

Maurer: Community/Public Health Nursing Practice, 4th Edition

Chapter 02: Origins and Future of Community/Public Health Nursing

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The term *community health nursing* was created in the 1960s. What was the problem with the term *public health nursing*?

- A. Emphasized environment, not care of the ill.
- B. Had become linked only with government-employed nurses.
- C. Implied care being given only to the very poor.
- D. Was already used by physicians and other health care professionals.

ANS: B

Although community health nursing is a synonym for public health nursing, public health nursing had become linked with nurses employed by governments. Because many nurses were employed by nonprofit and voluntary agencies, the term *public health nursing* seemed too narrow.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 32

2. With what aspect of the population being served have both nursing and public health always been most concerned?

- A. Their financial resources
- B. Their political beliefs
- C. Their religious faith
- D. Their social and physical environments

ANS: D

Community/public health nursing has always been most concerned with the interrelationship among people and their physical and social environments.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 32

3. District nurses worked in areas that were consistent with what other aspect of the community?

- A. A church parish or physician in a local dispensary
- B. A neighborhood
- C. Census tracts drawn by politicians
- D. The local government, whether village, town, or city

ANS: A

In England, nurses were assigned a district consistent with a church parish, whereas in the United States, district nurses often worked in conjunction with physicians who were employed in the local dispensary.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 32

4. Community/public health nursing is different from all other specialties in that community/public health nursing has the goal of: (Choose the *best* answer.)
- A. Assessing clients in their own home environment.
 - B. Caring for whole families, not just individuals.
 - C. Improving health over the long term for families.
 - D. Striving for social betterment.

ANS: D

The text stresses that community/public nursing attempts to meet not only educational and other nursing needs but also social betterment, which includes social and political activism. Although all the other answers might seem appropriate, many community/public health nurses do not give direct care or care for aggregates larger than families.

Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Text page 32

5. Industrialization brought great progress in technology, wealth, and new inventions. What were some other results of industrialization?
- A. Lower class persons being able to join the upper class
 - B. Problems such as overcrowding and disease
 - C. Products individualized to the customer's unique needs
 - D. Taxes for roads and other community services

ANS: B

Workers flocked to cities for employment, resulting in overcrowding, which allows disease to rapidly spread.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 32

6. What were some of the barriers encountered by Rathbone and other social reformers in their attempts to send nurses into the homes of the poor?

- A. Nurses preferred to work for upper-class clients and did not want to enter poor persons' homes.
- B. The idea was just too shocking to be accepted by health care providers or by persons willing to contribute funds.
- C. The poor did not want nurses telling them what to do or seeing how they lived.
- D. The public was resigned to poverty, and there were not enough nurses.

ANS: D

Society has long accepted that the poor are always with us. Further, nursing was a new profession with inadequate numbers. Consequently, Rathbone had to work to have more nurses trained.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 33

7. What did the district nurses do when visiting homes of those suffering from contagious disease?

- A. Gave information and equipment to family members but did not directly care for the ill person.
- B. Often spread the contagious disease to others after giving care.
- C. Primarily gave money, food, bedding, and supplies to the families of the ill.
- D. Sometimes caught the disease after giving care to a contagious individual.

ANS: A

To avoid transmission from one household to another, nurses did not give care directly but taught family members how to do so.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 33

8. Nursing leaders met in 1912 to determine how best to establish and uphold standards of nursing among those who gave care in the home. What was a hotly debated issue of this meeting that finally reached agreement?

- A. To negotiate appropriate standards of care with physicians
- B. To call nurses giving home care *visiting nurses*, as this term was recognized by the public
- C. To restrict membership to only nurses doing home-based practice
- D. To use the term *public health nursing* as a broad, inclusive term

ANS: D

Debate focused on the terms *visiting nurses* and *public health nurses*, but the leadership fought for and won agreement on *public health nursing* because it included nursing for social betterment.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 37

9. Like sociology and public health, which deal with populations, employ statistics, and originated in the social reform movement, with what is public health nursing concerned?
- A. Data collection and analysis.
 - B. The clients' sufficient standard of living.
 - C. Like sociology, is essentially a female profession.
 - D. Trying to help clients and families adapt to their circumstances.

ANS: B

Public health is committed to social betterment and recognizes the influence of poverty or socioeconomic class on health.

Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Text page 37

10. Who was the first person to recognize the importance of the environment by noting that cholera rates were much higher among those who drank water from a particular well?
- A. C.E.A. Winslow
 - B. Edwin Chadwick
 - C. Lemuel Shattuck
 - D. John Snow

ANS: D

John Snow demonstrated that the cases of cholera in an 1854 outbreak were linked to water from a specific well.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 38

11. Which person established population-based objectives and used statistics to show that specific interventions dramatically decreased the death rate by 51%?
- A. C.E.A. Winslow
 - B. Lemuel Shattuck
 - C. Florence Nightingale
 - D. John Snow

ANS: C

Nightingale used biostatistics to demonstrate the decline in annual death rates from 70 per 1000 to 19 per 1000 after her reforms.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 38

12. Who emphasized that public health must concern itself with the standard of living of citizens?

- A. C.E.A. Winslow
- B. Lemuel Shattuck
- C. Florence Nightingale
- D. John Snow

ANS: A

C.E.A. Winslow, the leading theoretician of the American public health movement, stated that there must be assurance of a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 37

13. Nightingale demonstrated the effectiveness of nursing in the military. What was her primary tool?

- A. Appeal to women's maternal instincts
- B. Biostatistics to demonstrate decline in death rates
- C. Fundraising among the higher social classes
- D. Marketing to women who wanted to become married
- E. Persuasion of military officers

ANS: B

The science of biostatistics was used to demonstrate the decline in death rates as a result of nursing reforms.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 38

14. Clara Barton organized volunteers at the battlefields in the Civil War. However, for what is she primarily known?

- A. Helping found the American branch of the Red Cross
- B. Her excellent military strategy skills
- C. Her ongoing work in the U.S. Patent Office
- D. Her reforms in prisons and mental institutions

ANS: A

Clara Barton, although employed at the U.S. Patent Office, was instrumental in creating the American branch of the Red Cross.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 38

15. Why was the time period of 1880-1910 called the “golden age” of public health?

- A. Antibiotics were discovered to fight infections.
- B. Federal, state, and local funding to public health departments increased.
- C. Pasteurization of milk and public water and sewage systems began.
- D. That time period was between two major plagues with high death rates.

ANS: C

General sanitary reforms helped prevent communicable diseases.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 38

16. What was the reason school nursing was seen as so effective?

- A. In-school treatment reduced absenteeism.
- B. Nurses were cheaper to employ than additional teachers.
- C. Very ill children were not allowed to attend school.
- D. The nurses knew when to send young children home.

ANS: A

Daily treatment of illnesses such as ringworm and impetigo by the school nurses reduced illnesses and also dramatically reduced absenteeism.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 40 (Clinical Example)

17. What were the reasons industrial nursing slowly but steadily grew? Select all that apply.

- A. There was an atmosphere of philanthropy.
- B. Collective bargaining contracts required a nurse to be on site for treatment of industrial injuries.
- C. Efficiency and productivity were improved for war production if workers were at work.
- D. There was fear of movement towards collective bargaining.
- E. Legislation was passed requiring employers to have first aid services.
- F. The National Safety Council required that a nurse teach first aid to staff.

ANS: A, C, D

Industrial nursing spread because factory efficiency was improved if workers were at work and healthy, which was particularly important during World War I. Philanthropy, industrial justice, and fear of union movements were other motives for creating industrial nursing positions.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 40

18. What were the goals of the nurses in the early twentieth century who visited the homes of mothers with newborns? Select all that apply.

- A. Ensure that the mothers complied with physician prescriptions.
- B. Keep the mothers from taking their babies on public transportation to see physicians at their offices.
- C. Give the immunizations required by state law for infants.
- D. Promote breast feeding.
- E. Supervise formula preparation and feeding as needed.
- F. Teach mothers how to care for and feed their infants.

ANS: D, E, F

The nurses provided home visits to promote breastfeeding, supervise formula preparation and feeding if necessary, support mothers to follow medical advice, and teach mothers how to properly care for their infants. Mothers were encouraged to follow medical advice, but nurses could not ensure compliance. There were no state laws requiring immunizations at that time.

Cognitive Level: Application

REF: Text page 41

19. Why do public health departments try to prevent illnesses in the community but do not treat or care for ill patients?

- A. Ill people prefer to get care from physicians or in hospitals.
- B. People do not trust public health department personnel.
- C. Physicians voiced opposition for fear of loss of income.
- D. Visiting nurses associations were trying to be absorbed by health departments.

ANS: C

Physicians and nongovernmental visiting nurses associations feared loss of income if health departments treated patients, so health officers limited nurses to preventing disease.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 43

20. The passage of Medicare and Medicaid legislation was a major change to the U.S. health care system. Besides helping ensure care for the elderly and the poverty-stricken, what was noteworthy about the passage of this legislation?

- A. Decrease in the separation between government funding and private physicians
- B. Federal intervention into state responsibilities
- C. Realization by the public that some persons had not been getting care
- D. First time the federal government had put any money into health care

ANS: A

The private sector had focused on diagnosis and treatment of the ill, while the state and local health departments had focused on health promotion and disease prevention. Under Medicare and Medicaid, government funds paid for the health care of ill elderly and poor persons.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 44

21. Nursing's *Agenda for Health Care Reform* suggested that more nurses be supported as primary care providers. What did the legislation in 1997 that was a step toward this goal allow?

- A. All advanced practice nurses to receive third-party reimbursement under Medicare and Medicaid
- B. Local health departments to employ nurses solely to teach certain high-risk aggregates how to avoid health problems
- C. Physicians to employ additional nurses in their practice just to teach patients how to be compliant to physician prescriptions
- D. State governments to pay public health nurses to create health promotion projects for communities

ANS: A

Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement was expanded to all nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 45

22. Why is *Healthy People 2010* such an important document to all nurses? Select all that apply.

- A. Clarifies the importance of hospitals in community-based care.
- B. Expands on what kinds of care the federal government is willing to fund.
- C. Explains the federal goals for improved health of the nation.
- D. Provides a guide for community/public health nurses when speaking with people about healthier communities.
- E. States where federal health care funding will be spent.
- F. Tells local nurses what their emphasis should be when giving care to patients.

ANS: C, D

Healthy People 2010 is a clear statement of national health goals and objectives and provides a guide for community/public health nurses speaking with people about healthy communities.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 46

23. In what ways were the members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Charleston, South Carolina, founded in 1813, implementing current best thinking about how to help those in poverty with health promotion and disease prevention? Select all that apply.

- A. Created employment opportunities for those who sought work.
- B. Went with the poor families to religious services.
- C. Gave money so the poor could purchase food and other necessities.
- D. Distributed substantial amounts of food, clothing, fuel, bedding, and soap.
- E. Served as role models of how to be successful in Southern society.
- F. Gave a social response to obvious poverty and suffering.

ANS: A, D, F

The Society's formation was a response to the poverty and suffering caused by a yellow fever epidemic and the trade embargoes during the War of 1812. Because poverty was the major problem, having employment would give the family income so they could improve their own situation. Although substantial amounts of food, clothing, fuel, bedding, and soap were distributed, money was not distributed. The Society's ideas are consistent with thinking today in recognizing that employment and an income are necessary to avoid illnesses associated with poverty.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 34

24. Inspired by the idea of district nursing in England, Philadelphia employed nurses to teach cleanliness and proper care of the sick. What was the eventual name of this organization?

- A. American District Nursing
- B. Charity Nursing
- C. Public Health Department Nurses
- D. Visiting Nurse Society

ANS: D

The title *District Nurse Society* was changed to *Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia*, which was descriptive of the nurses' activities. District nursing was not really appropriate, since not all nurses were assigned to districts.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 36

25. What was the importance of the Henry Street Settlement? Select all that apply.

- A. It was an example by Lillian Wald and Mary Brewster of a creative new mode of nursing practice.
- B. Alleviation of human suffering was obvious and profound.
- C. It demonstrated that building low-income housing decreased illness.
- D. Settlements were a movement of well-educated adults to reside in poverty areas to better recognize and help meet the needs of the community residents.

ANS: D

The two nurses lived at the Henry Street Settlement where they taught and gave care to community residents. Together they created a new approach to health care delivery that had a profound effect on improving health and decreasing disease in literally thousands of persons in New York City.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text pages 34-36 (Clinical Example)

26. What was notable about the Frontier Nursing Service? Select all that apply.

- A. It allowed nurses to be paid considerably more than urban staff positions.
- B. They were the first nurses to become nurse-midwives and teach midwifery to others.
- C. Forests were revitalized to increase employment and decrease poverty.
- D. Mary Breckinridge used research to demonstrate nursing effectiveness.
- E. The nurses traveled by horseback through mountainous areas.
- F. The service continues to give care even today.

ANS: C, D, E, F

Mary Breckinridge was a pioneer in community assessment, population-based planning, and partnership building. She created a system for rural nursing using nurses on horseback and, further, used research to demonstrate effectiveness. Her vision of the Frontier Nursing Service continues today. Among other activities, she negotiated with Yale University's forestry department to send graduates to survey logging practices and revitalized the forests to improve employment opportunities to help reduce poverty.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text pages 36 and 51 (Case Study)

27. What did the Institute of Medicine recommend in 2004 in regard to one of the current political arguments in relation to health care?
- A. All citizens should receive free health care as needed by 2025.
 - B. Community-based nursing care focused on health promotion should be freely available.
 - C. Health insurance should be available to all people in the United States by 2010.
 - D. Socialized medicine should be created for all citizens.

ANS: C

The Institute of Medicine recommended that all U.S. residents should have health insurance available to them by 2010.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 45

28. What are the primary goals of *Healthy People 2010*? Select all that apply.
- A. Guarantee access to health care by 2020.
 - B. Encourage healthy lifestyle behaviors by all citizens.
 - C. Eliminate health disparities.
 - D. Increase funding for health promotion and disease prevention.
 - E. Increase quality and years of healthy life.
 - F. Reduce mortality from chronic diseases.

ANS: C, E

There are two main goals, namely, increase quality and years of healthy life and eliminate health disparities.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 46

29. Public health maintains ongoing surveillance to help identify and monitor outbreaks of communicable diseases. How has the fear of bioterrorism caused tension in public health?
- A. Disagreement over which drugs for which problems should be stockpiled for future use
 - B. Inadequate resources for both Homeland Security and ongoing public health problems
 - C. Inconsistencies in systems for distributing supplies to areas of need
 - D. Need for ongoing education for public health professionals

ANS: B

Because of the limited supply of personnel and funding, a tension exists between the use of these resources for Homeland Security and for other ongoing, important public health problems.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: Text page 50