which of the following statements is true with regard to a population focus in public health nursing?
- a. Priority is given to the highest risk population.
 - b. Direct caregiving is limited to preventive measures, such as administration of immunizations.
 - c. Attention is given to the population or community as a whole, regardless of whether they do or do not access the health care system.
 - d. Only populations outside institutional settings are considered.

ANS: C

Public health nurses are concerned with the health of the entire population.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 12

OBJ: 4

31. A public health staff nurse who has a clear understanding of population-focused practice:
- a. Is frustrated providing care to individuals
 - b. Would rather perform population-focused interventions
 - c. Is able to improve the effectiveness of care provided
 - d. Is considered a public health nurse specialist

ANS: C

Public health staff nurses who have a clear understanding of population-focused care improve their effectiveness and efficiency of practice; have professional satisfaction by seeing how individual care contributes to health at the population level; and appreciate the practice of others who are population-focused specialists. Public health nurse specialists are prepared at the master's level and function in an administrative role.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 17

OBJ: 6

32. A key opportunity for public health nurses to improve population-focused care is by:
- Assuming traditional nursing roles
 - Influencing public health policy
 - Conducting community assessments
 - Specializing in community-based nursing practice

ANS: B

Public health nurses must move into positions in which they can influence policy formation. They must assume positions that are not traditionally considered nursing. Conducting community assessments is part of public health nursing practice, not necessarily a key opportunity to improve practice. Specializing in community-based nursing practice is setting-specific and does not relate to a key opportunity to improve population-focused care.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 17

OBJ: 6

33. Proposed changes to the health care delivery system in the United States will:
- Provide new opportunities for public health specialists.
 - Result in isolated care being provided to individuals.
 - Emphasize specialty care.
 - Increase the utilization of acute care services.

ANS: A

Proposed changes in the health care delivery system will provide new opportunities for public health specialists and result in the creation of new roles within the system. The proposed changes will build an integrated system (not isolated), decrease emphasis on acute care services, and focus on health promotion and disease prevention.

DIF: COG: Analyzing

REF: 18

OBJ: 6

34. Implementing quality performance standards in public health is important because:
- They are used to guide improvement in the public health system.
 - They rigidly control public health.
 - Administrators will not monitor public health at the local level, but instead at the national level.
 - They can be used as hiring guidelines for nurses.

ANS: A

These standards were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998. They set the bar for the level of performance that is necessary to deliver essential public health services.

DIF: COG: Applying

REF: 9

OBJ: 7

35. To better address emerging public health issues, a public health nurse enrolls in a course addressing which content area?
- Leadership
 - Ethics
 - Communication
 - Finance

ANS: B

Public health workers should be educated in eight content areas to be able to address emerging public health issues and advances in science and policy: informatics, genomics, cultural competence, community-based participatory research, policy, law, global health, and ethics.

DIF: COG: Evaluating

REF: 9

OBJ: 7

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which of the following are considered barriers to public health nursing? Select all that apply.
- The mindset that the only role for the nurse is at the bedside.
 - The structures within which nurses work and the process of role socialization within those structures.
 - Few nurses receive graduate-level preparation in the concepts and strategies of the disciplines basic to public health.
 - The number of job opportunities in the area has been steadily declining.

ANS: A, B, C

All are considered barriers to nurses specializing in public health nursing, except the number of job opportunities, which is not declining.

DIF: COG: Understanding

REF: 18

OBJ: 5