The Changing Face of Health Care Social Work - Opportunities and Challenges for Professional Practice 3rd edition Dziegielewski Test Bank

SKU: 9780826119421-TEST-BANK

CHAPTER 2

The Evolution of the "New" Health Care Social Work

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS EDITION

- Updated references and reviewed several articles related to nursing and social work in service delivery, utilizing discharge planning as a prime example of competition and change.
- Rewrote and refocused several paragraphs to update information and content.
- Updated references and trends that are changing in the provision of care.
- Updated glossary and websites.
- Added BOX 1 with definitions of two new terms, pandisciplinary and transdisciplinary.
- Added information on telemedicine in the text and also added the definition to the glossary.

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS BY CHAPTER

Note to Instructor

This section will include test questions that apply directly to information provided in the chapter. The answers are provided. Also, to supplement your test questions, it is suggested that you consider using the definitions provided in this section and create a set of matching responses where the student matches the definition to the term.

1. For the social worker working in the health care field, all of the following are true **EXCEPT**:
   a. Recognizing the importance of the "individual-in-situation" or "person-in-environment" stance
   b. The environment is not important to consider when considering services for those in need
   c. Considering the needs of individual, family, group, or community regarding their unique situations or environments
   d. Taking into account service provision and potential environmental changes

   Answer B

2. Advocacy includes all of the following **EXCEPT**:
   a. Needs to be part of all service provision
   b. Always includes recognizing the individual needs of the patient
   c. Involves empowering the patient to help him- or herself
   d. Telling the patient what is needed without taking into account his/her feelings

   Answer D

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3. Which of the following statements is **TRUE?** Traditionally, social work can be described as:
   a. Examining the needs of the individual patient only
   b. Providing educational services as needed
   c. Advocating for the poor, disadvantaged, disenfranchised, and the oppressed
   d. Social work is a new profession and does not have a traditional view

   Answer C

4. For health care social workers to be competitive professionals in the health care arena they must:
   a. Clearly establish that what they do works
   b. Provide services quickly and in the most cost-effective way possible
   c. Establish that what they do is different from other professionals and that it contributes uniquely to the health and well-being of the patients served
   d. All of the above

   Answer D

5. Why can the roles and tasks of the social work professional be confused with other disciplines that provide similar functions?
   a. Social workers may perform some of the tasks that have traditionally belonged to other professionals.
   b. They only provide assistance in emergencies.
   c. Other disciplines may be doing the tasks that have been traditionally provided by social workers.
   d. Both A and C are correct.

   Answer D

6. The types of teamwork that can be utilized in service delivery include:
   a. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary teams only
   b. Multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, transdisciplinary, and pandisciplinary teams
   c. Interdisciplinary and pandisciplinary teams only
   d. Multidisciplinary teams only

   Answer B

7. A group of professionals working together for a common purpose, working independently while sharing information through formal lines of communication to better assist the patient/client/consumer is known as:
   a. An interdisciplinary team
   b. A multidisciplinary team
   c. A pandisciplinary team
   d. A transdisciplinary team

   Answer B (multidisciplinary)

8. What is considered unique to the profession of social work that is different from other professionals in the health care arena?
   a. The person-in-situation or person-in-environment stance
   b. Looking only at the individual and not the influences of others
   c. Examining only preventive services in the interventions provided

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d. Adopting the use of the strict medical model to guide intervention strategy

Answer A

9. Examples of "expendable services" include:
   a. Medical interventions performed by nurses
   b. Those services for which billing is not required
   c. Medical interventions by doctors
   d. Mental health and well-being services

   Answer D

10. One important reason why all health care employees, including social workers, can be at risk of losing their place in the delivery of health care services includes:
   a. Professionals that do not generate direct hospital revenues
   b. Professionals that are self-supporting parts of the health care delivery team
   c. Professionals that provide measurable services
   d. Professionals where the services provided are considered optional or supplemental

   Answer A

11. One downfall of the current health care environment is that it has caused social workers in hospital settings to be forced to:
   a. Discharge patients from services more quickly, and therefore patients are returning to the community in a weaker state of rehabilitation than ever before
   b. Have patients stay longer in the hospitals until other services are secured
   c. Take patients home with them in order to offer services needed
   d. None of the above are possibilities

   Answer A

12. In the health care setting, time-limited techniques can be considered limiting in-service provision. What is the primary reason for this?
   a. It allows for a range of interventions with little focus on the central problem.
   b. Limited contact time can limit services to concrete service provision.
   c. A social worker must only use one theory to govern an attempt to help a patient.
   d. A social worker must only use one standard of practice.

   Answer B

13. Education is important to health care social workers in that:
   a. It provides an opportunity to educate other multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary teams
   b. It can benefit both the employee and the parent organization
   c. All professionals need continuing enrichment and education
   d. All of the above

   Answer D

14. Examples of things that can be done to make the working environment more conducive to health care social work include:
   a. Only working with those responsive to social service intervention strategies
   b. Providing feedback only when asked
   c. Developing challenging and creative ways for providing feedback to team members

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d. Listening carefully and taking directions as given

Answer C

GLOSSARY

Instructor's Note

Consider using selected definitions listed below for matching questions on a quiz or exam. These are important terms the student should be able to define and are outlined more fully in the chapter.

Allied health care workers Professionals involved in health care delivery to the individual, group, family, or community that is the focus of intervention.

Clinical social work practice Often referred to as medical social work (see *medical social work*).

Family counseling A practice methodology that centers on the "family" as the patient/client/consumer or unit of attention.

Health care practice The activities that are conducted that are designed to enhance physical and psychological well-being.

Health care social work The practice of social work that deals with the aspects of general health, specifically in the areas of wellness, illness, or disability. The social work professional can address these issues through working directly with either individuals, groups, families, or communities, or through the auspice of broader social change.

Health care social worker Seen as the professional "bridge" that links the patient/client/consumer, the multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary team, and the environment.

Hospital social work Historically defined as the provision of social services in a medical setting. Currently, refers to the delivery of social work services in hospitals and related health care facilities.

Market assisters These are trained lay individuals who are paid to assist patients/clients/consumers in the enrollment process determining Affordable Care Act (ACA) eligibility.

Medical social work A form of social work practice that occurs in health care settings with the goal of assisting those who are physically ill, facilitating good health, and prevention of illness.

Nursing A field of practice versed in medical matters and entrusted with caring for the sick.

Practice of social work The application of social work knowledge, theories, methods, and skills to provide professionally sound, ethically bound, and culturally sensitive social services to individuals, groups, families, organizations, and communities.

Psychology The profession and science concerned with the behavior of humans, and related mental and physiological processes.

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Public health Tasked with prevention of disease and maintenance of health in the population.

Telemedicine This avenue of delivery for patient care utilizes telecommunication technology to deliver patient care. This involves real-time interactive video capabilities.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. In your own words, state several concrete differences between the services that nurses provide and social workers provide in the health care setting.

2. What do you believe can make health care social work practice an integral part of health care delivery?

3. What characteristic of social work practice makes it the most marketable in today's health care practice arena?

4. What do you see as the greatest obstacles to the use of telemedicine as opposed to traditional face-to-face approaches when serving patients/clients/consumers?

5. How do you believe health care social work will be defined in the future?

6. Taking into account what you have learned about team work, give an example of each type of team and where it could be utilized in health care practice today?

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Activity One: Comparing Roles and Functions of Health Care Professionals

Break the students down into groups and have them prepare a list outlining the basic roles of the nurse and that of the health care social worker. Be sure students are aware that they will be asked to share the list in class discussion.

In preparing the lists, have students identify the considerations that they feel are essential to address. Comment on the similarities found in the lists that each group creates.

Activity Two: Comparing Educational Backgrounds of Health Care Professionals

Similar to Activity One, break the students down into groups and have them prepare a list outlining the basic educational requirements of members of a traditional medical team, such as a physician, nurse, or social worker. Be sure students are aware that they will be asked to share the list in class discussion.

In preparing the lists, have students identify the considerations that they feel are essential to address. What about the educational background of these professionals makes them similar, and what makes them different?

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Activity Three: Health Care Social Workers, Empowering the Profession Through Education

Similar to Activity Two, break the students down into groups and have them prepare a list, taking into account the educational training of other core members of a health care delivery team. What basic ingredients are needed in the educational foundation of a health care social worker to make them stronger? What is needed to improve their status and knowledge when working with these other professionals and gaining their support? Should information provided always take into account the person-environment perspective? How can this be done? Be sure students are aware that they will be asked to share the list in class discussion.

WEBSITES

Health care research and policy information
www.ahcpr.gov

Open Arms Patient Advocacy Society
www.openarmsadvocacy.com