

Chapter 01: The Evolution of Professional Nursing

Cherry & Jacob: Contemporary Nursing: Issues, Trends, and Management, 7th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Clara Barton is known for:

a.	becoming the first black public health nurse.
b.	establishing the Henry Street Settlement.
c.	founding the American Red Cross.
d.	publicizing the inadequacies of hospital-based nursing schools.

ANS: C

The American Red Cross, founded by Clara Barton in 1882, assisted in efforts to continue public health nursing.

DIF: Knowledge REF: p. 11

2. Students are assigned to write to their state leaders about an issue affecting their community. One student writes about the need among rural community for greater access to acute care services. Which of the following pieces of legislation should the student use as a reference?

a.	Social Security Act
b.	Hill-Burton Act
c.	Sheppard-Towner Act
d.	U.S. Civil Service Act

ANS: B

The purpose of the Hill-Burton Act was to provide funding to construct hospitals and to help states in plan for other health care facilities in accordance with the needs of communities.

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DIF: Knowledge REF: p. 13

3. The practice of public health nursing and the Henry Street Settlement are credited to:

a.	Mary Breckenridge.
b.	Mary Seacole.
c.	Clara Barton.
d.	Lillian Wald.

ANS: D

Lillian Wald, a pioneer in public health nursing, is best known for the development and establishment of the Henry Street Settlement.

DIF: Knowledge REF: p. 6

4. Occupational health nursing features beliefs similar to those of which early nursing pioneer?

a.	Lillian Wald
b.	Florence Nightingale
c.	Clara Barton
d.	Mary Seacole

ANS: A

Lillian Wald developed the first nursing service for occupational health.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 10

5. What historical event *first* led to the recognition of the contribution of blacks to nursing?

a.	Florence Nightingale's acceptance of black nurses into the first nursing school
b.	The contributions of black nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital, the first hospital in America
c.	Mary Seacole's efforts to care for soldiers during the Crimean War
d.	The work done by wives of wealthy black nobles who carried food and medicine from house to house during the Middle Ages

ANS: C

Although Nightingale's school refused Seacole, she was able to make a difference in the Crimean War and later was recognized for her efforts.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 8-9

6. World War I contributed to the advancement of health care by:

a.	increasing the number of private care hospitals and decreasing the role of public health services.
b.	employing a large number of civilians to provide care to returning soldiers through the Red Cross.
c.	introducing specialists in nursing such as nurse anesthetists.
d.	increasing the number of community health nurses.

ANS: C

World War I offered nurses a chance to enter into new fields of specialization, as is seen in the example of nurse anesthetists, who became part of surgical teams at the front lines.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 11

7. The *primary* purpose of the Social Security Act of 1935 was to:

a.	increase research that focused on minority groups.
b.	provide medical care for chemically impaired persons.
c.	ensure health care for older adults through a national insurance system.
d.	decrease the public's financial burden by limiting services offered by local health departments.

ANS: C

By providing health insurance for older adults, the Social Security Act of 1935 set the precedent for the passage of the Medicare and Medicaid Acts that followed in 1965, but the act also provided maternal and child welfare services, rehabilitation for the mentally and physically challenged, medical care for blind individuals and crippled children, and unemployment benefits.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 12

8. A client asks the nurse, "Can you explain Medicare, an amendment to the Social Security Act?"
The nurse responds that Medicare:

a.	led to many hospital closings, along with a decrease in acute care hospital-based nursing care.
b.	provided medical insurance to those younger adults or children who were not eligible for private insurance because of catastrophic illnesses such as cancer.
c.	provided preventive care for women, infants, and children.
d.	ensured that individuals ages 65 and older and those with end-stage renal disease or permanent disabilities had health care insurance.

ANS: D

The Medicare program provides hospital insurance, Part A, and medical insurance, Part B, to all people ages 65 and older who are eligible to receive Social Security benefits; people with total, permanent disabilities; and people with end-stage renal disease.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 14

9. A comparison of nursing in the 1980s to nursing in the 1990s reveals that:

a.	in the 1990s nursing experienced a significant reduction occurred in preventable diseases caused by unsafe/unhealthy lifestyles.
b.	tuberculosis was the primary concern for nursing in the 1980s, whereas the AIDS epidemic emerged and was its focus during the 1990s.
c.	a decrease in ambulatory services in the 1980s prompted an increase in public health nurses in the 1990s.
d.	the demand for advanced practice nurses increased in the 1980s and the 1990s as a result of the economy and concern about the health of the nation.

ANS: D

The numbers of advanced nurse practitioners increased as evidence of their cost-effectiveness as providers of primary and preventive health care became established.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 16-17

10. Which statement accurately describes the historical perspective of nursing practice?

a.	Nursing has existed to meet the needs of populations, individuals, and aggregates by providing care that is determined by the needs and beliefs of society in different historical contexts.
b.	As men began to become interested in nursing, it changed into a respected profession based on scientific fact rather than superstition.
c.	Nursing has historically accepted individuals from all social and ethnic backgrounds.
d.	The United States has led the way throughout history to advance nursing and

	health care by providing the first hospital and medical school.
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ANS: A

Nursing has existed since biblical times to address needs ranging from contagious diseases in early times to health prevention in the present time, with care based on health needs and beliefs of the time.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3 |pp. 18-19

11. The use of herbs has become a popular alternative to prescription drugs in today’s health care milieu. During which other historical periods did health practices focus on the use of herbs?

a.	Prehistoric times and the Middle Ages
b.	Civil War period and World War I
c.	Renaissance and Reformation periods and the Colonial American period
d.	Crimean War and Civil War periods

ANS: A

During prehistoric times, tribes used herbs to rid themselves of disease; in the Middle Ages, women used herbs.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 6

12. A care provider sacrifices an animal and waves an herb-filled sack over a client who is complaining of painful joints and chest pain with exertion. This ritual represents health care during:

a.	the prehistoric period.
b.	early civilization in Egypt.
c.	the Renaissance.
d.	the Middle Ages.

ANS: A

During prehistoric times, illness was thought to be caused by evil spirits that providers attempted to scare away through rituals and dances.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3

13. A prospective nursing student who researches universities that offer a baccalaureate degree in nursing would want to ensure that the program is accredited by the:

a.	American Nurses Association.
b.	Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education.

c.	National Institutes of Health.
d.	National Nursing Council.

ANS: B

The Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE) is the agency that exclusively accredits baccalaureate and graduate-degree nursing programs.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 4, Box 1-1

14. Nursing in the 1990s was characterized by:

a.	men leaving nursing to enter the armed services.
b.	traditional 8-hour shifts to nurse burnout and compassion fatigue.
c.	a focus on preventable diseases.
d.	a decrease in nursing research.

ANS: C

Health promotion and disease prevention were recognized as the means to reduce the high number of mortalities associated with preventable diseases—*Healthy People 2000* was published as a nationwide effort to reduce preventable deaths.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 16-17

15. A nurse is part of the policy committee for a hospital. The committee is provided with statistics indicating that patients participating in a satisfaction survey felt they lacked sufficient information about new drugs started while hospitalized and continued after discharge. In addition, charts noted high recidivism rates. The committee recommended that a formalized patient education plan be instituted to reconcile all medications and provide patient information about new medications. The committee is using which component of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) 2011 message?

a.	Nurses should achieve higher levels of education to be effective members of an interdisciplinary team.
b.	Nurses should have a minimum of a master's degree to sit on policy committees that affect an entire facility.
c.	Pay for nurses should be consistent with that of physicians since the committee is interdisciplinary.
d.	Policy is based on data, which provides the groundwork for decision making.

ANS: D

The IOM report initiatives include effective workforce planning and policymaking based on better data collection and improved infrastructure.

DIF: Application REF: p. 16| p. 18

16. The Affordable Care Act of 2011:

a.	requires that by 2020 all newly licensed nurses have a bachelor’s degree at minimum.
b.	would provide health care benefits to millions who were previously uninsurable or unable to afford insurance.
c.	caps the amount that hospitals and physicians can charge for procedures.
d.	subsidizes private insurance companies, thereby reducing health care costs for individuals who have chronic or catastrophic illness such as cancer.

ANS: B

It is anticipated that the ACA (2011) will make insurance coverage possible for millions who have previously not had insurance or had been denied insurance.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 18-19

17. It has been said that “history repeats itself because no one was listening the first time.” Which statement is true when comparing the nursing care provided in the Civil War (1861 to 1865) to that provided during the Crimean War?

a.	Epidemics such as smallpox and typhoid were the primary emphasis of nursing care in both wars.
b.	Soldiers were housed in substandard conditions, but due to Nightingale’s push for sanitary conditions, in the Civil War soldiers were housed in aseptic conditions.
c.	Black nurses were widely accepted by society and the profession, receiving equal compensation during the Civil War due in large part to the efforts of Mary Seacole during the Crimean War.
d.	Both Nightingale (Crimean War) and Dix (Civil War) completed nursing training before accepting positions as nurses in the wars.

ANS: A

Numerous epidemics plagued the country, including syphilis, gonorrhea, malaria, smallpox, and typhoid.

DIF: Application REF: p. 9

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. What uniquely twenty-first century issue challenges today's professional nurse. (select all that apply)

a.	Caring for an aging population
b.	Increased patient acuity
c.	Access to health care services
d.	Expanding technology
e.	Increasing intercultural patient population

ANS: A, B, D, E

Professional nurses in the twenty-first century are faced with many challenges including an aging patient population. Professional nurses in the twenty-first century are faced with many challenges including an increase in high acuity patients. Professional nurses in the twenty-first century are faced with many challenges including an ever expanding array of technologies that affect patient care. Professional nurses in the twenty-first century are faced with many challenges including the existence of an intercultural patient population.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 18

2. A newly licensed nurse compares the challenges facing nursing today with those faced by nurses when her mentor graduated in 1990. The mentor states, "Prevention was the focus of nursing when I graduated. We stressed preventive health measures such as smoking cessation education to reduce preventable diseases and prevention to reduce the spread of infectious disease such as AIDS." The mentor asks, "What do you think the challenges will be for nurses graduating now? The correct response would be: (select all that apply)

a.	coordinating care for a more diverse aging population who have complex health values.
b.	managing care provided by nurses who are technologically advanced and skilled at interprofessional collaboration.
c.	providing care to well-informed consumers who are younger with narrow health values.
d.	redesigning nursing care delivery models to streamline care based on fewer

	generational differences.
e.	focusing on care from a systems perspective.

ANS: A, B, E

Our society, thus our patients/consumers, is aging and better informed about health care options, with health values as diverse as the various populations of patients served. Nurses educated in the twenty-first century are introduced to advanced technologies throughout the curriculum, but a gap still exists between the potential benefits of technology and the use made of it to reduce errors and improve patient care; interprofessional collaboration is a challenge with incivility and workplace violence increasing. Today's nurses must view health care from a systems perspective rather than a nursing unit perspective to decrease errors/costs that arise from system errors.

DIF: Analysis REF: pp. 18-19

3. A nurse who has practiced for 1 year on a medical-surgical unit is very interested in a position in the operating room. She traces the nursing history of surgery to learn how nursing has evolved in this practice. To determine if, historically, surgery methods advanced the practice of nursing, select the correct statements. (select all that apply)

a.	The Ancient Egyptians were the first to use anesthesia in the operating room.
b.	The "Barbers" of the Middle Ages used sterile techniques to reduce wound infections.
c.	The Indian culture from 274 to 236 BC had hospitals staffed with female nurses who practiced much like today's nurses.
d.	During the Renaissance, advances in nursing education, including surgery, were nonexistent.
e.	Following World War II, nurses practiced in mobile army surgical hospitals, where medical and surgical techniques were further refined.

ANS: D, E

During the Renaissance, major advancements were made in pharmacology, chemistry, and medical knowledge, including anatomy, physiology, and surgery with new emphasis given to medical education, but nursing education was practically nonexistent. Following World War II, nurses volunteered for the Korean War, where care was provided in MASH units and surgical techniques were defined.

DIF: Application REF: p. 7 |pp. 13-15

COMPLETION

1. Which group in early civilization _____ is credited with developing a pharmacopoeia to classify more than 700 drugs used in caring for the sick?

ANS:

Egyptians

A pharmacopoeia that classified more than 700 drugs was written by the Egyptians to assist in the care and management of disease.

DIF: Knowledge REF: p. 3

Chapter 02: The Contemporary Image of Professional Nursing Cherry & Jacob: Contemporary Nursing: Issues, Trends, and Management, 7th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which item below correctly describes the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics predictions by 2020?

a.	Positions that historically required registered nurses will be filled by unlicensed personnel.
b.	The job growth rate for RNs will surpass job growth in all other occupations.
c.	The need for hospital nurses will dramatically decrease.
d.	Hospitals will finally achieve the required RN workforce.

ANS: B

With an employment rate expected to increase by more than 19%, job production for nurses is projected to grow faster than the average of all occupations (11%) until 2020.

DIF: Knowledge REF: pp. 23-24

2. What effect did the movie *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* have on health care?

a.	Funding for mental health care increased, allowing the point of care to change from the community to standardized institutional care.
b.	The public and the nursing profession were made aware of the rights of