

## Chapter 2. Health-Care Delivery and Economics

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The federal government's health insurance program for people older than 65 years or those with certain disabilities or conditions is known as
1. Medicaid.
  2. Medicare.
  3. Social security.
  4. Private insurance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Affordable Care Act was designed to address all of the following issues in the existing health-care system with the exception of
1. The cost containment of health care.
  2. The expansion of Medicaid programs to cover everyone.
  3. The treatment of patients with pre-existing conditions.
  4. The removal of lifetime benefit caps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A nurse recognizes that a system of health-care delivery aimed at managing the cost and quality of access to health care is known as
1. Medicaid.
  2. Medicare.
  3. Managed care.
  4. Private insurance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When the economics of care is a foremost consideration, which of the following factors is used to help guide decisions about patient care?
1. Appropriate level of care
  2. Type of health insurance
  3. Medical necessity
  4. Both 1 and 3
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A student nurse is caring for a patient who will be transferred to a skilled nursing facility (SNF). When educating the student nurse about an SNF, the nurse recognizes that further instruction is needed when the student nurse states:
1. "Medicare will most likely pay for my patient's care at the SNF."
  2. "I hope that my patient gets to return home after going to the SNF."
  3. "My patient will never get to go home again if he's transferred to an SNF."
  4. "My patient will receive skilled nursing care such as physical therapy as needed."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A student nurse is caring for a patient who will be transferred to a skilled nursing facility (SNF). When collaborating with the case manager about transferring the patient to an SNF, the case manager tells the student that the SNF will most likely be covered by Medicare if
1. The patient stays longer than 100 days per year.
  2. The patient enters the SNF within 60 days of a hospitalization.
  3. The patient has been hospitalized for at least 1 day before admission.
  4. The patient makes regular progress as documented by medical professionals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A student nurse is caring for a patient at a rehabilitation facility. The student nurse educates the patient about the rehabilitation facility. A nurse intervenes when the student states:

1. "You will receive intense therapy services while you're here."
  2. "You must participate in at least 6 hours of therapy each day."
  3. "You will be seen by a physician who specializes in rehabilitation."
  4. "If you get sick while you're here, we can transfer you to the hospital."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A patient is considering moving to an assisted living facility. When providing education about assisted living facilities, the nurse states:
1. "An assisted living facility provides a homelike atmosphere."
  2. "An assisted living facility provides a hospital-like atmosphere."
  3. "Your physician will make daily visits while you're at an assisted living facility."
  4. "You should move to an assisted living facility when you can no longer care for yourself."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. An infant is brought into a medical center and diagnosed with measles, a communicable disease. The correct course of action in this situation would be to
1. Refer the patient to a rehabilitation facility.
  2. Notify the local police department.
  3. Prepare the patient for hospice care.
  4. Notify the health department.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When working in a health clinic, a nurse recognizes that a communicable disease that should be reported to the health department is
1. Hepatitis.
  2. Rubella.
  3. Tuberculosis.
  4. All of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A home health-care nurse delegates to a home health-care aide the responsibility of
1. Administering the patient's intravenous (IV) medications.
  2. Assisting the patient in the shower.
  3. Communicating the patient's condition with the physician.
  4. Assessing the patient for any changes from baseline.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. While supervising a home health-care aide, a nurse intervenes when observing the home health-care aide
1. Giving the patient a back massage.
  2. Preparing the patient's favorite meal.
  3. Changing the dressing on a patient's wound.
  4. Transporting the patient to a medical appointment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. While supervising a home health-care aide, a nurse intervenes when observing the home health-care aide
1. Braiding a patient's hair.
  2. Driving a patient to a medical appointment.
  3. Giving a patient a bed bath.
  4. Teaching a patient about nutrition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The payment system that is used by health maintenance organizations (HMOs) is known as
1. Capitation.
  2. Medicaid.
  3. Medicare.
  4. Single payer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A patient's spouse asks a nurse about hospice. The nurse educates that hospice is
1. A service that provides care to the terminally ill patient only.

2. Warranted when the patient still seeks a cure for his or her terminal illness.
  3. A program that focuses on palliative treatment and emotional support.
  4. Appropriate when the patient is expected to live for fewer than 9 months.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The nurse is supervising a certified nursing assistant (CNA). The nurse intervenes when the CNA asks a patient:
1. "Would you like some more pain medication?"
  2. "Would you like some fresh sheets?"
  3. "When would you like your bath?"
  4. "Is it okay if I take your vital signs?"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A nursing instructor recognizes that further teaching is needed if a nursing student states:
1. "Client-centered care fosters a feeling of dependence."
  2. "Client-centered care is often seen in a rehabilitation setting."
  3. "Client-centered care empowers the patient to manage his or her care."
  4. "Client-centered care empowers the patient to take control of his or her care."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A nurse is working in a critical care unit where the focus is on primary care nursing. The nurse demonstrates understanding of primary care nursing when
1. Asking an unlicensed assistant to give a bed bath.
  2. Asking another nurse to call the physician for orders.
  3. Providing all aspects of nursing care for assigned patients.
  4. Instructing the nursing assistant to take the patient's vital signs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A student nurse is caring for a patient who is covered by Medicaid. When speaking with the case manager about Medicaid, the case manager tells the student nurse that Medicaid
1. Offers the same benefits in every state.
  2. Is funded by the city health department.
  3. Is a county government matching funding program.
  4. Offers assistance for poor and medically indigent individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. A case manager is giving an in-service about public health insurance to a group of nursing students. The case manager recognizes that additional instruction is warranted when a nursing student states:
1. "Aetna is an example of public health insurance."
  2. "Medicaid is an example of public health insurance."
  3. "Medicare is an example of public health insurance."
  4. "Indian Health Service is an example of public health insurance."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. When teaching a class of nursing students about advanced practice nursing, a nursing instructor states:
1. "A nurse practitioner cannot diagnose illnesses."
  2. "A nurse practitioner is not able to prescribe medications."
  3. "A nurse practitioner must be supervised by a registered nurse."
  4. "A nurse practitioner can diagnose illnesses and prescribe medications for them."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. When teaching a student nurse about the scope of practice for the licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/LVN), the nursing instructor notes that additional teaching is needed when the student nurse states:
1. "The LPN/LVN can practice independently."
  2. "The LPN/LVN can practice under the supervision of a dentist."
  3. "The LPN/LVN can practice under the supervision of a physician."
  4. "The LPN/LVN can practice under the supervision of a registered nurse."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. A nurse is caring for a patient with increasing difficulty breathing. The nurse recognizes that the most appropriate health-care worker to collaborate with is a(n)

1. Physical therapist.
2. Respiratory therapist.
3. Occupational therapist.
4. Speech and language therapist.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. A nurse is caring for a patient with a repaired fractured hip. The nurse recognizes that the most appropriate health-care worker to collaborate with is a(n)
1. Physical therapist.
  2. Respiratory therapist.
  3. Occupational therapist.
  4. Speech and language therapist.

### **Completion**

*Complete each statement.*

1. Once a nurse has evaluated and treated a patient's injuries, arrangements are made to transfer the patient to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ facility where the patient can receive intense physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.
2. A nurse has determined that a patient is suffering from chemical dependency and mental health issues. The patient is sent to a type of rehabilitation facility that will provide medical care in the form of \_\_\_\_\_, or the removal of drugs and alcohol from the person's body, which generally takes several days.
3. A patient has exhausted all possible treatments to arrest or cure their illness and is not expected to live for longer than 6 months. The nurse determines that this is the appropriate time to arrange for \_\_\_\_\_ care for the patient.
4. A patient enrolled in a health maintenance organization (HMO) arrives at an appointment with a specialist. The nurse explains to the patient that without a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ from their primary care physician (PCP), the insurance company may deny the claim.
5. A veteran is expressing to the nurse that he is having difficulty finding insurance. The nurse explains that \_\_\_\_\_ is an insurance plan specifically for active and retired military service members and their families.

**Chapter 2. Health-Care Delivery and Economics**  
**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: 2  
 Objective: 1. Define various terms associated with health-care delivery and economics.  
 9. Contrast Medicare and Medicaid.  
 Page: 16  
 Heading: Health-Care Delivery  
 Integrated Processes: N/A  
 Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care  
 Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]  
 Concept: Health Care System  
 Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Medicaid is a federal-state program in which the federal government helps states pay for the health care of those with an income below the poverty level, as well as certain other individuals.
2	Medicare is the federal government’s health insurance program for people older than 65 years or those with certain disabilities or conditions.
3	Social security is a federal insurance program that provides benefits to retired people and those who are unemployed or disabled.
4	Private insurance is provided by a number of companies and purchased by the individual or his or her employer.

PTS: 1                    CON: Health Care System

2. ANS: 2  
 Objective: 2. Briefly describe the main components of the Affordable Care Act.  
 Page: 16  
 Heading: Patient Protection and the Affordable Care Act of 2010 > The Problems  
 Integrated Processes: N/A  
 Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care  
 Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]  
 Concept: Economics: Health Care System  
 Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The Affordable Care Act was passed to address several problems in the existing health-care system of the United States, including the fact that the cost of health care has doubled from 2001 to 2010 and is the fastest growing section of the federal budget.
2	Medicaid has been expanded to cover low-income individuals and families in some

	states. Depending on income, individuals may get health insurance tax credits. However, there may still be some people who do not have health insurance.
<b>3</b>	The Affordable Care Act was passed to address several problems in the existing health-care system of the United States, including the fact that people who already had a chronic illness or condition—those who needed insurance the most—were turned down for health insurance or charged exorbitant amounts for very limited coverage.
<b>4</b>	The Affordable Care Act was passed to address several problems in the existing health-care system of the United States, including the fact that people with high medical bills, such as those on continuous dialysis or with recurring cancer, could run out of coverage once a fixed dollar amount had been paid. The person could not then purchase other health insurance because of the pre-existing condition and would be left responsible for paying huge bills with no help.

PTS: 1                      CON: Economics| Health Care System

3. ANS: 3

Objective: 10. Describe various types of private health insurance.

Page: 19

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Economics: Health Care System: Management

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
<b>1</b>	Medicaid is a federal-state program in which the federal government helps states pay for the health care of those with an income below the poverty level, as well as certain other individuals.
<b>2</b>	Medicare is the federal government's health insurance program for people older than 65 years or those with certain disabilities or conditions.
<b>3</b>	Managed care is defined as a system of health-care delivery aimed at managing the cost and quality of access to health care.
<b>4</b>	Private insurance is insurance that is provided by a number of companies and purchased by the individual or his or her employer.

PTS: 1                      CON: Economics| Health Care System| Management

4. ANS: 4

Objective: 3. Identify the two most important factors in health-care delivery and economics.

Page: 19

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Critical Thinking: Economics  
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	When the economics of care is a foremost consideration, two factors help guide decisions about patient care: medical necessity and the appropriate level of care.
2	When the economics of care is a foremost consideration, two factors help guide decisions about patient care: medical necessity and the appropriate level of care.
3	When the economics of care is a foremost consideration, two factors help guide decisions about patient care: medical necessity and the appropriate level of care.
4	When the economics of care is a foremost consideration, two factors help guide decisions about patient care: medical necessity and the appropriate level of care.

PTS: 1                      CON: Critical Thinking| Economics

5. ANS: 3

Objective: 5. Describe inpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Health Care System: Nursing Roles

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	An SNF level of care is usually covered by Medicare and most private insurances.
2	Patients may stay in an SNF for a few days or as long as 100 days, but they eventually move to a rehabilitation facility, nursing home, or home setting.
3	Patients may stay in an SNF for a few days or as long as 100 days, but they eventually move to a rehabilitation facility, nursing home, or home setting.
4	SNF care consists of skilled nursing care and physical, occupational, and speech therapy as needed.

PTS: 1                      CON: Health Care System| Nursing Roles

6. ANS: 4

Objective: 5. Describe inpatient health-care settings and their services.

9. Contrast Medicare and Medicaid.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Collaboration: Health Care System: Nursing Roles

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	An SNF level of care is usually covered by Medicare and most private insurances, but there are certain requirements: for example, there is a 100-day stay maximum per year related to any one hospitalization and diagnosis.
2	An SNF level of care is usually covered by Medicare and most private insurances, but there are certain requirements: for example, the patient must enter the nursing home within 30 days of a hospitalization.
3	An SNF level of care is usually covered by Medicare and most private insurances, but there are certain requirements: for example, the patient must have been hospitalized for at least 3 days before admission.
4	An SNF level of care is usually covered by Medicare and most private insurances, but there are certain requirements: for example, the patient must be making regular progress as documented by medical professionals.

PTS: 1                      CON: Collaboration| Health Care System| Nursing Roles

7. ANS: 2

Objective: 7. Explain two types of rehabilitation services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Communication: Health Care System: Nursing Roles

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Rehabilitation is a level of care in which the patient can receive intense physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.
2	As a rule of thumb, the patient must be capable of participating in at least 3 hours of therapy a day to be admitted to a rehabilitation facility.
3	A physician specialist in physical medicine and rehabilitation oversees the patient's care during his or her stay.
4	If the patient becomes ill or has other medical problems while in rehabilitation, he or she may be transferred back to an acute care hospital.

PTS: 1                      CON: Communication| Health Care System| Nursing Roles

8. ANS: 1

Objective: 5. Describe inpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning  
 Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance  
 Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]  
 Concept: Communication: Health Care System: Nursing Roles  
 Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Assisted living facilities provide relatively independent seniors with assistance and limited health-care services in a homelike atmosphere.
2	Assisted living facilities provide relatively independent seniors with assistance and limited health-care services in a homelike atmosphere (not a hospital-like atmosphere).
3	Assisted living facilities provide relatively independent seniors with assistance and limited health-care services (not daily physician visits) in a homelike atmosphere.
4	Assisted living facilities provide relatively independent seniors with assistance and limited health-care services in a homelike atmosphere.

PTS: 1                      CON: Communication| Health Care System| Nursing Roles

9. ANS: 4

Objective: 6. Describe outpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Infection: Communication: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	A rehabilitation facility is a hospital or freestanding facility where a patient can receive intense physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.
2	The primary responsibility of the police department is crime prevention and law enforcement.
3	The appropriate time for hospice care is when the patient is no longer seeking treatment to arrest or cure the disease and is expected to live for 6 months or fewer.
4	Health departments are responsible for the tracking and treatment of certain communicable diseases, which are diseases transmitted through direct contact with an infected individual or indirect contact through a carrier. Some examples of communicable diseases that health departments treat and track include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis, influenza, and certain viruses.

PTS: 1

CON: Infection| Communication| Health Care System

10. ANS: 4

Objective: 6. Describe outpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Infection: Communication: Health Care System

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Some examples of communicable diseases that health departments treat and track include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (such as gonorrhea), measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis, influenza, and certain viruses.
2	Some examples of communicable diseases that health departments treat and track include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (such as gonorrhea), measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis, influenza, and certain viruses.
3	Some examples of communicable diseases that health departments treat and track include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (such as gonorrhea), measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis, influenza, and certain viruses.
4	Some examples of communicable diseases that health departments treat and track include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (such as gonorrhea), measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis, influenza, and certain viruses.

PTS: 1

CON: Infection| Communication| Health Care System

11. ANS: 2

Objective: 4. Describe members of the health-care team and their functions.

6. Describe outpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 23-24

Heading: Delivery of Nursing Care > Team Nursing

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Regulations

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The registered nurse is responsible for assessing patients, administering some or all of the IV medications, maintaining the IV sites, communicating with physicians, obtaining orders, and ensuring that other team members have performed and documented care appropriately.
2	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming, housekeeping, transportation (including transporting the patient to the physician's office), and food preparation and delivery.

<b>3</b>	The registered nurse is responsible for assessing patients, administering some or all of the IV medications, maintaining the IV sites, communicating with physicians, obtaining orders, and ensuring that other team members have performed and documented care appropriately.
<b>4</b>	The licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/LVN) is responsible for administering medications to all of the patients, as well as performing any treatments (e.g., dressing changes), assessing the patient for any changes from baseline, evaluating pain levels and medicating appropriately, and providing patient teaching.

PTS: 1                      CON: Regulations

12. ANS: 3

Objective: 6. Describe outpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Skin Integrity: Regulations

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
<b>1</b>	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming, housekeeping, transportation, and food preparation and delivery.
<b>2</b>	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming, housekeeping, transportation, and food preparation and delivery.
<b>3</b>	The licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/LVN) may be responsible for administering medications to all of the patients, as well as performing any treatments (e.g., dressing changes), assessing the patient for any changes from baseline, evaluating pain levels and medicating appropriately, and providing patient teaching.
<b>4</b>	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming, housekeeping, transportation, and food preparation and delivery.

PTS: 1                      CON: Skin Integrity| Regulations

13. ANS: 4

Objective: 6. Describe outpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Nutrition: Regulations  
 Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming (such as braiding a patient's hair), housekeeping, transportation, and food preparation and delivery.
2	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming (such as braiding a patient's hair), housekeeping, transportation, and food preparation and delivery.
3	Specially trained nursing assistants, or home health-care aides, provide nonskilled services such as assistance with bathing and grooming (such as braiding a patient's hair), housekeeping, transportation, and food preparation and delivery.
4	The licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/LVN) is responsible for administering medications to all of the patients, as well as performing any treatments, assessing the patient for any changes from baseline, evaluating pain levels and medicating appropriately, and providing patient teaching.

PTS: 1                      CON: Nutrition| Regulations

14. ANS: 1

Objective: 1. Define various terms associated with health-care delivery and economics.

Page: 25-26

Heading: Health Care Economics > Private Health Insurance

Integrated Processes: N/A

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]

Concept: Economics: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Capitation refers to the payment system used by HMOs. In this system, primary care physicians (PCPs) are paid a set amount per member per month to manage the health care of those members.
2	Medicaid is a federal-state program in which the federal government helps states pay for the health care of those with an income below the poverty level, as well as certain other individuals.
3	Medicare is the federal government's health insurance program for people older than 65 years or those with certain disabilities or conditions.
4	In a single-payer system, the federal government covers the cost of all health-care services.

PTS: 1                      CON: Economics| Health Care System

15. ANS: 3

Objective: 6. Describe outpatient health-care settings and their services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Grief and Loss: Nursing Roles: Health Care System

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The National Hospice Organization defines hospice as “a medically directed nurse-coordinated program providing a continuum of home and inpatient care for the terminally ill patient and family.”
2	The appropriate time for hospice care is when the patient is no longer seeking treatment to arrest or cure the disease and is expected to live for 6 months or fewer.
3	Hospice services include management of the patient’s pain and symptoms (palliative treatment), emotional support to the patient and family, medications, medical supplies and equipment, caregiver instructions and support, coordination of all health-care services, and grief support for surviving loved ones and friends.
4	The appropriate time for hospice care is when the patient is no longer seeking treatment to arrest or cure the disease and is expected to live for 6 months or fewer.

PTS: 1

CON: Grief and Loss| Nursing Roles| Health Care System

16. ANS: 1

Objective: 4. Describe members of the health-care team and their functions.

Page: 23-24

Heading: Delivery of Nursing Care > Team Nursing

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Medication: Regulations

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/LVN), not the CNA, may be responsible for administering medications to all of the patients, as well as performing any treatments, such as dressing changes, assessing the patient for any changes from baseline, evaluating pain levels (such as asking the patient, “What is your pain level?”) and medicating appropriately, and providing patient teaching.
2	The unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP) or CNA might be responsible for helping each patient bathe and dress in a clean gown, changing sheets on the beds, assisting patients to the bathroom, and taking routine vital signs.
3	The unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP) or CNA might be responsible for helping

	each patient bathe and dress in a clean gown, changing sheets on the beds, assisting patients to the bathroom, and taking routine vital signs.
4	The unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP) or CNA might be responsible for helping each patient bathe and dress in a clean gown, changing sheets on the beds, assisting patients to the bathroom, and taking routine vital signs.

PTS: 1                      CON: Medication| Regulations

17. ANS: 1

Objective: 8. Distinguish between types of nursing care delivery systems.

Page: 24

Heading: Delivery of Nursing Care > Client-Centered Care

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Nursing Roles: Health Care System: Management

Difficulty: Moderate

Feedback	
1	Client-centered care allows the patient to achieve independence within the limits of his or her disability by permitting the patient to have a voice in his or her rehabilitation, schedule, goals, and method of attaining those goals.
2	Client-centered care is often seen in a rehabilitation setting.
3	Client-centered care empowers the patient to take control of and manage his or her care.
4	Client-centered care empowers the patient to take control of and manage his or her care.

PTS: 1                      CON: Nursing Roles| Health Care System| Management

18. ANS: 3

Objective: 8. Distinguish between types of nursing care delivery systems.

Page: 24

Heading: Delivery of Nursing Care > Primary Care Nursing

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Nursing: Health Care System: Management

Difficulty: Easy

Feedback	
1	In primary care nursing, one nurse is responsible for all aspects of nursing care for his or her assigned patients. This means that there is no unlicensed assistant or nursing assistant who takes vital signs, no other nurse to call the physician or take orders, and no one else who bathes the patient or changes the bed.
2	In primary care nursing, one nurse is responsible for all aspects of nursing care for his or her assigned patients. This means that there is no unlicensed assistant or nursing assistant who takes vital signs, no other nurse to call the physician or take orders, and no one else who bathes the patient or changes the bed.

3	In primary care nursing, one nurse is responsible for all aspects of nursing care for his or her assigned patients. This means that there is no unlicensed assistant or nursing assistant who takes vital signs, no other nurse to call the physician or take orders, and no one else who bathes the patient or changes the bed.
4	In primary care nursing, one nurse is responsible for all aspects of nursing care for his or her assigned patients. This means that there is no unlicensed assistant or nursing assistant who takes vital signs, no other nurse to call the physician or take orders, and no one else who bathes the patient or changes the bed.

PTS: 1                      CON: Nursing| Health Care System| Management

19. ANS: 4

Objective: 9. Contrast Medicare and Medicaid.

Page: 25

Heading: Health-Care Economics > Public Health Insurance

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Nursing Roles: Economics: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Because the state is required to set coverage policies and administer the program, Medicaid benefits are slightly different in each state.
2	Medicaid is a federal-state government matching funding program.
3	Medicaid is a federal-state government matching funding program.
4	Medicaid offers assistance for poor and medically indigent individuals, pregnant women with an income below the poverty level, children meeting certain income-level requirements, and certain disabled individuals meeting income-level requirements.

PTS: 1                      CON: Nursing Roles| Economics| Health Care System

20. ANS: 1

Objective: 10. Describe various types of private health insurance.

Page: 25

Heading: Health-Care Economics > Public Health Insurance

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Nursing Roles: Economics: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Public health insurance is funded by the federal or state governments, or a combination of both. It includes Medicare, Medicaid, and the Indian Health Service.
2	Public health insurance is funded by the federal or state governments, or a combination of both. It includes Medicare, Medicaid, and the Indian Health Service.
3	Public health insurance is funded by the federal or state governments, or a combination

	of both. It includes Medicare, Medicaid, and the Indian Health Service.
4	Public health insurance is funded by the federal or state governments, or a combination of both. It includes Medicare, Medicaid, and the Indian Health Service.

- PTS: 1                      CON: Nursing Roles| Economics| Health Care System
21. ANS: 4
- Objective: 4. Describe members of the health-care team and their functions.
- Page: 16
- Heading: The Health-Care Team
- Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
- Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care
- Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
- Concept: Nursing: Regulations: Nursing Roles
- Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	A nurse practitioner can diagnose illnesses and prescribe medications and treatments for them.
2	A nurse practitioner can diagnose illnesses and prescribe medications and treatments for them.
3	A nurse practitioner is a master's-prepared registered nurse who is certified in a specific area of practice and identified with an advanced practice license.
4	A nurse practitioner can diagnose illnesses and prescribe medications and treatments for them.

- PTS: 1                      CON: Nursing| Regulations| Nursing Roles
22. ANS: 1
- Objective: 4. Describe members of the health-care team and their functions.
- Page: 16
- Heading: The Health-Care Team
- Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
- Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care
- Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
- Concept: Nursing: Regulations: Nursing Roles
- Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	An LPN/LVN can practice within a defined scope under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or registered nurse.
2	An LPN/LVN can practice within a defined scope under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or registered nurse.
3	An LPN/LVN can practice within a defined scope under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or registered nurse.
4	An LPN/LVN can practice within a defined scope under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or registered nurse.

PTS: 1                    CON: Nursing| Regulations| Nursing Roles

23. ANS: 2

Objective: 4. Describe members of the health-care team and their functions.

Page: 16

Heading: The Health-Care Team

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Oxygenation: Nursing: Collaboration

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	A physical therapist provides services to help improve or restore function and mobility, relieve pain, and prevent or limit permanent physical disabilities for patients suffering from injuries and disease.
2	A respiratory therapist evaluates, treats, and cares for patients with breathing problems caused by heart and lung disease.
3	An occupational therapist assists patients with disabilities to develop, recover, or maintain their skills for daily activities and work.
4	A speech and language therapist assesses, diagnoses, treats, and helps to prevent disorders related to speech, language, voice, swallowing, and fluency.

PTS: 1                    CON: Oxygenation| Nursing| Collaboration

24. ANS: 1

Objective: 4. Describe members of the health-care team and their functions.

Page: 16

Heading: The Health-Care Team

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Coordinated Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Mobility: Nursing: Collaboration

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	A physical therapist provides services to help improve or restore function and mobility, relieve pain, and prevent or limit permanent physical disabilities for patients suffering from injuries and disease.
2	A respiratory therapist evaluates, treats, and cares for patients with breathing problems caused by heart and lung disease.
3	An occupational therapist assists patients with disabilities to develop, recover, or maintain their skills for daily activities and work.
4	A speech and language therapist assesses, diagnoses, treats, and helps to prevent disorders related to speech, language, voice, swallowing, and fluency.

PTS: 1                    CON: Mobility| Nursing| Collaboration

## COMPLETION

1. ANS:

rehabilitation

Rehabilitation, often shortened to rehab, is a level of care in which the patient can receive intense physical, occupational, and speech therapy services.

Objective: 7. Explain two types of rehabilitation services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Nursing: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

PTS: 1

CON: Nursing| Health Care System

2. ANS:

detoxification

Another type of rehabilitation facility focuses on treating patients with chemical dependency and mental health issues. Some of these facilities provide medical care in the form of detoxification, or the removal of drugs and alcohol from the person's body, which generally takes several days.

Objective: 7. Explain two types of rehabilitation services.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Addiction: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

PTS: 1

CON: Addiction| Health Care System

3. ANS:

hospice

The appropriate time for hospice care is when the patient is no longer seeking treatment to arrest or cure the disease and is expected to live for 6 months or fewer. The patient is treated with medications and other measures to relieve pain and remain comfortable.

Objective: 1. Define various terms associated with health-care delivery and economics.

5. Describe inpatient health-care settings and their services.

8. Distinguish between types of nursing care delivery systems.

Page: 19-23

Heading: Determining the Delivery of Effective Care > Appropriate Level of Care

Integrated Processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Grief and Loss: Health Care System

Difficulty: Easy

