

Chapter 1

1. The nursing director attends a workshop and is presenting information on the ANA's Nursing's Social Policy Statement (2015b). Which statement regarding the profession of nursing is included in the publication?

- A. Nurses are expected to have the necessary knowledge, skill, and competence to execute their professional duties.
- B. Use public policy of current legislature to shape the future of the nursing profession.
- C. Use scientific knowledge to ration care to those individuals with noncomplex diagnoses and simple treatment options.
- D. Use assessment as the guide in order to treat the full range of human responses within the physical environment.

Answer: A

Rationale: According to the ANA (2015b) Nursing's Social Policy Statement, nurses are expected to have the necessary knowledge, skill, and competence to execute their professional duties. In return, nurses expect society to authorize practice autonomy, extend self-governance, protect the title of RN and scope of practice, receive respect and fair remuneration for services, be free to practice nursing to the full extent of educational preparation, receive support to sustain the nursing profession, and be protected from hazardous service activities. Shaping the future of nursing is a primary goal of the ANA and all its efforts. Use of scientific knowledge and assessment are characteristics of the nursing profession and are included in the nursing process.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 5

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 25, Service to Society

2. A nurse who has worked for 15 years in the hospital has an opportunity to attend an RN-to-BSN program, and the hospital will pay for the cost of tuition if the nurse agrees to work there for 2 years following graduation. The nurse has accepted and is in the first term at the local college. If the nurse wants to work on critical and reflective thinking skills, which activity should the nurse focus on developing?

- A. Reading a chapter on "Care of the Cardiac Patient"
- B. Speaking to the nurses on the clinical unit
- C. Listening to family as they share the client's story
- D. Writing a paper on nursing for the palliative client

Answer: D

Rationale: Writing requires nurses to use critical and reflective thinking. Speaking enables the nurse to develop skills to communicate effectively verbally with clients as well as colleagues. Listening enables thought organization. Reading stimulates the release of neurotrophins, strengthening neural pathways.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 4

Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Communication

Reference: p. 11, Writing

3. A nurse in the long-term care facility has decided to return to nursing school to earn a higher degree. The nurse is full of positive thoughts and energy when

contemplates all the new things to learn. According to Shane's returning-to-school syndrome, which phase is this nurse experiencing?

- A. Conflict phase
- B. Reintegration phase
- C. Integration phase
- D. Honeymoon phase

Answer: D

Rationale: Shane describes a "returning-to-school syndrome" encountered by registered nurses returning to earn higher nursing degrees. The first phase, the honeymoon, is positive and the nurse recognizes similarities between previous educational experiences and the present experiences that reinforce their original role identity as a nurse. As a result, the nurse feels energetic about learning new things. The conflict phase is characterized by turbulent negative emotions when faculty members challenge the nurse to change ways of thinking and/or practicing. Phase 3, or reintegration, identifies the successful resolution of conflict. In this stage, nurses struggle to hold on to cherished beliefs about practice and frequently wonder why they decided to pursue a higher degree. The final stage, integration, is characterized by the ability to blend the original culture of work with the new culture of school. Integration of the old with the new results in a positive resolution of the returning-to-school syndrome but occurs later in the process.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 4

Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 15, Shane's Returning-to-School Syndrome

4. A student nurse, who is in the second semester of nursing school, is experiencing an unsettled feeling. The nurse notes a lack of confidence in knowing how to act or what questions to ask. According to Bridges' Managing Transitions theory, what phase of transition is this student experiencing?

- A. New beginning
- B. Neutral zone
- C. Transition one
- D. Letting go

Answer: B

Rationale: The second phase that Bridges calls "the neutral zone" is when the old identity has vanished but the new one is not fully developed. In this phase, people experience a very unsettled feeling because they may not know how to act or what questions to ask. A new beginning is the third phase and is characterized by a new mental image or experience hallmarked by "a release of new energy in a new direction." A transition is the psychological adaptation that occurs and is not part of the phases. Letting go is the first phase of the process and requires letting go of the old identity.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 4

Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 16, Bridges' Managing Transitions

5. A nurse returns to school to complete an advanced nursing degree and is finding it difficult to meet all expectations of daily life. The nurse is a new parent, a student, a spouse, and a full-time employee. The nurse is experiencing what type of issue?

- A. Value conflict

- B. Behavioral conflict
- C. Role conflict
- D. Attitude conflict

Answer: C

Rationale: Role conflict arises when roles assumed by a person compete with each other for time and attention. The newly acquired student role competes with other roles because of school demands. Roles contain three pieces: values, attitudes, and behaviors. Therefore, behavioral conflict, role conflict, and attitude conflict are incorrect, because all three are parts of a role and must be present to have conflict.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 3

Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 13, Managing Personal Time

6. The characteristics of a profession are many, and nursing is delineated as an emerging profession. This delineation exists because of the absence of which characteristic?

- A. Use of a specialized database
- B. Standardized educational entry
- C. Specialized competencies
- D. Autonomy and control over work

Answer: B

Rationale: Nursing is characterized as an emerging profession due to the fact that the standardized educational level is absent in that there are three levels considered to be acceptable entry. These include associate degree, baccalaureate

degree, and diploma programs. Nursing uses a specialized database, specialized competencies, and autonomy and control over work.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 8

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 18, Characteristics of a Profession

7. A nurse works in the medical-surgical unit of a suburban hospital and is taking care of a client who has many complex physiologic processes going on at the same time. The nurse exhibits flexibility, inquisitiveness, and open mindedness in caring for the client as their condition changes from day-to-day. The nurse is primarily exhibiting which type of thinking?

- A. Critical thinking
- B. Creative thinking
- C. Reflective thinking
- D. Independent thinking

Answer: A

Rationale: Critical thinking imposes standards and prevents illogical thinking. As critical thinkers, nurses "exhibit these habits of mind: confidence, contextual perspective, creativity, flexibility, inquisitiveness, intellectual integrity, intuition, open-mindedness, perseverance, and reflection." Creative thinking requires an ability to think outside what usually is done and results in novel approaches to client care and is considered a component of critical thinking, but is not all inclusive. Reflective thinking is purposeful analysis about what one is currently doing and about what one has done. Independent thinking is utilizing knowledge to make decisions independently without being instructed on what to do.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 8

Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning

Reference: p. 24, Using Knowledge by Thinking Critically

8. A nursing student is in the senior semester of nursing school. In addition to going to clinical sessions, didactic lectures, and applying for nursing positions, the student is reviewing for the NCLEX exam. Which of these intellectual characteristics of a nursing student is involved with licensure?

- A. Specialized education
- B. Body of knowledge
- C. The ability to think critically
- D. The ability to manage colleagues

Answer: A

Rationale: The National Council of State Boards of Nursing coordinates efforts to license registered and practical nurses by providing testing that measures minimal competence for safe professional nursing practice. As a result, specialized education is the correct answer. Examination content includes health promotion, pharmacotherapeutics, nursing assessment, clinical decision making, nursing interventions, and evaluating client-care outcomes. The body of knowledge is incorrect because the knowledge and skills derived from a liberal arts education enhance the nurse's ability to adapt knowledge and skills to novel situations through the use of global rather than narrow thinking. However, the body of knowledge does not relate to the licensure examination independent of specialized education. The ability to think critically is part of the intellectual characteristics that are necessary for nurses to utilize knowledge outside the nursing profession and apply it to clients; however, the ability to think critically is not involved with

licensure as the specialized education component is. The ability to manage others is not indicative of licensure.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 2

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 21, Specialized Plan of Formal Education

9. In order to attain professional status, which nursing role will nursing personnel need to be performing on a regular basis?

- A. Work individually to showcase contributions to society.
- B. Maintain three levels of education for nurses collectively.
- C. Work together to collaborate through professional organizations.
- D. Ethically maintain standards of care for clients.

Answer: C

Rationale: When nurses learn to work together to collaborate collectively through nursing professional organizations, their voices will be united, making nursing more of a profession. Showcasing of contributions must be done collectively, not individually, for nursing to become a profession. Maintaining three levels of education continues to cause confusion with nursing roles and devalues the professional's compensation when compared with other health care workers. Nurses continually maintain ethical standards of care no matter the educational level at which they enter the profession or whether they unite in voice.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 7

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 29, A Collegial Subculture (Accrediting, Professional, and Student Nursing Organizations)

10. A nurse enters the room of a client and teaches about pain medication while simultaneously relieving stress with therapeutic massage. The nurse is also able to determine what theories pertain to the nursing actions. Which type of thinking is the nurse exhibiting while providing care for this client?

- A. Independent thinking
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Reflective thinking
- D. Creative thinking

Answer: C

Rationale: Reflective thinking is engaging in purposeful analysis about what one is currently doing and about what one has done. Reflection in action occurs when nurses think about theoretical and scientific principles while delivering client care, and reflection on action occurs when the professional practitioner conducts a retrospective analysis of action taken. Independent thinking occurs when making a decision and is not based on what others say is the correct way to approach a situation. Instead, it is independently performed by the nurse based upon an ability to gather more information to make a better decision. Critical thinking involves imposing standards and prevents illogical thinking, which still can occur with reflective thinking. Creative thinking identifies alternative approaches to clinical situations, and while the nurse can use this technique also, the reflection on the process and the use of the techniques is what differentiates reflective from critical thinking.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 1

Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity: Psychosocial Integrity

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 24, Reflective Thinking

11. A staff nurse is providing education to the unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP) on the unit about safe gowning and gloving when caring for clients with MRSA.

Which role will the staff nurse undertake when providing this education?

- A. Caregiver
- B. Teacher
- C. Coordinator
- D. Counselor

Answer: B

Rationale: Nurses assume the role of teacher when providing education to UAP, clients, family members, students, each other, and interprofessional colleagues. Nurses accept the role of coordinator when assuming supervisory and managerial responsibilities. Nurses serve as caregivers when providing direct client care. Nurses also act as counselors, providing emotional and spiritual support to clients; however, nurse managers routinely do not do this role for clients.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 3

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 9, The Multiple Roles of the Professional Nurse

12. While working on a busy medical unit, an assistant nurse manager has noted an increase in the number of fall incidents. After reviewing the documentation, it appears most falls occur soon before lunch when clients are going to the bathroom.

The nurse shares this information with the UAP and asks them to assist clients more at this time. Which domain in the Professional Nurse Contributions model does this represent?

- A. Cognitive
- B. Behavioral
- C. Affective
- D. Psychomotor

Answer: A

Rationale: The cognitive domain allows the nurse to think and rationally make decisions based upon knowledge, implementing actions with sound reason and communicating those actions to the health care team. Caring, compassion, and commitment are key affective domains for optimal professional nursing that are intricately linked and comprise the outer circle of the model; neither the psychomotor domain nor the behavioral domain is the correct domain.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 2

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 7, Core Competencies for Professional Nurses

13. After a nursing student does poorly on a test, the student's professor requests a conference to discuss the matter. During the discussion, the student comments, "I didn't have time to read all those chapters." While discussing strategies to help with reading effectiveness, the professor suggests that after reading a passage, the student should take a break and do which activity?

- A. Paraphrase the major concepts they just read.
- B. Listen to classical music.
- C. Visit with their peers about their study habits.

D. Get a caffeinated beverage.

Answer: A

Rationale: Reading constitutes a major component of a successful education experience. Effective reading skills streamline the study process. Strategies to develop reading effectiveness and efficiency include reading for general understanding of ideas, using learning outcomes to identify key concepts, taking notes while reading, highlighting key points, and taking brief reading breaks between major headings within a chapter. During reading breaks, some students find it beneficial to paraphrase what has been read. Effective speaking and listening skills are essential to success. Writing is a critical skill for educational and career success.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 4

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 10, Reading, Listening, and Speaking

14. A professional nurse is trying to locate information about a disease process and is evaluating online information. Which question should the nurse ask to identify the authority of the online information?

- A. "Is the information error free and consistent?"
- B. "Does the information conflict with known scientific information?"
- C. "Is there a way to contact the author(s)?"
- D. "Are the initial posting dates and updates present?"

Answer: C

Rationale: Authority is assessed by "Is there a way to contact author(s)?" Accuracy is assessed by asking "Is the information error free and consistent?" and "Does the information conflict with known scientific information?" Currency is assessed by "Are the initial posting dates and updates presented?"

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 11, Writing; p. 12, Table 1.2 Guidelines for Evaluating Online Information

15. A graduate nurse is working on a busy inpatient medical floor. The nurse has been taught to do a central catheter dressing change one way but cannot handle changing the procedure to accommodate the supplies that are readily available. In addition, the nurse will not go to lunch until all charting is complete since "Those are the rules." According to Benner's Novice-to-Expert Model, in which stage of the model is the nurse currently performing?

- A. Expert practitioner
- B. Novice practitioner
- C. Advanced beginner
- D. Competent practitioner

Answer: B

Rationale: A novice practitioner is inflexible and exhibits rule-governed behavior. The expert practitioner is achieved only after extensive experience. The advanced beginner can formulate principles for actions, but because all actions are viewed as equally important, help is needed for priority setting. The competent practitioner, who has reached stage three, typically has worked in the same setting for 2 to 3

years and typically must think about what can be done before acting in novel or chaotic situations.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 5

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 17, Benner's Novice-to-Expert Model

16. Professional nursing practice has an element of unpredictability and disorder that is conceptualized as chaos. Which client scenario provides the best example of this observation?

- A. An ICU nurse implementing the use of prone positioning for ventilator clients as a new mechanism to prevent pneumonia
- B. Ensuring every unresponsive client is turned every 2 hours as prescribed
- C. Assisting the UAP with their morning rounds and checking blood glucose levels before breakfast
- D. Calling security to assist with an overdose client who will not follow orders to stay in their room

Answer: A

Rationale: Nurses frequently encounter complicated client situations and must adapt to change as new scientific evidence emerges and client conditions fluctuate. Professional nursing practice has an element of unpredictability and disorder that is conceptualized as chaos. Nurses continuously make complex and multiple decisions and may bring order in today's clinical environments. A good example of this is the use of prone positioning for ventilator clients to prevent pneumonia. Routinely turning unresponsive clients has been the standard practice for many years. Assisting UAPs with tasks and calling security would not be considered a pattern of

chaos, which nurses must adapt to in the ever-changing, complex and chaotic environment.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 5, Characteristics of Professional Nursing Practice: The Hood Professional Nurse Contributions Model

17. A group of nursing students have been assigned to work on a group project. Every student has different working schedules making it difficult to meet in person. One student has volunteered to organize a timeline and edit the final project for consistent writing style. This student is fulfilling which role in the group?

- A. Helper
- B. Recorder
- C. Leader
- D. Gatekeeper

Answer: C

Rationale: Because nursing relies on teamwork, faculty frequently assign group project. The group leader is the student who organizes the project timeline, requests member project sections, pulls the entire project together for a finished product which includes editing the writing for consistent style and finalizing required formatting. The role of group "helper" is not an official role for group members. The group recorder takes minutes and distributes them to the group members. The role of group gatekeeper facilitates interaction from those members who are usually silent.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 4

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 10, Reading, Listening, and Speaking

18. To improve test results by decreasing anxiety, a faculty member may recommend which strategies to assist with anxiety on the actual test day? Select all that apply.

- A. Re-read all notes taken from the textbook and classroom lectures a few hours before the actual test.
- B. Arrive at the test site several minutes early.
- C. Practice relaxation techniques like deep-breathing.
- D. Quiz fellow nursing students on concepts one has learned.
- E. Light an incense burner in the room to evoke calmness among all students.
- F. Keep room lights off and direct peers to meditate using a powerful mantra to chant.

Answer: B, C

Rationale: Each student perceives stress in a different manner. However, when stress produces anxiety, the following tips might be helpful: arriving 15 minutes early to the test site, practicing relaxation techniques (deep-breathing exercises, visualizing success, and guided imagery), skimming notes and textbooks, and talking with classmates. Complementary health practices such as aromatherapy (e.g., smelling the essential oil of mandarin [citrus reticulate], which evokes feelings of calmness, thereby allaying anxiety) may be also useful. Re-reading notes may increase stress along with quizzing peers. Incense is a potent smell that could be obnoxious to others, and meditation could be considered offensive to others in the class.

Question Format: Multiple Selection

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 4

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 13, Refining Test-Taking Skills

19. A nurse is working on a unit caring for neurologic clients. The nurse notices one of the clients is struggling to feed themselves and immediately intervenes by providing a weighted utensil with a good grip. Since the nurse was able to look at the whole situation and intervene without the need for step-by-step plans of action, this nurse is functioning at which level of Benner's Novice-to-Expert Model?

- A. Novice
- B. Advanced beginner
- C. Proficient
- D. Expert

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse is a proficient practitioner usually by 3 to 5 years of experience. The proficient nurse perceives each situation as a whole rather than an accumulation of aspects, and performance is guided by maxims. Actions do not need to be thought out at this level. The expert practitioner is achieved only after extensive experience. Expert nurses instinctively act effectively for the client's welfare in any clinical situation. The advanced beginner can formulate principles for actions, but because all actions are viewed as equally important; help is needed for priority setting. Stage I, the novice stage, corresponds to the student's experience in nursing school. Because no background understanding exists, the novice depends on context-free rules to guide actions. Although this approach enhances safety, "rule-governed behavior is extremely limited and inflexible."

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 7

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 17, Benner's Novice-to-Expert Model

20. Ethical codes guide and govern nursing practice. Which scenario would be considered a breach of a common ethical principle for nurses?

- A. Keeping a client's gender identity confidential
- B. Deciding to forego renewal of CPR certification because "the steps never change"
- C. Attending nursing standards committee meeting and relaying information back to the nursing unit
- D. Pulling drapes around a client and their family to give them privacy to make a decision about their care

Answer: B

Rationale: Although ethical codes are often updated, all ethical codes contain common principles. Refusing to renew CPR certification is breaching the principle of maintaining nursing competence. The other options exhibit the principles of protecting confidential information, participation in activities to improve and implement nursing standards, and allowing respect for human dignity.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 9

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 32, Ethical Practice

21. The nurse educator has presented Benner's Model to the students. The educator knows that teaching has been effective when a student makes what statements? Select all that apply.

- A. "The model includes four progressive stages of care expertise."
- B. "It focuses on the experienced nurse who has practiced for at least 5 years."
- C. "The principles described in the model are limited to clinical practice."
- D. "The model depicts the progression from knowledge of abstract principles to reliance on experience."

Answer: D

Rationale: Benner's model describes five stages in the progression of patient care expertise, from novice to expert. It suggests that skill increases as three things take place: the nurse becomes less reliant on knowledge of principles and more reliant on experience; the nurse comes to perceive each situation as a whole instead of as a compilation of parts; and the nurse progresses from being a detached observer to an engaged participant. Because the novice stage corresponds with the student nurse experience, the model is not limited to experienced nurses or the clinical setting.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 7

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 17, Benner's Novice-to-Expert Model

22. The nurse is caring for a client who is currently intoxicated, is homeless, and presents to the clinic with nausea and vomiting. Tests reveal a positive pregnancy test. The client states, "I'm too messed up to have a baby. Maybe I should just get rid of it." Which ethical principle is the nurse currently encountering with this client?

- A. Sanctity of human life

- B. Autonomy
- C. Veracity
- D. Distributive justice

Answer: A

Rationale: The ethical principle the nurse is encountering is sanctity of human life—the belief that human life is sacred and must be preserved at all costs. In practice, the nurse’s own beliefs (pro-choice vs. pro-life) may present an ethical dilemma. The encounter has not yet progressed to autonomy, which refers to the individual freedom to make rational and unconstrained decisions. The client’s current impairment may be inhibiting the decision-making process. Neither veracity (the principle of truth telling) nor distributive justice (allocation of limited resources) is currently in evidence, although the latter could affect the client’s access to care in other scenarios, given their socioeconomic status.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 9

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 32, Ethical Practice

23. After 10 years in the clinical setting, the nurse has decided to move into a teaching role at the local community college. Which term best describes this transition?

- A. Socialization
- B. Resocialization
- C. Role theory
- D. Role conflict

Answer: B

Rationale: Resocialization occurs when someone adapts their role to a new setting. In this scenario, the nurse is adapting experience gained in the clinical setting to the role of instructing nursing students. Socialization is the process of preparing someone for a particular societal role, such as when the nurse originally prepared for and entered a career in clinical practice. Role theory serves as the basis for socialization and helps describe the relationship between nurse (the role) and society. Role conflict arises when roles assumed by a person compete with each other for time and attention.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Learning Objective: 6

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 14, Socialization and Resocialization into the Nursing Profession