Realities of Canadian Nursing - Professional Practice and Power Issues (Canadian) 5th edition McDonald Test Bank

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1. One of the significant barriers to reducing racism in healthcare and nursing practice is:
   A) racism exists everywhere and will continue to exist.
   B) concepts of race and racism are not integral aspects of nursing knowledge development.
   C) everyone is treated the same.
   D) dominant culture and values are the same for all people within the culture.

2. Racialization refers to:
   A) identifying people with similar values and beliefs.
   B) putting people into categories that help with decision making for health and well-being.
   C) categorizing people with similar behaviours.
   D) placing people into categories based upon their skin colour and physical attributes.

3. There are numerous health inequities resulting from racism which occur because of the following (select all that apply):
   A) People within a race have hereditary predisposition to certain illnesses.
   B) Chronic, long-term stresses of racism result in intergenerational traumatic experiences.
   C) The negative effects of racism experienced by families are transmitted throughout the family system.
   D) Chronic, long-term stresses of racism result in challenges with coping and development of illnesses.

4. Evidence shows that racism is a root cause of health inequities for racialized peoples. Select the following causes that have been noted (select all that apply):
   A) Environmental impact on health as a result of toxic landfill sites located near racialized populations
   B) Delays in diagnostic testing for racialized populations
   C) Longer treatment delays for racialized populations
   D) Racialized populations often refuse prescribed treatment plans
   E) Lifestyle choices of racialized populations result in more health challenges

5. When compared with their White counterparts, all of the following are true for racialized peoples in healthcare settings EXCEPT:
   A) Receive less clinical attention and intervention
   B) Have less frequent assessments
   C) Feel ignored
   D) Receive higher doses of analgesics to counteract tolerance to opioids

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6. The cycle of oppression has multiple negative consequences for racialized peoples in healthcare settings. These negative consequences result from:
   A) nurses and other healthcare professionals feeling pressured to attend to nonracialized peoples first.
   B) lack of understanding of the healthcare needs of racialized peoples.
   C) long-term stereotyping of racialized people which leads to prejudice and discrimination.
   D) complex healthcare needs of racialized peoples require specialized care that takes longer to access and deliver.

7. The concept of the "invisible knapsack" refers to:
   A) the needs of racialized peoples being ignored.
   B) the challenges affecting racialized peoples who are not being acknowledged.
   C) White privileges with unearned advantages and opportunities.
   D) disempowerment of racialized peoples.

8. The progress of integrating racial and racialization concepts in nursing education has primarily been hindered by which of the following:
   A) Nurse educators are predominately racist
   B) The focus on Florence Nightingale and her views on nursing practice
   C) Reliance on nursing theories which are generally colonial based
   D) Lack of leadership examples from racialized peoples

9. A significant barrier to integrating and changing attitudes to racism and racialization in nursing education is:
   A) lack of understanding of the issues.
   B) lack of evidence that racialized nursing students exist.
   C) lack of funding for nursing education.
   D) silence of nursing educators.

10. The campaign titled, "Idle No More" refers to:
   A) increasing physical activities for Indigenous peoples.
   B) increasing funding and opportunities for team sports for Indigenous children.
   C) increasing education for prevention of diabetes in Indigenous peoples.
   D) increasing emphasis on eliminating economic and social inequities for Indigenous peoples.

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11. A White nursing student makes the comment, “it seems like the Indigenous students get a lot of breaks when it comes to getting assignments marked,” is an example of:
    A) discrimination.
    B) prejudice.
    C) White privilege.
    D) egocentrism.

12. Which statement is an example of allyship?
    A) “I am hoping to become friends with one of my classmates from a different race.”
    B) “I invite students from other races to work on my class projects with me.”
    C) “I have learned so much from my friends from all races.”
    D) “I think we should have recognized spaces for non-White students.”

13. Which statement demonstrates understanding of allyship with oppressed peoples?
    A) “We need to have weekly meetings to support oppressed peoples.”
    B) “We should have a celebration for oppressed people at the end of term when exams are finished.”
    C) “Sometimes I feel oppressed.”
    D) “Let's set up an online discussion group that's available 24/7 with resources and support for people to learn and talk about oppression.”

14. Racialized students experience substantial barriers in nursing education because:
    A) they have a different belief system regarding wellness.
    B) nursing education is still immersed in colonial and Eurocentric ideas.
    C) there are no examples of the issues that racialized students face.
    D) racialized students often aren't prepared for advanced studies.

15. Race refers to any group of people who share the same physical characteristics, such as:
    A) height.
    B) skin colour.
    C) culture.
    D) religion.

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16. The major health outcomes that result from racial health inequities include which of the following:
    1. Cancer
    2. Cardiovascular
    3. Reproductive
    4. Diabetes
    5. Asthma

    A) 1, 2, 4
    B) 1, 3, 5
    C) 2, 3, 4
    D) 3, 4, 5
    E) All of the above

17. Racialized peoples have increased incidence of immunosuppression, diabetes, heart disease, obesity, and depression because these conditions are related to:
    A) lack of available resources to accurately diagnose these conditions.
    B) lower availability of healthy food choices in rural areas.
    C) fewer options for physical activities for racialized youth.
    D) chronic states of stress due to the relentlessness of racism and other issues.

18. Indigenous peoples are more likely to die from cancer than their White counterparts because:
    A) they refuse contemporary treatment regimens.
    B) Indigenous treatment regimens counteract contemporary treatments.
    C) they are genetically disposed to poor prognoses with cancer.
    D) they are often in later stages of cancer when they are diagnosed.

19. Which of the following statements by a White person **best** describes "White privilege"?
    A) "I don't have a race. You do."
    B) "I'm happy to use the privileges I have to help others."
    C) "I'm a kind person. I'm not racist."
    D) "I treat everyone the same."

20. Racialization still exists in nursing education and society. An important indicator that racism is truly a thing of the past is:
    A) racial slurs and comments are never uttered.
    B) White students go out of their way to help non-White students with writing essays.
    C) White faculty provide free learning workshops to assist non-White faculty learn nursing theories.
    D) faculty and students are all prepared equally to educate and learn.

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Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. B, C, D
4. A, B, C
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. D
19. A
20. D

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