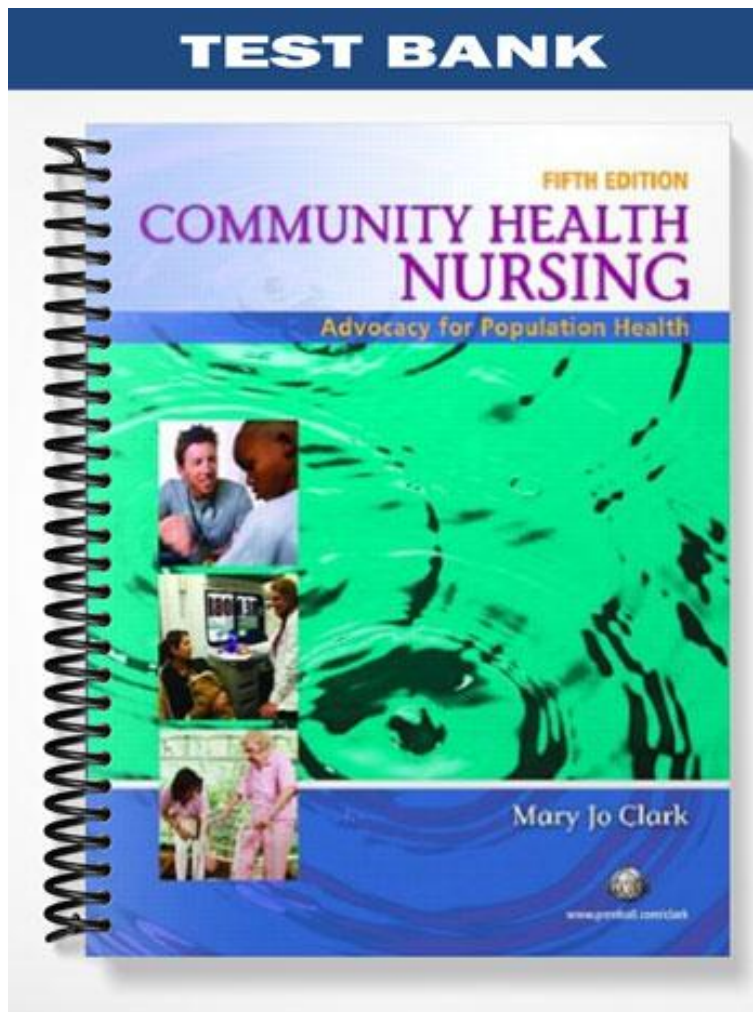


# TEST BANK



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## CHAPTER 1

**1.1** The nurse is designing a program for pregnant adolescents in the community. The program will focus on fetal development, appropriate nutrition, developing social support systems, and screening for potential abuse by partners or others. This is an example of:

1. Community based nursing.
2. Community focused care.
3. Community health nursing.
4. Community driven care.

Answer: 3

Rationale: Community health nursing is the practice of promoting and protecting the health of populations using knowledge from nursing, social, and public health sciences. The community will benefit from the program because the adolescents will be healthier and deliver healthier infants, thus saving on health care costs. Community based nursing is nurses providing sick care in community settings. Community focused care is bringing nursing knowledge and expertise to the community, but it does not have a population focus. Community driven care focuses on the needs of the community as a whole and emphasizes community participation in determining those needs. It can limit the focus of practice to health needs identified by the population group, and could thus exclude pregnant adolescents.

Step in the Nursing Process: Planning

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Application

Learning Objective 1-1: Define community health nursing.

Test Taking Tip: Review the answer choices and choose that answer which is the least limiting.

**1.2** The nurse meets with members of the community in open forums to help determine ways to improve health. The nurse identifies health problems in the community based on the community input and personal community assessment. In this situation, the nurse is practicing:

1. Community focused care.
2. Public health nursing.
3. Community oriented care.
4. Community driven care.

Answer: 1

Rationale: Community focused care brings nursing knowledge and expertise to the community, but may not have a population focus. Public health nursing has a perceived focus of environmental sanitation and controlling communicable diseases. Community driven care focuses on the needs of the community as a whole, but can be limited to only addressing needs identified by community members. Community oriented care is limiting, focusing program development on small aggregates while potentially ignoring health issues affecting larger population groups.

Step in Nursing Process: Planning

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Application

Learning Objective 1-2: Distinguish among community based, community focused, and community driven nursing.

Test Taking Tip: Understand the focus of community oriented, public health, community focused, and community driven nursing.

**1.3** The nurse holds community forums to gain input in determining health needs for the community. The community input discusses nutrition education, but the nurse notices that many community members are outside smoking before entering the building. The nurse acknowledges the importance of nutrition education, but addresses the community about also incorporating smoking cessation education as part of a total lifestyle choice program. The nurse is practicing:

1. Population focused nursing.
2. Community focused nursing.

Answer: 4

Rationale: The nurse gained input from the community as to their concerns, but also noted that a health concern was smoking. Part of community driven nursing is raising the community awareness so community members can acknowledge health needs that were previously ignored. Population focused nursing addresses care toward overall communities and groups, but does not indicate community involvement in this process. Community focused nursing is directed to sick care in community settings. Public health nursing is indicative of governmental or official agency oversight and jurisdiction with a focus on control of communicable diseases and environmental sanitation.

Step in Nursing Process: Assessment

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Application

Learning Objective 1-2: Distinguish among community based, community focused, and community driven nursing and describe their relationship to community health nursing.

<p>3. Public health nursing. 4. Community driven nursing.</p>	<p>Test Taking Tip: Understand community based, community focused, and community driven nursing.</p>
<p>1.4 Following a natural disaster in a community, the community nurse focuses the care given on addressing the mental health needs and assessing stress levels in a community. This is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public health nursing.</li> <li>2. Program-focused nursing.</li> <li>3. Community oriented nursing.</li> <li>4. Community advocacy.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 2 Rationale: Program-focused nursing includes activities and efforts that target specifically designated health problems or specific target populations. Public health nursing has its emphasis on environmental aspects and communicable disease. Community oriented nursing can be limiting in that it focuses on program development for small aggregates while potentially ignoring health issues affecting larger groups. Community advocacy is an action taken on behalf of individuals, families, or populations to create or support an environment that promotes health. Advocacy implies arguing on someone else's behalf. Step in Nursing Process: Assessment Category of Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity Cognitive Level: Application Learning Objective 1-3: Differentiate between district and program-focused community health nursing. Test Taking Tip: Understand the difference between district and program-focused community health nursing.</p>
<p>1.5 The nurse has developed several programs to address health needs in the community that encompass the lifespan. In addition, the nurse makes regular visits to residents in the community who need additional nursing care. The nurse is practicing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Program-focused nursing.</li> <li>2. Community oriented nursing.</li> <li>3. District nursing.</li> <li>4. Public health nursing.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 3 Rationale: In district nursing, the community health nurse is responsible for addressing all the health needs of a given population. In district nursing, the nurse also addresses needs of specific individuals, as well as the community as a whole. Program-focused nursing targets a specific health problem or a specific population. Community oriented nursing focuses on program development for small aggregates rather than the community as a whole. Public health nursing emphasizes environmental aspects of a community's health and control of communicable disease. Step in Nursing Process: Implementation Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance Cognitive Level: Application Learning Objective 1-3: Differentiate between district and program-focused community health nursing. Test Taking Tip: Recognize that the program encompasses several programs over the lifespan, and how this differentiates from program-focused.</p>
<p>1.6 The nurse works with the local recreation department and police department to implement a night basketball program during the summer for adolescents in the community. The goals of the program are to give adolescents an activity for exercise as well as minimize potential for risky behaviors among this population group. What are the attributes of community health nursing that the nurse is using? (Select all that apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population consciousness.</li> <li>2. Creativity.</li> <li>3. Continuity.</li> <li>4. Collaboration.</li> <li>5. Orientation to health.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 1, 2, 4, 5 Rationale: Community health nurses must have an awareness of what is occurring in the population and be aware of interactive factors that influence health and wellbeing. A midnight basketball program recognizes that during the summer, adolescents will have more time available and may not use it productively. A basketball program provides activity and an outlet for socialization within supervised parameters, thus potentially decreasing risky behaviors that could lead to lawbreaking. The nurse is being creative in helping to implement a program that will provide a healthy activity without it being perceived as something structured and "healthful." Collaboration has occurred among the nurse, recreation, and police departments to implement a program with benefits for all the partners concerned. It is an orientation to health with the emphasis being on health promotion rather than disease cure. Step in Nursing Process: Implementation Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance Cognitive Level: Application Learning Objective 1-4: Identify at least five attributes of community health nursing. Test Taking Tip: Know the attributes of community health nursing.</p>
<p>1.7 The community health nurse assesses the community for potential health concerns. Based on personal observation and community input, the nurse creates nursing diagnoses for the community and plans programs</p>	<p>Answer: 4 Rationale: The ANA Public Health Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice utilize the framework of the nursing process and core functions of public health to evaluate the quality of community health nursing care in the practice setting. The Quad Council competencies delineate nursing practice at two levels and do not address standards. The nurse generalist level of practice is one of the levels identified by the Quad</p>

for implementation that address these health concerns. Included in these programs is a method that evaluates outcomes. What method is the nurse utilizing?

1. Quad Council health competencies.
2. Nurse generalist level of practice.
3. Council of Linkages competencies.
4. ANA Public Health Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice.

Council. The Council of Linkages incorporates competencies of the skills, knowledge, and attitudes required for effective public health practice.

Step in Nursing Process: Planning

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Application

Learning Objective 1-6: Summarize the standards for community health nursing practice.

Test Taking Tip: Recognize the standards of practice that would be used to evaluate quality of care.

**1.8** The nurse is working with the local community to establish an immunization program, and is developing a tool to evaluate the quality of the planned nursing care. The tool that the nurse is developing to use in evaluating the quality of the planned nursing care should include standards of care for community health nursing practice. Therefore, the tool would reflect the standards of: (Select all that apply.)

1. Advocacy.
2. Research.
3. Collegiality.
4. Autonomy.
5. Leadership.

Answers: 1, 2, 3, 5

Rationale: The standards of care for community health nursing practice include advocacy, research, collegiality, education, and leadership.

Step in Nursing Process: Planning

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Cognitive Level: Application

Learning Objective 1-6: Summarize the standards for community health nursing.

Test Taking Tip: Understand the standards for community health nursing.

**1.9** The eight domains of competencies for community health nursing:

1. Reflect the practice of the experienced community health nurse at only the specialist level and include cultural competence.
2. Reflect the practice of the experienced community health nurse at the generalist level and exclude communication.
3. Include expectations, which range from awareness through knowledge to proficiency and include financial planning.
4. Must all be incorporated into any particular community health nursing position and include advanced public health practice.

Answer: 3

Rationale: The competencies reflect expectations ranging from awareness to proficiency and the competencies include financial planning. The competencies are developed for two levels of practice, one of which is the specialist, and the competencies include cultural competence. The competencies are developed for two levels of practice, one of which is the generalist, and the competencies include communication. Any community health nursing position may incorporate all or just some of the competencies, and advanced public health practice is not included (basic public health practice).

Step in Nursing Process: Planning

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Cognitive Level: Application

Learning Objective 1-7: Identify the eight domains of competency for community health nursing.

Test Taking Tip: Understand the differences between the eight domains of competency for community health nursing.

**1.10** The community health nurse is helping the client identify alternative solutions. The best description of the primary focus of nursing and of the nurse's role in this situation is:

1. Client-oriented and educator.
2. Delivery-oriented and case manager.
3. Client-oriented and counselor.
4. Population-oriented and counselor.

Answer: 3

Rationale: This is an example of client oriented community health nursing and of a counselor role. The role of counselor includes helping the client identify alternative solutions. This is an example of a client-oriented focus but not of an educator role. The role of educator is to assess the need for education, develop the education plan, present health education, and evaluate outcome of the health education. This is not an example of a delivery-oriented focus, which are roles designed to enhance the operation of the health care delivery system itself; and the role of case manager does not include identification of alternative solutions. This is not an example of a population-oriented focus, which is directed toward promoting, maintaining and restoring the health of the population. The counselor role is not population oriented.

	<p>Step in Nursing Process: Implementation  Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance  Cognitive Level: Analysis  Learning Objective 1-8: Distinguish among client-oriented, delivery-oriented, and population-oriented community health nursing roles.  Test Taking Tip: Understand the differences among client-oriented, delivery-oriented, and population-oriented community health nursing roles.</p>
<p><b>1.11</b> The community health nurse is demonstrating behavior to be learned by the client and the family. The best description of the primary focus of nursing care and of the nurse's role in this situation is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Client-oriented and role model.</li> <li>2. Delivery-oriented and educator.</li> <li>3. Client-oriented and referral resource.</li> <li>4. Population-oriented and collaborator.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 1  Rationale: The focus of nursing care in this situation is the client and the behavior is role modeling. Delivery-oriented nursing involves the operation or the health care delivery system, and role model is a better description of this behavior than educator. The focus of nursing care is the client but this is not a referral resource. Population-oriented care involves promotion, maintenance, and restoration of the population. The behavior that the nurse is demonstrating is not collaboration.  Step in Nursing Process: Implementation  Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment  Cognitive Level: Analysis  Learning Objective 1-8: Distinguish among client-oriented, delivery-oriented, and population-oriented community health nursing roles.  Test Taking Tip: Know the differences among client-oriented, delivery-oriented, and population-oriented community health nursing roles.</p>
<p><b>1.12</b> The roles of the community health nurse are categorized based on the primary focus of nursing care. The difference between delivery-oriented roles as compared to the client-oriented and population-oriented roles is that delivery-oriented roles are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More concerned with developing policies.</li> <li>2. Designed to enhance operations of the health care delivery system.</li> <li>3. More involved in provision of services than client- and population-oriented roles.</li> <li>4. Focused on coalition building and researching.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 2  Rationale: The delivery-oriented roles are designed to enhance the operation of the health care delivery system. The population-oriented roles are concerned with developing policies. The client-oriented roles involve direct provision of services, more so than the other two roles. Population-oriented roles include coalition building and researching.  Step in Nursing Process: Implementation  Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment  Cognitive Level: Analysis  Learning Objective 1-8: Distinguish among client-oriented, delivery-oriented, and population-oriented community health nursing roles.  Test Taking Tip: Be able to distinguish the differences among client-oriented, delivery-oriented, and population-oriented community health nursing roles.</p>
<p><b>1.13</b> The best example of a client-oriented role would be the nurse who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determines the need for policy development.</li> <li>2. Determines who is providing care to the client.</li> <li>3. Assesses the client's health status.</li> <li>4. Motivates followers to take action.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 3  Rationale: The caregiver (a client-oriented role) assesses client health status. The policy advocate role (population-oriented) determines the need for policy development. The coordinator role (delivery-oriented) determines who is providing care to the client. The change agent (population-oriented role) motivates followers to take action.  Step in Nursing Process: Implementation  Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment  Cognitive Level: Application  Learning Objective 1-9: Describe at least five client-oriented roles performed by community health nurses.  Test Taking Tip: Know the client-oriented roles performed by community health nurses.</p>
<p><b>1.14</b> The best description of one of the delivery-oriented roles for the community health nurse working in a local clinic is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Serving as initial point of contact between client and agency.</li> <li>2. Planning nursing interventions.</li> <li>3. Identifying the need for action.</li> <li>4. Initiating and directing change.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 1  Rationale: The liaison role (delivery-oriented) is one of serving as the initial point of contact between the client and agency. The caregiver role (client-oriented) is one of planning nursing interventions. The leader (population-oriented) is one who identifies the need for action. The change agent (population-oriented) is one who initiates and directs change.  Step in Nursing Process: Implementation  Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment  Cognitive Level: Analysis</p>

	<p>Learning Objective 1-10: Describe at least three delivery-oriented roles performed by community health nurses.</p> <p>Test Taking Tip: Understand delivery-oriented roles.</p>
<p><b>1.15</b> Community health nurses are concerned with the health of the population. The best example of a nurse functioning in a population-oriented role is in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessing the client's need for education.</li> <li>2. Advocating for a mother who is being seen in a clinic.</li> <li>3. Carrying out an investigation of specific cases of meningitis.</li> <li>4. Developing an educational plan for a group of adolescents.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 3</p> <p>Rationale: The case finder role is population-oriented. The role of educator is client-oriented. The role of liaison is delivery-oriented. The educator role is client-oriented.</p> <p>Step in Nursing Process: Implementation</p> <p>Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment</p> <p>Cognitive Level: Analysis</p> <p>Learning Objective 1-11: Describe at least four population-oriented roles performed by community health nurses.</p> <p>Test Taking Tip: Know the population-oriented roles performed by community health nurses.</p>

## CHAPTER 2

<p><b>2.1</b> A school health program has been designed for elementary schools in a community. This type of care focuses on the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Neighborhood.</li> <li>2. Community.</li> <li>3. Aggregate.</li> <li>4. Population.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 3</p> <p>Rationale: Aggregates are subpopulations within the larger population, possessing some characteristics, such as elementary school-age children. A neighborhood is a smaller homogeneous group with self-defined boundaries. Elementary schools are not considered neighborhoods. A community is a group of people with common interests who function collectively to address common concerns. The health program is specific to elementary school-age children. The program is designed for a specific subset of the population, not the entire population.</p> <p>Step in Nursing Process: Implementation</p> <p>Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance</p> <p>Cognitive Level: Analysis</p> <p>Learning Objective 2-1: Distinguish among neighborhoods, communities, and aggregates as populations served by community health nurses.</p> <p>Test Taking Tip: Differentiate between the levels of groups served by the community health nurse.</p>
<p><b>2.2</b> Community discussion has focused on the effect of diabetes on the population because a predominantly African American area of the city has recorded a higher incidence of diabetes. The focus of the community nurse's efforts should be on the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aggregate.</li> <li>2. Neighborhood.</li> <li>3. Population.</li> <li>4. Community.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 2</p> <p>Rationale: A neighborhood is part of a community and can be defined by heritage or ethnic background. This area of the city is a geographic area with boundaries as well as possessing a common cultural heritage. An aggregate is a subpopulation possessing some common characteristics but not defined by boundaries. Population is incorrect as this is the total community makeup and not just a specific area of the city that possesses the higher incidence. Community addresses the whole community. The problem is focused in one area of the community, not the entire community.</p> <p>Step in Nursing Process: Implementation</p> <p>Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment</p> <p>Cognitive Level: Analysis</p> <p>Learning Objective 2-1: Distinguish among neighborhoods, communities, and aggregates as populations served by community health nurses.</p> <p>Test Taking Tip: Know the differences in the definitions of communities, neighborhoods, and aggregates.</p>
<p><b>2.3</b> One of the highlights of the nurse's practice is participating as a health volunteer for an annual re-enactment of a Civil War battle. The population focus for the nurse in this situation is the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community.</li> <li>2. Aggregate.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer: 1</p> <p>Rationale: A community is a group that shares common interests and social interaction. Re-enactments of historical events are an expression of a community's interaction, heritage, and identity. An aggregate is a subpopulation of the community as a whole. A neighborhood is a specific area of a community with self-defined boundaries. Population refers to the entire area but does not necessarily indicate common identity, heritage, or interaction.</p>