

Exam 2 Practice Questions

1. Which of the following are examples of vulnerable or underserved populations? (Select all that apply.)
 - a. Those people living in poverty or are homeless
 - b. Those people having difficulty accessing health care, uninsured or underinsured
 - c. Those people effected by violence
 - d. Those people doing migrant employment
 - e. Those people who are a part of a racial or ethnic minority
 - f. Those people who have mental health issues
 - g. Those people who are veterans
 - h. Those people who have substance use disorders
2. Which of the following describes vulnerable populations? (Select all that apply.)
 - a. Groups of people who take advantage of tax benefits from the government
 - b. All groups of people who live in Urban areas
 - c. Social groups who have incomes less than the federal poverty guidelines.
 - d. People who are working in factories
 - e. Groups of people who are at risk for poor health
 - f. People who are on social security benefits because they are disabled
3. List which of the national health goals apply to when planning programs to address the needs of marginalized and vulnerable populations.
Fill in the blank _____
4. Which of the following are signs of a child being abused or neglected? (Select all that apply.)
 - a. Child misses school frequently
 - b. Child shows signs of bleeding in genitalia
 - c. Child is always hungry at school as says there is nothing to eat at home
 - d. Child is fearful of adults and says his parents call him a bad child
 - e. Child has severe tooth decay but is not taken to the dentist
 - f. Child has multiple bruises in various stages of healing
 - g. An xray taken for a possible fractured ankle show multiple old fractures unexplained by corresponding medical care
 - a. Advocating for quality services & client's rights equally regardless of income or insurance
5. In reference to their living situation, what makes an elderly person at risk for neglect of personal hygiene or taking their medications? Fill in the blank _____
6. Which of the following are accurate statements regarding violence within communities
 - a. Homicide is often related to substance abuse.
 - b. Youths are at a significantly increases risk for violence and being assaulted.
 - c. Rape is often unreported

- d. Males are more likely than females to be assaulted.
 - e. Females are more likely to attempt suicide but males are more like to complete suicide
 - f. The homeless are more at risk for violence
 - g. Most incidences of rape are spousal or acquaintance rape.
7. Which Healthy people 2030 goals would be addressed when the community nurse works to reduce intimate partner violence?
- a. Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.
 - b. Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups.
 - c. Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all.
 - d. Promote quality of life, healthy development, and healthy behaviors across all life stages.
 - e. Engage leadership, key constituents, and the public across multiple sectors to take action and design policies that improve the health and well-being of all.
8. In the situation where a the nurse is doing mandatory reporting of intimate partner violence of the parent of a child, how does the nurse approach the situation?
- a. Discuss with the victim as to whether there is a safety plan in place for themselves and the child(ren)
 - b. Talk with the adult and not the child about the possibility of filing a report
 - c. Determine if it will be safe to inform the child about the report
 - d. Share concerns with the Child Protective Service agency
 - e. Ask the victim about whether the perpetrator owns a firearm
 - f. Ask the victim about whether the perpetrator has done this before and how many times.
 - g. Discuss with the victim whether they should file a report at the same time
9. Which of the following are long term consequences of exposure to violence according to Healthy people 2020? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Lost productivity
 - b. Poor mental health
 - c. High medical costs
 - d. Premature death
 - e. Disability
10. Which of the following are examples of intimate partner violence? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Threats
 - b. Intimidation
 - c. Deprivation
 - d. Progressive social isolation
 - e. Sexual assault
 - f. Psychological abuse
 - g. Physical injury
11. What are the conditions associated with intimate partner violence when the victim is pregnant? (Select all that apply)
- A. Premature labor
 - B. Preeclampsia

- C. Gestational diabetes
- D. Depression before, during, and after the pregnancy
- E. A baby with lower birth weights

12. Reviewing immunization records of the children in the school and referring those out of compliance to local providers would be which of the following?
1. Tertiary prevention
 2. Secondary prevention
 3. Primary prevention
 4. Not realistic

13. Educating the students on handwashing and coughing into a sleeve would be which of the following?
- a. Tertiary prevention
 - b. Secondary prevention
 - c. Primary prevention
 - d. Not realistic

14. Which of the following are secondary prevention strategies for reducing substance abuse in a community? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Screening to identify at -risk individuals
- b. Assisting those who have substance use disorders to develop plans for avoiding the high-risk situation
- c. Enhancing coping and lifestyle changes,
- d. Intervening by assisting the client to reduce sources of stress,
- e. Encouraging the development of life skills which can increase an individual's potential for employment and positive life choices.

15. What are the 7 A's of challenges to elders in rural areas? (Select all that apply)

1. Availability
2. Accessibility
3. Activity
4. Affordability
5. Awareness
6. Adequacy
7. Acceptability
8. Assessment

16. Which best describes environmental epidemiology?

- a. A field of science that focuses on the incidence and prevalence of disease or illness in a population from exposure into their environments
- b. A field of science that calculates health risks from due to family structure.
- c. A field of science that provides political support for manufacturing to be done here in the United States
- d. A field of science that does research on migration patterns of birds

17. Label each of the following as to whether they are Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary prevention interventions

___ Rabies vaccine after being bitten by a rabid animal

___ Blood pressure screening at a health fair

___ Advocating for access to health care

___ Mammograms

___ Community assessments

___ Family planning and sex education

___ Education on risks of smoking

___ Nutrition counseling for management of diabetes

___ Screening for head lice in an elementary school

___ Immunizations

___ Education on seat belt use

___ Screening for environmental hazards for agricultural workers

___ Assessment of children for signs of abuse or neglect

___ Advocate for rights of individuals, families, and groups dealing with disabilities

___ Screen for tuberculosis through TB skin tests or Quantiferon blood test

___ Prenatal care and education

___ Teach alternative methods of conflict resolution, anger management, and coping strategies

18. Community health nurses are working in a large urban city, situated in a culturally diverse area of the country. Which statements made by the nurses indicate that they are becoming culturally competent? (Select all that apply.)

- a. " By recognizing variations in an individual's own traditional beliefs and practices from their culture, I will be able to assist them in adapting to healthy behaviors.."
- b. "I can force people to adapt to and borrow traits from another culture and change their own cultural patterns to those of the host society."
- c. "I can stereotype people from different cultural backgrounds by demographic, physical, and health behavioral characteristics."
- d. "I recognize that people with cultural backgrounds different from our own have unique values, life ways, health practices, and interpersonal styles."

19. Which intervention is the BEST way for a new nurse to complete an in-depth self-examination of cultural competence?

- a. Acknowledge and be aware of one's own culture and willingness to explore one's own feelings and biases.
- b. Be responsible for having excellent on-the-job motivation and commitment to caring for assigned clients.
- c. Complete a self-examination of superior social, cultural, and biophysical factors in the community.
- d. Become involved on a monthly basis in at least one cross-cultural interaction or workshop.

