

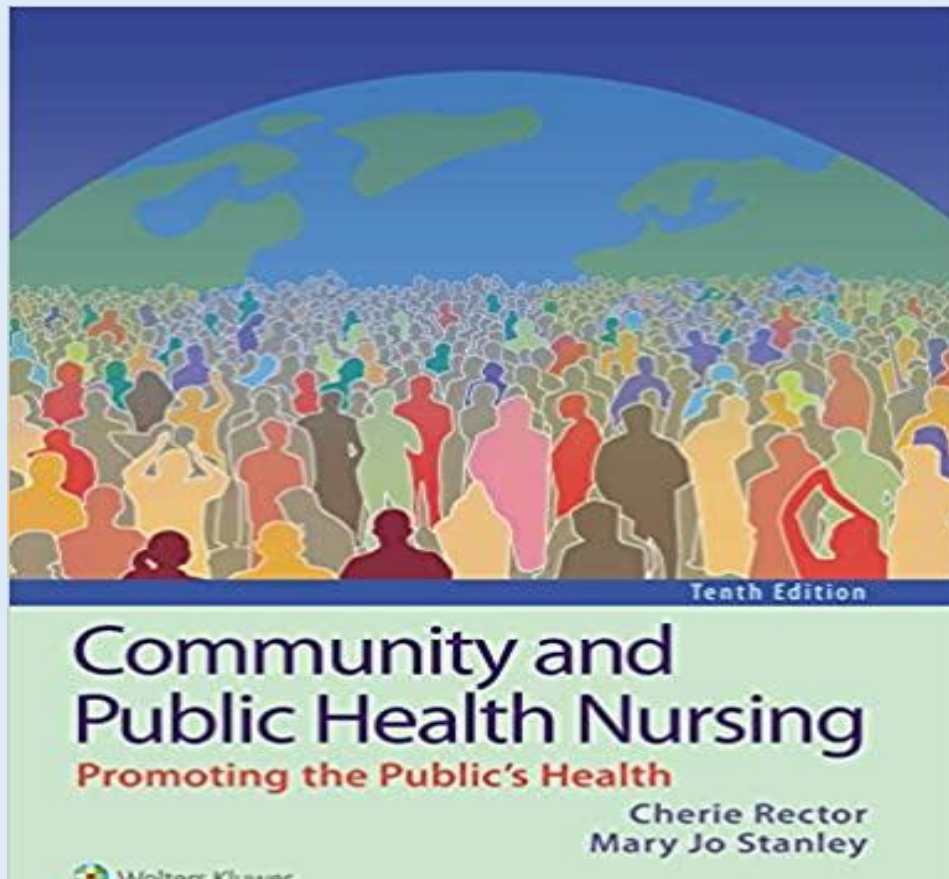
# TEST BANK:

## COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING:

*Promoting The Public's Health*

10TH EDITION

By: Cherie Rector; Mary Jo Stanley



# TEST BANK

---

**Table of Contents:**

---

**Unit 1—Foundations of Community/Public Health Nursing**

---

Chapter 1 The Journey Begins: Introduction

---

Chapter 2 Public Health Nursing in the Community

---

Chapter 3 History and Evolution of Public Health Nursing

---

Chapter 4 Evidence-Based Practice and Ethics in Community/Public Health

---

Chapter 5 Transcultural Nursing

---

**Unit 2—Public Health Essentials**

---

Chapter 6 Structure and Economics of Community/Public Health Services

---

Chapter 7 Epidemiology in the Community

---

Chapter 8 Communicable Disease

---

Chapter 9 Environmental Health & Safety

---

**Unit 3—Community /Public Health Nursing Toolbox**

---

Chapter 10 Communication, Collaboration, and Technology

---

Chapter 11 Health Promotion Through Education

---

Chapter 12 Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating Community/Public Health Programs

---

Chapter 13 Policy Making and Advocacy

---

**Unit 4 — The Health of Our Population**

---

Chapter 14 Family as Client

---

Chapter 15 Community as Client

---

Chapter 16 Global Health Nursing

---

Chapter 17 Disasters and Their Impact

---

Chapter 18 Violence & Abuse

---

**Unit 5—Aggregate Populations**

---

Chapter 19 Maternal-Child Health

---

Chapter 20 School-Age Children and Adolescents

---

Chapter 21 Adult Health

---

Chapter 22 Older Adults

---

**Unit 6—Vulnerable Populations**

---

Chapter 23 Working with Vulnerable Populations

---

Chapter 24 Clients with Disabilities

---

Chapter 25 Behavioral Health in the Community

---

Chapter 26 Homeless Populations

---

Chapter 27 Rural, Migrant, and Urban Health Care

---

**Unit 7—Settings for Community/Public Health Nursing**

---

Chapter 28 Public Settings

---

Chapter 29 Private Settings

---

Chapter 30 Home Health and Hospice Care

---

## Chapter 1: The Journey Begins: Introduction

### Community and Public Health Nursing 10th Edition Rector Test Bank

---

1.	After teaching a group of nursing students about the similarities and differences between public health and community health, which of the following statements by a nursing student would indicate knowledge of the similarities and differences between public health and community health?
A)	“Community health nursing is defined as nursing care that is provided in a community setting, rather than an institutional setting.”
B)	“Public health nursing is defined as nursing care that is provided in an institutional setting.”
C)	“Public health nursing is focused on the health of individuals.”
D)	“Community health nursing can shape the quality of community health services and improve the health of the general public.”
Ans:	D
	<b>Feedback:</b>
	Operating within an environment of rapid change and increasingly complex challenges, this nursing specialty holds the potential to shape the quality of community health services and improve the health of the general public.

2.	Which of the following statements would best describe the difference between public health nursing and community health nursing?
A)	Public health nursing is focused on the private aspects of health, and community health nursing is focused on the public aspects of health.
B)	In our textbook, the term community health practice refers to a focus on specific, designated communities and is a part of the larger public health effort.

C)	Public health nursing and community health nursing relate to the very same types of services and perspectives.
D)	Both public health nursing and community health nursing are practiced exclusively within institutions.
Ans:	B
	<b>Feedback:</b>
	In this textbook, community health practice refers to a focus on specific, designated communities. It is a part of the larger public health effort and recognizes the fundamental concepts and principles of public health as its birthright and foundation for practice. Public health nursing is focused on the public aspects of health. Public health nursing and community health nursing have distinctive types of services and perspectives. Neither public health nursing nor community health nursing is practiced exclusively within institutions.

3.	Which of the following is most accurate about the concept of community?
A)	A community is a collection of people who share some important features of their lives.
B)	Community members live in the same geographic location.
C)	Community members are biologically related.
D)	A community is made up of people who do not necessarily interact with one another and do not necessarily share a sense of belonging to that group.
Ans:	A
	<b>Feedback:</b>

	<p>The broad definition of a community is a collection of people who share some important features of their lives. Community members may not live in the same geographic location as in a common-interest community or a community of solution. A population is made up of people who do not necessarily interact with one another and do not necessarily share a sense of belonging to that group.</p>
--	---

4.	<p>A group of students are reviewing material for a test on populations, communities, and aggregates. Which of the following indicates that the students understand these concepts?</p>
A)	<p>Members of a population share a sense of belonging.</p>
B)	<p>Communities and populations are types of aggregates.</p>
C)	<p>Individuals of a community are loosely connected.</p>
D)	<p>Members of an aggregate share a strong bond.</p>
Ans:	<p>B</p>
	<p><b>Feedback:</b></p>
	<p>An aggregate refers to a mass of grouping of distinct individuals who are considered as a whole and who are loosely associated with one another. Communities and populations are types of aggregates. A population is made up of people who do not necessarily interact with one another and do not necessarily share a sense of belonging to the group. A community is a collection of people who chose to interact with one another because of common interests, characteristics, or goals, which form the basis for a sense of unity or belonging.</p>

5.	<p>Which of the following would a community health nurse identify as a community of common interest?</p>
A)	<p>The global community</p>

B)	Small rural town in a northern state
C)	National professional organization
D)	Counties addressing water pollution
Ans:	C
	<b>Feedback:</b>
	A common-interest community shares a common interest or goal that binds the members together. Membership in a national professional organization is one example. The global community and a small rural town in a northern state would be examples of a geographic community. Counties addressing a water pollution problem would be an example of a community of solution.

6.	The nurse is working with a community of solution. Which of the following would the nurse expect to find?
A)	A health problem affecting the group
B)	Common goal binding members together
C)	Sharing of a similar goal
D)	Locational boundaries
Ans:	A
	<b>Feedback:</b>
	A community of solution involves a group of people coming together to solve a problem that affects them. A common-interest community involves a collection of people widely scattered geographically who have an interest or goal that binds the members together. A geographical community is one defined by its geographical or locational boundaries.

7.	Which one of the following statements made by a student would the nurse educator recognize as evidence that a student understands the health continuum?
A)	The distinction between health and illness is well demarcated.
B)	Illness refers to a state of being relatively unhealthy.

C)	The term health is limited to reflect an individual's state.
D)	Treatment of acute conditions reflects the current focus of health care.
Ans:	B
	<b>Feedback:</b>
	<p>Although society typically depicts an absolute line of difference between being either well or ill, health is considered a relative term. Thus, illness is viewed as a state of being relatively unhealthy. Health is typically described as a continuum that involves a range of degrees from optimal health at one end to total disability or death at the other. The line of demarcation is not clear. Health applies to individuals, families, and communities. Traditionally, most health care has focused on the treatment of acute and chronic conditions at the illness end of the continuum, but this emphasis is shifting to focus on the wellness end.</p>

8.	When discussing the concept of the health continuum with a class, the nurse educator would be certain to include which statement in the description?
A)	Wellness is a relative concept, not an absolute, and illness is a state of being relatively unhealthy.
B)	A client's placement on the health continuum is static throughout time.
C)	Health is best described as cyclic.
D)	The health continuum can only be applied to individuals.
Ans:	A
	<b>Feedback:</b>