Nursing Informatics for the Advanced Practice Nurse - Patient Safety Quality Outcomes and Interprofessionalism 3rd edition McBride Test Bank

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Test Bank
to Accompany

Nursing Informatics

for the Advanced Practice Nurse

Patient Safety, Quality, Outcomes, and Interprofessionalism

Third Edition

CHAPTER 2

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Chapter 02: Advanced Practice Roles, High Performing Interprofessional Teams, and the IT-HI Model

1. Interprofessional Team for Health Informatics (IT-HI) Model is an evolved version of:

    a. Technology Informatics Guiding Education Reform (TIGER) Initiative

    *b. Nursing Education for Healthcare Informatics (NEHI) Model

    c. Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN)

    d. Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act

    Answer: IT-HI Model is an evolved version of Nursing Education for NEHI Model. TIGER Initiative recommended nursing schools to engage nursing students and practicing nurses into digital healthcare. QSEN addresses competencies related to patient-centered care, teamwork and collaboration, evidence-based practice (EBP), quality improvement (QI), safety, and informatics. HITECH Act promotes adoption of electronic health record (EHR) systems among healthcare providers.

2. Which of the following component of the IT-HI Model is an expanded concept from NEHI's original nursing informatics content?

    a. Public Policy

    *b. Health Informatics Content

    c. Healthcare Delivery Environment

    d. Federal and State Regulatory Impact

    Answer: Health informatics content is an expanded concept from NEHI's original nursing informatics content. The rest of the components of IT-HI—Public Policy Formation, Healthcare Delivery Environment, and Federal and State Regulatory Impact—are unchanged from the original NEHI presentation.

3. Which of the following agencies oversees or controls the reimbursement structure for the payment of healthcare services?

    *a. Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

    b. FDA

    c. AANP

    d. National Center for Interprofessional Education and Practice

Answer: FTC oversees the reimbursement structure for the payment of healthcare services. FDA is responsible for protecting and promoting public health food safety, prescription and over-the-counter drugs, vaccines, and medical devices. AANP provides nurse practitioners a unified way to network and advocate their issues. National Center for Interprofessional Education and Practice provides educational resources, networking opportunities, grant funding sources, and innovative approaches in support of interprofessional practice and education.

4. Which of the following advanced-level healthcare clinician helps build or restore vocational, homemaking, and daily living skills, along with general independence, to a person with disabilities or developmental delays?
    a. Physical therapist
    b. Advanced practice registered nurse
    *c. Occupational therapist
    d. Behavioral health professional

Answer: Occupational therapists help build or restore vocational, homemaking, and daily living skills, along with general independence, to a person with disabilities or developmental delays. Physical therapists assess, plan, organize, and participate in rehabilitative programs that improve mobility, relieve pain increase strength, and improve or correct disabling conditions resulting from disease or injury. Advanced practice registered nurses have graduate-level education, recognized specialty nursing certificate, and are licensed for an APRN role. Behavioral health professionals are licensed to address a patient's behavioral issues.

5. Which of the given best describes the role of an informatics nurse specialist?
    a. Provide information to prescribing clinicians for decision-making about the selection, dosage, interactions, and side effects of medications.
    *b. Identify, define, manage, and communicate data, information, knowledge, and wisdom between clinical and information technology personnel and sectors.
    c. Counsel individuals and groups, conduct nutritional research, and supervise activities of a department providing quantity food services.
    d. Implement decisions and activities, engage in evaluation initiatives, and ensure consideration and inclusion of the healthcare consumer's perspectives, information, contributions, and requests.

Answer: An informatics nurse specialist is expected to identify, define, manage, and communicate data, information, knowledge, and wisdom between clinical and information technology personnel and sectors. Pharmacists provide information to prescribing clinicians for decision-making about the selection, dosage, interactions, and side effects of medications. Dietitians and Nutritionists counsel individuals and groups, conduct nutritional research, and supervise activities of a department providing quantity food services. APRNs implement decisions and activities, engage in evaluation initiatives, and ensure consideration and inclusion of the healthcare consumer's perspectives, information, contributions, and requests.

6. American Academy of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) has published documents that identify and direct the inclusion of essential content within all nursing curricula. This document was recently expanded to add informatics-oriented domains of competencies. Which of the following is a new domain?
    *a. Population Health
    b. Knowledge for Nursing Practice
    c. Quality and Safety
    d. Interprofessional Partnership

Answer: Domain 3 *Public Health* along with Domain 8 *Informatics and Information Technology* are the two new informatics-oriented domains that were added.

7. The *Demographic Survey and EHR Meaningful Use Maturity-Sensitive Index* (MUMSI) was developed to:
    a. Plan, direct, and coordinate medical and health services.
    b. Identify, define, manage, and communicate the data, information, knowledge, and wisdom between the clinical and information technology personnel and sectors.
    c. Provide the foundation, rationale, for the competency-based development of technology within the nursing education.
    *d. Quantitatively measure the maturity of an EHR and the level of sophistication of the nurse's knowledge and use of EHR in daily practice.

Answer: MUMSI was developed to quantitatively measure the maturity of an EHR and the level of sophistication of the nurse's knowledge and use of EHR in daily practice. Healthcare Administration Professionals are responsible for planning, directing, and coordinating medical and health services. An informatics nurse specialist is responsible for identification, definition, management, and communication of the

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data, information, knowledge, and wisdom between the clinical and information technology personnel and sectors. The new informatics-oriented domains added to the components of nursing practice provide the foundation, rationale, for the competency-based development of technology within the nursing education.

8. A study to assess the nurse's satisfaction with the EHR was conducted using the Clinical Information System Implementation Evaluation Scale. Which of the nursing groups would be considered ideal to provide support to other groups in the EHR implementation project?

    a. Less than 5 years
    *b. 6 to 10 years
    c. 11 to 15 years
    d. 16 to 20 years

Answer: Nurses in practice for 6 to 10 years might be ideal to provide support to the other groups in the EHR implementation project as they had one of the lowest counts of dissatisfaction compared to other groups.

9. What is Interprofessional Education Collaborative (IPEC)?

    a. Multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds working together with patients families and communities to deliver the highest quality of care.
    b. Students from two or more professions in health and social care learning together during all or part of their professional training with the object of cultivating collaborative practice for providing client- for patient-centered care.
    *c. Collaborative effort by the organizations that represent higher education in allopathic and osteopathic medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, and public health to create core competencies for interprofessional collaborative practice to guide curricula development across health professions schools.
    d. Effort for honest communication, mutual trust, respect, and common set of goals between the Healthcare professionals especially between the nurses and physicians.

Answer: The IPEC is the collaborative effort by the organizations that represent higher education in allopathic and osteopathic medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, and public health to create core competencies for interprofessional collaborative practice to guide curricula development across health professions schools. When multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, careers, and communities to deliver

the highest quality of care with honest communication, mutual trust, respect, and pursue a common set of goals between the healthcare professionals, especially between the nurses and physicians is known as the Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC). Occasions when students from two or more professions in health and social care learn together during all or part of their professional training with the object of cultivating collaborative practice for providing client- or patient-centered care is known as interprofessional education (IPE).

10. The Interprofessional Education Collaborative Expert Panel published a report on *Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice* in 2011. Which of the following, according to the report, is a "Pillar of Interprofessional Education"?

    *a. Employing evidence-based practice
    b. Using clinical judgments
    c. Engaging in effective partnerships
    d. Demonstrating advocacy strategies

Answer: The five "Pillars of Interprofessional Education" suggested by the Interprofessional Education Collaborative Expert Panel are (a) utilizing informatics, (b) employing evidence-based practice, (c) applying quality improvement, and (d) working in interprofessional teams to (e) provide patient-centered care.

11. The National Center for Interprofessional Education and Practice:
    a. Provides nurse practitioners a unified way to network and advocate their issues.
    b. Oversees the reimbursement structure for the payment of services.
    c. Provides the foundation, rationale, for the competency-based development of technology within the nursing education.
    *d. Provides educational resources, networking opportunities, grant funding sources, and innovative approaches in support of interprofessional practice and education.

Answer: The National Center for Interprofessional Education and Practice provides educational resources, networking opportunities, grant funding sources, and innovative approaches in support of interprofessional practice and education. AANP provides nurse practitioners a unified way to network and advocate their issues. FTC oversees the reimbursement structure for the payment of services. AACN provides the foundation, rationale, for the competency-based development of technology within the nursing education.

12. Despite the EHRs being highly detailed and thorough, why do the providers have an increasingly difficult time finding the information?

a. Lack of established interconnected components
b. Lack of updated guidelines regarding EHR accessibility
c. High incidence of incorrect data input due to human negligence
*d. High "click-to-information" ratio

Answer: Despite the EHRs being highly detailed and thorough, the providers have an increasingly difficult time finding the information as the "click-to-information" ratio is as high as 15:1.

13. The Global Health Informatics Competency Recommended Framework yielded 10 nursing focuses competencies in five roles. Which of the following is one of the five roles?

*a. IT Management and Nursing
b. Information and Healthcare Technologies
c. Health Policy
d. Interprofessional Partnerships

Answer: The five roles given by the Global Health Informatics Competency Recommended Framework are (a) Clinical Nursing, (b) Quality Management, (b) Coordination of Interprofessional Care, (d) Nursing Management, and (e) IT Management in Nursing.

14. Which of the following addresses the competencies associated with patient-centered care, teamwork and collaboration, EBP, QI, safety, and informatics?

a. IPC
*b. QSEN Project
c. TIGER Initiative
d. IPEC

Answer: QSEN Project addresses the competencies associated with patient-centered care, teamwork and collaboration, EBP, QI, safety, and informatics. IPC is when multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, caregivers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care. The TIGER Initiative gave recommendations to schools of nursing to prepare nursing students and practicing nurses to engage fully in digital healthcare. The IPEC represents higher education in allopathic and osteopathic medicine, dentistry nursing, pharmacy, and

public health created core competencies for interprofessional collaborative practice to guide curricula development across health professions schools.

15. The Polarity Thinking™ Model is:
    a. an approach to an issue that does not have a natural tension between the two poles of an issue.
    b. a problem-solving approach that considers contributions from healthcare provider's side of the issue and takes an "either-or" approach.
    c. a problem-solving approach that considers contributions from patient's side of the issue and takes an "either-or" approach.
    *d. a problem-solving approach that considers contributions from both sides of the issue and takes an "both-and" approach rather than "either-or" approach.

Answer: The Polarity Thinking™ Model is a problem-solving approach that considers contributions from both sides of the issue and takes a "both-and" approach rather than "either-or" approach.

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