



1. After teaching a group of nursing students about the similarities and differences between public health and community health, which statement by a nursing student 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."
2. 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.
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.
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.
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

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
  
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.
  
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, not an absolute, 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.
  
9. After discussing the leading health indicators with a class, which condition if stated by the class as one of these indicators suggests that the class has understood the information?
  - A) Cardiac disease
  - B) Mental health
  - C) Sedentary lifestyle
  - D) Maternal health care
  
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.
  
11. A group of community health nursing students design a health education program for a group of pregnant teens that includes teaching nutrition during pregnancy, demonstrating helpful exercises, and discussing their concerns. This is an example of:
  - A) health promotion.

- B) treatment of disorders.
  - C) rehabilitation.
  - D) evaluation.
12. The community health nurse is developing a plan of primary prevention activities. Which might the nurse include? Select all that apply.
- A) Teaching about safe sex practices to high school students
  - B) Encouraging older adults to install safety devices in the bathroom
  - C) Providing regular immunization programs for communicable diseases
  - D) Participating in cholesterol screening programs at health fairs
  - E) Providing skin testing for tuberculosis for children over 1 year of age
  - F) Working with a group testing water samples for contamination
13. A community health nurse is preparing a presentation for a group of nursing students about community health nursing. Which description about community health nursing would the nurse **most** likely include in the presentation?
- A) Focusing on addressing continuous needs
  - B) Working with the client as an equal partner
  - C) Engaging in tertiary prevention as the priority
  - D) Encouraging clients to reach out to the nurse
14. A community health nurse is working with other members of a team that will be implementing a city-wide immunization program. The nurse is coordinating the services and addressing the needs of the population groups to demonstrate:
- A) involvement of the community.
  - B) client participation.
  - C) continuity of service.
  - D) plan for follow-up.
15. A community health nurse works to ensure the greatest good for the greatest number of people by applying:
- A) secondary prevention activities.
  - B) autonomy.
  - C) justice.
  - D) utilitarianism.
16. Using *Healthy People 2020* as a guide, the community health nurse would include which factor in a teaching plan to demonstrate that the targeted population understands the basic information provided during an educational session?
- A) Self-care
  - B) Health disparities
  - C) Health literacy
  - D) Episodic needs

17. Which would be crucial for the community health nurse to address as the **priority** when dealing with policy makers about the development of community health programs?
- A) Research-based best practices
  - B) Population's make up
  - C) Amount of services to be provided
  - D) Scarcity of the available resources
18. After a class that described the differences between acute care nursing and community health nursing, which statement by the class about community health nurses indicates successful teaching?
- A) Use a reactive approach.
  - B) Seek out potential health problems.
  - C) Concentrate on the illness end of the continuum.
  - D) Emphasize curative care.
19. Which activities would be associated with a community health nurse? Select all that apply.
- A) Examining infants in a city well-baby clinic
  - B) Caring for elderly stroke victims in their homes
  - C) Providing emergency care in an acute care facility
  - D) Carrying out epidemiologic research
  - E) Participating in health policy analyze
20. The term health can be described in many different ways. How the community health nurse would interpret health?
- A) The absence of disease
  - B) The potential to lead a productive life
  - C) An environment free of toxins
  - D) A holistic state of well-being
21. While interviewing a client, which statement would a nurse identify as reflecting an objective dimension of health?
- A) "I'm feeling better since I started taking that medication."
  - B) "Life is pretty good right now, except for an occasional upset stomach."
  - C) "I'm able to wash myself in the mornings with just a bit of help."
  - D) "Sometimes when I wake up, I don't even want to face the day."
22. When employing a population-oriented focus, which would the community health nurse do?
- A) Assess the groups' relationships looking for a common need.
  - B) Consider the members individually for similarities.
  - C) Focus on the geographical area of the population.
  - D) Promote the groups' dependency for improving health.

23. A community health nurse is involved in a project to evaluate the health of a city. Which finding would suggest that the city would **most** likely need additional programs?
- A) Citizens are actively involved in the city's department of recreation and after-school programs.
  - B) The construction of affordable organized housing developments and communities is nearing completion.
  - C) Approximately one third of the people are recently unemployed due to closure of the automotive factory.
  - D) Several new recreational facilities for adults and children have been created at several locations.
24. The community health nurse is developing a plan of secondary prevention activities. Which actions might the nurse include? Select all that apply.
- A) Participating in skin cancer screening programs at health fairs
  - B) Encouraging parents to install safety devices in electrical outlets
  - C) Providing annual flu vaccinations
  - D) Participating in hypertension screening programs at health fairs
  - E) Providing skin testing for tuberculosis for children over 1 year of age
  - F) Teaching college age students about the importance of meningococcal vaccinations
25. The community health nurse is developing a plan of secondary prevention activities. Which actions would the nurse incorporate into the plan? Select all that apply.
- A) Encouraging monthly self-breast exams during a women's health fair
  - B) Teaching parents to place infants on their backs to sleep
  - C) Providing BMI measurements during a health fair
  - D) Participating in cholesterol screening programs at health fairs
  - E) Educating high-risk community groups about the importance of exercise at a hypertension clinic
  - F) Teaching elementary students about the importance of using "MyPlate"
26. The community health nurse is developing a plan of secondary prevention activities. Which actions would the nurse incorporate into the plan? Select all that apply.
- A) Encouraging monthly testicular self-examinations during a men's health fair
  - B) Teaching preschool children the importance of daily activity
  - C) Providing height and weight measurements during a health fair
  - D) Participating in diabetes screening programs at health fairs
  - E) Educating high school students about safe sex practices
  - F) Encouraging women to schedule yearly mammograms
27. The community health nurse is developing a plan of tertiary prevention activities. Which actions might the nurse include? Select all that apply.
- A) Developing a nutritional plan of care for clients with eating disorders
  - B) Developing an exercise plan for COPD clients
  - C) Providing bicycle safety education during a health fair for children
  - D) Participating in hypertension screenings at health fairs
  - E) Participating in bone density screenings at health fairs

- F) Educating children on swimming safety
28. The community health nurse is developing a plan of tertiary prevention activities. Which actions might the nurse incorporate into the plan? Select all that apply.
- A) Providing a support group for breast cancer survivors
  - B) Encouraging women to schedule yearly Pap smears
  - C) Providing height and weight measurements during a health fair
  - D) Participating in diabetes screening programs at health fairs
  - E) Educating high school students about bullying
  - F) Providing a community-based stroke rehabilitation program

## Answer Key

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. A, B, C
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. A, B, D, E
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. C
24. A, D, E
25. A, C, D, E
26. A, C, D, F
27. A, B
28. A, F

1. A nursing instructor is describing the history related to the development of community health nursing. The instructor recognizes the students understand the teaching when they identify which contribution had the greatest influence after 1970?
  - A) The settings and the nurses delivering health care in the community
  - B) Decisions made by the American Nurses Association
  - C) Decisions made by physicians in a variety of community settings
  - D) The demand to eliminate the word “public” from health services
2. A nurse is discussing the growth and changes of community health nursing with a group of student nurses. Which factor will the nurse mention is **most** notable before 1850?
  - A) Technical advances with the Industrial Revolution making major changes
  - B) Care provided by family members, friends, and religious groups in the home
  - C) Accomplishments stemming from the work of Florence Nightingale
  - D) Formal organization of visiting nursing to provide care to the sick poor

3. A nurse instructor is preparing to discuss the various forms of community health nursing with the class. Which form of service will the instructor identify as the **most** recent?
  - A) Voluntary home nursing care for the sick poor via district nursing
  - B) Care provided termed public health nursing
  - C) Lay and religious groups providing care to the sick poor in their homes
  - D) Focus on populations with community health nursing seen as a specialty field
  
4. The initiation of district nursing in the late 1800s continued to advance the field of public health nursing. Which **most** import contributing factor should the nurse recognize from district nursing?
  - A) Cared for the sick
  - B) Taught hygiene and cleanliness
  - C) Prevented illness
  - D) Gathered statistical data
  
5. A class of nursing students are studying district nursing. The instructor recognizes the class understands the information by identifying which source as the early sponsors?
  - A) Religious organizations
  - B) Private philanthropy
  - C) Contributions
  - D) Public funding
  
6. A nurse recognizes that each stage of community health nursing has certain emphasis and characteristics. What was the main characteristic during the public health nursing stage?
  - A) Voluntary health agencies emphasizing disease prevention
  - B) Family considered as the primary unit of care
  - C) Service provision to the sick poor population
  - D) Primary health care as the key to health for all
  
7. District nursing continued to evolve over time with its focus eventually including the health and welfare of the general public. The nurse will recognize that this occurred at which stage?
  - A) Beginning of 20th century
  - B) In the late 19th century
  - C) Prior to the 1850s
  - D) By the early 1970s
  
8. An instructor is teaching a group of students about the history of public health nursing. The instructor recognizes the teaching is successful when the students identify which individual to use the term “public health nursing” **first**?
  - A) Jessie Sleet
  - B) Lillian Wald
  - C) Lina Rogers
  - D) Margaret Sanger