

Chapter 02: The Canadian Health Care Delivery System

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the fastest growing component of the health care system?
 - a. Primary care
 - b. Respite care
 - c. Home care
 - d. Palliative care

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Primary care is not the fastest growing component of the health care system.
B	Respite care is not the fastest growing component of the health care system.
C	Canadian health care is shifting from an institution-based system to one in which community care is playing a greater role. Home care is one of the fastest growing components of the health care system, partly because clients are sent home from hospital sooner than they used to be.
D	Palliative care is not the fastest growing component of the health care system.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

REF: page 24 OBJ: 7
MSC: CRNE: PP-25

2. Which of the following factors is contributing to the shortage of nurses in Canada?
 - a. Increased birth rate creating a greater demand for nursing services
 - b. New technology replacing nurses at the bedside
 - c. Fewer people wishing to practice as nurses because health trends are focusing on natural and alternative therapies
 - d. A large percentage of nurses retiring

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The aging population is creating the greater demand for nursing services.
B	The replacement of nurses at the bedside by new technology is not a factor identified as contributing to the shortage of nurses.
C	The focus of health trends on natural and alternative therapies is not a factor identified as contributing to the shortage of nurses.
D	The nursing workforce is currently challenged by aging workers, high retirement rates, ethical international recruitment, and lack of full-time positions. The average age of registered nurses in Canada is 45.1 years.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application
OBJ: 4

REF: page 16, Box 2-1
TOP: Nursing Process: Planning MSC: CRNE: PP-21

3. Aboriginal health care is directed by a number of treaties. Which of the following refers to Treaty 6, which includes a provision for health care services?
 - a. *The Indian Act*

- b. The “medicine chest” clause
- c. The Indian band agreements
- d. The land and relationship understanding

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The <i>Indian Act</i> does not refer to Treaty 6.
B	Treaty 6 was often referred to as the “medicine chest” clause, as it included a provision for health care services to be provided to First Nations communities.
C	The Indian band agreements were signed with the British government before Confederation and do not refer to Treaty 6.
D	Land and relationship agreements do not refer to Treaty 6.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

REF: page 18 OBJ: 9
MSC: CRNE: CH-7

4. Nurses use levels of prevention to provide a framework or guide for nursing interventions. Focus is based on the client’s needs and the care or service provided. Which of the following is an example of a true health promotion service?
- a. An immunization clinic
 - b. A diabetic support group
 - c. A prenatal nutrition class
 - d. A smoking cessation clinic

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	An immunization clinic is an example of disease and injury prevention.
B	A diabetic support group may be an example of a rehabilitation service, to help clients adapt to a change in lifestyle.
C	Community clinics offer prenatal nutrition classes that promote the health of the woman, fetus, and infant. Building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills, reorienting health services are part of health promotion service.
D	A smoking cessation clinic may be offered as part of a rehabilitation service or as a disease and injury prevention intervention.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

REF: page 25 OBJ: 7
MSC: CRNE: HW-3

5. For which of the following health care tasks is the federal government responsible?
- a. Provide health care insurance plans.
 - b. Manage and plan insurable health services.
 - c. Deliver health services for targeted groups.
 - d. Provide long-term care services.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Health care insurance plans are the jurisdiction of the provinces or territories.

B	Managing and planning insurable health services are the jurisdiction of the provinces or territories.
C	The federal government is charged with delivering, or co-delivering, health services for targeted groups.
D	Providing long-term care services is the jurisdiction of the provinces or territories.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

REF: page 19 OBJ: 3
MSC: CRNE: CH-7

6. Child immunizations, support groups for adolescent parents, and chlorinated water are examples of which level of health care?
- Health promotion
 - Disease and injury prevention
 - Supportive care
 - Rehabilitation

ANS: B

Feedback	
A	Health promotion services include antismoking services, advocacy for healthy public policy, and provision of wellness services.
B	Disease and injury prevention includes illness prevention (chlorinated water, immunizations) and support groups.
C	Supportive care describes services provided over a prolonged period to people who are disabled, who have never been able to function independently, or who have a terminal disease.
D	Rehabilitation, such as physiotherapy, involves restoring a person to optimal health.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

REF: pages 25–26 OBJ: 7
MSC: CRNE: HW-1

7. Which of the following best describes primary care?
- Early detection and routine care, as well as prevention
 - Provision of a specialized medical service
 - Treatment of all clients with a minimum level of health insurance
 - Provision of medical services in a client's home

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	Primary care is the first contact of a client with the health care system that leads to a decision regarding a course of action to resolve any actual or potential health problem. The focus is on early detection and routine care, with emphasis on education to prevent recurrences.
B	Provision of a specialized medical service by a specialist or through referral is an example of secondary care.
C	No client is refused treatment based on level of insurance.
D	Medical services provided in the client's home, although not very common,

could fall under primary care, but would not best describe primary care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: page 25 OBJ: 8
TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment MSC: CRNE: CH-1

8. A client comes to the ambulatory care clinic for management of a chronic condition. What does the nurse tell him when he asks for an explanation of the Medicare system?
- a. It is Canada's national health insurance system.
 - b. It is a fee-for-service insurance plan.
 - c. It is a plan in which monies from provincial taxes are used for nursing homes.
 - d. It is a social insurance program for low-income earners.

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	Medicare is a key element of Canada's social safety net. It is Canada's national health insurance system, which uses taxes to finance medically necessary services for all citizens, thus providing "free" health care to all.
B	Medicare is not a fee-for-service insurance plan.
C	Medicare is not a plan in which monies from provincial taxes are used for nursing homes.
D	Medicare is not a social insurance program for low-income earners.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: page 16 OBJ: 2
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: CRNE: HW-26

9. Older adults, who constitute less than 14% of the Canadian population, account for what percentage of health care spending?
- a. 24%
 - b. 34%
 - c. 44%
 - d. 54%

ANS: C

Feedback	
A	Health care spending on older adults is not 24%.
B	Health care spending on older adults is not 34%.
C	Older adults account for 44% of health care spending in Canada.
D	Health care spending on older adults is not 54%.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: page 19 OBJ: 4
TOP: Nursing Process: Planning MSC: CRNE: CH-7

10. Which of the following is true regarding the Romanow Commission?
- a. Roy Romanow recommended making long-term care an essential service.
 - b. Roy Romanow concluded that Canada's Medicare system is sustainable and must be preserved.
 - c. The Romanow Commission's top priority was to abolish the National Health Council in order to replace it with provincial regulating bodies.
 - d. The Romanow Commission saw increased use of telehealth as a key area for

change and reduced costs.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Roy Romanow recommended making home care an essential service for post-acute, palliative care, and mentally ill clients.
B	The Romanow Commission concluded that Canada's Medicare system is sustainable and must be preserved.
C	The Romanow Commission promoted the concept of a National Health Council.
D	The Romanow Commission recommended change in key areas but did not identify telehealth as a key area.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: page 20, Box 2-3

OBJ: 9 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: CRNE: HW-26

11. A mother brings her child to be seen in a nurse-managed setting. She is concerned that her child's rash could be measles. What type of care does this represent?
- Respite care
 - Primary care
 - Supportive care
 - Secondary care

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Respite care is a component of supportive care.
B	Primary care focuses on early detection and routine care, and can be offered in nurse-managed clinics.
C	Supportive care describes services provided to disabled and terminally ill patients over a prolonged time period.
D	Secondary care is the provision of specialized medical services by a physician specialist or through referral from a primary care provider.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: page 25 OBJ: 7

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: CRNE: CH-1

12. Which of the following is one of the four pillars of primary health care, as described by the National Primary Health Care Awareness Strategy (2006)?
- Teams
 - Universality
 - Health promotion
 - Immediate access to primary care

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Teams are one of the four pillars, along with access, information, and healthy living.
B	Universality is not one of the four pillars.
C	Health promotion is not one of the four pillars.

D	Immediate access to primary health care is not one of the four pillars.
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DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: page 22, Box 2-4
 OBJ: 8 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: CRNE: CH-28

13. Mr. Jones is 72 years old. He is ambulatory and is to be discharged from hospital following a total hip replacement, with requirements for daily physiotherapy and respiratory therapy. Which of the following would be the most appropriate facility referral for the nurse to make?
- A rehabilitation centre
 - An assisted-living facility
 - A community health clinic
 - A home care agency

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	A rehabilitation centre is not required, as Mr. Jones is ambulatory.
B	Assisted-living facilities are community-based residential facilities where adults live in their own apartments and are provided with a range of support services such as meals, social and recreational programs, laundry, and a variety of others.
C	A community health clinic offers the first point of contact, offering a range of primary services emphasizing prevention, health promotion, health education, community development, and partnerships to develop a healthy local community.
D	A home care agency provides health services to individuals and families in their homes. Home care was created to provide individualized care for people following hospital discharge but has increasingly included a range of clients in a range of ages from very young to very old; those with mental, physical, or developmental challenges; and those requiring recovery to end-stage care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: page 24 OBJ: 8
 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: CRNE: CH-14

14. Which of the following is an appropriate referral for an older client who requires some assistance with daily activities within a partially protective environment?
- Respite care
 - Rehabilitative care
 - Assisted living
 - Extended care

ANS: C

Feedback	
A	Respite care is a service that provides short-term relief for family caregivers or persons providing home care to the ill or disabled.
B	Rehabilitative care provides therapy and training, with the goal of decreasing the client's dependence on care.
C	The client requires assisted living. Assisted living allows adults to receive a range of support services, including personalized assistance in achieving a level of independence. Personal assistance services are "designed to promote maximum dignity and independence," including meal preparation, personal

	hygiene practice, mobility, and socialization.
D	An extended, or long-term, care facility provides intermediate medical, nursing, or custodial care for clients recovering from acute or chronic illness or disabilities.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: page 24 OBJ: 8
TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation MSC: CRNE: CH-14

15. The Canadian Patient Safety Institute (CPSI) provides leadership in building and advancing a safer health care system. According to the CPSI, how many clients contract an infection while in hospital?
- 1 in 20 clients
 - 1 in 9 clients
 - 1 in 4 clients
 - 1 in 50 clients

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The documented number of clients is not 1 in 20.
B	According to the CPSI, 1 in 9 clients will contract an infection while in hospital. The same number of clients will experience a medication-related error.
C	The documented number of clients is not 1 in 4
D	The documented number of clients is not 1 in 50.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: page 27 OBJ: 4
TOP: Nursing Process: Planning MSC: CRNE: HW-20

16. "Residents temporarily absent from their home province are to have their incurred services paid for by the home province, in the same amount that would have been paid by the home province." This statement describes which principle of the Canada Health Act (1984)?
- Portability
 - Universality
 - Public administration
 - Accessibility

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	This statement describes the principle of portability.
B	The principle of universality means that 100% of the insured persons of a province are covered by the health care plan.
C	The principle of public administration means that the health care plan must be administered and operated on a nonprofit basis by a public authority, responsible to the provincial government and subject to audits of its accounts and financing transactions.
D	The principle of accessibility means that the health care plan of a province must provide for (a) insured health services and reasonable access by insured persons; (b) reasonable compensation to physicians and dentists for all insured services rendered; and (c) payments to hospitals in respect to the cost of insured health

services.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: page 18, Table 2-1

OBJ: 3

TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: CRNE: CH-7

17. Which of the following concepts is discussed in the Kirby Report (The Health of Canadians—The federal role, 2002)?
- The private sector should not be involved in health care delivery.
 - The present Medicare system is sustainable and must be preserved.
 - Accountability is important for services and funding.
 - A National Health Council is required.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Kirby believed that the private sector should have a stronger role in health care delivery.
B	Kirby concluded that the present Medicare system is not sustainable. (The Romanow Commission concluded it was sustainable.)
C	Kirby emphasized the importance of accountability for services and funding.
D	Instead of a National Health Council, as recommended by Romanow, Kirby suggested an appointed council of fewer members with limited advisory functions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: page 20, Box 2-3

OBJ: 3

TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: CRNE: CH-7