

# Population-Based Nursing Concepts and Competencies for Advanced Practice 4th Edition

## Curley Vitale Test Bank

Chapter 1. Introduction to Population-Based Nursing  
Test Bank

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. One of the primary focuses of improving the health of the American people in the twenty-first century is to address:

- a. Bioterrorism and global health threats
- b. Delivery of individual care and hygiene
- c. The need for increased hospital and acute care
- d. Chronic disease and disability management

ANS: A

There are new concerns, and one of the most serious is bioterrorism. The others are not related to public health or are concerns that have been present for many years.

2. The threat of bioterrorism has the potential to:

- a. Dissolve community-based programs.
- b. Cause the health care system to collapse.
- c. Divert funds from other public safety health care programs.
- d. Increase the need for shelters.

ANS: C

Bioterrorism may have an impact on the availability of resources for public safety health care programs.

3. Population-based preventive programs launched in the 1970s are responsible for increased:

- a. Use of tobacco
- b. Use of automobile safety restraints
- c. Incidence of hypertension
- d. Incidence of obesity

ANS: B

One outcome of preventive programs launched in the 1970s is the increased use of automobile safety restraints. These programs also are responsible for the decreased use of tobacco and improved blood pressure control. None of these programs addressed the incidence of obesity.

14. The public health nurse must participate in the essential services of public health. These include:

- a. Monitoring health status by completing a community assessment
- b. Diagnosing and investigating health problems in the world
- c. Informing, educating, and empowering people about health issues
- d. Working in law enforcement to regulate health and ensure safety

ANS: C

The public health nurse monitors health status in several ways, completing a community assessment is only one way that health status is monitored. The public health nurse would not diagnose or solve world problems, or work in law enforcement. Rather, the public health care nurse would participate with local regulators to protect communities and empower people to address health issues.

5. Which of the following is an example of the mission of public health according to the Institute of Medicine?

- a. Tracking avian flu outbreaks and doing surveillance in the United States
- b. Providing a flu shot for an elderly person at the health department
- c. Keeping track of alternative therapies in use in the United States
- d. Keeping snake antivenom at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta

ANS: A

The Institute of Medicines stated mission on public health is to generate organized community and technical knowledge to prevent disease and promote health.

6. Making sure that essential community-oriented health services are available defines which of the core public health functions?

- a. Policy development

- b. Assessment
- c. Assurance
- d. Scientific knowledge-based care

ANS: C

Public health is based on scientific knowledge, but is not a core function. The definition does not fit the terms assessment or policy development.

7. The number and proportion of persons aged 25 or older with less than a high school education is an example of:

- a. Sociodemographic characteristics
- b. Health status
- c. Health risk factors
- d. Health care resource consumption

ANS: A

The number and proportion of people is a demographical characteristic.

8. The purpose of public health core functions is to:

- a. Clarify the role of the government in fulfilling the mission of public health.
- b. Ensure the safety of populations in receiving quality health care.
- c. Provide community-based individualized care to every person in the United States.
- d. Unite public and private providers of care in a comprehensive approach to providing health care.

ANS: A

As defined by the Institute of Medicine in its 1988 report *The Future of Public Health*, assessment, policy development, and assurance are core functions at all levels of government for the purpose of clarifying the governments role.

9. Which of the following statements about public health is accurate?

- a. Prevention of early deaths can be more effectively accomplished by medical treatment than by public health approaches.

- b. Expenditures and resources for public health have increased in recent years.
- c. Historically, gains in the health of populations have been related largely to changes in safety, sanitation, and personal behavior.
- d. Reform of the medical insurance system is the single change needed to improve the health of Americans.

ANS: C

Changes, such as immunizations, tobacco use, blood pressure control, and automobile safety, have helped increase the health of communities.

10. Collecting data and monitoring the health status of the population defines which of the core public health functions?

- a. Assessment
- b. Prevention
- c. Assurance
- d. Policy development

ANS: A

Prevention is not a core function, assurance is making sure essential services are available, and policy development is needed to provide leadership in developing policies. Assessment consists of systematic data collection and monitoring health status.

11. The nurse who compares the rate of teenage pregnancy in various areas of the city is practicing the public health core function of:

- a. Assurance
- b. Assessment
- c. Prevention
- d. Policy development

ANS: B

Assessment refers to systematic data collection, which this nurse is doing for teenage pregnancy.

12. Public health nurses who develop and implement local public health policies through partnerships with agencies, organizations,

and consumers within the community are using which core public health function?

- a. Assessment
- b. Prevention
- c. Assurance
- d. Policy development

ANS: D

Prevention is not a core function, assurance is making sure essential services are available, and assessment refers to systematic data collection. Policy development deals with developing and implementing health policies.

13. Providing for the availability of essential personal health services for people who would otherwise not receive health care defines which public health core function?

- a. Assessment
- b. Prevention
- c. Assurance
- d. Policy development

ANS: C

Assurance deals with the availability of health services. Prevention is not a core function, assessment refers to systematic data collection, and policy development refers to the need to provide leadership in developing health policies.

14. The nurse manager who makes sure that the staff members who work in a local clinic are competent is demonstrating the public health core function of:

- a. Assurance
- b. Assessment
- c. Prevention
- d. Policy development

ANS: A

Assurance refers to making sure a competent health care workforce is available.

15. The public health nurse analyzes data related to the number and type of United States Environmental Protection agency air quality standards that a community failed to meet. This data is an example of using which community health profile indicator?

- a. Sociodemographic characteristics
- b. Health status
- c. Health risk factor
- d. Functional status

ANS: C

Breathing air of poor quality is a risk to health.

16. Which is an example of the primary goal of public health?

- a. Ensuring that a newly diagnosed 40-year-old hypertensive man takes his medication
- b. Finding home care for a 70-year-old client recuperating from a hip replacement
- c. Conducting an infant car seat safety check
- d. Contacting a local hospice to admit a terminally ill 60-year-old woman

ANS: C

The correct answer is concerned with the health of many people, while the other answers address individual interventions.

17. The public health workforce should demonstrate competency in which of the following competency categories?

- a. Financial planning and management
- b. Workforce needs assessment
- c. Acute care services
- d. Curriculum development

ANS: A

Workforce needs assessment, acute care services, and curriculum development are not considered categories of core competencies of public health. Rather there are eight categories of competency, which include: analytic/assessment, policy development/program planning, communication, cultural competence, community dimensions of