Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

SKU: 9780826190017-TEST-BANK

Test Bank to Accompany

Women's Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing

Second Edition

Ivy M. Alexander, PhD, APRN, ANP-BC, FAANP, FAAN
Versie Johnson-Mallard, PhD, ARNP, WHNP-BC, FAANP, FAAN
Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston, PhD, APRN, WHNP-BC, FAANP, FAAN
Catherine Ingram Fogel, PhD, RNC, FAAN
Nancy Fugate Woods, PhD, RN, FAAN

Editors

SPRINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY

ISBN: 978-0-8261-2755-6

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

Copyright © 2017 Springer Publishing Company, LLC

All rights reserved.

This work is protected by U.S. Copyright laws. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Springer Publishing Company, LLC, except for educational purposes. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work is not permitted.

Springer Publishing Company, LLC
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036
www.springerpub.com

ISBN: 978-0-8261-2755-6

The author and the publisher of this Work have made every effort to use sources believed to be reliable to provide information that is accurate and compatible with the standards generally accepted at the time of publication. The author and publisher shall not be liable for any special, consequential, or exemplary damages resulting, in whole or in part, from the readers' use of, or reliance on, the information contained in this book. The publisher has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

Contents

PART I: WOMEN'S LIVES, WOMEN'S HEALTH

1. Women and Their Health
   Versie Johnson-Mallard and Nancy Fugate Woods

2. Women as Health Care Providers
   Diana Taylor

3. Women and Health Care
   Nancy Fugate Woods, Ellen Olshansky, and Deborah Ward

4. Health Care for Vulnerable Populations
   Cheryl L. Cooke and Selina A. Mohammed

5. Legal Issues in Women's Health Care
   Anna G. Small

6. Feminist Frameworks for Advanced Practice With Women
   Cheryl L. Cooke and Selina A. Mohammed

PART II: HEALTH PROMOTION AND PREVENTION FOR WOMEN

7. Women's Bodies
   Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston and Cara J. Krulewitch

8. Young Women's Health
   Catherine Takacs Witkop

9. Midlife Women's Health
   Nancy Fugate Woods, Judith Berg, and Ellen Sullivan Mitchell

10. Older Women's Health
    Barbara B. Cochrane and Heather M. Young

11. Well Woman's Health
    Versie Johnson-Mallard and Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston

12. Mental Health
    Gail M. Houck

13. Nutrition for Women
    Heather Hutchins-Wiese

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

14. Healthy Practices: Physical Activity
JiWon Choi

15. Healthy Practices: Sleep
Carol A. Landis

16. Genetics and Women's Health
Diane C. Seibert and Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston

17. Women and the Workplace
Janice Camp

18. Health Considerations for Women Caregivers
Judith Berg and Nancy Fugate Woods

19. Women's Sexual Health
Elizabeth Kusturiss and Susan Kellogg Spadt

20. Primary Care of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Individuals
Caroline Dorsen and Kathryn Tierney

21. Fertility Self-Management and Shared Management
Richard M. Prior and Heather C. Katz

22. Preconception Counseling
Debbie Postlethwaite, Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston, and Kristi Rae Norcross

23. Prenatal Care and Anticipating Birth
Lisa L. Ferguson

PART III: MANAGING SYMPTOMS AND WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

24. Breast Health Considerations
Deborah G. Feigel and Kathleen Kelleher

25. Caring for the Transgender Patient
Kathryn Tierney and Caroline Dorsen

26. Sexual Health Problems and Dysfunctions
Candi Bachour and Candace Brown

27. Vulvar and Vaginal Health
Robert Gildersleeve

28. Perimenstrual and Pelvic Symptoms and Syndromes
Candy Wilson, Regina A. McClure, and Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston

29. Urologic and Pelvic Floor Health Problems
Richard S. Bercik and Cherrilyn F. Richmond

30. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Catherine Ingram Fogel

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

31. Women and HIV/AIDS
Catherine Ingram Fogel

32. Human Papillomavirus
Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston, Versie Johnson-Mallard, and Naomi Jay

33. Gynecologic Cancers
Barbara J. Silko and Leslie J. Heron

34. Menopause
Ivy M. Alexander, Annette Jakubisin Konicki, Seja Jackson, Devangi Ladani, Jenna LoGiudice, and Lauren Vo

35. Osteoporosis
Ivy M. Alexander, Danielle LaRosa, Emily Miesse, and Matthew Witkovic

36. The Challenge of Unintended Pregnancies
Katherine Simmonds and Lisa Stern

37. Infertility
Rachel Oldani Bender and Elizabeth A. Kostas-Polston

38. High-Risk Childbearing
Marianne T. Stone-Godena

39. Intrapartum and Postpartum Care
Heather Dawn Reynolds, Allison McCarson, Lilyan Kay, Meredith Goff

40. Mental Health Challenges
Deborah Antai-Otong

41. Substance Abuse and Women
Susan Caverly

42. Gender-Based Violence and Women's Health
Angela Frederick Amar

43. Cardiovascular Disease in Women
Tina M. Chasse Mulinski, Karin V. Nyström, and Catherine G. Winkler

44. Endocrine-Related Problems
Adrienne Berarducci

45. Chronic Illness and Women
Tara F. Bertulfo and Theresa G. Rashdan

46. Care of Women With Disabilities
Tracie Harrison

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

CHAPTER 1

Women and Their Health

1. In 2015, approximately what percentage of millennials in the United States were from minorities?
   A. 22%
   B. 36%
   C. 44%
   D. 58%

   Answer: C

2. In 2013, what percentage of the U.S. population was foreign born?
   A. 8%
   B. 14%
   C. 22%
   D. 36%

   Answer: B

3. In 2014, approximately what percentage of all college students in graduate and undergraduate programs were women?
   A. 45%
   B. 53%
   C. 69%
   D. 77%

   Answer: C

4. Military sexual trauma, deployment to war zones, and combat exposure are most likely to increase the risk for which of the following in women? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Heart disease
   B. Posttraumatic stress disorder
   C. Depression
   D. Obesity
   E. Substance abuse

   Answer: B, C, E

5. On average, men who were full-time workers earned how much more than women who were full-time workers in 2013, given comparable educational level?
   A. 0%
   B. 2% to 5%
   C. 7% to 12%
   D. 19% to 25%

   Answer: D

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

6. In 2014, women older than 18 years who did not live with a spouse were most likely to do which of the following?
   A. Live alone
   B. Be the head of the household
   C. Live with relatives
   D. Live with nonrelatives

   Answer: A

7. About what percentage of all pregnancies in the United States are unplanned?
   A. 10%
   B. 25%
   C. 50%
   D. 75%

   Answer: C

8. Which of the following was life expectancy of a woman in 1900?
   A. 48 years
   B. 54 years
   C. 66 years
   D. 72 years

   Answer: A

9. Which of the following are leading causes of death in women today? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Heart disease
   B. Childbirth
   C. Cancer
   D. Infectious disease
   E. Respiratory disease

   Answer: A, C, E

10. Which of the following is the most common sexually transmitted infection among young adults in the United States?
   A. Human immunodeficiency virus
   B. Human papillomavirus
   C. Gonorrhea
   D. Chlamydia

   Answer: B

11. Which country spends a larger proportion of its gross national product on health care than any other?
   A. China
   B. Japan
   C. United States
   D. Germany

   Answer: C

12. Which of the following is the largest preventable cause of mortality among adult women?
   A. Obesity
   B. Binge drinking
   C. Cigarette smoking
   D. Unprotected sex

   Answer: C

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

13. Which of the following is an example of a sex characteristic, rather than a gender characteristic?
    A. Self-identifying as a male
    B. Playing with toy soldiers
    C. Wearing a neck tie
    D. Having a penis

    Answer: D

14. According to Meleis, which of the following are key concepts in understanding women's health?
    A. Racism
    B. Stigma
    C. Poverty
    D. Exploitation
    E. Oppression

    Answer: B, D, E

15. Which of the following should be included among future goals for women's health? (Select all that apply.)
    A. Broaden research topics related to women's health
    B. Increase the number of birthing centers in major cities
    C. Study women populations that have not yet been well researched
    D. Educate health care providers on issues of women's health
    E. Focus on treatment of chronic conditions in women rather than on prevention

    Answer: A, C, D

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

CHAPTER 2

Women as Health Care Providers

1. Which health occupation has the highest percentage of women?
   A. Pharmacists
   B. Physical therapists
   C. Registered nurses
   D. Dental hygienists

   Answer: D

2. Which health occupation has the lowest percentage of women?
   A. Physicians
   B. Dentists
   C. Pharmacists
   D. Physical therapists

   Answer: B

3. Which health profession has the largest number of workers?
   A. Health aides
   B. Physicians
   C. Licensed practical nurses
   D. Registered nurses

   Answer: D

4. Which of the following are certifications available in advanced practice registered nursing? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Certified nurse midwife
   B. Certified registered nurse anesthetist
   C. Certified nurse pharmacologist
   D. Clinical nurse specialist
   E. Nurse practitioner

   Answer: A, B, D, E

5. What level of education is required to become a licensed practical nurse?
   A. 2-year master's degree (in addition to a 4-year bachelor's degree)
   B. 4-year bachelor's degree
   C. 2-year associate's degree
   D. 1-year certificate or diploma

   Answer: D

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

6. What percentage of physicians and surgeons in the United States in 2014 were women?
   A. 27%
   B. 37%
   C. 47%
   D. 57%

   Answer: B

7. What medical specialty has the highest percentage of women?
   A. General pediatrics
   B. Obstetrics and gynecology
   C. Orthopedic surgery
   D. Urology

   Answer: A

8. On an average, the income of female physicians is what percentage of that of male physicians?
   A. 59%
   B. 79%
   C. 99%
   D. 109%

   Answer: A

9. What level of education is required to become a pharmacist?
   A. 6-year doctorate degree
   B. 2-year master's degree (in addition to a 4-year bachelor's degree)
   C. 4-year bachelor's degree
   D. 2-year associate's degree

   Answer: A

10. Which of the following is the median income of dentists in the United States (2012)?
    A. $89,310
    B. $109,310
    C. $129,310
    D. $149,310

    Answer: D

11. Which of the following are the current trends in dentistry? (Select all that apply.)
    A. More specialists than generalists
    B. Research linking oral health to overall health
    C. Focus on treatment of disease rather than prevention
    D. Expected growth of 18% from 2014 to 2024
    E. Increasing demand for dental implants, bridges, and cosmetic services

    Answer: B, D, E

12. Which allied health occupation is projected to be the fastest growing?
    A. Health information technicians
    B. Nursing aides
    C. Occupational therapists
    D. Paramedics

    Answer: A

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

13. One in five workers in which of the following allied health occupation is at or below the federal poverty level?
    A. Medical assistant
    B. Home health aide
    C. Radiology technician
    D. Speech-language pathologist

    Answer: B

14. Veronica is a registered nurse who pours herself into her job. She works long hours without complaint and strives to do her best. Often, she maintains a cheerful, caring, and kind demeanor on the outside while feeling exhausted and frustrated on the inside. The effort it takes to maintain this front before her patients results in a lot of stress. This phenomenon can best be described as which of the following?
    A. Identity crisis
    B. Psychological disparity
    C. Emotional dissonance
    D. Gender discrimination

    Answer: C

15. Tests of implicit racial bias among health professionals have revealed which of the following?
    A. An unconscious preference for Whites over Blacks
    B. Use of racially charged, derogatory language
    C. Sharing of racist jokes
    D. Lower pay for racial minorities

    Answer: A

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

CHAPTER 3

Women and Health Care

1. To enhance women's health care in the 21st century, researchers should do which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Design studies in collaboration with women
   B. Analyze changes in women's health data relative to men's
   C. Include homogeneous populations of women in studies
   D. Translate research findings into clinical and public health practice
   E. Focus on treatment approaches equally applicable to men and women

   Answer: A, B, D

2. Historically, gender has been defined by which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Self-identification
   B. Appropriate roles
   C. Division of labor
   D. Economic power
   E. Political influence

   Answer: B, C, D, E

3. Hammarström et al. propose a model of sex and gender that includes which of the following concepts? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Binary sexuality based on one's chromosomes
   B. Sex, interacting with gender, as a continuum
   C. Biologically determined sex based on the effects of sex hormones on reproductive organ development
   D. Sex and gender as an integration of body, mind, and context
   E. Intersectionality and embodiment as factors significantly affecting sex and gender

   Answer: B, D, E

4. Which of the following is the best example of how gender bias has affected the health and health care of women?
   A. Similar rates of mental illness being found in men and women
   B. Treatment outcomes among women varying based on patient compliance
   C. Association of patient income level with type of diagnosis
   D. Disproportionately more psychotropic medications being prescribed to women than men

   Answer: D

5. Krieger has proposed which of the following regarding sex, gender, and health? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Gender and sex played no significant role in determining health outcomes for women
   B. Gender relations influence the expression and the interpretation of biological traits
   C. Sex-linked biological characteristics contribute to gender differentials in health
   D. Traditional perspectives on gender and sex have resulted in better health outcomes for women than for men
   E. Equitable gender relationships have resulted in similar health outcomes in men and women

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

Answer: B, C

6. When did women's health scholarship begin to flourish?
   A. 1960s
   B. 1970s
   C. 1980s
   D. 1990s

   Answer: B

7. Which of the following were the goals included in the report "Women's Health Research: Progress, Pitfalls, and Promise," which was published by the Office of Research on Women's Health in 2010? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Increase sex similarities research in basic sciences studies
   B. Incorporate findings of sex and gender differences in the design of new technologies
   C. Create strategic alliances to maximize domestic and global impact of women's health research
   D. Develop and implement new social networking technologies to promote men's health and wellness research
   E. Employ innovative strategies to build a well-trained, diverse, and vigorous women's health research workforce

   Answer: B, C, E

8. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Revitalization Act of 1993 mandated that the NIH do which of the following?
   A. Expand health insurance coverage for women
   B. Include women and minorities in clinical research
   C. Research and develop new women-specific medications
   D. Decrease infection rates during obstetric surgeries

   Answer: B

9. Historical examples of gender bias in medical textbooks include which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Portrayals of women as inherently sick
   B. A recommendation that women simulate orgasms if not orgasmic with their husbands
   C. Portrayals of women patients as being intellectually superior to their male physicians
   D. Omission of the clitoris from anatomical illustrations of women's genitals
   E. Portrayal of women as invincible to illness and age, as long as they make the right choices

   Answer: A, B, D, E

10. Which of the following best describes the new model for health care for women?
    A. Physician-centered
    B. Authoritarian
    C. Pluralistic
    D. Disease-oriented

    Answer: C

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

CHAPTER 4

Health Care for Vulnerable Populations

1. According to a 2015 report by Buerhaus and colleagues, which type of health care provider is most likely to care for racial or ethnic minority patients and patients who are uninsured?
   A. Family practice physicians
   B. Physician assistants
   C. Nurse practitioners
   D. Surgeons

   Answer: C

2. Which of the following are examples of people likely to be considered members of vulnerable populations? (Select all that apply.)
   A. An African American woman
   B. A young woman living in an urban setting who takes mass transit
   C. A single mother earning $12,000 a year
   D. A transgender man
   E. A homeless middle-aged man

   Answer: A, C, D, E

3. Which of the following is the best example of a health inequity?
   A. A Mexican American woman with diabetes who receives less attention from the physician because of her ethnicity
   B. A low-income woman whose children get sick repeatedly because she refused to have them vaccinated
   C. A gay man who must drive a long distance to visit the health care provider of his choice
   D. A Muslim woman who is shunned by her neighbors because of her religion

   Answer: A

4. Which of the following are effects of social determinants of health? (Select all that apply.)
   A. A higher rate of infant mortality in a poor neighborhood compared with wealthier ones
   B. Increased incidence of boating injuries in a city located on a large lake
   C. A murder rate five times the national average in an inner-city neighborhood plagued by gang activity
   D. A man with HIV who goes without treatment because he fears the stigma associated with his condition
   E. An outbreak of the flu in an area due to rapid changes in the weather

   Answer: A, C, D

5. Which of the following is the generally accepted view of race by the scientific community?
   A. Biologically determined
   B. Established by socioeconomic level
   C. Determined by the country of one's birth
   D. Socially constructed

   Answer: D

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

6. Cassandra is a 51-year-old woman with 20 years of experience as an assembly line worker in the automobile industry. She was recently interviewed for a management position in her company but did not get the job. A coworker later tells her, “Don’t feel bad. Archie never hires women for management.” This scenario can best be described as an example of which of the following?
   A. Prejudice
   B. Discrimination
   C. Health inequity
   D. Social justice

   Answer: B

7. Brittany is a single mom who, because of her low income, is unable to consistently provide nutritious meals for her children and self. Her food insecurity makes Brittany at a greater risk for which of the following?
   A. Breast cancer
   B. Type 1 diabetes
   C. Type 2 diabetes
   D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

   Answer: C

8. Which of the following are challenges that low-income women are more likely to encounter in the workplace than high-income women? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Discrimination based on gender
   B. Long commutes
   C. No paid sick days
   D. Pressure from a demanding boss
   E. Lack of health insurance

   Answer: A, C, E

9. Teresa lives in a town of 3,000 people in Montana, 100 miles away from the nearest city. Which barrier to care is Teresa most likely to face as a result of living in a rural community?
   A. Lack of a women’s health specialist
   B. Higher cost of care
   C. Structural racism
   D. Social stigma

   Answer: A

10. What percentage of women in the United States will experience severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes?
   A. 15%
   B. 25%
   C. 35%
   D. 45%

   Answer: B

11. Which group of women are likely to experience intimate partner violence?
   A. Lesbians
   B. Women with disabilities
   C. Women living in rural communities
   D. Women who work full time

   Answer: B

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

12. A nurse is preparing to assess a client for alcohol use. Which clinical tool would be appropriate for this task?
    A. Cut down, annoyed, guilty, and eye-opener (CAGE)
    B. Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)
    C. Mini-Cog
    D. Wong-Baker FACES (Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale)

    Answer: A

13. A nurse is assisting a client who is food insecure. Which agency should the nurse refer the client to for food assistance?
    A. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
    B. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
    C. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
    D. World Health Organization (WHO)

    Answer: C

14. A nurse learns from an older client, Gabby, that Gabby's landlord is increasing her rent by 100% with only a month's notice. The nurse refers Gabby to a social worker to explore subsidized housing and follows up a month later to make sure Gabby is okay. The nurse's behavior is an example of which of the following?
    A. Discrimination
    B. Patient advocacy
    C. Health inequity
    D. Marginalization

    Answer: B

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

CHAPTER 5

Legal Issues in Women's Health Care

1. The landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Griswold v. Connecticut* established which of the following?
   A. Unmarried women's right to privacy in contraception
   B. Women's right to choose to have an abortion
   C. The right of women younger than 16 years to receive birth control
   D. Married couples' right to privacy in contraception

   Answer: D

2. The U.S. Supreme Court case *Carey v. Population Services* established which of the following?
   A. Unmarried women's right to privacy in contraception
   B. Women's right to choose to have an abortion
   C. The right of women younger than 16 years to receive birth control
   D. Married couples' right to privacy in contraception

   Answer: C

3. What proportion of pregnancies in the United States are unintended each year?
   A. One fourth
   B. One third
   C. One half
   D. Two thirds

   Answer: C

4. By age 45, what proportion of *women* have had an abortion in their lifetime?
   A. 1 in 10
   B. 2 in 10
   C. 3 in 10
   D. 4 in 10

   Answer: D

5. In the U.S. Supreme Court case in which Hobby Lobby challenged an aspect of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, what was the outcome?
   A. The Court ruled that the contraception mandate violated religious liberty
   B. The Court ruled that Hobby Lobby must provide birth control coverage for its employees
   C. The Court ruled that Hobby Lobby must provide abortion coverage for its employees
   D. The Court ruled that the individual mandate was unconstitutional

   Answer: A

6. Before 1880, what was the status of abortion in the United States?
   A. It was prohibited by federal law
   B. It was unregulated
   C. It was outlawed by individual states, with limited exceptions
   D. It was a right legally protected by federal law

   Answer: B

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

7. Which of the following were outcomes of the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Roe v. Wade*, 1973? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Women were granted the right to choose to have an abortion
   B. Human life was defined as beginning at birth
   C. States retained the right to restrict and regulate abortion
   D. States retained the right to outlaw abortion
   E. Physicians retained the right to make decisions regarding abortion with their patients

   Answer: A, C, E

8. Which of the following are controversial aspects of in vitro fertilization? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Allowing parents to select the sex of their child
   B. Implanting two to three embryos at a time
   C. Allowing parents to implant an embryo for the purpose of harvesting an organ to be donated to a sick sibling
   D. Allowing preimplantation genetic testing when a parent has a history of an inheritable genetic disorder
   E. Allowing parents to select the hair color, eye color, and skin complexion of a child

   Answer: A, C, E

9. Which U.S. Supreme Court case involved a child custody battle between parents of an embryo that was mistakenly implanted in another woman and the woman who gave birth to this child?
   A. Griswold v. Connecticut
   B. Eisenstadt v. Baird
   C. Rodgers v. Fasano
   D. Doe v. Doe

   Answer: C

10. In the case of *In re Baby M*, 1988, the New Jersey Supreme Court did which of the following?
   A. Granted permission for the surrogate mother to have an abortion
   B. Awarded custody of the child to the surrogate mother
   C. Awarded custody of the child to the father, who was the client and sperm donor
   D. Awarded custody of the child to the state

   Answer: B

11. Which state has prosecuted a woman for illegal drug use in pregnancy; allowed drug testing on women in a public hospital without their consent and arrested and incarcerated those who tested positive; and convicted a woman of murder after her child was stillborn as a result of her using cocaine?
   A. Alabama
   B. South Carolina
   C. Georgia
   D. Texas

   Answer: B

12. What percentage of women who have experienced domestic violence are diagnosed with an anxiety disorder?
   A. 26%
   B. 36%
   C. 46%
   D. 56%

   Answer: C

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

CHAPTER 6

Feminist Frameworks for Advanced Practice With Women

1. Which of the following is the process of marginalizing groups of people who are not part of a dominant and privileged group of society?
   A. Critiquing
   B. Colonializing
   C. Othering
   D. Deconstructing

   Answer: C

2. Which "wave" of feminism was focused on organizing women and using feminism as a resource for seeking equality in social organizations?
   A. First wave
   B. Second wave
   C. Third wave
   D. Fourth wave

   Answer: B

3. Which of the following were proponents of liberal feminism? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Mary Wollstonecraft
   B. Angela Davis
   C. John Stuart Mill
   D. Julia Kristeva
   E. Shulamith Firestone

   Answer: A, C

4. Which feminist theory seeks to eradicate sexual oppression by ending women's economic dependence on men?
   A. Marxist/socialist feminism
   B. Liberal feminism
   C. Radical feminism
   D. Psychoanalytic feminism

   Answer: A

5. Which feminist theory strives to eradicate the patriarchal system by replacing the institutions that support hierarchy and dominance?
   A. Womanist
   B. Liberal feminism
   C. Radical feminism
   D. Psychoanalytic feminism

   Answer: C

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank

6. According to radical feminism, which of the following are sources of women's oppression? (Select all that apply.)
   A. Biology
   B. Gender
   C. Psyche
   D. Sexuality
   E. Language

   Answer: A, C, D

7. Which feminist theory seeks to reveal how language constructs gender and to use language to deconstruct gender?
   A. Womanist
   B. Postmodernist feminism
   C. Postcolonial feminism
   D. Liberal feminism

   Answer: B

8. Which group of feminist theorists is concerned primarily with exploring subjectivity and agency, abjection, and psychosexual identity formation?
   A. French psychoanalytic feminists
   B. Early psychoanalytic feminists
   C. Queer theorists
   D. Womanists

   Answer: A

9. Which group of feminist theorists is concerned primarily with pointing out the differences between the lives of women of color and the lives of White women?
   A. Queer theorists
   B. Liberal feminists
   C. Radical feminists
   D. Womanists

   Answer: D

10. Who coined the term "womanist"?
    A. Mary Daly
    B. Julia Kristeva
    C. Michel Foucault
    D. Alice Walker

    Answer: D

11. Which group of feminist theorists is known for studying sexuality via concepts such as the Oedipus complex and for promoting dual parenting?
    A. French psychoanalytic feminists
    B. Early psychoanalytic feminists
    C. Queer theorists
    D. Womanists

    Answer: B

Copyright © Springer Publishing Company, LLC. All Rights Reserved

Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing 2nd edition Alexander Test Bank