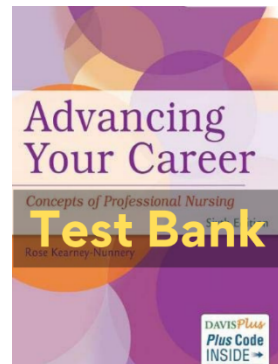


## Chapter 1. Your Professional Identity

### MULTIPLE CHOICE



1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a profession?
  - A. Authority
  - B. Leadership
  - C. Systematic theory
  - D. Professional culture

ANS: B

Leadership is not one of the five characteristics of a profession, which include (1) systematic theory and knowledge base, (2) authority, (3) community sanction, (4) an ethical code, and (5) a professional culture.

PTS: 1                      DIF: Level 1                      TOP: Professional identity

2. The definition by Kerlinger and Lee (2000) as a “a set of interrelated constructs (concepts), definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena” is a:
  - A. Systems theory
  - B. Key concept
  - C. Profession
  - D. Theory

ANS: D

Kerlinger and Lee’s definition of *theory* is “a set of interrelated constructs (concepts), definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena.”

PTS: 1                      DIF: Level 1                      TOP: Professional identity

3. The correct definition of a *paradigm* used by professionals in a scientific community consists of the belief system shared by members of that particular community and includes:
  - A. Conducting research, phenomena, and practicing the profession
  - B. The code of ethics, the practice of the profession, and conducting research
  - C. Practice of the profession, conducting research, and the standards of practice
  - D. E-based practice, practice of the profession, and conducting research

ANS: A

Conducting research, phenomena, and practicing the profession are part of the definition of a *paradigm*.

PTS: 1                      DIF: Level 1                      TOP: Professional identity

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the five competencies for a healthcare professional?
  - A. Evidence-based practice
  - B. Continuing education
  - C. Patient-centered care
  - D. Informatics

ANS: B

Continuing education is not one of the five core competencies for health professionals. For all health professionals, the core competencies are to advance a vision for the education of all health professionals, to deliver patient-centered care as members of an interdisciplinary team, emphasizing evidence-based practice, quality improvement approaches, and informatics.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1            TOP: Professional identity

5. The spiritual and emotional setting(s) or climate in which the person lives, plays, and interacts, in conjunction with the social and physical setting describe:
- A. A patient
  - B. A profession
  - C. An ethical code
  - D. An environment

ANS: D

The environment comprises the physical, social, cultural, spiritual, and emotional climate or setting(s) in which the person lives, works, plays, and interacts.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1            TOP: Professional identity

6. Which of the following is not a main concept of a metaparadigm?
- A. Theory
  - B. Health
  - C. Nursing
  - D. Human beings

ANS: A

Theory is not included in the four concepts of metaparadigm, which are human beings, environment, health, and nursing.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1            TOP: Professional identity

7. Which of the following does the code of ethics for nurses not address?
- A. Behavior with patients
  - B. Behavior with colleagues
  - C. Behavior as patient advocates
  - D. Behavior with healthcare professionals

ANS: C

Developed within the profession, the code of ethics addresses general ethical practice issues as well as professional, personal, and practice values and colleague relationships. It does not refer to the need for health professionals to be patient advocates.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1            TOP: Professional identity

8. Which of the following is not part of the standards of professional performance?
- A. Systemic theory
  - B. Communication
  - C. Leadership
  - D. Education

ANS: A

Systemic theory is not one of the standards of professional performance, which are expected professional roles and behaviors, including ethics, education, evidenced-based practice and research, quality of practice, communication, leadership, collaboration, professional practice evaluation, resource utilization, and environmental health.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    TOP: Professional identity

9. The judgment and self-governing within one's scope of practice is part of:
- A. Evidence-based practice
  - B. Knowledge base
  - C. Code of ethics
  - D. Leadership

ANS: C

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**TRUE/FALSE**

1. A philosophy of nursing is the medical profession's belief system.

ANS: F

A philosophy of nursing presents a particular professional nurse's belief system or worldview of nursing—the nurse's personal definition of *nursing*.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    KEY: Philosophy

2. The professional nurse is concerned with safe and effective care beyond the treatment facility involving such things as the environment, health, and human beings.

ANS: T

The professional nurse is concerned with safe and effective care beyond the treatment facility, with a focus on human beings, the environment, and health as part of effective nursing care for positive patient outcomes.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    KEY: Professional nurse

3. Community sanction occurs through rules and regulations, expectations for practitioners, and a professional code of ethics.

ANS: F

Community sanction occurs through statutes, rules, regulations, definition of practice, and expectations for practitioners.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    KEY: Community sanction

4. Informal groups exist within each formal group, providing further professional collegial inclusiveness.

ANS: T

Informal groups are the collegial settings that provide collaboration, stimulation, and sharing of mutual values. These informal groups exist within each formal group, providing further professional, collegial inclusiveness.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    KEY: Professional culture

5. Continuing education is not part of the code of ethics.

ANS: T

Developed within the profession, the code of ethics addresses general ethical practice issues as well as professional, personal, and practice values and colleague relationships.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    KEY: Code of ethics

6. Evidence-based practice is the separation of clinical expertise and rules and regulations.

ANS: F

Greiner and Knebel (2003) define *evidence-based practice* as the integration of the best research with clinical expertise and the patient's values for optimum care as well as participation in learning and research activities.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Level 1                    KEY: Evidence-based practice

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