N442 Unit 4 Exam 4 Practice questions –Fall 2021 version B with answers

1. Which of the following are functions of a case manager? (Select all that apply) Ch 12 pp 247-248, ATI Ch 9 p 81 ; PPT/Lecture

    a. Interprofessional services to provide for comprehensive services
    b. Including the client/family participation in the care planning for discharge
    c. Decreasing cost by improving client outcomes and reducing rehospitalization
    d. Providing education to optimize health participation by the clients
    e. Reducing gaps and errors in care to reduce the incidence of further progression of disability
    f. Applying evidence-base protocols and pathways to plan for the care
    g. Advocating for quality services & client's rights equally regardless of income or insurance

2. Which of the following are examples of the various roles of the case manager? (Select all that apply.)

a. The nurse functions as a clinical care coordinator by coordinating multiple aspects of care to ensure the continued health promotion of the client
b. The nurse functions by doing utilization review to be sure resources and reimbursement are appropriate
c. The nurse functions to be sure that performance and outcomes achieve the desired goals for the client and the institution.
d. The nurse functions to assess and address psychosocial needs for the individual and their families.
e. The nurse functions as an advocate by speaking up for and representing a client to ensure the receive needed services and education.
f. The nursed functions as a researcher by identifying improvements and utilizing evidence-based practice and contributing to changes in practice.

3. The Home health nurse's roles include which of the following? (Select all that apply.)

a. Being a liaison for the client and their family with the provider.
b. Shopping for the client's groceries
c. Picking up the client's medications from the pharmacy.
d. Locating appropriate resources to assist the client with their grocery shopping
e. Making meals for a homebound client post discharge from the hospital.

4. During the discharge planning process, what is the case manager's priority action prior to making referrals to specific services.

    a. Discusses the client's limitations.
    b. Discusses the number of family members they have
    c. Assesses the client's needs post discharge
    d. Reviews the client's medication regime with them.

5. During a home visit to assess safety risks, the nurse assesses various areas of a home. Match the following areas with the statistical percentages of falls which occur in them.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | The bedroom | ___b____10% |
| b. | The hallways | ____d___13% |
| c. | The living room | ___e____19% |
| d. | The bathroom | ___a____30% |
| e. | The kitchen | ___c____31% |

6. The best way to get a home health client to comply with the plan of care is to devise the plan of care, assess the needs, and set the goals before discussing them with the client? True or False

7. Home healthcare developed because of which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
   a. Hospitals were overcrowded
   b. Increase in medical and nursing specialties
   c. Efficiency of services reduced the costs of hospitalization.
   d. Health insurance started to cover home healthcare
   e. Communicable disease rates were reduced.

8. Who regulates home health care? (Fill in the blank) State and Federal government

9. Mr. Jones asks the case manager if he can go home and have home healthcare rather than stay in a nursing home for rehabilitation. Which of the following criteria should the nurse discuss with Mr. Jones regarding whether he qualifies for home healthcare? (Select all that apply.)
   a. Is it a necessity to have home health care or can family provide what is needed?
   b. Are the needs going to be ongoing for many months?
   c. Are the needs something that must be done by skilled nurses rather than family or friends?
   d. Can you pay for it privately?
   e. Is there a specific plan of care requiring a skilled care facility services?
   f. Will you be homebound and not able to leave your house even to go to rehabilitation at the clinic?

10. How does the faith community nurse act as a health advocate for the community they serve? (Select all that apply.) DHW Ch 23 p 587

a. Assists a community member to find transportation to a medical appointment
b. Assists a community member to access the government website to apply for health insurance through the affordable care act.
c. Purchases a community member's medications with the nurse's own money.
d. Tells the entire community that a community member has been diagnosed with cancer.
e. Educate the elderly members of the community about pharmacy services that deliver medications
f. Includes members of the faith community in determining what programs would help them plan for behavioral health changes

11. Which of the following are roles of the faith community nurse? (Select all that apply.) DHW Ch 23 p 577
    a. Provides confidential professional nursing care.
    b. Plans health related programs for the faith community.
    c. Make referrals for appropriate healthcare in the faith community.
    d. Provides health education for the community.
    e. Does wound care post operatively for a community member.
    f. Visits all the community members who are hospitalized

12. Which of the following are demographic data of the faith community? (Select all that apply) DHW Ch. 23 pg 578
    a. Type of housing they community members live in
    b. Number of people who live in the same house
    c. How close the members live to the church, synagogue or mosque
    d. How old the members of the faith community are.
    e. How close the faith community members live to healthcare providers.

13. A nurse working as a case manager for a client recently diagnosed with heart disease would do which of the following to assist the client with managing the disease process. (Select all that apply) DHW Ch 12 p247-248; ATI Ch 9 p 81-2; PPT;Lecture
    a. Go with the client to their stress test post hospitalization
    b. Review the medications prescribed and when to take them
    c. Providing transportation to all post hospital visits to the provider
    d. Reviewing a cardiac diet with the client and their spouse

14. What are the order of the steps of a root cause analysis? DHW Ch. 25 pg.628
    1. Evaluate the outcomes
    2. Identify the root cause(s)
    3. Define the problem
    4. Recommend and implement solutions
    5. Collect data
    6. Identify possible causal factors

    a. 1, 3, 5, 6, 2, 4
    b. 3, 5, 6. 2, 4. 1
    c. 4, 3, 6, 1, 5, 2
    d. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

15. The occupational health nurse needs to calculate which of the following in looking at new cases of Covid 19 occurring among employees? DHW Ch. 25 pg. 634
    1. Mortality rate
    2. Prevalence rate
    3. Incidence rate
    4. Productivity rate
    5. Case-fatality rate

16. Which are examples of biological hazards? (Select all that apply) DHW Ch. 25 pg 617; PPT/Lecture

a. Lead paint fumes
b. Loud sounds
c. Cleaning solutions
d. Poisonous plants
e. Food born bacteria
f. Bullying in the workplace

17. Which of the following are factor investigated in an occupational health history? (Select all that apply.) DHW Ch. 25 pg 626; PPT/Lecture

a. Characteristics of a worker's current job
b. A chronological record of all past work and potential exposures
c. How many hours of sleep a worker gets on an average night
d. An occupational exposure inventories
e. A history other exposure in the home or community
f. How much time the worker spends commuting to work

18. Which of the following is a component of epidemiology in occupational health? (Select all that apply) DHW Ch 19 p 454 & 477-8; PPT/Lecture

a. Deals specifically with the study of distribution and determinants of states of health related to hazardous exposures and conditions found in the workplace such as injuries, illnesses, hazards, & exposures
b. Tool for assessing and explaining trends and potential or real hazards to workers, managers, and community representatives.
c. The data and documentation needed in the workplace are the rationale for recommending health promotion programs.
d. Can be used as a part of health surveillance, monitoring the employee and the work environment to detect any health risk
e. Use as the basis for initiating health protective behaviors in the workplace.

19. Which of the following are key components of an emergency plan? (Select all that apply.) DHW Ch 25 pp 635-6

a. Medical services
b. Rescue services
c. Procedures for staff who do not immediately evacuate
d. A system for counting the occupants of the facility
e. Evacuation procedures
f. Communication procedures
g. Reporting procedures
h. Alarms

20. Reviewing immunization records of the children in the school and referring those out of compliance to local providers would be which of the following?
    a. Tertiary prevention
    b. Secondary prevention
    c. Primary prevention
    d. Not realistic

21. Educating the students on handwashing and coughing into a sleeve would be which of the following? DHW Ch22 pg 560; ATI Ch 5 pp 44-45
    a. Tertiary prevention
    b. Secondary prevention
    c. Primary prevention
    d. Not realistic

22.. Which of the following are primary prevention strategies the school nurse would utilize for reducing substance abuse in adolescents? (Select all that apply.) DHW Ch. 22 pg 561-562; ATI Ch 5 pp 44-45

a. Provide tobacco-use prevention programs at regular intervals.
b. Assisting those who have substance use disorders to develop plans for avoiding the high-risk situation
c. Build trust and communication skills between staff and children
d. Do random drug screening at the high school level.
e. Encouraging the development of educational and life skills.

23.Which of the following is a secondary prevention intervention done by the school nurse?

a. Educating parents about reducing the risk of lice (pediculosis capitis) transmission for their school age child.
b. Review all the students' varicella immunization status when there is an outbreak at the school.
c. Provide tube feedings for a child with cerebral palsy.
d. Maintain records of all student's immunization records

24.Which of the following is an example of the school nurse's autonomous practice and independent decision making?
a. The nurse assesses the injuries a student incurs on the playground and provides first aid.
b. The nurse's screens a child's vision and the notifies the parents of the results of the screening.
c. The nurse designs an educational program for highs school age students regarding prevention of injury.
d. The assesses for signs of medication reactions in a child recently started on Ritalin.
e. The nurse calls the parents every time a child doesn't want to take their prescribed medication for ADHD..

24.Which of the following behaviors indicates that the widow is in the numb shock phase of grief? (Select all that apply) DHW Ch 24 p 612

a. Insomnia
b. Withdrawal from interaction with others
c. Returning to regular attendance at religious services
d. Expressing anger towards the provider
e. Anorexia

25. A school nurse listens to a 24-year-old concerned about the loss of a friend due to an automobile accident. In which of the following roles is the nurse functioning?

a. Counselor
b. Direct caregiver
c. Consultant
d. Case manager

26. The document that designates who will make decisions for a person if he or she is unable to do so is know as which of the following? DHW Ch 24 p 598

a. A living will
b. A durable power of attorney
c. A healthcare proxy
d. A DNR order

27. Palliative care can be provided at which of the following points of an illness? (Select all that apply.) DHW Ch 24 p 593

a. A soon as a client is diagnosed with a terminal illness.
b. When the client is admitted into hospice.
c. Early in the course of an illness and can be in conjunction with other therapies that are intended to prolong life.
d. At any point in an illness.

28. The Scope and Standards of Home Health Nursing Practice includes which of the following key element as of the nursing process? (Select all that apply) DHW Ch 12 p 254

a. Assessment by collecting data about home care patients
b. Diagnosis through the analysis of data
c. Outcome identification that helps home care nurses identify nurse-sensitive measures
d. Creating opportunities for home health nurses to gain continuing education
f. Planning in the form of nurse-sensitive interventions directed to the identified outcomes
g. Implementation-identified, nurse-centered actions in collaboration with patients and families

h. Evaluation outcome accomplishment through nurse sensitive interventions.

29. Home health care agencies are regulated by which of the following? DHW Ch 12 p 250
a. Insurance companies
b. Medical centers that own the agency
c. Local government
d. State and federal government

30. Which of the following are secondary prevention interventions for school age children? (Select all that apply) DHW Ch 22; ATI Ch 5 pp 44-45

a. Reviewing health records to see levels of immunizations
b. Teaching handwashing
c. Assessing a child who complains of a stomach ache
d. Health classes
e. Providing first aid

31.The religious leader of a congregation asks the faith community nurse who is employed by the local hospital how their position is different than the parish nurse of the congregation. Which of the following would be the best response?

a. The parish nurse's responsibilities are focused primarily for the members of the specific faith community.
b. The institution -based model of faith community nursing involves the nurser serving a health system with assignment to a particular congregational setting.
c. The institution -based model of faith community nursing involves the nurse being a part of the ministry staff of the congregation.
d. The institution -based model of faith community nursing involves the nurse serving as a liaison between a health system and a congregation.
e. The institution -based model of faith community nursing involves the nurse working in the health system to plan and coordinate care.

32. A community health nurse is assessing the home of a client for hazard. Which of the following issues requires additional teaching to avoid electrocution and fire?
    a. Cords plugged directly into electrical wall sockets
    b. Electrical cords taped to the ground in light-traffic areas
    c. Electrical appliance on the countertop near the kitchen sink
    d. Grounded outlets and plugs in use

    Rationale: Water conducts electricity, so electrical appliances should not be used near sinks, bathtubs, showers, or other wet areas.

33. A nurse navigator is assuming the care of a client who has a new diagnosis of cancer and will be living at home with their family. Which of the following tasks is the responsibility of the nurse navigator?
    a. Assist the client and family in finding community resources
    b. Provide in-home care for the client
    c. Attend medical appointments with the client

d. Obtain funds and grants to financially assist the client.

Rationale: It is the responsibility of the nurse navigator to assist the client and family to find community resources. Often, the nurse navigator will work with a social worker who has expertise in this area. The nurse navigator serves as a clinician, care coordinator, educator, and counselor to assist the client and family during the course of an illness.

34. A school nurse is assisting with developing interventions for high school students to reduce the impact of recent student suicides. Which of the following interventions is an example of tertiary prevention? (Select all that apply)
    a. Conducting a suicide risk screening on all students
    b. Creating a support group for friends of students who completed suicide
    c. Educating students about suicide prevention
    d. Initiating one-on-one observation for a student who has suic8ideal ideation
    e. Providing a support group for student returning to school after the suicide of a peer

Rationale: Creating a support group for friends of clients who completed suicide is an example of tertiary prevention. The purpose of tertiary prevention is to reduce the severity of the impact of the action or illness. Providing support group for bereaved students is an example of tertiary prevention. Conducting a suicide risk screening on all students is an example of secondary prevention. Educating students about suicide prevention is an example of primary prevention. Initiating one-on-one observation for a student

35. A nurse is assessing a group of clients for referrals. Which of the following clients should the nurse recommend for a referral to hospice services?
    a. A client who has diabetes mellitus and is having difficulty self-administering insulin because of poor eye sight
    b. A client who has terminal cancer and requires assistance with pain management
    c. A client who has hemiplegia following a stroke and requires someone to provide care while their partner is at work
    d. A client who has dementia and requires help with activities of daily living

Rationale: Hospice care provides clients with physical and psychological support, which includes management of symptoms, such as pain and dyspnea. Hospice provides a team of health care providers who work together to assist the client and family make decisions about physical, emotional, spiritual, and comfort needs. A client who has a terminal disease and is deemed to have less than 6 months to live is eligible for hospice services

36. A nurse who is employed at a community mental health center participates in a program to screen adolescents for substance use disorder. This type of intervention represents which of the following?
    a. Primary prevention
    b. Secondary prevention

c. Tertiary prevention
d. Assertive community treatment

Rationale: Prevention activities reduce health risks in a population. Secondary prevention focuses on early detection of a disease or condition, which provides an opportunity to intervene before a condition is advanced and to halt or slow progression and return individuals to health.

37. A nurse is providing community education on risk reduction and health promotion for adolescents. The greatest cause of death among adolescents is:
    a. Suicide
    b. Cancer
    c. Accidents
    d. Eating disorders

Rationale: Accidents, including motor vehicle accidents as well as accidents that occur as a result of poor decision-making, are the leading cause of death among teens ages 12-19. While suicide may be a more common cause of death among adolescents than other age groups, accidents are the leading cause of death. While some adolescents do develop cancer that leads to death, accidents are the leading cause of death in adolescents. Some adolescents do develop eating disorders, but the leading cause of death in this age group is accidents.

38. An example of primary prevention with the maternal-infant population is to:
    a. Diagnose problem pregnancies early in order to begin treatment
    b. Encourage proper diet, rest, exercise, and regular prenatal care
    c. Follow health care practitioner recommendations for illness care
    d. Detecting signs and symptoms of infection and premature labor

Rationale: Answers A and C are secondary prevention, and answer choice D is an example of tertiary prevention.

39. The case manager role of the community health nurse with older adults includes which of the following?
    a. Monitoring and evaluating the responses of older adults to provided services.
    b. Speaking out for older adults, making it easier for them to receive quality care.
    c. Focusing on wellness when providing care to older adults.
    d. Working cooperatively with others to promote the health of elders.

Rationale: Answer choice B is an example of the advocate role; C is an example of the clinician role; and D is an example of the collaborator role.

40. An example of the advocate role of the community health nurse with the maternal-infant population includes which of the following?
    a. Assessing, planning, and coordinating maternal-infant services
    b. Listening to clients, assisting them to find resources that meet needs
    c. Teaching clients how to promote a healthy pregnancy
    d. Take broad concerns to the appropriate person to solve problems

Rationale: Answers A, B, and C are examples of case manager, educator, and counselor roles, respectively.

41. Community health nursing services are provided to families in their homes when:
    a. An outpatient setting such as a clinic or doctor's office is closed
    b. The community health nurse has a lighter work schedule
    c. A disease or high-risk behavior may affect a family member's health
    d. There is a physician order for a set of skilled nursing services

Rationale: Answers A and B – home visits are not determined by office schedules or workload. Answer D – this describes Home Health Nursing Practice.

42. A community health nurse has many roles. One of the roles is providing holistic care with a wellness focus and involves expanding many basic nursing and caregiving skills. The role described is:
    a. Educator
    b. Clinician
    c. Leader
    d. Collaborator

Rationale: The educator role focuses on health teaching. The leader role focuses on directing, influencing or persuading others. The collaborator role has the community health nurse working together with others as partners.

43. Empowering community members includes the following activities on the part of the CHN:
    a. Doing all of the activities for the community members
    b. Stepping back at the beginning and giving little input
    c. Giving the ownership and leadership to the community
    d. Defining the community needs for the members

Rationale: The CHN should encourage the community members to become involved, and most of the needed activities are carried out by them. Stepping back prematurely may not achieve the goals of an empowered community. Stepping back comes later in the process. The community defines its own needs.