

***Nursing in Todays World 12th edition Buckway Test
Bank***

SKU: 9781975184940-TEST-BANK

Test Generator Questions, Chapter 2, Educational Preparation for Nursing

1. Which national agency is responsible for providing recommendations on nursing practice issues in the educational environments?
 - A. Pew Health Professions Commission
 - B. The Joint Commission
 - C. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
 - D. National Council Licensure Examination

Answer: A

Rationale: The Pew Commission distinguishes between the practice responsibilities of the graduates educated in each of the different educational environments (Pew Health Professions Commission, 1995). The Joint Commission requires that hospitals ensure the competence of all employees. In 1987, Congress passed the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, which regulates agencies receiving federal funds and includes an amendment regulating the education and certification of unlicensed assistive personnel who work in nursing homes. The National Council Licensure Examination does not distinguish practice responsibilities.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 1

Page and Header: 41, Introduction

2. Which characteristics describe the role of the nursing assistant? Select all that

apply.

- A. Requires 75 hours of theory and practice to be certified.
- B. Role emphasizes safe client environment.
- C. State agencies responsible for oversight vary.
- D. Certification is under the jurisdiction of the federal government.
- E. National regulation of hours exists in other areas of long-term care.

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: October 1, 1990, all people working as nursing assistants in nursing homes (hospitals and assisted living units were not included) would be required to complete a minimum of 75 hours of theory and practice and pass both a theory and practice examination to be certified. Certification falls under state jurisdiction but is guided by federal regulations. In many states, the hours of preparation required exceed the 75 hours established by federal law. The state agency responsible for certifying and maintaining the list of nursing assistants varies from state to state; most commonly, it is the board of nursing or the state department of health services. Certification of nursing assistants is determined at the state level. There are no national regulations in other areas of long-term care.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Learning Objective: 1

Page and Header: 42, The Nursing Assistant

3. Which routes describe traditional educational avenues for becoming a registered nurse? Select all that apply.
- A. Hospital based
 - B. Community colleges

- C. Universities
- D. Vocational programs
- E. Stackable credentials

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: The three traditional educational avenues that prepare men and women for registered nursing are hospital-based diploma programs, associate degree programs (primarily found at junior and community colleges), and baccalaureate programs (offered at 4-year colleges and universities). At least two other groups of caregivers are identified with nursing: the unlicensed assistive personnel, who may be certified, and the practical (vocational) nurse, who is licensed through a separate and different examination from that taken by the RN. It is not clear when formal preparation for practical nursing began. Stackable credentials—1 year of preparation for practical nursing, followed by one more year qualifying the graduate to take the licensure examination for registered nursing. This is not considered a traditional educational avenue.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Learning Objective: 1

Page and Header: 41, Introduction

4. Which is the **priority** reason for the elimination of hospital-based nursing programs?
- A. Cost
 - B. Mergers
 - C. Cadet nurse program
 - D. Credit hours requirement

Answer: A

Rationale: The elimination of hospital-based programs has occurred because hospitals could not sustain the costs of supporting the programs and because students became more attracted to programs located in colleges and universities. As more nursing education programs were moved to institutions of higher education, many hospital-based schools elected to discontinue their programs. Some merged with a local community college or university that assumed administrative responsibility for managing the nursing program and awarded an associate or baccalaureate degree when graduation requirements were satisfied. Cadet nurse programs and credit hour requirements were not considered priority reasons for the elimination of hospital-based programs.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 1

Page and Header: 41, Introduction

5. Which characteristics describe hospital-based nursing programs? Select all that apply.
- A. Vary in length from 27 to 36 months
 - B. Affiliated with college or university
 - C. Includes experience in nursing management
 - D. Hire only PhD prepared faculty
 - E. Emphasis is on student experience

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: These programs vary in length from 27 to 36 months. Many diploma schools are affiliated with a college or university so that college credit can be awarded formally. The course of study includes experience in nursing management. Qualified faculty who have developed clinical learning experiences that meet the student's learning needs rather than the hospital's service needs; PhD education is not a requirement. There is a strong emphasis in diploma programs on client experiences.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 47, Hospital-Based Programs Today

6. Which factors influenced the development of associate degree education? Select all that apply.
- A. Growth of 2-year colleges
 - B. Existing cadet nurse program
 - C. Critical nursing shortage of 1950
 - D. Earlier research on nurse education
 - E. Students needing at least 4 years of education
 - F. Inhibited higher education for nursing students

Answer: A, B, C, D

Rationale: First, these programs followed in the wake of the organization and growth of 2-year community colleges in the United States. Second, the cadet nurse program, which was created during World War II, demonstrated that qualified students could be educated adequately in less than the traditional 3 years of the diploma program. Third, the development of associate degree education was influenced by the studies conducted on nursing education. The final factor was the critical national nursing shortage of the 1950s. It was anticipated that the 2-year program would put

graduates into the work market more quickly, thus helping to reduce the shortage of nurses while, at the same time, helping to move nursing education into the overall system of higher education in the United States.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 47, Development of Associate Degree Education

7. Which characteristic **best** illustrates associate degree nursing programs?
- A. Founded on planned research and experimentation
 - B. Initiated by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
 - C. Developed by Florence Nightingale in the 1920s
 - D. Began as a 10-project directed by Mildred Montag

Answer: A

Rationale: Associate degree in nursing (ADN) programs have the distinction of being the first (and, to date, the only) type of nursing education established on the basis of planned research and experimentation. They were initiated through the Cooperative Research Project in Junior and Community College Education for Nursing at Teachers College, Columbia University (not the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act). The original 5-year research project was directed by Mildred Montag. The ADN program was not initiated by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. The ADN program was not developed by Florence Nightingale. The ADN began as a 5-year project, not 10 years.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 47, Development of Associate Degree Education

8. Which is the **most** likely reason that students who earn baccalaureate degrees in other fields return to college to obtain an associate degree of nursing education?
- A. Takes less time to complete the degree
 - B. Located in primarily urban areas
 - C. Homogeneous makeup of students
 - D. General education courses equal 60% of credits

Answer: A

Rationale: People who already possess baccalaureate or higher degrees in other fields sometimes seek admission to an associate degree program, often because it can be completed in a shorter period of time than would be needed to earn another baccalaureate degree. Additionally, community college programs tend to be more geographically accessible than baccalaureate programs in 4-year colleges and universities, which are characteristically located in major urban areas. Traditionally, nursing students were a homogeneous group—typically single white women, ranging in age from 18 to 35, who graduated in the upper third of their high school classes. The advent of associate degree education in nursing increased diversity in the students who enroll in nursing programs attracting older students, married women, minorities, men, and students with a wider range of educational experiences and intellectual abilities. In a typical program, approximately 40% of the credits needed for the associate degree must be fulfilled by general education courses such as English, anatomy, physiology, speech, psychology, and sociology; the rest are to be fulfilled by nursing courses.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 47, Development of Associate Degree Education

9. Which criteria describe the typical admission processes in associate degree nursing programs? Select all that apply.
- A. Waiting list
 - B. Lottery
 - C. Point systems
 - D. Student interviews
 - E. Cumulative grade points

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Some nursing programs use a waiting list, which honors the concept of first come, first served. Other schools use systems similar to a lottery. Also popular are point systems that award numeric scores for courses completed, past work experience, cumulative grade point average, or a combination of all of these, with the students acquiring the greatest number of points being selected for the next class. These factoring systems often require that a student spends at least a year in college to secure a position in the beginning nursing class, resulting in what began as a 2-year program extending to at least 3 years. Student interviews are not mentioned as typical admission processes. Cumulative grade point averages are one aspect of a points system.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 48, The Selective Admission Process

10. Which of these essential components are included in professional nursing

education? Select all that apply.

- A. Liberal education
- B. Healthcare policy
- C. Collaboration
- D. Nursing theory development
- E. Specific nursing practice

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Nine essential components have been identified by the AACN as critical to professional nursing education, which remain current. They include a liberal education; organizational and systems leadership; scholarship for evidence-based practice; information management and application; healthcare policy, finance, and regulatory environments; interprofessional communication and collaboration; clinical prevention and population health; profession and professional values; and baccalaureate generalist nursing practice (AACN, 2008). Nursing theory development is not specified in the essential components. Specialized nursing practice is not an essential component to professional nursing education.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 50, Characteristics of Baccalaureate Education

11. The nursing student is enrolled in a baccalaureate nursing program. The student should expect emphasis on which topics? Select all that apply.

- A. Critical thinking in decision-making
- B. Acting as a client advocate
- C. Information technology
- D. Focus on clinical nursing

E. External degree development

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Emphasis is placed on developing skills in critical decision-making, exercising independent nursing judgments that call for broad background knowledge, and working in complex nursing situations in which the outcomes often are not predictable. These call for the application of current evidence into one's practice. Acting as a client advocate, the graduate with a baccalaureate degree in nursing collaborates with other members of the healthcare team in structured and unstructured settings and supervises those with lesser preparation. Knowledge and skills in managing information and client care technology are also essential components of baccalaureate education. Focus is on the preparation of the nurse generalist.

In recent years, the nature of baccalaureate education has changed. Many baccalaureate nursing programs have taken steps to respond to the need for more RNs prepared for licensure at the baccalaureate level. Innovative methods include the development of accelerated programs and external degree programs.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 2

Page and Header: 50, Characteristics of Baccalaureate Education

12. An individual is considering an accelerated nursing program. Which area is the **most** likely reason this educational pathway is chosen?

- A. Higher educational standards
- B. Fewer clinical hours than other programs
- C. Ability to take personal time off
- D. Previous success at a community college

Answer: A

Rationale: Typical students, referred to as second-degree students, are motivated, older, competitive, and have high academic expectations. Admission standards are high, typically requiring a minimum of a 3.0 GPA. Programs are geared to students who have already demonstrated an ability of succeed at a senior college or university. Students receive the same number of clinical hours as the counterparts in the traditional programs (AACN, 2014). Instruction is intense with all courses offered full-time with no breaks between sessions.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 3

Page and Header: 53, Accelerated Programs

13. Which concerns are considered similarities between traditional entry level prelicensure programs? Select all that apply.

- A. Adequate financial support
- B. Securing appropriate learning experiences
- C. Developing and maintaining curricula
- D. Large numbers of qualified faculty
- E. Homogeneous student groups

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Adequate financial support is a major concern for many programs because they are relatively expensive to operate. Another administrative concern focuses on securing appropriate learning experiences. Schools often compete with one another

for clinical spaces in hospitals and healthcare facilities. Developing and maintaining curricula that prepare graduates for current practice often present a challenge. More lucrative salaries in other positions and the aging and retirement of the present faculty both affect this concern. There is greater diversity in the student body. Programs are receiving more applications from men, minorities, older adults, and persons who possess degrees in other fields of study.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 3

Page and Header: 55, Similarities among Traditional Entry-Level Prelicensure Programs

14. Which characteristic describes the **primary** purpose of the doctor of nursing practice degree?

- A. Terminal degree in advanced practice
- B. Conduct funded research studies
- C. Aimed at constructing nursing theory
- D. Focused only on nursing education

Answer: A

Rationale: In 2004, the AACN proposed a doctor of nursing practice degree (DNP). The DNP is designed for nurses seeking a terminal degree in advanced nursing practice, as opposed to working in research (AACN, 2017). The DNP degree is not aimed at constructing nursing theory, although the DNP may be involved in this important work. The DNP may work in education, but this is not the only focus for this terminal degree.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Learning Objective: 3

Page and Header: 56, Doctoral Studies

15. Which of these methods **most** appropriately describe distance learning programs?

Select all that apply.

- A. Clinical learning with a mentor.
- B. Asynchronous learning opportunities.
- C. Students should be independent learners.
- D. Working is discouraged while in school.
- E. Part-time plans of study are not offered.

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: A wide variety of approaches and methods are used, including courses that are internet-enabled, web-based, computer-mediated, on-line, synchronous, and asynchronous. Students may participate in clinical learning through a relationship with a mentor or preceptor in a local clinical setting. A student attempting such a program needs to be an independent learner. Students benefit because they can continue to work while attending school and experience reduced travel costs.

Part-time study is welcomed.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 3

Page and Header: 57, Distance Education

16. Which issues are considered **priority** in the development of new graduate orientation programs? Select all that apply.

- A. Inability to function as new roles as staff nurses.
- B. Excessive variations in clinical experiences.
- C. Increased levels of frustration among graduates.
- D. Majority of graduate time is spent in the classroom.
- E. Performance evaluation tools are subjective.

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Graduates were not prepared to assume staff nurse positions within their institutions. Students in all programs receive their clinical experience in a variety of settings as opposed to one primary healthcare facility where they become very familiar with policies, procedures, and the physical plant. New graduates, when unable to live up to expectations placed on them, often become frustrated and discouraged; some opt for less stressful situations, sometimes even outside nursing. Usually, some formal class work is associated with the experience, but the majority of the time is spent in direct client care, often under the supervision of a preceptor. Performance evaluation tools that are more objective in format have emerged.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 3

Page and Header: 58, Residencies and Structured Orientation for the New Graduate

17. Which standards **best** describe the function of the American Nurses Association (ANA) Council on Continuing Education? Select all that apply.

- A. Standards of continuing education

- B. Accreditation of programs
- C. Guidelines of recognition within states
- D. Reporting guidelines to federal agencies
- E. Placing students into federal programs

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: In 1967, the ANA published Avenues for Continued Learning, its first definitive statement on continuing education; and in 1973, the ANA Council on Continuing Education was established. The Council, which is responsible to the ANA Commission on Education, is concerned about standards of continuing education, accreditation of the programs, transferability of credit from state to state, and development of guidelines for recognition systems within states. In 1974, the first edition of *Standards for Continuing Education in Nursing* was published by the ANA, and the federal government altered the Nurse Traineeship Act of 1972 to include an option that would provide continuing education as an alternative to placing more students into programs receiving federal capitation dollars.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 6

Page and Header: 59, Continuing Education

18. Which is the priority reason that continuing education is required in many states?

- A. Provides way of updating knowledge prior to relicensure.
- B. Cost of obtaining continuing education is relatively low.
- C. Professional journals offer continuing education units.
- D. Nurses can earn continuing education by attending meetings.

Answer: A

Rationale: Government agencies and state legislatures are exerting pressure on nurses, as they have on physicians, attorneys, dietitians, dentists, pharmacists, and other professionals, to provide evidence of updated knowledge before license renewal. The cost of this education varies tremendously. Nurses can earn continuing education credits for merely attending meetings and conferences. Professional journals include sections of programmed instruction that can be completed in the comfort of one's living room.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 6

Page and Header: 59, Continuing Education

19. What is a **priority** recommendation for the *Nursing for the Future* (1948) report?

- A. Nursing should become a planned program of study.
- B. Women should not choose nursing as a career.
- C. Independent nursing schools did not require oversight.
- D. Development of a uniform licensure examination.

Answer: A

Rationale: In *Nursing for the Future*, Brown (1948) recommended that nursing education move away from the system of apprenticeship that predominated at the time (see earlier discussion of hospital-based programs in Chapter 1) and move toward a planned program of education similar to that offered by other professions. The Brown report attracted the attention of many nursing leaders, who shared her concerns about recruiting qualified women into nursing. She recommended that the

schools be operated by universities or colleges, hospitals affiliated with institutions of higher learning, medical colleges, or independently. She also recommended that programs periodically be examined or reviewed and that a list of accredited schools be published and distributed. Along with the push for the improvement of nursing education, licensing authorities were pressured to establish a uniform licensing examination.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 6

Page and Header: 62, The Brown Report

20. According to *The Report of the Surgeon General's Consultant*, which topics are **priority** reasons that schools were providing inadequate nursing education?

Select all that apply.

- A. Lack of schools providing adequate education.
- B. Fewer young people being recruited into profession.
- C. More nursing schools were needed in universities.
- D. Associate degree is the minimum entry level into the leadership role.
- E. Role of the nurse has not changed since 1920.

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Of critical importance were the reports that too few schools were providing adequate nursing education, that too few college-bound young people were being recruited into the profession, and that more nursing schools were needed in colleges and universities. (By now, you are recognizing this as a recurrent theme regarding nursing.) Educational preparation at the baccalaureate degree level was recommended as the minimum preparation for nurses assuming leadership roles

(U.S. Public Health Service, 1963). While changes were occurring in the education of nurses, nurses in the workplace also experienced significant changes.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Learning Objective: 6

Page and Header: 63, The Report of the Surgeon General's Consultant Group