

TEST BANK

Nursing in Today's World

Trends, Issues, and Management

Amy J Stegen, Holli Sowerby

11th Edition

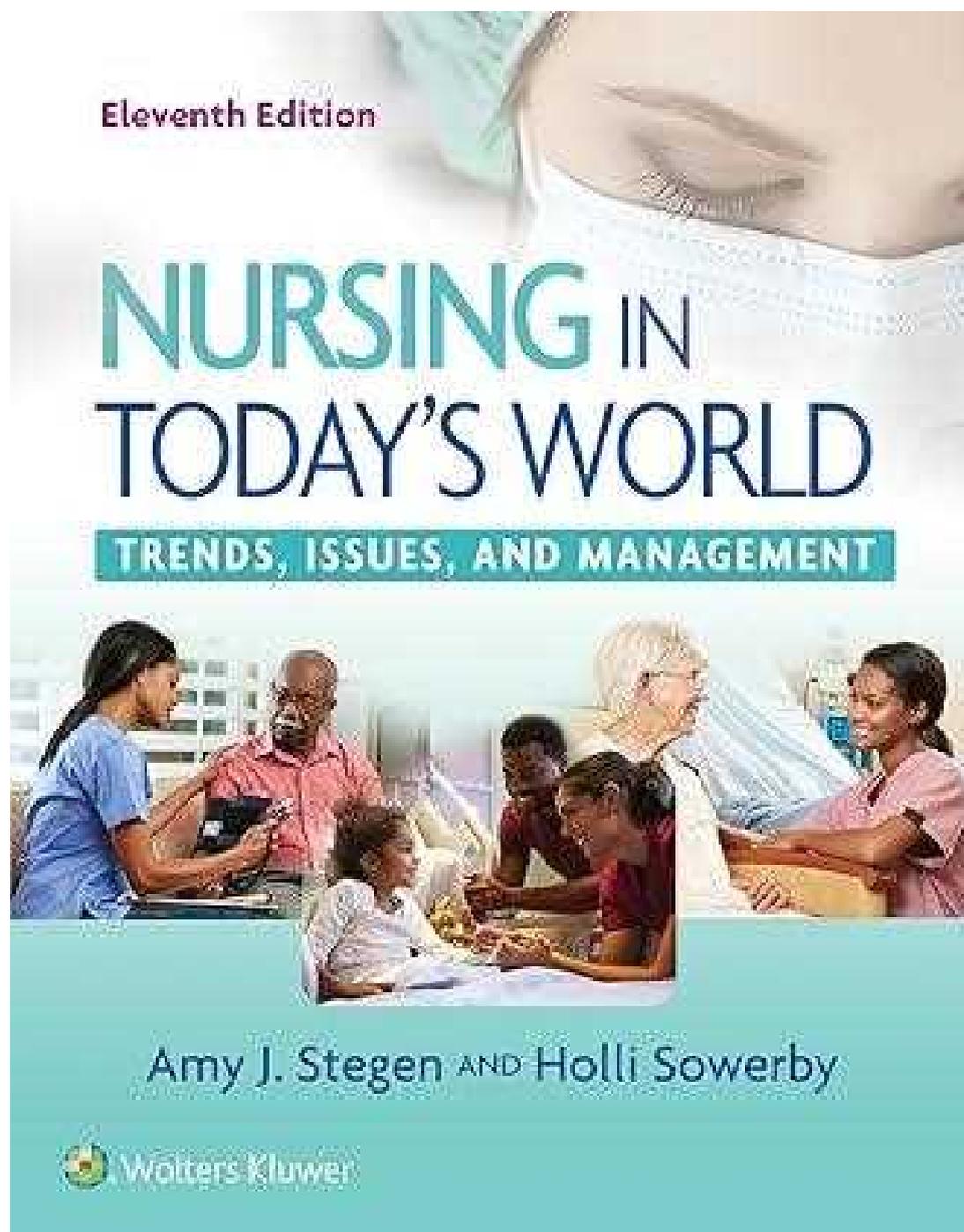


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Chapter: Chapter 1: Exploring the Growth of Nursing as a Profession

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the practice of medicine in Greece from 800 BC to 300 BC?
 - A) Greek culture stressed natural causes for disease, a patient-centered approach, and the necessity of accurate observations and record keeping.
 - B) Greek culture borrowed medical practices from the countries it conquered, and physicians were often slaves.
 - C) Major and minor surgery, childrens diseases, and diseases of the nervous and urinary systems were described in Greek culture.
 - D) Medicine men (known first as shamans and later as priests) were responsible for curing ills of body and mind.

Ans: A

Client Needs: B

Cognitive Level: Comprehension Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process Objective: 1

Feedback: Hippocrates, born about 400 BC, was a Greek citizen who became known as the Father of Modern Medicine. He emphasized natural causes for disease, a patient-centered approach, and the necessity of accurate observations and record keeping. These priorities influenced the practice of medicine both in Greece and beyond. Persia was known to utilize slaves as physicians, and Rome borrowed medical practices from the countries it conquered. Ancient India emphasized hygiene and prevention of sickness and described major and minor surgery, childrens diseases, and diseases of the nervous and urinary systems. Medicine men were characteristic of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations.

2. Florence Nightingale fostered the development of nursing as a profession. What was the basis of her nursing theory?
 - A) The nurses role is to assist individuals (sick or well) to carry out those activities that they would perform unaided if they had the necessary strength, will, or knowledge.
 - B) The goal of nursing is to put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him, primarily by altering the environment.
 - C) The focus of nursing is the spiritual subjective aspects of both the nurse and the patient and the caring moment relating to the time when the nurse and the patient first come together.

D) The focus of nursing is the care of human beings who are viewed as open systems in constant interaction with their environments.

Ans: B

Client Needs: A-1 Cognitive Level: Analysis Difficulty: Difficult

Integrated Process: Nursing Process Objective: 2

Feedback: Florence Nightingale, in her Notes on Nursing: What It Is and What It Is Not, described the nurses role as one that would put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him (Nightingale, 1954, p. 133), a definition that often is quoted today. This action was prioritized over physically assisting the patient. Watson emphasized the spiritual subjective aspects of the nurse and the patient, and the open systems concept is central to Kings theory of nursing.

3. Which one of the following statements accurately describes an element of the process of providing a definition of nursing?
- A) Researchers can pinpoint the period in history when nursing first evolved.
 - B) Nurses agree on a single definition of nursing, partly because of the history of nursing.
 - C) There is an obvious distinction between nursing and medicine.
 - D) Nursing theorists developed definitions of nursing consistent with their conceptual frameworks.

Ans: D

Client Needs: A-1 Cognitive Level: Analysis Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 7, 8

Feedback: As nursing has grown into a true profession, many nursing theorists have developed definitions of nursing consistent with their conceptual frameworks; these frameworks provide the foundation for any given definition of nursing. The historical emergence of nursing did not take place at one particular time, and there are multiple definitions of nursing. While nursing and medicine indeed differ, the distinctions between the two professions are not always clear.

4. A nurse wishes to document nursing actions using a standardized language. Which of the following systems might the nurse use?

- A) NANDA International (NANDA-I)
- B) Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC)
- C) Minimum Data Set for Nursing Home Resident Assessment and Care Screening (MDS)
- D) Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC)

Ans: D

Client Needs: A-1

Cognitive Level: Application Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Objective: 12

Nursing Interventions Classification

Feedback: Started in 1996 at the University of Iowa, the Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) is a comprehensive, standardized language that describes actions that nurses perform in all settings and in all specialties and includes both physiologic and psychosocial interventions. NANDA and NOC provide standardized language for nursing diagnoses and outcomes. The MDS is an assessment tool specific to long-term care settings.

5. An RN who practices in a community clinic recognizes the need for a standardized classification and documentation system. Which of the following systems of nursing care classification and documentation would best fit the RNs needs?

- A) NANDA International (NANDA-I)
- B) Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC)
- C) The Omaha System
- D) Patient Care Data Set (PCDS)

Ans: C

Client Needs: A-1

Cognitive Level: Application

Difficulty: Difficult

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Objective: 13

dm and Header: 41, The Omaha System

Feedback: The Omaha System is a research-based comprehensive practice documentation standardized taxonomy designed to document client care from admission to discharge. It was designed as a three-part, comprehensive yet brief approach to documentation and information management for multidisciplinary healthcare professionals who practice in community settings. NANDA and NOC provide frameworks only for nursing diagnoses and outcomes, while the PCDS is specific to hospital settings.

6. The number and size of nursing schools in the United States grew significantly in the years of the early 20th century. Which of the following characteristics was emphasized in these schools?

- A) A thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and epidemiology
- B) Critical thinking, assertiveness, and autonomy
- C) An understanding of the relationship among mind, body, and spirit
- D) Religious devotion and subservience to authority

Ans: D

Client Needs: A-1

Cognitive Level: Comprehension Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 3

Characteristics of the Early Schools

Feedback: In early nursing schools, the nurse in training was expected to yield to her superiors and demonstrate the obedience characteristics of a good soldier with actions governed by the dedication to duty derived from religious devotion. These expectations superseded the importance of critical thinking, scientific knowledge, or the holistic nature of health.

7. Florence Nightingale is acknowledged as one of the individuals who contributed most significantly to the development of nursing as a profession. What other phenomenon contributed most to this development?

- A) Labor-saving technology that freed many women from working in the home
- B) The social recognition of the importance of public funding for the treatment of disease
- C) Increased understanding of the pathophysiology of illness and the importance of infection control

D) The high mortality rates that existed during times of war

Ans: D

Client Needs: A-1

Cognitive Level: Comprehension Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 4

The Nightingale Influence

Feedback: The death and disease that accompanied conflicts such as the Crimean War and the Civil War provided the impetus for much of the development of the nursing profession. Nursing did not primarily grow out of the availability of a female workforce, public funding for health, or increased scientific knowledge.

8. Nurses have historically had difficulty identifying a single, comprehensive definition of nursing. What factor most accounts for this difficulty in agreeing on a definition for nursing?

A) It can be challenging to reconcile the theoretical and practical aspects of nursing.

B) Nursing exists in the psychomotor (hands-on) domain rather than in the cognitive domain.

C) Compared with medicine, nursing has a relatively short history.

D) Nurses have traditionally been reluctant to acknowledge the outcomes of their practice.

Ans: A

Client Needs: A-1

Cognitive Level: Comprehension Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process Objective: 5

Developing a Definition for Nursing

Feedback: A major factor that has made it difficult to define nursing is that it is taught as encompassing both theoretic and practical aspects, but it is pursued (and continues to be defined) primarily through practice, until recently a little-studied area. Nursing spans psychomotor and cognitive domains, and it has a very long history. Nurses have often failed to document and publish the results of their practice, but there is no indication that nurses tended not to acknowledge their influence on health.

9. One of the challenges that nurses have faced in the past, and which continues to the present, is the need to distinguish the practice of nursing from that of medicine. Which of the following statements best conveys a defining characteristic of nursing?