Leiningers Culture Care Diversity and Universality 3rd edition McFarland Test Bank

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Leininger's Culture Care Diversity and Universality: A Worldwide Nursing Theory, Third Edition

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Chapter 1: The Theory of Culture Care Diversity and Universality

1. According to Leininger, care is the _____ of nursing and health care.
   a. essence
   b. foundation
   c. purpose
   d. basis
   e. goal
   f. reason

2. Leininger described the Sunrise Enabler as a cognitive map of the culture care theory.
   a. True
   b. False

3. Generic care is referred to as *all of the following* **except**:
   a. lay care
   b. folk care
   c**. professional care**
   d. traditional care

4. Prescribing and antibiotic to treat Strep pharyngitis is an example of _____ care.
   a. generic
   b. folk
   c. traditional
   d. lay
   e. professional

5. Generic care expressions and patterns are examples of _____ practices.
   a. etic
   b. elective
   c. selective
   d. emic

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Chapter 2: The Ethnonursing Research Method

1. The ethnonursing research method is designed to be used with
    - **a. the culture care theory**
    - b. quantitative research studies
    - c. any nursing theory
    - d. all of the above

2. The ethnonursing research method is a
    - a. quantitative research method designed to collect credible and valid data
    - b. qualitative research method focused on naturalistic and open discovery
    - c. a research method for discovery of emic and etic data
    - d. a & c
    - **e. b & c**

3. The ethnonursing research method
    - a. is the first nursing research method developed specifically to fit a nursing theory
    - b. is encouraged for use by and across healthcare disciplines such as pharmacy and physical, occupational, and speech therapies
    - c. is the only nursing research method
    - **d. a & b**
    - e. all of the above

4. Ethnonursing researchers need to
    - a. use relaxed, open-ended, non-confrontational inquiry modes
    - b. incorporate structured survey questions addressing domain of inquiry
    - c. gain trust of informants
    - **d. a & c**
    - e. b & c

5. Ethnonursing researchers should refrain from
    - a. respecting the people's views and experiences
    - **b. imposing personal biases, prejudices, and opinions**
    - c. focusing on cultural context of phenomena under study
    - d. b & c

6. This criterion for evaluation of qualitative research is met when collected data reveal duplication of content with similar ideas, meanings, and experiences.
    - a. credibility
    - b. confirmability
    - c. meaning-in-context
    - **d. saturation**

7. This criterion focuses on the significance of interpretations and understanding the actions, symbols, events, communications, and other human activities within specific or total contexts in which an event or occurrence took place.

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a. credibility
b. confirmability
c. meaning-in-context
d. saturation

8. This criterion refers to repeated direct and documented objective and subjective data confirmed with the informants.
    a. credibility
    b. confirmability
    c. meaning-in-context
    d. saturation

9. This criterion refers to believability of findings that have been mutually established between the researcher and the informants as accurate.
    a. credibility
    b. confirmability
    c. meaning-in-context
    d. saturation

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