

**Chapter 1: The History of Community Health Nursing in Canada**  
**Community Health Nursing A Canadian Perspective 5th Edition Stamler**

---

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Who would a visiting nurse most likely work with in the early 1900s in Canada?
  - a. Families who could afford to pay
  - b. Poor and destitute families
  - c. The community
  - d. School children

**Correct Answer: b (page 6)**

2. Which community health nursing specialty emerged in early 20th-century Canada to combat communicable disease, infant mortality, and childhood morbidity?
  - a. Visiting nursing
  - b. District nursing
  - c. Private duty nursing
  - d. Public health nursing

**Correct Answer: d (page 4)**

3. In the early 20th century, health departments were dissolved after a local emergency was over. Which statement below characterizes the social attitude of the era?
  - a. Public health was the responsibility of doctors
  - b. Visiting nurses were responsible for community health
  - c. The state was not responsible for health care
  - d. Women should not be working outside of the family

**Correct Answer: c (page 3)**

4. What was the primary reason for the establishment of school health programs?
- a. Prevent ill children from becoming dependent citizens
  - b. Promote the health of all children
  - c. Provide food for children who lived in poverty
  - d. Treat sick children so they could work and contribute to the family income

**Correct Answer: b (page 4)**

5. The earliest forms for healthcare in Canada were:
- a. The practices of Aboriginal people
  - b. European settlers who were physicians
  - c. The wives of surgeons
  - d. The Grey Nuns-first community nursing

**Correct Answer: a (page 2)**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ were Canada's first community nursing order who made significant contributions to providing access to health services, food, shelter, and education for the most vulnerable:
- a. The Victorian Order of Nurses
  - b. The Grey Nuns
  - c. Public Health Nurses
  - d. School Nurses
  - e. nursing sisters -first to provide health care in remote and frontier area)

**Correct Answer: b (page 3)**

7. The dual mandate of doing charitable work and providing affordable nursing care was held by which agency?
- a. The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission
  - b. The Victorian Order of Nurses-lady aberdeen led the development
  - c. Indian Health Services
  - d. Public Health Services

**Correct Answer: b (page 4)**

8. How were public health nurses and home visiting nurses different from nurses employed in other sectors of the healthcare system?
- a. They received less compensation for their services
  - b. They were dependent on other health care professionals
  - c. They required post-diploma training at a university
  - d. They offered services to the elite living in urban districts

**Correct Answer: c (page 4)**

9. Which of the following were the first two public health nursing specialties?
- a. TB nursing and school nursing
  - b. Private duty nursing and TB nursing
  - c. Home-visiting nursing and school nursing
  - d. Outpost nursing and school nursing

**Correct Answer: a (page 4)**

10. What was the role of the first public health nurses in Canada?
- a. To assess hygiene conditions in the home
  - b. To conduct well baby clinics
  - c. To promote breastfeeding of newborn infants
  - d. To promote health of school children

**Correct Answer: d (page 4)**

11. Which organization is credited for establishing well-baby clinics?
- a. The Grey Nuns
  - b. The Victorian Order of Nurses
  - c. The Red Cross
  - d. Provincial Health Departments

**Correct Answer: c (page 5)**

12. Why did public health programs have limited success in rural and isolated areas?
- a. There was a greater need for home care and midwifery
  - b. There were many physicians in the rural areas
  - c. There was higher need for health education and illness prevention
  - d. Local health departments were situated in rural areas

**Correct Answer: a (page 6)**

13. Which of the following roles best describes the work of the district and visiting nurse?
- a. They provided home visits and well-baby clinic services
  - b. They provided bed-side nursing and health education
  - c. They provided maternal child health programs
  - d. They provided well-baby clinic services and health education

**Correct Answer: b (page 6)**

14. How did publicly funded healthcare programs change the work of visiting nursing associations?
- a. The Victorian Order of Nurses took over public health programs
  - b. Visiting nurses provided care to those who could not afford it
  - c. Hospital admission became the norm for those requiring obstetrical care
  - d. Chronically ill individuals no longer remained in community settings

**Correct Answer: c (page 7)**

15. Military nursing requires the nurse to demonstrate which of the following competencies of community health nursing:
- a. A narrow vision
  - b. Acute care health approaches
  - c. The ability to adapt practice in diverse settings
  - d. The ethical comportment to address simple conflicts that involve violence

**Correct Answer: c (page 7)**

16. Which of the following types of community health nursing refers to nurses providing services in the most remote geographic locations?

- a. Visiting nursing
- b. Public health nursing
- c. Outpost nursing
- d. District nursing

**Correct Answer: c (page 7)**

17. Which group played an important role in developing the social and healthcare services in smaller communities?

- a. The Victorian Order of Nurses
- b. The politicians
- c. District and visiting nurses
- d. Women volunteers

**Correct Answer: d (page 5)**

18. What was the focus of the first group of public health officials in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?

- a. Waste disposal and a safe water supply
- b. Health education and disease prevention
- c. Infant and child welfare
- d. Social welfare programs

**Correct Answer: c (page 5)**

19. Which of the following programs were taken over by the health department as part of the process of consolidating all public health programs?

- a. School health programs
- b. Social welfare programs
- c. Well-baby programs
- d. Home visiting programs

**Correct Answer: a (page 5)**

20. Which of the following organizations is viewed as Canada's oldest and most experienced visiting nursing organization?

- a. The Red Cross
- b. The Victorian Order of Nurses
- c. The Grey Nuns
- d. Provincial health departments

**Correct Answer: b (page 9)**

21. Early school-based initiatives involved which of the following activities?

- a. Immunizations at various ages
- b. Medical inspections of children followed by home visits
- c. Breakfast and lunch programs
- d. Sanitation and access to potable water

**Correct Answer: b (page 5)**

22. How did the reduction in government spending in the 1980s and 1990s affect community health nurses?

- a. Increased funding for physical infrastructure
- b. Re-institutionalization of mental health patients
- c. Improved capacity to follow-up with patients with communicable diseases
- d. Reduced nursing positions

**Correct Answer: d (page 10)**

23. In which year was the Community Health Nurses Association of Canada established?

- a. 1995
- b. 2000
- c. 1987
- d. 1976

**Correct Answer: c (page 11)**

24. Which document continues to be recognized as a visionary document with recommendations for shifting resources and policy in the direction of primary health care, home healthcare, and health promotion, which nurses as key players in the system?

- a. The Alma-Ata Declaration
- b. The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion
- c. The Medical Care Act
- d. The Romanow Commission's report

**Correct Answer: d (page 11)**

25. General public health nursing practice emerged from which type of nursing

- a. School nursing
- b. Visiting nursing
- c. Outpost nursing
- d. Home-visiting

nursing **Correct Answer: a (page**

## **12) Short Answer Questions**

26. Contrast the three sectors of nursing that existed in Canada in the 20th century.

**Correct Answer:** Hospital nurses, private-duty nurses, and public health nurses (including visiting nurses). Differences in practice settings/locations, pay/funding, educational preparation, focus of care, types of clientele (page 4).

27. Discuss the role that women's volunteerism and leadership in communities played in the development of community health nursing.

**Correct Answer:** They worked on community development, they made the development of healthcare services a priority; they lobbied local officials, served tea at child welfare clinics, sewed layettes for destitute families, provided transportation, made referrals, raised funds, and enabled CHNs to fulfill their professional obligations to the fullest extent possible (page 4).

28. Discuss why local physicians sometimes did not support local public health programs