Leddy & Pepper's Professional Nursing 10th edition Hood Test Bank

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Chapter 2

1. A nurse who has been practicing since the late 19th century has experienced many societal reforms that have contributed to the establishment of nursing as a profession. What societal reforms would be considered instrumental in leading to a reform in nursing?
A. War and educational reform
B. Educational and hospital reform
C. War and government reform
D. Prison and hospital reform

Answer: D

Rationale: Efforts at social reform flourished in the late 19th century. The reform of nursing evolved from efforts to reform prisons and hospitals. Although the war provided an opportunity for nursing to engage in the care of the injured, educational reform did not occur at this time. Government reform was not a part of this period.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 2
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 46, Florence Nightingale and the Birth of Nursing as a Profession

2. There were many historical eras in which society was involved in nursing care. Which era involved the appointment of Dorothea Dix as the superintendent of female nurses?
A. Victorian era
B. Colonial American era
C. Civil War era
D. Renaissance era

Answer: C

Rationale: As nursing became more acceptable, women volunteered during the Civil War to be nurses. American women transformed the ballrooms of their homes into wards for the injured and infirmed soldiers resulting in the birth of Civil War nursing. Dorothea Dix was appointed as the superintendent of female nurses in the Union army, founded the first American army nursing corps, and was given full power to organize human and material resources to care for sick and injured soldiers during this era. The Victorian era saw the beginning of training for nurses, with Florence Nightingale leading the reform. The Colonial American era found nuns providing care as nurses, and in the Renaissance era servant nurses were hired by matrons.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 1
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 47, Civil War Nursing

3. The research study on the use of untrained nursing personnel in the early 20th century parallels the use of what kind of worker in the 1990s?
A. Student Nurse Personnel (SNP)
B. Unlicensed Assistive Personnel (UAP)
C. Certified Nurse Aides (CNAs)
D. Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs)

Answer: B

Rationale: As hospital and home health care agencies lost profits, efforts to control costs of services resulted in reducing professional nursing staff even as the acuity level of inpatients continued to rise. The use of UAP became popular despite evidence that registered nurses improved client care quality. Student nurses were utilized in the 1920s and worked for room and board. CNAs and LPNs are certified or licensed and do not fit the definition of untrained nursing personnel.
Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 57, The 1990s

4. The Religious Sisters of Mercy in the 1830s devised a system of nursing that included "physical care and emotional consolation provided from a spiritual perspective." What was this form of nursing called?
A. Public health nursing
B. Civil War nursing
C. Home health nursing
D. Careful nursing

Answer: D

Rationale: In 1831, a group of Irish women under the leadership of Catherine McAuley formed the Religious Sisters of Mercy and provided nursing services throughout Ireland and the world. The Irish sisters devised a system of careful nursing that comprised "physical care and emotional consolation provided from a spiritual perspective." During the public health movement, the family became the basic care unit. Some public health nurses acknowledged the limitations of their hospital-based education and sought additional education in institutions of higher learning to develop a global approach for community nursing. Civil War nursing relates to women who during the Civil War transformed the ballrooms of their homes into wards for the injured and infirmed soldiers. Home health nursing provides nursing care in the home environment.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 1
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 45, The Movement of Nursing to a Respectable Profession (1820–1917)

5. There are many parallels throughout nursing history that relate to current nursing practice. Which can be seen today in nursing education?
A. Informal training programs
B. Formal training programs
C. Decrease in scholarships
D. Decrease in student diversity

Answer: B

Rationale: The current education arena is formalized nursing training programs such as baccalaureate and associate degree programs as well as advanced degree programs. Informal training programs were done in the early eras with apprenticeships in hospitals or other settings and are not done solely today. A decrease in scholarships is incorrect as scholarship occurred in the early years through payment by room and board and learning through staffing in the hospital setting. Nursing scholarship continues today through the use of scholarship money to help pay for tuition and continues to be well funded. While early in the course of nursing history there were specific classes of individuals who were able to practice nursing, changes occurred that allowed entry into the workforce by men as well as different diverse groups of all socioeconomic, religious, and cultural backgrounds.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 49, Proliferation of Nursing Education Programs

6. In reviewing the history of the nursing profession, how can students and nurses alike utilize the past to assist in solving future nursing issues?
A. Utilize strategies that have been unsuccessful in the past to support nursing professionalism

B. Work alone in solving nursing issues with nursing colleagues not considering past history
C. Collaborate with other professionals to assist in solving current nursing issues
D. Reinvent nursing from a philosophical standpoint

Answer: C

Rationale: Working alone in solving nursing issues does not expand knowledge beyond what it is today. Other professionals could have objective means of assisting the profession. This collaboration through communication can assist both the profession of nursing and other disciplines. Three entry levels of education continue to be a major barrier for nursing to attain professional status. If a strategy has been unsuccessful in the past, the nurse and the student alike should be creative in using new strategies that fit the current era. Reinventing nursing is not the answer, but strengthening the philosophies that surround the profession would be helpful in the current arena.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 5
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analyze
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 62, Summary and Significance to Practice

7. Which technique is from the era of primitive man that utilized a form of massage to heal?
A. Twisting
B. Starving
C. Purging
D. Pummeling

Answer: D

Rationale: Techniques used by early healers included pummeling (a form of massage). Other early techniques were administrating herbs, exposing

persons to smoke, squeezing, starving, purging, applying roots or balms to the skin, or twisting the body into various positions.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 1
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 40, Nursing in Ancient Civilizations (Before 1 CE)

8. The mother of visiting nursing, Phoebe, highlighted which movement in the history of nursing that corresponds to home health nursing today?
A. Careful nursing movement
B. Women's liberation movement
C. Religious order movement
D. Deaconess movement

Answer: D

Rationale: Women joined the deaconess movement and attended to the sick in their homes. In 60 CE, Phoebe became the first parish worker, friendly visitor, and district nurse and is credited as the mother of visiting nursing. The women's liberation movement highlighted equality for women, but not care for the sick. The nursing religious order was not seen as a movement but a structured way to care for the ill.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 42, Roman Matrons

9. Nursing research in the postmodern era of nursing has discovered which entity plays a key role in health and healing?

A. Consilience
B. Spirituality
C. Alternative interventions
D. Complementary therapy

Answer: B

Rationale: Recent research has discovered that spirituality plays a key role in health and healing, and qualitative research methods hold the same status as quantitative research methods. Consilience represents the point where scientific, artistic, ethical, spiritual, social, environmental, and personal knowledge intersect and is described as the unity of knowledge. It is not listed as a key role in health and healing. Because of widespread use in recent times, many health care organizations added use of complementary and alternative approaches used by consumers to health history forms as some of these practices could result in serious adverse effects when combined with scientific-based Western medicines and surgeries.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Culture and Spirituality
Reference: p. 58, Nursing in the Early Postmodern Era

10. The implementation of the use of clinical pathways in hospitals had what effect on current nursing practice?
A. Decreased the autonomy of nurses in practice
B. Increased the variance of care in nursing practice
C. Increased the complexity of nursing care
D. Decreased the individualization of nursing care plans

Answer: D

Rationale: In efforts to improve quality of care by minimizing variance in care-providing procedures, hospitals instituted clinical pathways. The clinical paths also standardized the hospital length of stay for persons having the

same procedures or hospital admissions for the same illness. Standardized paths reduced the individualization of nursing care plans. Clinical pathways have not affected autonomy of practice for nurses. They have also not affected variance of care or complexity of care being provided at the bedside.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 57, The 1990s

11. In looking through the history of nursing, which geographical area was noted for paving the way for sanitation and public hygiene?
A. East
B. China
C. Egypt
D. Babylon

Answer: C

Rationale: Egyptians paved the way for sanitation and public hygiene. In ancient nursing practice, the sick were cared for by a body of attendants (men) noted for their purity and cleanliness of habits who were full of kindness, clever, and possessed great skills in providing service to others. Good nutrition, ventilation, and a clean environment were provided. The attendants also read stories, chanted hymns, played musical instruments, and conversed with the infirmed while attending to all their needs. These nursing interventions that occurred in ancient times serve as the roots of holistic nursing practice. The Chinese invented the yin–yang theory as it relates to health. Babylon was noted for surgical notes on procedures performed and a code for sliding-scale payments and of fees for goods and services.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 1

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Culture and Spirituality
Reference: p. 40, Egypt

12. Which nurses influenced the reform of health care and nursing and, in 1893, opened a nurses' settlement house in New York City using the term "public health nurse" to describe the trained nurses who responded to nursing needs outside the hospital? Select all that apply.
A. Dorothea Dix
B. Florence Nightingale
C. Mary Brewster
D. Lillian Wald
E. Elizabeth Fry

Answer: C, D

Rationale: Mary Brewster and Lillian Wald influenced the reform of health care and nursing and, in 1893, opened a nurses' settlement house in New York City using the term "public health nurse" to describe the trained nurses who responded to nursing needs outside the hospital. Florence Nightingale led the efforts to reform client care and established nursing as a profession. Dorothea Dix was responsible for the implementation of Civil War nursing. Elizabeth Fry developed programs in which goods made and sold by female prisoners helped feed, clothe, and care for children born in prison.
Question Format: Multiple Select
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 1
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 46, Florence Nightingale and the Birth of Nursing as a Profession

13. Which geographical area was instrumental in food inspection techniques, vital statistics, and infectious disease quarantine procedures?

A. Greece
B. East
C. Palestine
D. Assyria

Answer: C

Rationale: Palestine utilized sanitary measures adopted from the Egyptians and was instrumental in food inspection techniques, vital statistics, and infectious disease quarantine procedures. In ancient nursing practice, the sick were cared for by a body of attendants (men) in the East noted for their purity and cleanliness of habits along with good nutrition, ventilation, and a clean environment. Greece was noted for its implementation of "iotrion" where those who needed surgery were sent to be healed. Assyria centered its medical practices on removing evil spirits and banishment of sins.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Health Promotion
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 41, Palestine

14. Which practice can be traced back to Chinese origin and is used in the current practice of nursing?
A. Bathing and bandaging wounds
B. Obstetrical care
C. Medication administration
D. Physical examination

Answer: D

Rationale: China outlined the principles of physical examination. In Egypt, the Ebers Papyrus outlines over 700 therapies derived from minerals, plants, and animals. The compounded prescriptions were made up in the forms of decorations, pills, tablets, injections, infusions, lozenges, powders, potions, inhalations, lotions, ointments, and plasters. Obstetrical care was seen in

Germany where women were highly regarded and cared for other women giving birth.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 40, China

15. Palestinian-developed sick houses connected to rest houses caring for travelers and the destitute are the equivalent to what types of current facilities?
A. Places of worship
B. Hospitals
C. Surgical centers
D. Long-term care facilities

Answer: D

Rationale: Palestinians developed sick houses that were connected to rest houses that cared for travelers and the destitute and might serve as the equivalent of long-term care facilities. In the third-century BCE, King Asoka developed community institutes to care for sick travelers. These precursors of hospitals were described as spacious and roomy mansions protected from strong winds, breezes, smoke, sun, dust, and rain. Places of worship for the sick were instituted by the Greeks and were called the "abaton." Surgical centers also were instituted by the Greeks and were called "iotrions."
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 41, Palestine

16. When a client is in pain and extremely uncomfortable, some nurses may read to them stories the client enjoys, recite calming hymns, or sing/play musical instruments to help distract the clients focus on their pain. Looking back in history, which ancient civilization began these holistic nursing practices?
A. Egypt
B. India
C. Babylonia
D. Persia

Answer: B

Rationale: Along with providing good nutrition, ventilation, and a clean environment, the attendants in India read stories, chanted hymns, played musical instruments, and conversed with the infirm while attending to all their needs. In many ways, these earliest known nursing interventions were the roots of holistic nursing practice. Egyptians practiced public hygiene and sanitation. The Babylonians left records outlining surgical procedures, and in 1900 BCE, King Hammurabi developed a code that provided the first sliding scale of fees for goods and services. The Persians excelled at chemistry: they tested bodily fluids, studied drug, and were the first to introduce medications derived from plants.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 40, India

17. In current nursing times, when a client has a fever, nurses usually remove blankets, keep room temperature lower, and force fluids. These same concepts were developed by which ancient health care provider in Greece?
A. Aretaeus
B. Hippocrates
C. Galen

D. Herophilos

Answer: A

Rationale: In 100 CE, Aretaeus emphasized the necessity for strict cleanliness of bedclothes, the use of powders on moist skin, and mouthwashes for clients who were not allowed to drink. He directed that, for fevers, rooms should be light and airy, and clients should be lightly covered and receive only liquids for nourishment. The great health care provider Hippocrates outlined the role of health care providers as assisting nature to bring about a cure. Hippocrates set standards for bathing, bandaging, and other cures. Galen performed extensive dissections and vivisections on animals. He also performed and stressed to his students the importance of human dissections. Herophilos, a Greek health care provider, was deemed to be the first anatomist.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 42, Advances in Greece

18. While providing nursing care in Turkey in the 1850s, Florence Nightingale implemented which measures, still in practice today, that lowered the mortality rate of two hospitals from 40% to 2%? Select all that apply.
A. Proper room ventilation
B. Applying herbs on open wounds
C. Nutritious meals
D. Cleaning of the facility (rooms)
E. Incorporation of prayer and meditation at the bedside

Answer: A, C, D

Rationale: Nightingale as the superintendent of the nursing staff demonstrated the ability to obtain and organize resources for the homeless and to provide effective nursing services care. She and 38 other women

went to Scutari, Turkey, where they found two hospitals in deplorable condition. Nightingale obtained funding and supplies from friends and transformed the hospitals into clean, well-ventilated buildings that provided nutritious meals for the clients. The hospitals' mortality rate of 40% declined to 2% after the implementation of Nightingale's reforms. Early treatment for illness in the English colonies consisted of prayer and superstitious practices. By 2000 BCE, the Chinese were practicing dissection, performing acupuncture, and prescribing herbal therapies to enhance health and cure illness.
Question Format: Multiple Select
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 46, Florence Nightingale and the Birth of Nursing as a Profession

19. A nursing unit assigns their RN staff to plan individualized care for each client and to implement the plan, along with providing health education for their assigned group of clients/families. What type of nursing care delivery model is being practiced on this nursing unit?
A. Team nursing
B. Primary nursing
C. Progressive client care (PPC)
D. Skilled nursing

Answer: B

Rationale: As the number of hospital beds decreased, inpatient acuity increased substantially, thereby requiring that highly skilled nurses care for clients. Primary nursing is the nursing care delivery model described in this scenario that has brought the professional nurse back to the bedside. In primary nursing, the RN plan individualizes care, implements the plan, and provides health education for hospitalized clients and families. Team nursing involves the use of a team leader and team members to provide various aspects of nursing care to a group of clients. In team nursing, medications

might be given by one nurse, while baths and physical care are given by a nursing assistant under the supervision of a nurse team leader. PPC is the systematic grouping of clients according to their degree of illness and dependency on the nurse rather than by classification of disease and sex. It is a method of planning the hospital facilities, both staff and equipment, to meet the individual requirements of the client. PPC has been defined as "the right client, in the right bed, with the right services, at the right time." Skilled nursing care is similar to rehab in that physical and occupational therapy is provided along with speech language or for complex clients with extensive care requirements such as a diabetic client with a wound that is not healing.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 56, The 1980s

20. A nurse currently working in an ICU is studying to obtain certification in critical care. When looking at furthering one's education, the nurse should also consider obtaining which college degree if the nurse wants to impact client outcomes?
A. Associate degree in nursing (ADN)
B. Bachelor degree in nursing (BSN)
C. Master's degree in nursing (MSN)
D. Doctorate in nursing practice (DNP)

Answer: B

Rationale: Some professional nursing positions require certification, yet many organizations fail to provide financial rewards for professional certification. Many individuals consider certification prestigious, yet in a 2011 study by Kendall-Gallagher et al. found that nursing specialty certification had no effect on client outcome unless the nurse also held a BSN.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2

Learning Objective: 2
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 60, The Second Decade of the Postmodern Era and Beyond (2010–Present)

21. The nurse is explaining to colleagues the range of hospital-acquired conditions that will result in denial of reimbursement from Medicare or Medicaid. What conditions will the nurse list? Select all that apply.
A. Infection at a surgical site
B. Retained object after surgery
C. Transfusion of incompatible blood
D. Stage III and IV pressure injures
E. Adverse reaction to medication

Answer: A, B, C, D

Rationale: Hospital-associated conditions resulting in denial of reimbursement are foreign object remaining in a client following surgery, infection at surgical site, air embolism, stage III and IV pressure injuries; transfusion of incompatible blood or blood products, falls and trauma that occur as inpatient, manifestations of poor blood sugar control, urinary catheter–associated infections, intravascular catheter–associated infections; or deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. Treatment for an adverse reaction to a medication is reimbursable.
Question Format: Multiple Select
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 5
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 61, Box 2.1 Professional Building Blocks

22. A nurse in the COVID ward is positioning a client in the prone position with the help of the nursing student. When the student asks, "Why are we using this position?", how will the nurse respond?
A. "Some clients find it easier to rest in this position."
B. "This position helps prevent posterior lung atelectasis."
C. "This position helps to relieve pressure on the vena cava."
D. "It facilitates intubation if that becomes necessary."

Answer: B

Rationale: In professional practice, an old nursing intervention common for clients with pneumonia, placing them in a prone position, was found to be effective in preventing posterior lung atelectasis. While some clients are more comfortable sleeping in the prone position, this is not the consideration for positioning with clients with COVID. Positioning the client on the left lateral side reduces pressure on the vena cava. Access to the airway for intubation would likely be more difficult while the client remained in the prone position.
Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 2
Learning Objective: 3
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 62, Using History to Guide Current and Future Professional Practice—An Example