

1. A nurse wishes to take political action to influence healthcare policy. How can the nurse **best** take political action?
 - A) Begin an active letter-writing campaign to policy creators.
 - B) Encourage colleagues to promote quality client care.
 - C) Address unit-level issues to create short-term change.
 - D) Speak to the nursing union representative about the policy.

2. A nurse wants to address chronic nursing shortages in a region. In what order should the nurse complete the steps for an inductive approach to addressing this issue?
 1. Articulate the issue.
 2. Analyze the issue.
 3. Identify barriers to resolution.
 4. Create strategies for resolution.
 5. Create a lobbying approach.
 - A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - B) 1, 5, 3, 2, 4
 - C) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
 - D) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5

3. How can individual nurses **best** assist in the clear articulation of nursing issues?
 - A) Speak in unison and be collectively organized.
 - B) Support union activities that promote nursing's image.
 - C) Speak out on a wide variety of healthcare issues.
 - D) Write letters and lobby the government.

4. In considering the importance of political action on the quality of healthcare delivered in Canada, the nurse should prioritize what? Select all that apply.
 - A) Healthcare in Canada is publicly funded.
 - B) Educational standards are directed by public policy.
 - C) Legislation governs scope of healthcare practice.
 - D) Nursing comprises primarily female practitioners.
 - E) Canada is a diverse nation with a wide variety of client needs.

5. A nurse is concerned about the quality of education being delivered and the preparedness of new graduate nurses. What should the nurse do **first** in addressing these concerns?
 - A) Speak to a nurse who teaches in a nursing program.
 - B) Investigate the issue exploring various contexts.
 - C) Write a letter to the Minister of Health outlining the concerns.
 - D) Survey other nurses to determine if they share the same concerns.

6. What should nurses do to improve the chances for the success of a lobbying campaign? Select all that apply.
- A) Research the topic thoroughly and be well informed prior to meeting with key figures.
 - B) Include complex statistics consisting of percentages to reduce any challenge of the data.
 - C) Only include members of political parties that favour the initiative being lobbied.
 - D) Follow up with meeting attendees with a written summary of the meeting.
 - E) Be aware of the meeting attendees' public position on the topic being discussed.
7. A nurse is performing a political analysis of the nursing shortage in Canada's northern regions. What questions should the nurse ask? Select all that apply.
- A) Who benefits from keeping the nursing shortage in place?
 - B) Who is currently advocating for change and who is resisting this change?
 - C) What are the financial implications related to the nursing shortage?
 - D) Are there any hidden agendas of the stakeholders involved?
 - E) How does the nursing shortage compare to past nursing shortages in the area?
8. A nursing colleague tells the nurse that being politically active is not something worth the effort since there is no extra pay for this involvement. How should the nurse respond?
- A) "You could lobby for increased nursing pay and better working conditions by being politically active, so it could pay off!"
 - B) "You are obligated to be politically active according to the provincial standards of practice so you are jeopardizing your license if you are not."
 - C) "Being politically active is the most effective way for nurses to address health-related issues in a significant and lasting way."
 - D) "It is up to you if you want to be involved, but money should not be a motivating factor in how you use your time as a nurse."
9. A nurse educator is creating a presentation about the nursing profession's obligation to address social justice issues in order to promote health and well-being. What would be **best** for the educator to cite in the presentation?
- A) News articles about local social justice issues linked to poor health
 - B) First-hand accounts from people whose health has been affected by social issues
 - C) The official provincial/territorial Nursing College's Standards of Practice
 - D) Canadian Nurses Association's Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses

10. A group of nurses have decided to address an issue of health inequity in their community. What should the group's first step be?
- A) Speak to those directly affected.
 - B) Identify the topic of interest.
 - C) Determine if it is a nursing issue.
 - D) Determine if it is a priority.
11. A nurse who is attempting to take political action to address the nursing shortage has been told by a manager that the shortage exists as the direct result of provincial funding cuts. While situating the topic, the nurse considers the information to be:
- A) an assumption.
 - B) an opinion.
 - C) a fact.
 - D) misinformation.
12. A committee of nurses is engaged in addressing an important workplace issue and is currently trying to articulate the issue. How can the nurses **best** meet this goal?
- A) By eliciting input from outsiders.
 - B) By seeking legal counsel.
 - C) By asking “what and who” questions.
 - D) By identifying the barriers to change.
13. As nurses work to address health-related issues through political action, what advantages should they consider when choosing an inductive over a deductive approach?
- A) An inductive approach simplifies the process, allowing for timelier addressing of the issue.
 - B) The inductive approach enables the nurse to better understand the complexity of the issue.
 - C) Inductive approaches involve an established framework with a single, clear path to follow.
 - D) Induction guarantees greater compliance with existing rules and norms compared to deduction.

14. A nurse educator has been interviewing stakeholders who have been involved in previous attempts to resolve a healthcare issue that has existed for decades. While gathering this information, what should the nurse remember related to historical contexts?
- A) History is a partial and incomplete interpretation.
 - B) History is completely subjective and unreliable.
 - C) The information will be most reliable if taken from a single stakeholder.
 - D) History recounted by individuals is far less reliable than written records.
15. A nurse has noticed that many of the clients in a particular area of the city have poor control of their diabetes and suffer a disproportioned amount of complications. What area of intervention should the nurse focus on to **best** address this issue?
- A) Social determinants of health
 - B) Education of the individual clients
 - C) The quality of nursing care
 - D) Cost of medication and equipment
16. A nurse is investigating the social and cultural influences on a health issue affecting the Indigenous population in a large urban setting. What questions should the nurse ask? Select all that apply.
- A) How are Indigenous residents generally depicted in local media?
 - B) How do the values of the dominant population align with Indigenous values?
 - C) What economic limitations are linked to the creation of this issue in this population?
 - D) What are the attitudes of the Indigenous people about the issue being investigated?
 - E) Who benefits from this issue not being addressed in this community?
 - F) How did this issue for Indigenous people originate and evolve in this community?
17. A nurse is exploring a critical feminist approach to an issue. Which line of inquiry should the nurse employ?
- A) How is male privilege over women contributing to this issue?
 - B) How do gender-related assumptions influence this issue?
 - C) How can resolution of this issue benefit women in society?
 - D) Does the prevailing attitude of women perpetuate this issue?

18. A political action committee made up of nurses and members of other health disciplines is working to resolve an issue. What is **most** important for the committee to address prior to devising strategies for resolution?
- A) Ensuring there is a collaborative group process
 - B) Creating a focus for a letter campaign
 - C) Creating a wide social media network
 - D) Identifying the barriers to resolution
19. A group has drafted a resolution to an issue that they wish to submit to the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) for adoption. The group will increase the likelihood of adoption if they adhere to what guidelines? Select all that apply.
- A) Submit the resolution in writing prior to the annual general meeting.
 - B) Prepare an informative presentation for the group.
 - C) Include both a preamble and the resolution in the submission.
 - D) Only submit the resolution once it has the support of the provincial regulatory body.
 - E) Be sure the resolution advances the mission of the CNA.
20. A group has completed their analysis of a health issue and is planning a lobbying campaign. What should the group employ as lobbying approaches? Select all that apply.
- A) Writing letters to those who are in a position to address the issue
 - B) Informing the affected population via social media campaigns
 - C) Holding regular meetings with group members to discuss progress
 - D) Posting flyers in the community about the issue and the group's goals
 - E) Drafting appropriate resolutions for the group to present to the Canadian Nurses Association

Answer Key

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A, B, C
5. B
6. A, D, E
7. A, B, D
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. A, B, D
17. B
18. D
19. A, C, E
20. A, B, D