Timby's Introductory Medical - Surgical Nursing 14th edition Donnelly-Moreno Test Bank

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Test Bank Questions, Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare

1. In an effort to cut costs, hospitals have instituted many changes. Which of these cost-cutting factors is most likely to jeopardize the quality of care?
   A) Using unlicensed assistive personnel
   B) Increasing numbers of clients in hospitals
   C) Not devoting enough time to the client
   D) The rise of medical care costs in health care systems

2. The hospital is having a problem with health care-associated infections. A committee has been established to study the problem and make recommendations. The nurse working on the committee knows that this work addresses what?
   A) Inpatient quality indicators
   B) Prevention quality indicators
   C) National Patient Safety Goals
   D) Client safety indicators

3. What method for financing health care is based on the ability to keep clients healthy and out of the hospital through periodic screening, health education, and preventive services?
   A) Managed care
   B) Preferred provider organization
   C) Health maintenance organization
   D) Point-of-service organization

4. A client is brought into the emergency department by the rescue squad after involvement in a motorcycle accident with a severe spinal cord injury. What type of illness does the nurse recognize?
   A) Terminal
   B) Acute
   C) Chronic
   D) Catastrophic

5. A client with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease visits a local long-term care facility once a week to lead a bingo game for the residents. How does the nurse determine that this client is achieving a high level of wellness?
   A) The client enjoys the activity that the nurse provides to the clients.
   B) The client finds satisfaction in socialization with the residents.
   C) The client is achieving a high quality of life within the limits of the illness.
   D) The client needs to feel a part of a group setting.

6. The nurse is providing a program at the local YMCA about stress-reduction techniques combined with a 1-mile walk around the indoor track once a week. What does this type of program address for the community?

A) Health promotion
B) Health maintenance
C) Illness prevention
D) Early detection of illness

7. The nurse informs the administrative assistant that a client is expected to come in for lab work. The administrative assistant asks why the nurse refers to the individual as a client. What is the **best** response by the nurse?
   A) "We should refer to everyone as a client. They pay for our service."
   B) "That's how the health care provider wants us to refer to them."
   C) "Using the term client implies that they are an active partner in nursing care."
   D) "Using the term client is more respectful that using the term *patient*."

8. The client is referred from the health care provider to a cardiologist for a cardiac catheterization to determine if the client has coronary artery disease. What type of care does the nurse understand that this is?
   A) Primary care
   B) Secondary care
   C) Tertiary care
   D) Acute care

9. A client with terminal cancer is being referred to hospice services to assist with care of the client and the family in the home environment. What type of care does the nurse determine this is?
   A) Primary care
   B) Secondary care
   C) Tertiary care
   D) Acute care

10. A client comes to the clinic and reports being ill for several weeks but does not have insurance and has delayed care. What does the nurse understand about the overall health care reform goals that will address issues such as this client?
   A) The goal of health care reform is to provide care to females, infants, and children.
   B) The goal of health care reform is to provide more health care programs to address illness.
   C) The goal of health care reform is to provide quality health care for those that can afford it.
   D) The goal of health care reform is to provide affordable health care to more citizens.

11. An HMO client obtained a second opinion regarding a diagnosis of colon cancer. There was no authorization obtained for this second opinion from the client or health care provider. What is the consequence of this action?
   A) The client will be responsible for the entire bill for the second opinion.
   B) The client will still receive full coverage.
   C) The client will be dropped from the HMO for breaking the rules.
   D) The client will be fined by the HMO for not using the authorization process.

12. A nurse has applied for a position in the hospital emergency department and is told that the facility only hires RNs and unlicensed assistive personnel (UAPs) in the emergency department. What concern does the nurse have with the practice of hiring UAPs in place of LPNs?
    A) LPNs will be phased out of the health care field altogether when more UAPs are hired.
    B) UAPs are performing some of the duties that practical nurses typically provide and may jeopardize the quality of care.
    C) UAPs will replace nurses because they deliver a better quality of care.
    D) State boards of nursing will begin to credential UAPs.

13. The *Healthy People* initiatives have targeted the improvement of health for all. What is one of the broad goals of the *Healthy People* initiatives?
    A) Increasing technological innovation in treatment of disorders
    B) Reducing expenditures on end-of-life care
    C) Applying a systematic approach to health improvement
    D) Increasing the quality and length of a healthy life

14. A nurse is providing care for a client who has had a hip replacement and is going to be discharged in 2 days. The nurse has provided the client instructions for care after discharge. Which instruction would be considered accessing tertiary care?
    A) "Begin physical therapy in 1 week."
    B) "Follow up with your primary health care provider in 2 days to discuss laboratory results."
    C) "Go to the outpatient laboratory for blood studies in 3 days."
    D) "Report to the emergency department for signs of infection, shortness of breath, or chest pain."

15. The nurse is collecting data at the clinic from a new client and learns the client has a family history of high blood pressure and stroke. The nurse discusses diet and exercise programs that may benefit the client. What type of education is the nurse providing?
    A) illness prevention
    B) early detection
    C) health screening
    D) disease management

Test Bank Answer Key, Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare

1. **A.** Hospitals are using unlicensed assistive personnel to perform some duties practical and registered nurses once provided. Many are concerned that the use of unlicensed assistive personnel will jeopardize the quality of care. Increasing numbers of clients in hospitals, not devoting enough time to the client, and the rise of medical costs are less likely to jeopardize the quality of care.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 6-7, Changes And Trends In Healthcare: Effects Of Cost-Driven Changes

2. **C.** The Joint Commission has established National Patient Safety Goals that are updated annually. These safety goals have changed how clients are identified and prevent adverse effects. Some of the 2016 goals include reducing the risk of health care-associated infections. Client safety indicators reflect the quality of care in hospitals but focus on potentially avoidable complications. Prevention indicators identify hospital admissions that could be avoided through high-quality outpatient care. Inpatient indicators reflect quality of care inside the hospital.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation
Page and Header: 7-8, Measures Of Quality Of Care

3. **C.** Health maintenance organizations strive to keep their costs low and members out of the hospital through periodic screenings, health education, and preventive services. Managed care organizations are insurers who carefully plan and closely supervise the distribution of health care services. Preferred provider organizations are a community network of providers who are willing to discount their fees for service in exchange for a steady stream of referral customers. Point-of-service organizations involve a network of providers; clients select a primary care health care provider within the group who then serves as the gatekeeper for other health care services.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Page and Header: 6, Health Maintenance Organizations

4. **D.** Illness refers to a state of being sick and can be viewed as catastrophic or a sudden, traumatic illness, which has occurred with this client. The client has suffered a traumatic accident with serious injury and would be classified as catastrophic. This event is not chronic, terminal, or acute.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 2, Illness And Disease

5. **C.** Clients with chronic illness can achieve a high level of wellness if they can experience a high quality of life within the limits of that illness. By engaging in a personal and social activity weekly, this client would be considered healthy. Although the client may enjoy the activity, find satisfaction in socialization, or need to feel a part of a group, choosing to take part in an activity that promotes a high quality of life within the limits of the client's illness is what demonstrates wellness to the nurse.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Caring
Page and Header: 2, The Health-Illness Continuum

6. **A.** Health promotion refers to engaging in strategies to enhance health such as eating a diet high in grains and complex carbohydrates, exercising regularly, balancing work with leisure activities, and practicing stress-reduction techniques. Illness prevention involves identifying risk factors such as a family history of hypertension or diabetes and reducing the effects of risk factors on one's health. Early detection uses screening diagnostic tests and procedures to identify a disease process earlier, so that treatment may be initiated earlier and be more effective. Health maintenance refers to protecting one's current level of health by preventing illness or deterioration, such as by complying with medication regimens, being screened for diseases such as breast and colon cancers, or practicing safe sex.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Page and Header: 3, Health Maintenance And Promotion

7. **C.** A client is an active partner in nursing care, and the person receiving health care services should no longer play a passive, ill role. The use of the term *client* reflects the attitude of personal responsibility for health. Though clients may be paying for these services, some health care providers may request their staff members to use this terminology, and some people may consider it to be a more respectful term than "patient", these are not the primary reasons to refer to the individual as a client.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Caring
Page and Header: 3, Health Maintenance And Promotion

8. **B.** Secondary care includes referrals to facilities for additional testing such as cardiac catheterization, consultation, and diagnosis as well as emergency and acute care interventions. This client falls into this category due to the referral to the cardiologist for the cardiac catheterization. The client does not fall into the acute care category. Primary care would include being seen by the client's primary health care provider. Tertiary care focuses more on complex medical and surgical interventions, cancer care, rehabilitative services, long-term care such as burn care, and palliative and hospice care.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 3, The Healthcare Delivery System

9. **C.** Tertiary care focuses more on complex medical and surgical interventions, cancer care, rehabilitative services, long-term care such as burn care, and palliative and hospice care. This client is terminally ill and being referred for hospice service. Secondary care includes referrals to facilities for additional testing such as cardiac catheterization, consultation, and diagnosis as well as emergency and acute care interventions. The client does not fall into the acute care category. Primary care would include being seen by the client's primary health care provider.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 3, The Healthcare Delivery System

10. **D.** The overall goal of health care reform is to provide affordable health care to more U.S. citizens. Other goals are to reduce the insurance companies' control of health care and to provide more assistance to senior citizens on fixed incomes. Providing care to females, infants, and children and offering more health care programs to address illness may be results of health care

reform but are not themselves the overall goal. Health care reform seeks to provide quality health care that is affordable to as many U.S. citizens as possible, not to only provide it to those who can already afford it.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 4, Access To Care

11. **A.** Members of an HMO must receive authorization for secondary care, such as second opinions from specialists or diagnostic testing. If members obtain unauthorized care, they are responsible for the entire bill. In this way, HMOs serve as gatekeepers for health care services. The member will not be fined or dropped from the program but will not receive coverage for the service rendered from the second opinion.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 6, Health Maintenance Organizations

12. **B.** Changes in the health care industry have also affected employment for health care workers. Hospitals employ UAPs to perform some duties that practical and registered nurses once provided. Many are concerned that the use of UAPs will jeopardize the quality of care. There is no evidence to indicate that LPNs will be phased out of the health care system or that UAPs will replace nurses. State boards of nursing cannot credential an unlicensed person that does not go through a formal education program.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 6-7, Changes And Trends In Healthcare: Effects Of Cost-Driven Changes

13. **D.** Two broad goals of the *Healthy People* initiative are to increase the quality and years of healthy life and to eliminate health disparities. *Healthy People* puts forward a number of health objectives but does not propose a systematic approach to health improvement. *Healthy People* addresses technology in relation to electronic health information, but does not directly promote technological innovations in treatment. While *Healthy People* has a number of objectives specific to older adults and objectives around making health care more affordable and accessible, it does not seek to reduce expenses on end-of-life care.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive Level: Remember
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Page and Header: 8, Future Trends And Goals For Healthcare

14. **A.** Starting physical therapy, a type of rehabilitation, is a form of tertiary care. Tertiary care focuses on complex medical and surgical interventions, and specialized services such as cancer care and rehabilitative services. Encouraging the client to see a family health care provider would be promoting primary care. Sending the client for lab studies or instructing them to go to the emergency department would be directing the client to seek secondary care, which includes additional testing and emergency care.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Nursing Process (Clinical Problem-solving Process)
Page and Header: 3, The Healthcare Delivery System

15. **A.** Illness prevention involves identifying risk factors such as family history of hypertension or diabetes and reducing the effects of risk factors on one's health. Early detection uses screening diagnostic tests and procedures to identify a disease process so that treatment may be initiated sooner and be more effective. Health maintenance refers to protecting one's current level of health by preventing illness or deterioration, such as by complying with medication regimens, being screened for diseases such as breast and colon cancers, or practicing safe sex. Disease management occurs when the client is diagnosed with a condition.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 1: Concepts and Trends in Healthcare
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive Level: Apply
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Page and Header: 3, Health Maintenance And Promotion