

***Womens Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing
2nd edition Alexander Test Bank***

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Test Bank to Accompany

Women's Health Care in Advanced Practice Nursing

Second Edition

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CHAPTER 1

Women and Their Health

1. In 2015, approximately what percentage of millennials in the United States were from minorities?
 - A. 22%
 - B. 36%
 - C. 44%
 - D. 58%

Answer: C

2. In 2013, what percentage of the U.S. population was foreign born?
 - A. 8%
 - B. 14%
 - C. 22%
 - D. 36%

Answer: B

3. In 2014, approximately what percentage of all college students in graduate and undergraduate programs were women?
 - A. 45%
 - B. 53%
 - C. 69%
 - D. 77%

Answer: C

4. Military sexual trauma, deployment to war zones, and combat exposure are most likely to increase the risk for which of the following in women? (Select all that apply.)
 - A. Heart disease
 - B. Posttraumatic stress disorder
 - C. Depression
 - D. Obesity
 - E. Substance abuse

Answer: B, C, E

5. On average, men who were full-time workers earned how much more than women who were full-time workers in 2013, given comparable educational level?
 - A. 0%
 - B. 2% to 5%
 - C. 7% to 12%
 - D. 19% to 25%

Answer: D

6. In 2014, women older than 18 years who did not live with a spouse were most likely to do which of the following?
- A. Live alone
 - B. Be the head of the household
 - C. Live with relatives
 - D. Live with nonrelatives

Answer: A

7. About what percentage of all pregnancies in the United States are unplanned?
- A. 10%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 75%

Answer: C

8. Which of the following was life expectancy of a woman in 1900?
- A. 48 years
 - B. 54 years
 - C. 66 years
 - D. 72 years

Answer: A

9. Which of the following are leading causes of death in women today? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Heart disease
 - B. Childbirth
 - C. Cancer
 - D. Infectious disease
 - E. Respiratory disease

Answer: A, C, E

10. Which of the following is the most common sexually transmitted infection among young adults in the United States?
- A. Human immunodeficiency virus
 - B. Human papillomavirus
 - C. Gonorrhea
 - D. Chlamydia

Answer: B

11. Which country spends a larger proportion of its gross national product on health care than any other?
- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. United States
 - D. Germany

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is the largest preventable cause of mortality among adult women?
- A. Obesity
 - B. Binge drinking
 - C. Cigarette smoking
 - D. Unprotected sex

Answer: C

13. Which of the following is an example of a sex characteristic, rather than a gender characteristic?
- A. Self-identifying as a male
 - B. Playing with toy soldiers
 - C. Wearing a neck tie
 - D. Having a penis

Answer: D

14. According to Meleis, which of the following are key concepts in understanding women's health?
- A. Racism
 - B. Stigma
 - C. Poverty
 - D. Exploitation
 - E. Oppression

Answer: B, D, E

15. Which of the following should be included among future goals for women's health? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Broaden research topics related to women's health
 - B. Increase the number of birthing centers in major cities
 - C. Study women populations that have not yet been well researched
 - D. Educate health care providers on issues of women's health
 - E. Focus on treatment of chronic conditions in women rather than on prevention

Answer: A, C, D

CHAPTER 2

Women as Health Care Providers

1. Which health occupation has the highest percentage of women?

- A. Pharmacists
- B. Physical therapists
- C. Registered nurses
- D. Dental hygienists

Answer: D

2. Which health occupation has the lowest percentage of women?

- A. Physicians
- B. Dentists
- C. Pharmacists
- D. Physical therapists

Answer: B

3. Which health profession has the largest number of workers?

- A. Health aides
- B. Physicians
- C. Licensed practical nurses
- D. Registered nurses

Answer: D

4. Which of the following are certifications available in advanced practice registered nursing? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Certified nurse midwife
- B. Certified registered nurse anesthetist
- C. Certified nurse pharmacologist
- D. Clinical nurse specialist
- E. Nurse practitioner

Answer: A, B, D, E

5. What level of education is required to become a licensed practical nurse?

- A. 2-year master's degree (in addition to a 4-year bachelor's degree)
- B. 4-year bachelor's degree
- C. 2-year associate's degree
- D. 1-year certificate or diploma

Answer: D

6. What percentage of physicians and surgeons in the United States in 2014 were women?

- A. 27%
- B. 37%
- C. 47%
- D. 57%

Answer: B

7. What medical specialty has the highest percentage of women?

- A. General pediatrics
- B. Obstetrics and gynecology
- C. Orthopedic surgery
- D. Urology

Answer: A

8. On an average, the income of female physicians is what percentage of that of male physicians?

- A. 59%
- B. 79%
- C. 99%
- D. 109%

Answer: A

9. What level of education is required to become a pharmacist?

- A. 6-year doctorate degree
- B. 2-year master's degree (in addition to a 4-year bachelor's degree)
- C. 4-year bachelor's degree
- D. 2-year associate's degree

Answer: A

10. Which of the following is the median income of dentists in the United States (2012)?

- A. \$89,310
- B. \$109,310
- C. \$129,310
- D. \$149,310

Answer: D

11. Which of the following are the current trends in dentistry? (Select all that apply.)

- A. More specialists than generalists
- B. Research linking oral health to overall health
- C. Focus on treatment of disease rather than prevention
- D. Expected growth of 18% from 2014 to 2024
- E. Increasing demand for dental implants, bridges, and cosmetic services

Answer: B, D, E

12. Which allied health occupation is projected to be the fastest growing?

- A. Health information technicians
- B. Nursing aides
- C. Occupational therapists
- D. Paramedics

Answer: A

13. One in five workers in which of the following allied health occupation is at or below the federal poverty level?

- A. Medical assistant
- B. Home health aide
- C. Radiology technician
- D. Speech-language pathologist

Answer: B

14. Veronica is a registered nurse who pours herself into her job. She works long hours without complaint and strives to do her best. Often, she maintains a cheerful, caring, and kind demeanor on the outside while feeling exhausted and frustrated on the inside. The effort it takes to maintain this front before her patients results in a lot of stress. This phenomenon can best be described as which of the following?

- A. Identity crisis
- B. Psychological disparity
- C. Emotional dissonance
- D. Gender discrimination

Answer: C

15. Tests of implicit racial bias among health professionals have revealed which of the following?

- A. An unconscious preference for Whites over Blacks
- B. Use of racially charged, derogatory language
- C. Sharing of racist jokes
- D. Lower pay for racial minorities

Answer: A

CHAPTER 3

Women and Health Care

1. To enhance women's health care in the 21st century, researchers should do which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Design studies in collaboration with women
 - B. Analyze changes in women's health data relative to men's
 - C. Include homogeneous populations of women in studies
 - D. Translate research findings into clinical and public health practice
 - E. Focus on treatment approaches equally applicable to men and women

Answer: A, B, D

2. Historically, gender has been defined by which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Self-identification
 - B. Appropriate roles
 - C. Division of labor
 - D. Economic power
 - E. Political influence

Answer: B, C, D, E

3. Hammarström et al. propose a model of sex and gender that includes which of the following concepts? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Binary sexuality based on one's chromosomes
 - B. Sex, interacting with gender, as a continuum
 - C. Biologically determined sex based on the effects of sex hormones on reproductive organ development
 - D. Sex and gender as an integration of body, mind, and context
 - E. Intersectionality and embodiment as factors significantly affecting sex and gender

Answer: B, D, E

4. Which of the following is the best example of how gender bias has affected the health and health care of women?
- A. Similar rates of mental illness being found in men and women
 - B. Treatment outcomes among women varying based on patient compliance
 - C. Association of patient income level with type of diagnosis
 - D. Disproportionately more psychotropic medications being prescribed to women than men

Answer: D

5. Krieger has proposed which of the following regarding sex, gender, and health? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Gender and sex played no significant role in determining health outcomes for women
 - B. Gender relations influence the expression and the interpretation of biological traits
 - C. Sex-linked biological characteristics contribute to gender differentials in health
 - D. Traditional perspectives on gender and sex have resulted in better health outcomes for women than for men
 - E. Equitable gender relationships have resulted in similar health outcomes in men and women

Answer: B, C

6. When did women's health scholarship begin to flourish?
- A. 1960s
 - B. 1970s
 - C. 1980s
 - D. 1990s

Answer: B

7. Which of the following were the goals included in the report "Women's Health Research: Progress, Pitfalls, and Promise," which was published by the Office of Research on Women's Health in 2010? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Increase sex similarities research in basic sciences studies
 - B. Incorporate findings of sex and gender differences in the design of new technologies
 - C. Create strategic alliances to maximize domestic and global impact of women's health research
 - D. Develop and implement new social networking technologies to promote men's health and wellness research
 - E. Employ innovative strategies to build a well-trained, diverse, and vigorous women's health research workforce

Answer: B, C, E

8. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Revitalization Act of 1993 mandated that the NIH do which of the following?
- A. Expand health insurance coverage for women
 - B. Include women and minorities in clinical research
 - C. Research and develop new women-specific medications
 - D. Decrease infection rates during obstetric surgeries

Answer: B

9. Historical examples of gender bias in medical textbooks include which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Portrayals of women as inherently sick
 - B. A recommendation that women simulate orgasms if not orgasmic with their husbands
 - C. Portrayals of women patients as being intellectually superior to their male physicians
 - D. Omission of the clitoris from anatomical illustrations of women's genitals
 - E. Portrayal of women as invincible to illness and age, as long as they make the right choices

Answer: A, B, D, E

10. Which of the following best describes the new model for health care for women?
- A. Physician-centered
 - B. Authoritarian
 - C. Pluralistic
 - D. Disease-oriented

Answer: C

CHAPTER 4

Health Care for Vulnerable Populations

1. According to a 2015 report by Buerhaus and colleagues, which type of health care provider is most likely to care for racial or ethnic minority patients and patients who are uninsured?
 - A. Family practice physicians
 - B. Physician assistants
 - C. Nurse practitioners
 - D. Surgeons

Answer: C

2. Which of the following are examples of people likely to be considered members of vulnerable populations? (Select all that apply.)
 - A. An African American woman
 - B. A young woman living in an urban setting who takes mass transit
 - C. A single mother earning \$12,000 a year
 - D. A transgender man
 - E. A homeless middle-aged man

Answer: A, C, D, E

3. Which of the following is the best example of a health inequity?
 - A. A Mexican American woman with diabetes who receives less attention from the physician because of her ethnicity
 - B. A low-income woman whose children get sick repeatedly because she refused to have them vaccinated
 - C. A gay man who must drive a long distance to visit the health care provider of his choice
 - D. A Muslim woman who is shunned by her neighbors because of her religion

Answer: A

4. Which of the following are effects of social determinants of health? (Select all that apply.)
 - A. A higher rate of infant mortality in a poor neighborhood compared with wealthier ones
 - B. Increased incidence of boating injuries in a city located on a large lake
 - C. A murder rate five times the national average in an inner-city neighborhood plagued by gang activity
 - D. A man with HIV who goes without treatment because he fears the stigma associated with his condition
 - E. An outbreak of the flu in an area due to rapid changes in the weather

Answer: A, C, D

5. Which of the following is the generally accepted view of race by the scientific community?
 - A. Biologically determined
 - B. Established by socioeconomic level
 - C. Determined by the country of one's birth
 - D. Socially constructed

Answer: D

6. Cassandra is a 51-year-old woman with 20 years of experience as an assembly line worker in the automobile industry. She was recently interviewed for a management position in her company but did not get the job. A coworker later tells her, "Don't feel bad. Archie never hires women for management." This scenario can best be described as an example of which of the following?
- A. Prejudice
 - B. Discrimination
 - C. Health inequity
 - D. Social justice

Answer: B

7. Brittany is a single mom who, because of her low income, is unable to consistently provide nutritious meals for her children and self. Her food insecurity makes Brittany at a greater risk for which of the following?
- A. Breast cancer
 - B. Type 1 diabetes
 - C. Type 2 diabetes
 - D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Answer: C

8. Which of the following are challenges that low-income women are more likely to encounter in the workplace than high-income women? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Discrimination based on gender
 - B. Long commutes
 - C. No paid sick days
 - D. Pressure from a demanding boss
 - E. Lack of health insurance

Answer: A, C, E

9. Teresa lives in a town of 3,000 people in Montana, 100 miles away from the nearest city. Which barrier to care is Teresa most likely to face as a result of living in a rural community?
- A. Lack of a women's health specialist
 - B. Higher cost of care
 - C. Structural racism
 - D. Social stigma

Answer: A

10. What percentage of women in the United States will experience severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes?
- A. 15%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 35%
 - D. 45%

Answer: B

11. Which group of women are likely to experience intimate partner violence?
- A. Lesbians
 - B. Women with disabilities
 - C. Women living in rural communities
 - D. Women who work full time

Answer: B

12. A nurse is preparing to assess a client for alcohol use. Which clinical tool would be appropriate for this task?

- A. Cut down, annoyed, guilty, and eye-opener (CAGE)
- B. Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)
- C. Mini-Cog
- D. Wong-Baker FACES (Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale)

Answer: A

13. A nurse is assisting a client who is food insecure. Which agency should the nurse refer the client to for food assistance?

- A. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- B. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- C. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- D. World Health Organization (WHO)

Answer: C

14. A nurse learns from an older client, Gabby, that Gabby's landlord is increasing her rent by 100% with only a month's notice. The nurse refers Gabby to a social worker to explore subsidized housing and follows up a month later to make sure Gabby is okay. The nurse's behavior is an example of which of the following?

- A. Discrimination
- B. Patient advocacy
- C. Health inequity
- D. Marginalization

Answer: B

CHAPTER 5

Legal Issues in Women's Health Care

1. The landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Griswold v. Connecticut* established which of the following?
 - A. Unmarried women's right to privacy in contraception
 - B. Women's right to choose to have an abortion
 - C. The right of women younger than 16 years to receive birth control
 - D. Married couples' right to privacy in contraception

Answer: D

2. The U.S. Supreme Court case *Carey v. Population Services* established which of the following?
 - A. Unmarried women's right to privacy in contraception
 - B. Women's right to choose to have an abortion
 - C. The right of women younger than 16 years to receive birth control
 - D. Married couples' right to privacy in contraception

Answer: C

3. What proportion of pregnancies in the United States are unintended each year?
 - A. One fourth
 - B. One third
 - C. One half
 - D. Two thirds

Answer: C

4. By age 45, what proportion of *women* have had an abortion in their lifetime?
 - A. 1 in 10
 - B. 2 in 10
 - C. 3 in 10
 - D. 4 in 10

Answer: D

5. In the U.S. Supreme Court case in which Hobby Lobby challenged an aspect of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, what was the outcome?
 - A. The Court ruled that the contraception mandate violated religious liberty
 - B. The Court ruled that Hobby Lobby must provide birth control coverage for its employees
 - C. The Court ruled that Hobby Lobby must provide abortion coverage for its employees
 - D. The Court ruled that the individual mandate was unconstitutional

Answer: A

6. Before 1880, what was the status of abortion in the United States?
 - A. It was prohibited by federal law
 - B. It was unregulated
 - C. It was outlawed by individual states, with limited exceptions
 - D. It was a right legally protected by federal law

Answer: B

7. Which of the following were outcomes of the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Roe v. Wade*, 1973? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Women were granted the right to choose to have an abortion
- B. Human life was defined as beginning at birth
- C. States retained the right to restrict and regulate abortion
- D. States retained the right to outlaw abortion
- E. Physicians retained the right to make decisions regarding abortion with their patients

Answer: A, C, E

8. Which of the following are controversial aspects of in vitro fertilization? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Allowing parents to select the sex of their child
- B. Implanting two to three embryos at a time
- C. Allowing parents to implant an embryo for the purpose of harvesting an organ to be donated to a sick sibling
- D. Allowing preimplantation genetic testing when a parent has a history of an inheritable genetic disorder
- E. Allowing parents to select the hair color, eye color, and skin complexion of a child

Answer: A, C, E

9. Which U.S. Supreme Court case involved a child custody battle between parents of an embryo that was mistakenly implanted in another woman and the woman who gave birth to this child?

- A. *Griswold v. Connecticut*
- B. *Eisenstadt v. Baird*
- C. *Rodgers v. Fasano*
- D. *Doe v. Doe*

Answer: C

10. In the case of *In re Baby M*, 1988, the New Jersey Supreme Court did which of the following?

- A. Granted permission for the surrogate mother to have an abortion
- B. Awarded custody of the child to the surrogate mother
- C. Awarded custody of the child to the father, who was the client and sperm donor
- D. Awarded custody of the child to the state

Answer: B

11. Which state has prosecuted a woman for illegal drug use in pregnancy; allowed drug testing on women in a public hospital without their consent and arrested and incarcerated those who tested positive; and convicted a woman of murder after her child was stillborn as a result of her using cocaine?

- A. Alabama
- B. South Carolina
- C. Georgia
- D. Texas

Answer: B

12. What percentage of women who have experienced domestic violence are diagnosed with an anxiety disorder?

- A. 26%
- B. 36%
- C. 46%
- D. 56%

Answer: C

CHAPTER 6

Feminist Frameworks for Advanced Practice With Women

1. Which of the following is the process of marginalizing groups of people who are not part of a dominant and privileged group of society?
 - A. Critiquing
 - B. Colonializing
 - C. Othering
 - D. Deconstructing

Answer: C

2. Which “wave” of feminism was focused on organizing women and using feminism as a resource for seeking equality in social organizations?
 - A. First wave
 - B. Second wave
 - C. Third wave
 - D. Fourth wave

Answer: B

3. Which of the following were proponents of liberal feminism? (Select all that apply.)
 - A. Mary Wollstonecraft
 - B. Angela Davis
 - C. John Stuart Mill
 - D. Julia Kristeva
 - E. Shulamith Firestone

Answer: A, C

4. Which feminist theory seeks to eradicate sexual oppression by ending women’s economic dependence on men?
 - A. Marxist/socialist feminism
 - B. Liberal feminism
 - C. Radical feminism
 - D. Psychoanalytic feminism

Answer: A

5. Which feminist theory strives to eradicate the patriarchal system by replacing the institutions that support hierarchy and dominance?
 - A. Womanist
 - B. Liberal feminism
 - C. Radical feminism
 - D. Psychoanalytic feminism

Answer: C

6. According to radical feminism, which of the following are sources of women's oppression? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Biology
- B. Gender
- C. Psyche
- D. Sexuality
- E. Language

Answer: A, C, D

7. Which feminist theory seeks to reveal how language constructs gender and to use language to deconstruct gender?

- A. Womanist
- B. Postmodernist feminism
- C. Postcolonial feminism
- D. Liberal feminism

Answer: B

8. Which group of feminist theorists is concerned primarily with exploring subjectivity and agency, abjection, and psychosexual identity formation?

- A. French psychoanalytic feminists
- B. Early psychoanalytic feminists
- C. Queer theorists
- D. Womanists

Answer: A

9. Which group of feminist theorists is concerned primarily with pointing out the differences between the lives of women of color and the lives of White women?

- A. Queer theorists
- B. Liberal feminists
- C. Radical feminists
- D. Womanists

Answer: D

10. Who coined the term "womanist"?

- A. Mary Daly
- B. Julia Kristeva
- C. Michel Foucault
- D. Alice Walker

Answer: D

11. Which group of feminist theorists is known for studying sexuality via concepts such as the Oedipus complex and for promoting dual parenting?

- A. French psychoanalytic feminists
- B. Early psychoanalytic feminists
- C. Queer theorists
- D. Womanists

Answer: B