Test Generator Questions, Chapter 1, The Journey Begins: Introduction

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

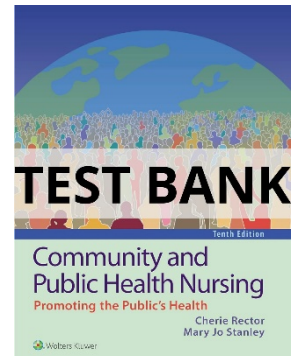Objective: 1

Page and Header: 2, Introduction

1.   A nurse has taught a group of nursing students about the similarities and differences between public health and community health. Which statement by one of the nursing students would **best** describe the similarities and differences between public health and community health?

A)   "Community health nursing is defined as nursing care that is provided in a community setting, rather than an institutional setting."

B)   "Public health nursing is defined as nursing care that is provided in an institutional setting."

C)   "Public health nursing is focused on the health of individuals."

D)   "Community health nursing can shape the quality of community health services and improve the health of the general public."

Ans: D

Feedback:

Operating within an environment of rapid change and increasingly complex challenges, this nursing specialty holds the potential to shape the quality of community health services and improve the health of the general public by promoting healthy behaviors such as weight loss and smoking cessation. Community health can encompass both acute and institutional settings. Public health nursing involves focusing not only on the individual as the client but the community as the client as well.

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Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Difficult

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 3, Community Health

2.   A nurse is reviewing the similarities and differences between public health nursing and community health nursing. Which statement would **best** describe the difference between public health nursing and community health nursing?

A)   Public health nursing is focused on the private aspects of health, and community health nursing is focused on the public aspects of health.

B)   Community health practice refers to a focus on specific, designated communities and is a part of the larger public health effort.

C)   Public health nursing and community health nursing relate to the very same types of services and perspectives.

D)   Both public health nursing and community health nursing are practiced exclusively within institutions.

Ans: B

Feedback:

In this textbook, community health practice refers to a focus on specific, designated communities. It is a part of the larger public health effort and recognizes the fundamental concepts and principles of public health as its birthright and foundation for practice. Public health nursing is focused on the public aspects of health. Public health nursing and community health nursing have distinctive types of services and perspectives. Neither public health nursing nor community health nursing is practiced exclusively within institutions.

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Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 3, Community Health

3.   Which statement is **most** accurate about the concept of community?

A)   A community is a collection of people who share some important features of their lives.

B)   Community members live in the same geographic location.

C)   Community members are biologically related.

D)   A community is made up of people who do not necessarily interact with one another and do not necessarily share a sense of belonging to that group.

Ans: A

Feedback:

The broad definition of a community is a collection of people who share some important features of their lives. Community members may not live in the same geographic location as in a common-interest community or a community of solution. A population is made up of people who do not necessarily interact with one another and do not necessarily share a sense of belonging to that group.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 7, Populations and Aggregates

4.   A group of students are reviewing material for a test on populations, communities, and aggregates. Which statement indicates that the students understand these concepts?

    A)   Members of a population share a sense of belonging.

    B)   Communities and populations are types of aggregates.

    C)   Individuals of a community are loosely connected.

    D)   Members of an aggregate share a strong bond.

    Ans: B

    Feedback:

        An aggregate refers to a mass of grouping of distinct individuals who are considered as a whole and who are loosely associated with one another. Communities and populations are types of aggregates. A population is made up of people who do not necessarily interact with one another and do not necessarily share a sense of belonging to the group. A community is a collection of people who chose to interact with one another because of common interests, characteristics, or goals, which form the basis for a sense of unity or belonging.

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Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 5, The Concept of Community

5.   Which would a community health nurse identify as a community of common interest?

    A)   The global community

    B)   Small rural town in a northern state

    C)   National professional organization

    D)   Counties addressing water pollution

    Ans: C

    Feedback:

    A common-interest community shares a common interest or goal that binds the members together. Membership in a national professional organization is one example. The global community and a small rural town in a northern state would be examples of a geographic community. Counties addressing a water pollution problem would be an example of a community of solution.

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Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 6, Community of Solution

6.   The nurse is working with a community of solution. Which would the nurse expect to find?

      A)   A health problem affecting the group

      B)   Common goal binding members together

      C)   Sharing of a similar goal

      D)   Locational boundaries

      Ans: A

Feedback:

A community of solution involves a group of people coming together to solve a health problem that affects them. A common-interest community involves a collection of people widely scattered geographically who have an interest or goal that binds the members together. A geographical community is defined by its geographical or locational boundaries.

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Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 9, The Health Continuum: Wellness–Illness

7.   Which statement made by a student would the nurse educator recognize as evidence that a student understands the health continuum?

A)   The distinction between health and illness is well demarcated.

B)   Illness refers to a state of being relatively unhealthy.

C)   The term health is limited to reflect an individual's state.

D)   Treatment of acute conditions reflects the current focus of health care.

Ans: B

Feedback:

Although society typically depicts an absolute line of difference between being either well or ill, health is considered a relative term. Thus, illness is viewed as a state of being relatively unhealthy. Health is typically described as a continuum that involves a range of degrees from optimal health at one end to total disability or death at the other. The line of demarcation is not clear. Health applies to individuals, families, and communities. Traditionally, most health care has focused on the treatment of acute and chronic conditions at the illness end of the continuum, but this emphasis is shifting to focus on the wellness end.

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Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 9, The Health Continuum: Wellness–Illness

8.   When discussing the concept of the health continuum with a class, the nurse educator would be certain to include which statement in the description?

    A)   Wellness is a relative concept, and illness is a state of being relatively unhealthy.

    B)   A client's placement on the health continuum is static throughout time.

    C)   Health is best described as cyclic.

    D)   The health continuum can only be applied to individuals.

    Ans: A

    Feedback:

    Wellness is a relative concept, not an absolute, and illness is a state of being relatively unhealthy. The continuum can change. Because health involves a range of degrees from optimal health at one end to total disability or death at the other, it is often described as a continuum and not cyclic. The health continuum applies not only to individuals but also to families and communities.

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Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Objective: 4

Page and Header: 12, Proposed Leading Health Indicators

9.   The nurse leading a classroom discussion about leading health indicators and asks the students to give an example of one of these indicators. Which condition given as an example by a student would indicate that the class has understood the lesson?

      A)   Cardiac disease

      B)   Mental health

      C)   Sedentary lifestyle

      D)   Respiratory disease

Ans: B

Feedback:

Mental health is a leading health indicator. Other leading health indicators include physical activity, overweight and obesity, tobacco use, substance use, responsible sexual behavior, injury and violence, environmental quality, immunization, and access to health care. Cardiac disease, respiratory disease, and sedentary lifestyle are specific details assessed as part of overall health indicators

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Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Objective: 1

Page and Header: 14, Promotion of Health

10.	Which statement **best** describes the difference between health promotion and disease prevention?

	A)	Health promotion and disease prevention include all efforts that seek to move people closer to optimal well-being or higher levels of wellness.

	B)	Disease prevention differs from health promotion in that disease prevention is targeted toward a specific disease or diseases.

	C)	Health promotion can be described in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.

	D)	The goal of disease prevention is to raise levels of wellness for individuals, families, populations, and communities.

	Ans: B

	Feedback:

	Health promotion includes all efforts that seek to move people closer to optimal well-being or higher levels of wellness. The goal of health promotion is to raise levels of wellness for individuals, families, populations, and communities. Disease prevention is targeted toward a specific disease or diseases and consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.