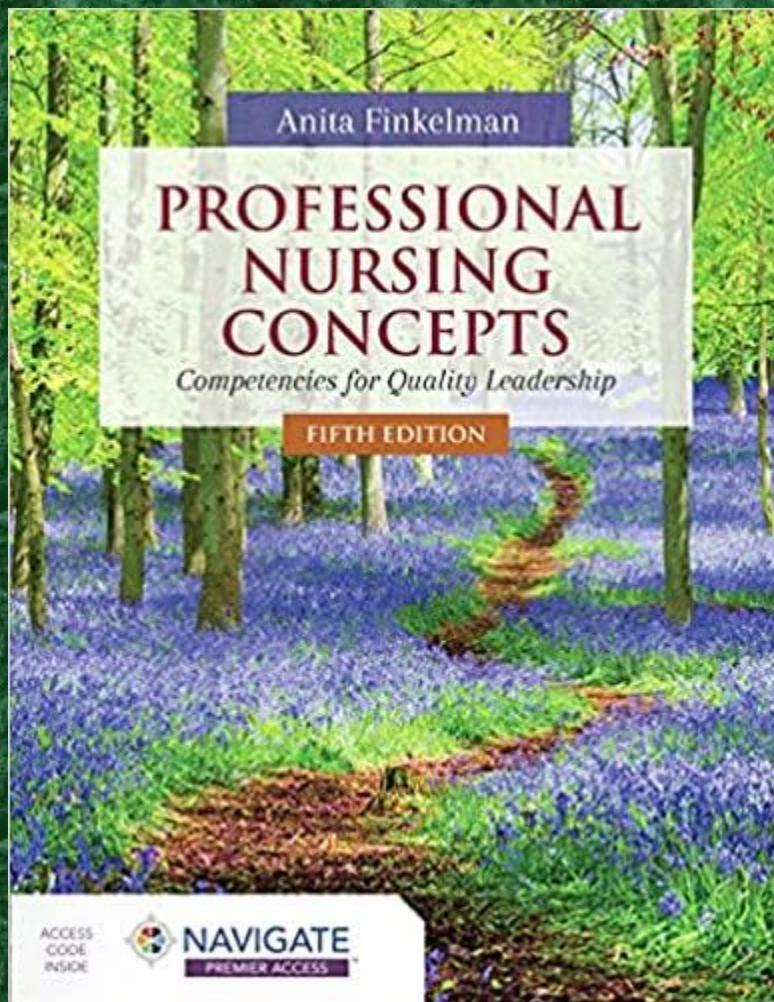


TEST BANK

Professional Nursing Concepts Competencies
for Quality Leadership 4th Edition
Finkelman



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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Protein hormones and enzymes are stored in the _____, awaiting signals to be released into the cell.

- A) food vacuole
- B) Golgi complex
- C) rough endoplasmic reticulum
- D) secretory vesicles

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Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

2. Low serum albumin levels (hypoalbuminemia) can cause edema because:

- A) oncotic pressure increases.
- B) oncotic pressure decreases.
- C) osmotic pressure increases.
- D) hydrostatic pressure decreases.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

3. Neurotransmitters are packaged into vesicles and then fuse with the cell membrane for release. This is an example of:

- A) pinocytosis.
- B) phagocytosis.
- C) exocytosis.

D) endocytosis.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

4. What is a possible reason for increased risk for chromosomal abnormalities with older maternal age?

A) Ova meiosis is complete by the time a girl is born thereby making them less likely to divide properly.

B) The older ova are more likely to have errors during meiosis.

C) Older ova are more likely to have p53 gene mutations.

D) Ova are continuously produced thereby increasing the chance of creating defective ova.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

5. DNA that is transmitted from parents to offspring mainly comes from the:

A) mitochondria.

B) nucleolus.

C) ribosomes.

D) nucleus.

Ans: D

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Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

6. A patient will be receiving stem cells obtained from a donor's blood (allogenic transplant) for leukemia (abnormal white blood cells). These stem cells are categorized as multipotent because they can make:

A) multiple types of cells in the body.

B) only white blood cells.

C) all types of blood cells.

D) differentiated cells that can become any cell.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

7. During which phase of the cell cycle are there "checkpoints" where damaged DNA is fixed?

A) Interphase

B) Prophase

C) Metaphase

D) Anaphase

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Cell Function and Structure
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Cellular Function

8. A woman had a biopsy of a breast mass. Which of the following findings are considered precancerous?

- A) Columnar metaplasia
- B) Ductal atrophy
- C) Atypical hyperplasia
- D) Squamous hypertrophy

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Cellular Adaptation and Damage
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Cellular Function

9. A _____ gene is one that produces an effect only in the homozygous state.

- A) dominant
- B) recessive
- C) sex-linked
- D) hemizygous

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Genetic and Congenital Disorders
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Cellular Function

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10. Antioxidants found in food and vitamin supplements are thought to:

- A) increase oxygenation.
- B) improve absorption of beneficial minerals.
- C) increase elimination of toxic chemicals.
- D) counteract oxidative stress.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Cellular Adaptation and Damage
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Cellular Function

11. Single nucleotide polymorphisms are best described as:

- A) disease-causing genetic mutations.
- B) variations on a single DNA base pair.
- C) a number of copies on a particular gene that varies.
- D) base pairs that alter gene expression.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Neoplasms
Subject: Chapter 1

12. Which of the following are characteristic of malignant cells?

- A) Anaplastic, proliferate, and nonfunctioning
- B) Well differentiated and nonfunctioning
- C) Anaplastic, encapsulated, and functioning
- D) Some differentiation, evade apoptosis, and functioning

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Neoplasms

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

13. A patient has pancreatic cancer and has a RAS proto-oncogene mutation. This oncogene affects cells by:

- A) suppressing cellular growth and division.
- B) turning off protein transcription.
- C) allowing the cell to gain function such as proliferation.
- D) destroying cellular repair mechanisms.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Neoplasms

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

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14. A mutation of the breast carcinoma 1 and 2 (*BRCA1* and *BRCA2*) gene associated with cancer of the breast and ovaries will result in cell:

- A) loss of tumor suppressor function.
- B) gain of tumor suppressor function.
- C) accelerated hyperplasia.
- D) increase in protein transcription.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Neoplasms

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

15. Epigenetics is the field of science that evaluates:

- A) changes in underlying DNA sequence.
- B) single nucleotide polymorphism development.
- C) copy number variant development.
- D) mechanism of activation and deactivation of genes.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Neoplasms

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

16. Dysplasia of epithelial cells sometimes results from:

- A) excessive sodium intake.
- B) chronic irritation or inflammation.
- C) increased enzyme synthesis.
- D) apoptosis.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Cellular Adaptation and Damage

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

17. Which of the following types of gangrene is usually a result of arterial occlusion?

- A) Necrosis
- B) Dry
- C) Wet
- D) Gas

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Cellular Adaptation and Damage

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

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18. A metastatic tumor is one that:

- A) needs an adequate blood supply to survive.
- B) shows slow expansion and well-differentiated cells.
- C) remains active to survive.
- D) invades deeply into the tissue where it arose.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Neoplasms

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function

19. An example of a test that is used for cancer screening (asymptomatic test) is:

- A) cytology (pap) smear.
- B) endometrial (uterine) biopsy.
- C) magnetic resonance imaging of the lungs.
- D) thyroid cancer blood tests.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Neoplasms

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Cellular Function