Ross Kerr and Woods Canadian Nursing Issues and Perspectives (Canadian) 6th edition McCleary Test Bank

SKU: 9780323711814-TEST-BANK

Chapter 02: Nursing in Canada, 1600s to the Present: A Brief Account
McCleary: Ross-Kerr and Wood's Canadian Nursing Issues and Perspectives, 6th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The story of the early colonization of which area in Canada parallels the development of nursing?
   a. New Brunswick
   b. New France
   c. Quebec
   d. Prince Edward Island

   ANS: B
   The story of the early colonization of New France parallels the development of nursing because the establishment of hospitals and a health care system preceded the general settlement of the colony.

2. Which of the following groups represent the first Europeans to tend to the sick in what would become Canada?
   a. Jesuit priests from New France
   b. European females from England
   c. Aboriginal females from Quebec
   d. Male attendants from Port Royal

   ANS: D
   The first Europeans to tend to the sick were male attendants at a sick bay established at the French garrison in Port Royal, Acadia, in 1629.

3. Indigenous people living in New France before Europeans often shared their successful health practices characterized by the use of medicinal plants. In the winter of 1536, the Indigenous people of the St. Lawrence Valley saved the crew of Jacques Cartier by which of the following methods?
   a. Boiling all water before drinking
   b. Making tea from the bark of conifers
   c. Teaching them how to ice fish
   d. Preserving fresh berries

   ANS: C
   Records show that the First Nations of the St. Lawrence River valley knew of the healing properties of conifers, particularly for treating conditions like scurvy. By boiling pine needles and parts of the bark, vitamin C was released; this decoction saved Jacques Cartier and his critically ill crew during the winter of 1536.

4. Communicable disease took a major toll on the health of the nuns who first worked in Quebec to care for the sick. In which year did the worst recorded smallpox epidemic—during which more than a quarter of the nuns died—take place?
   a. 1694
   b. 1697
   c. 1700

Ross Kerr and Woods Canadian Nursing Issues and Perspectives (Canadian) 6th edition McCleary Test Bank

d. 1703

ANS: D
Epidemics took place from time to time when Quebec was first settled by Europeans, but the worst appears to have been a smallpox epidemic in 1703, when more than a quarter of the nuns died.

5. As the co-founder of the city of Montreal, and a highly respected "nurse," which nurse has an award in her name that is considered the highest award in Canada for contributions to the profession of nursing?
   a. Jeanne Mance
   b. Marie Dufrost
   c. Paula de Chomedey
   d. Anne Lecointre de St. Bernard

   ANS: A
   The highest award of the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) for contribution to the profession is named the Jeanne Mance Award. Jeanne Mance is the most celebrated nurse in Canadian nursing history. She was the co-founder of Montreal and was also held in very high regard for the hospital she founded and the work she did ministering to Aboriginal people and settlers alike.

6. What action did the British take to help protect the Canadian population from the dramatic increases in epidemic diseases that occurred with increased immigration in the 1800s?
   a. They limited immigration.
   b. They refused entry to immigrants from Norway.
   c. They imposed health examinations for all immigrants.
   d. They required all immigrants to be quarantined for a six-month period.

   ANS: C
   To protect the Canadian population from epidemic diseases, the British imposed health examinations for immigrants and established a quarantine station and hospital. However, it was not automatic that all immigrants were quarantined.

7. The organization of the first visiting nurses of Canada, the Grey Nuns, was founded in 1736 in which province?
   a. Alberta
   b. Quebec
   c. Saskatchewan
   d. British Columbia

   ANS: B
   Marguerite d'Youville founded the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, or *les Soeurs Grises* (the Grey Nuns), in 1736 in Quebec.

8. Which of the following was a criterion for membership in *The Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada*?
   a. At least one year of nursing experience
   b. Affiliation with a religious denomination
   c. Graduation from a nursing program at least two years in length
   d. Association with a hospital that had at least 50 beds

Ross Kerr and Woods Canadian Nursing Issues and Perspectives (Canadian) 6th edition McCleary Test Bank

ANS: C
Criteria for membership included graduation from a program at least two years in length and associated with a hospital that had at least 100 beds.

9. In 2018 the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) supported expanding membership to include which of the following groups?
   a. Physicians
   b. Licensed practical nurses
   c. Nurse practitioners
   d. Student nurses

   ANS: B
   On June 18, 2018, voting delegates at CNA's annual meeting of members voted overwhelmingly in favour of expanding CNA's membership to include licensed practical nurses (known as registered practical nurses in Ontario) and registered psychiatric nurses (regulated in the four western provinces and Yukon).

10. Which of the following reports provided the first evidence of concern about disease prevention and health maintenance at the federal government level, thereby aiding the public health nursing movement?
    a. The Epp Report
    b. The Hall Report
    c. The Lalonde Report
    d. The Romanow Report

    ANS: C
    The Lalonde Report in 1975 provided the first evidence of concern about disease prevention and health maintenance at the federal government level in Canada.

11. What strategy did governments employ to address the nursing shortage in the early 2000s?
    a. Hire more licensed practical nurses
    b. Increase hourly wages
    c. Improve working conditions
    d. Hire more nurse managers

    ANS: A
    One strategy that governments used to address nursing shortages in the early 2000s was to hire more licensed practical nurses (LPNs). In 2003, LPNs represented 21% of regulated nurses in Canada, while in 2017, they represented 27.9%.

12. The matron-in-chief of the Canadian Army Nursing Corps during World War I was which of the following?
    a. Georgina Pope
    b. Margaret Macdonald
    c. Florence Nightingale
    d. Elizabeth Smellie

    ANS: B
    Margaret Macdonald was the matron-in-chief of the Canadian Army Nursing Corps during World War I.

13. When did the *Canadian Nurse* begin publication?

Ross Kerr and Woods Canadian Nursing Issues and Perspectives (Canadian) 6th edition McCleary Test Bank

a. 1895
b. 1905
c. 1970
d. 2010

ANS: B
1905 was when *Canadian Nurse* first published.

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which leading Canadian nurses helped establish the legislation for the registration of nurses, to raise the standard of professional nursing and to ensure those practising were qualified and able? (*Select all that apply.*)
   a. Lavinia Dock
   b. Isabel Hampton Robb
   c. Adelaide Nutting
   d. Ethel Bedford-Fenwick

   ANS: B, C
   Isabel Hampton Robb and Adelaide Nutting were Canadian nurses living and working in the United States who advocated to secure legislation for the registration of nurses and helped to form the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses of the United States and Canada.

2. The Canadian Indigenous Nurses Association (CINA), formed in 1975, has which of the following goals? (*Select all that apply.*)
   a. Work on public health nursing issues
   b. Work on Indigenous health nursing issues
   c. Engage in research on youth and addictions
   d. Promote awareness of Indigenous health needs
   e. Support traditional Indigenous health practices

   ANS: B, D
   In 2010, the goals of the CINA were updated to include work on Indigenous health nursing issues, engage in research on Indigenous health nursing, and promote awareness of the health needs of Indigenous people.

Ross Kerr and Woods Canadian Nursing Issues and Perspectives (Canadian) 6th edition McCleary Test Bank