

Potter: Canadian Fundamentals of Nursing, 4th Edition

Chapter 3: The Development of Nursing in Canada

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The nursing profession encompasses many roles. Which type of nurse prescribes medications (except narcotics) and treats health problems within the scope of nursing practice?
 - a. Clinical nurse specialist
 - b. Registered nurse
 - c. Nurse clinician
 - d. Nurse practitioner

ANS: D

A nurse practitioner may prescribe medications, with certain exclusions, and treat health problems within the scope of nursing practice.

A clinical nurse specialist is an advanced practice nurse with preparation in a specialized area of nursing practice. He or she may specialize in a specific disease, such as cancer or AIDS, or in a specific field, such as oncology or gerontology.

Prescribing medications is not within the scope of practice of a registered nurse.

A nurse clinician is a nurse who provides direct client care.

DIF: Knowledge REF: 35

2. The nurse uses reflective thinking and feedback from a variety of sources to evaluate and implement changes to his or her practice. This is an indicator of which standard of professional practice?
 - a. Knowledge
 - b. Application of knowledge
 - c. Continuing competence
 - d. Professional service to the public

ANS: C

A growing number of professional associations are developing continuing competence programs in which nurses have to provide evidence of taking steps to update their knowledge and skill levels.

Knowledge is not an indicator of knowledge.

Application of knowledge is not an indicator of application of knowledge.

Professional service to the public is not an indicator of professional service to the public.

DIF: Application REF: 38 (Table 3-1)

3. Nursing education is undergoing major changes in order to address the increased complexities of health care and the expansion of knowledge about care and technology. Which of the following reflects the major educational initiative that is occurring across Canada?
- As the baccalaureate degree becomes necessary for entry into practice, new curricula and collaborative baccalaureate programs are emerging across the country.
 - In view of the nursing shortage, diploma nursing programs are admitting more students.
 - The length of the baccalaureate nursing program will be revised to offer a five-year program.
 - Community colleges will offer baccalaureate nursing programs, while universities will concentrate on nursing master's and doctorate programs.

ANS: A

New curricula and collaborative baccalaureate programs across the country are responding to society's changing health needs and the profession's commitment to maintaining a high standard of health care.

In many provinces, college-level diploma nursing programs have been eliminated, since most provincial and regulatory bodies have made the baccalaureate degree the basic entry to the practice of nursing.

The length of the baccalaureate nursing program is four years.

Presently, baccalaureate nursing programs are offered through collaboration between colleges and universities. Universities will continue to deliver programs at the baccalaureate, master's, and doctorate levels.

DIF: Application REF: 35

4. It is important that the interests of nurses be represented within a political framework. Which nursing group lobbies at the federal level to influence health policies?
- The Canadian Nurses Association (CNA)
 - Professional nursing organizations (e.g., the College of Nurses of Ontario [CNO])
 - The Canadian Confederation of Nurses Unions
 - The Registered Nurses Association of Ontario (RNAO)

ANS: A

As the national voice of Canadian nurses, the CNA is the representative to the federal government and national organizations for nurses across the country.

Professional nursing organizations establish education and practice standards for nurses, carry out the regulatory functions of registration and licensure, and discipline members who do not meet these standards.

The Canadian Confederation of Nurses Unions was formed in 1981 to represent the interest of nurses in both watchdog and lobbying activities. This organization offers support to its unionized members.

Nursing associations such as the RNAO exist in each province and territory, and are the voice of registered nurses in those regions. They are the official representatives of the nursing profession, and aim to increase public understanding of nursing and its impact on the health of individuals, families, and communities. Nursing associations lobby the provincial government.

DIF: Knowledge REF: 36

5. The nurse moves from one province to another to begin working in a new hospital. What is the most important factor for the nurse to consider when moving to another province?
- The standards for nursing practice in that province
 - The nursing regulatory body of that province
 - The Canadian Nurses Association's licensing standards
 - Knowledge of the RNAO's *Nursing Best Practice Guidelines*

ANS: B

Although most provinces have similar standards for nursing practice, each individual province has its own regulatory body.

Standards of nursing practice are specific not to a province, but rather to the profession itself.

The Canadian Nurses Association is not responsible for licensure.

Regardless of where a nurse practices, the nurse should strive to maintain current nursing skills, knowledge, and theory through continuing education offerings.

DIF: Knowledge REF: 37

6. Which of the following elements is included in the Canadian Nurses Association's *Vision and Mission Statement*?
- The core of the health care delivery system is formed by the interdisciplinary team.
 - Registered nurses practice in an interdependent fashion with other health care professionals in order to meet the client's needs.
 - The Canadian Nurses Association is the national professional voice of registered nurses.
 - Powerful leadership is fostered through collaboration with other health care professionals.

ANS: C

The Canadian Nurses Association is the national professional voice of registered nurses, supporting them in their practice and advocating for public health policy and a quality, publicly funded, not-for-profit health care system.

Nursing services form the core of the health care delivery system. This is not part of the CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement*.

As independent professionals, registered nurses practice autonomously but also bring their expertise to interdisciplinary teams. This is not part of the CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement*.

Powerful leadership is fostered through advanced practice, certification, and baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral nursing programs. This is not part of the CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement*.

DIF: Knowledge REF: 37 (Box 3-4)

7. Which of the following statements reflects a standard of professional practice guideline?
- Nurses are responsible and accountable for their actions.
 - Organizations promote awareness of the nursing profession so that the roles and expertise of registered nurses are understood, respected, and optimized within the health care system.
 - Nurses support and strengthen families through expected and unexpected life events.
 - Funded nursing research ensures a researched-based norm for practice and supports the rich body of nursing knowledge.

ANS: A

The statement *Nurses are responsible and accountable for their actions* reflects one of the standards of practice established by the College of Nurses of Ontario. Each nurse is accountable to the public and responsible for ensuring that his or her practice and conduct meet legislative requirements and the standards of the profession.

The statement *Organizations promote awareness of the nursing profession so that the roles and expertise of registered nurses are understood, respected, and optimized within the health care system* is reflected in the CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement*.

The statement *Nurses support and strengthen families through expected and unexpected life events* is reflected in the CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement*.

The statement *Funded nursing research ensures a researched-based norm for practice and supports the rich body of nursing knowledge* is reflected in the CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement*.

DIF: Knowledge REF: 37

8. What fundamental and guiding principle of French-Canadian hospitals survived into the twentieth century?
- Universal precautions are fundamental in preventing nosocomial infections.
 - Nursing is primarily focused on the tertiary level of care.
 - Nurses need to recognize the impact of their health, values, and beliefs on practice.
 - Care is accessible to all, regardless of their background, status in life, or ability to pay.

ANS: D

A fundamental and guiding principle of the French-Canadian hospitals that survived largely intact into the twentieth century was that care was available to all people, regardless of background, status in life, or ability to pay. This continues to be a principle for which nurses, through their professional organizations, have argued for determinedly in national debates on the nature and continuing direction of our national health care insurance program.

The statement *Universal precautions are fundamental in preventing nosocomial infections* was not a guiding principle of French-Canadian hospitals.

The statement *Nursing is primarily focused on the tertiary level of care* does not reflect a contribution from the past to present nursing beliefs and practices.

The statement *Nurses need to recognize the impact of their health, values, and beliefs on practice* does not reflect a contribution from the past to present nursing beliefs and practices.

DIF: Application REF: 30-31

9. Which one of the following standards will be used to evaluate a nurse in Ontario accused of incompetent care?
- Standards of professional practice
 - Best practice guidelines
 - The Canadian Nurses Association's *Vision and Mission Statement*
 - A certification program

ANS: A

In Ontario, nurses must follow the standards of professional practice. When accused of incompetent care, the nurse will be evaluated according to these standards.

Best practice guidelines are not used to evaluate the competence of a nurse.

The CNA's *Vision and Mission Statement* is not used to evaluate the competence of a nurse.

The purpose of certification is to provide an opportunity for practitioners to validate their expertise in a specialty; to promote high standards of nursing practice in order to provide quality nursing care to the people of Canada; and to identify through a recognized credential those nurses who have met the specialty standard. It is not used to evaluate the competence of a nurse.

DIF: Application REF: 37

10. Which one of the following people decried the exploitation of nurses in schools of nursing in the early 1920s?
- Mary Agnes Snively
 - Lady Ishbel Aberdeen
 - Jean I. Gunn
 - Ethel Gordon Bedford Fenwick

ANS: C

Jean I. Gunn advocated for nursing and nurses on many fronts. She castigated hospital boards for reviewing costs of hospital services while ignoring the savings that accrued from educating a nurse. She decried the exploitation of nurses in schools of nursing and envisioned university degree programs in nursing.

Mary Agnes Snively achieved acclaim for her organizational work in nursing education. By the end of her tenure in 1910, Toronto General Hospital was the largest school of nursing in Canada and served as a model for others.

Lady Ishbel Aberdeen, who was president of the National Council of Women, approved the formation of the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON) in 1898.

Ethel Gordon Bedford Fenwick, editor of the *British Journal of Nursing*, attended the 1893 Congress of Charities, Corrections, and Philanthropy in Chicago where she spoke of British struggles to achieve registration in nursing. In 1899, she founded the International Council of Nurses.

DIF: Application REF: 33 (Box 3-3)

11. A registered nurse (RN) is seeking certification in a specialty area. To obtain this certification, which of the following will he have to complete?
- An examination and minimal practice requirements
 - A general examination, given to all nurses seeking certification
 - A graduate degree in nursing
 - A request for provincial approval

ANS: A

Set minimum practice requirements are based on the certification the nurse is seeking. After passing the initial examination, the nurse maintains certification through ongoing continuing education and clinical or administrative practice.

A specialized examination is given according to the specific area of nursing practice in which certification is being sought.

A master's degree in nursing is not required for certification in a specialty area.

Individual provinces do not grant certification by request. Certification in a specialty area requires passing the examination for certification in that area and meeting minimal practice requirements.

DIF: Knowledge REF: 36-37

12. In the College of Nurses of Ontario's *Standards of Professional Practice*, which of the following statements is an indicator of application of knowledge?
- Seeks out information to provide effective professional service
 - Identifies and meets own learning needs for professional growth
 - Provides a theory-based rationale for decisions
 - Performs clinical skills, including technical and cognitive aspects of care

ANS: D

Nurses apply knowledge to practice using nursing frameworks, theories, and processes. This includes the performance of clinical skills, since technical and cognitive aspects of care are closely related and cannot be separated.

The statement *Seeks out information to provide effective professional service* is an indicator that the nurse possesses and continually acquires knowledge relevant to the professional service that he or she provides.

The statement *Identifies and meets own learning needs for professional growth* is an indicator that the nurse possesses and continually acquires knowledge relevant to the professional service that he or she provides.

The statement *Provides a theory-based rationale for decisions* is an indicator that the nurse possesses and continually acquires knowledge relevant to the professional service that he or she provides.

DIF: Application REF: 38 (Table 3-1)

13. Which one of the following women was most influential in the advancement of nursing in Canada?

- a. Marie Rollet Hébert
- b. Florence Nightingale
- c. Mary Agnes Snively
- d. Jeanne Mance

ANS: D

Jeanne Mance (1606–1673) came to Ville Marie (New France) in 1642. As well as founding and managing Hotel-Dieu, Mance assisted Maisonneuve in running the colony as confidant, advisor and accountant. She is hailed as a founder of the city of Montreal. Today, the CNA awards its highest honour in the name this courageous pioneer.

Marie Hébert was the first laywoman to provide nursing care in New France in 1617.

Florence Nightingale, who is considered the founder of modern nursing, was a nineteenth-century British nurse.

Mary Agnes Snively (1847–1933) was a teacher before becoming a nurse. Upon graduation from the school of nursing at Bellevue Hospital in New York, she became superintendent of nurses at Toronto General Hospital (TGH). TGH subsequently became the largest school of nursing in Canada and a model to others.

DIF: Application REF: 31 (Box 3-1)

14. What is the primary purpose of licensure laws for the nursing profession?
- a. To protect the public against unqualified and incompetent practitioners
 - b. To enhance the quality of nursing care and improve Canadians' health outcomes
 - c. To ensure that nurses demonstrate knowledge and skills in a variety of professional roles
 - d. To provide an opportunity for practitioners to validate their expertise in a specialty

ANS: A

Licensure laws are designed to protect the public against unqualified and incompetent practitioners. Because constitutional responsibility for education and health falls under the purview of the provinces and territories, each has a nursing practice act to regulate the licensure and practice of nursing.

The statement *To enhance the quality of nursing care and improve Canadians' health outcomes* does not reflect the primary purpose of licensure laws.

The statement *To ensure that nurses demonstrate knowledge and skills in a variety of professional roles* does not reflect the primary purpose of licensure laws.

The statement *To provide an opportunity for practitioners to validate their expertise in a specialty* does not reflect the primary purpose of licensure laws.

DIF: Application REF: 37

15. The nurse feels ambivalent about an order to discontinue treatment for a client. Which one of the following can assist the nurse in resolving this dilemma?
- a. The RNAO's *Nursing Best Practice Guidelines*
 - b. The CNO's standards of nursing practice
 - c. Union regulations
 - d. The CNA's *Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses*

ANS: D

The CNA's *Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses* defines principles and establishes ethical standards that guide nursing practice.

Best practice guidelines are guiding principles that lead to the most appropriate courses of action in certain standard practice situations. They include standards that apply to specific clinical practice situations.

Nursing is a self-regulating profession, and it sets its own standards of practice. The College of Nurses of Ontario is responsible for developing the standards for nursing practice in its province.

Unions are responsible for collective bargaining.

DIF: Application REF: 36

16. Which province was the first to propose that the basic entry to nursing practice be the baccalaureate degree?
- a. Ontario
 - b. Alberta
 - c. British Columbia
 - d. New Brunswick

ANS: B

In 1975, the Alberta Task Force on Nursing Education proposed their entry to practice position, which was that all new nursing graduates be qualified at the baccalaureate level. Most provincial and regulatory bodies have made the baccalaureate degree an entry to the practice of nursing.

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DIF: Application REF: 34