

Gynecologic Health Care: With an Introduction to Prenatal and Postpartum Care 4th Edition
Test Bank

Chapter 1 A Feminist Perspective of Women's Health &
Chapter 2 Racism and Health Disparities

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Select the one correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Which of the following best defines the term “gender” as used in this text?
 - A person’s sex
 - A person’s sex as defined by society
 - A societal response to a person’s self-representation as a man or woman
 - A person’s biological presentation as defined by himself or herself

- Which factor bears most on women’s health care today?
 - The complexity of women’s health
 - Women’s status and position in society
 - Population growth
 - The economy

- Why is acknowledging the oppression of women more difficult within Western societies?
 - The multiplicity of minority groups complicates the issue.
 - The availability of health care makes acknowledgment more difficult.
 - The diversity of the news media clouds the issue.
 - Affluence and increased opportunities mask oppression.

- Which of the following most accurately defines “oppression” as used in the text?
 - Not having a choice
 - Not having a voice
 - An act of tyranny
 - A feeling of being burdened

- In what way does a model of care based on a feminist perspective contrast sharply with a biomedical model?
 - It provides a forum for the exploration of gender issues.
 - It seeks equal distribution of power within the healthcare interaction.
 - It emphasizes women’s rights.

- It opens new avenues for women's health care.
- Gender is rooted in__ and shaped by_.
 - society, biology
 - self-representation, societal expectations
 - biology, environment and experience
- biology, hormones
- Women's health risks, treatments, and approaches are not always based in science and biology because
 - they are often based on outdated treatments and approaches.
 - they are determined by social expectations and gender assumptions.
 - they often rely on alternative treatments and approaches.
 - scientific research often fails to take women into consideration.
- Reproductive rights were added to the World Health Organization's human rights framework in the last __?
 - 5 years
 - 10 years
 - 20 years
 - 40 years
- "Safe Motherhood" was added to the human rights framework in order to
 - address maternal morbidity and mortality on a global level
 - meet a legal obligation
 - correct an injustice
 - correct an oversight
- What is a chief failing of the biomedical model in regards to women's health care?
 - Its reliance on studies comprised exclusively of males
 - Its consideration of women as central the model
 - Its emphasis on science and medicine
 - Its limited definition of "health" as "the absence of disease"
- The social model of health places the focus of health on
 - the community.
 - the individual.
 - environmental conditions.
 - scientific research.
- Which question below supports the strategy: "Identify women's agency in the midst of social constraint and the biomedical paradigm."?
 - "Are 'all women' the same?"
 - "Why do you care about the issue?"
 - "Are women really victims or are they acting with agency?"

- “Who has a choice within the context of health?”
- What had been a significant problem in medical research well into the 1990s?
 - The focus on randomized clinical trials over epidemiological investigations
 - The lack of representation of women in research trials
 - The lack of research related to gynecology
 - The focus on randomized clinical trials over observational research
- Gender differences in heart disease can be found in
 - diagnosis.
 - treatment.
 - identification of symptoms.
 - all of the above.
- What opportunities are created by applying feminist strategies to gynecologic health?
 - Better insight into research methods related to gynecology
 - Better access to the populations affected by gynecologic health
 - Better understandings from a wellness-oriented, women-centered framework
 - Better understandings of the social construction of gender

ANSWER KEY

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- c
- b
- d
- a
- b
- c
- b
- c
- a
- d

- a
- c
- b
- d
- c

CHAPTER 2 Women's Growth and Development Across the Life Span

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Select the one correct answer to each of the following questions.

- How does Erick Erikson's grand theory of human development differ for females?
 - It recognizes achieving autonomy as a primary focus.
 - It assumes only men desire autonomy.
 - It assumes female dependence on another in order to achieve a sense of self.
 - It assumes females desire dependence on others.
- What is true about human development theories published before the 1970s?
 - They are based on interviews conducted only with men.
 - They assume androcentric models can be applied correctly to women.
 - They frame women's development as flawed in comparison to the standard.
 - All of the above.
- What is the intention of the newer feminist models of development?
 - To offer a new model within the traditional biomedical focus.
 - To offer alternatives to the constrained and previously misapplied models.
 - To replace male generalist models with female generalist models.
 - To present a contrast to privileged, white male-based models.
- What is a key limitation of prevailing developmental models for women?
 - Gender differences assumed to be biologically determined are more often socially constructed.
 - They present conflicting and misapplied models.
 - Gender differences are assumed to be socially prescribed.
 - Similarities between male and female are emphasized over differences.
- What event in female development marks the beginning of a tension between biologic changes and the social context?
 - Turning 18 years old

- The onset of menses
 - The accumulation of adipose tissue with the onset of puberty
 - Pregnancy
- How many stages does the Tanner scale use to stage sexual maturity?
 - 3 stages
 - 5 stages
 - 6 stages
 - 8 stages
- What is the median age for the onset of menstruation for adolescent girls in the United States?
 - a. 9.8
 - b. 10.8
 - c. 12.8
 - d. 13.8
- What factor limits an individual's ability to function productively as an adult?
 - Failure to take into account social and cultural norms
 - The inability to move through the world with credibility and respect
 - Poverty
 - Failure to negotiate the developmental tasks of adolescence successfully
- The type of thinking that influences the risk-taking behaviors of adolescence
 - involves the use of symbols, advanced reasoning and expanded possibilities.
 - works proactively to achieve autonomy.
 - encourages experimentation and foresight.
 - is rooted in the immediate and concrete.
- What narrow term is often used to refer to the period of Early Adulthood?
 - Productive years
 - Reproductive years
 - Young Adulthood
 - Adolescence
- Why have women's changing roles come at a cost to their health?
 - Increases in caregiving expectations compromise health
 - Balancing competing demands increases stress
 - Less attention is being placed on health care
 - Men's roles have not changed in relation to the change in women's roles
- How do Franz and White (1985) expand Erikson's theory of development?
 - By proposing a two-pathway process that includes both individuation and capacity for attachment

- By refining Erikson’s single pathway to include capacity for attachment
- By expanding issues around career and lifestyle
- By expanding issues around identity

- What factors affect the mood changes many women in midlife suffer?
 - Deficiencies of estrogen
 - Psychological transitions
 - Cultural beliefs and expectations
 - All of the above

- What is the primary reason many older women live in poverty and have health problems?
 - They outnumber older men.

 - They have outlived their support systems.
 - Their cognitive abilities decline.
 - They must contend with ageism and sexism.

ANSWER KEY

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- c
- d
- b
- a
- c
- b
- c
- d
- a
- b
- b
- a

- d
- b

Chapter 3 Women's Growth and Development Across the Life Span

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Select the one correct answer to each of the following questions.

- According to Wuest (1994), the major goal of feminist research is
 - to change the design and evaluation of research.
 - to liberate women from societal expectations.
 - to emancipate the world from systemic bias based on gender and class.
 - to expand notions of gender beyond stereotypes.
- What concern prompted the initiation of the modern EBP movement in health care?
 - That clinicians often failed to evaluate the effectiveness of their own care
 - That expert opinion was valued over scientific evidence
 - That scientific evidence was valued over expert opinion
 - That patients were demanding more evidence to support care decisions
- Quine's (1952) concept of a web of interconnecting beliefs and knowledge supports
 - the inferiority of quantitative research.
 - a multiple-method approach to examining phenomena.
 - the superiority of qualitative research.
 - the difficulties of establishing best practices.
- Why are multiple approaches needed to identify best clinical practices?
 - To reflect the multiple variables within clinical settings
 - To offer alternatives to poorly functioning practices
 - To address the complexity of the human condition
 - To ensure that no single approach dominates
- What is the third part of the clinical decision-making triad that includes clinical experience and patient preference?
 - An investigation of treatment pathways
 - A consultation with clinical management
 - An evaluation of current clinical research
 - Establishing research methodology
- How many classifications are used by the U.S. Preventative Service Task Force to gauge the strength of recommendations for using research evidence in clinical practice?
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