

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Health care facilities provide all the following services *except*
- a. providing care for the sick and injured.
  - b. promoting immunity from disease and illness.
  - c. providing education for health care workers.
  - d. promoting research in the sciences of medicine and nursing.

ANS: B            PTS: 1

2. Acute care facilities provide care to individuals known as
- a. patients.
  - b. residents.
  - c. clients.
  - d. patrons.

ANS: A            PTS: 1

3. Long-term care facilities provide
- a. trauma care to acutely ill and injured individuals.
  - b. obstetrical and preventive care to mothers and infants.
  - c. care for individuals who are undergoing surgery.
  - d. services to persons with stable chronic illnesses.

ANS: D            PTS: 1

4. The hospice supports
- a. individuals who are having surgical procedures.
  - b. clients who have no financial resources.
  - c. terminally ill individuals and their families.
  - d. individuals who require psychiatric care.

ANS: C            PTS: 1

5. Long-term acute care hospitals
- a. are comparable to long-term care nursing facilities.
  - b. provide services to unstable, short-term patients.
  - c. accept patients with a good chance for improvement.
  - d. provide acute, complex care for terminally ill patients.

ANS: C            PTS: 1

6. Magnet hospitals
- a. recognize outstanding physician services.
  - b. recognize excellence in nursing care.
  - c. comprise about 30 percent of all facilities.
  - d. focus on negative outcomes of care.

ANS: B            PTS: 1

7. An important consideration in health care is
- a. preserving life at all costs.
  - b. withholding expensive care from the elderly.
  - c. maintaining and enhancing quality of life.
  - d. humanizing care only for young patients.

ANS: C            PTS: 1

8. Patient-focused care involves
- a. reducing expenses associated with the direct cost of care.
  - b. concentrating on meeting each patient's individual needs.
  - c. reducing staff by working faster and more efficiently.
  - d. providing care based on a uniform procedural payment scale.

ANS: B            PTS: 1

9. A review and evaluation to ensure that the facility maintains acceptable standards of practice is a
- a. survey.
  - b. license.
  - c. certification.
  - d. utilization review.

ANS: A            PTS: 1

10. The governmental agency that protects the health and safety of employees is
- a. JCAHO.
  - b. HCFA.
  - c. health department.
  - d. OSHA.

ANS: D            PTS: 1

11. The purpose of continuous quality improvement is to
- a. write deficiencies on the staff.
  - b. create a good paper trail.
  - c. identify and correct problems.
  - d. develop material safety data sheets.

ANS: C            PTS: 1

12. When patient-focused care is delivered,
- patient services are scheduled and coordinated with many department
  - patient needs and convenience are always the primary concern.
  - the physician makes most of the decisions about patient care.
  - many different staff members carry out specific tasks for the patient.

ANS: B                   PTS: 1

#### TRUE/FALSE

1. Patients are discharged earlier from hospitals to reduce health care costs.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1

2. Skilled care nursing facilities provide services to individuals with stable chronic illnesses.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1

3. Rehabilitation is a service to help a patient regain abilities after illness.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1

4. The gynecological department of the hospital cares for newborn infants and their mothers.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1

5. Cost containment is a priority in health care.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1

#### COMPLETION

1. A hospital is an example of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ care facility.

ANS: acute

PTS: 1

2. Public health laws regulate community health services; these laws are enforced by \_\_\_\_\_ agencies.

ANS: government

PTS: 1

3. Individuals who receive care in a hospital are called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: patients

PTS: 1

4. Individuals who receive care in their homes are called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: clients

PTS: 1

5. Individuals who receive care in a long-term care facility are called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: residents

PTS: 1

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ program recognizes hospitals for nursing excellence.

ANS: magnet

PTS: 1

7. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ hospital cares for children from birth to age 18.

ANS: pediatric

PTS: 1

8. Insurance companies use \_\_\_\_\_ to provide efficient services at the lowest cost.

ANS: managed care

PTS: 1

9. An organization that conducts accreditation surveys of health care facilities is the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: The Joint Commission

PTS: 1

### MATCHING

Match each term to the correct statement below.

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. psychiatric unit or hospital | e. postpartum                      |
| b. emergency department         | f. rehabilitation unit or hospital |
| c. PAR                          | g. obstetric department            |
| d. critical care                |                                    |
- 
1. cares for patients who are recovering from the effects of anesthesia
  2. cares for mothers who have given birth
  3. cares for victims of trauma and medical emergencies
  4. works to restore optimum level of function
  5. cares for persons with mental illness
  6. cares for seriously ill patients who need constant monitoring and care
  7. cares for mothers and newborn infants

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: G | PTS: 1 |

### SHORT ANSWER

1. There are two basic types of health care facilities. Describe the purpose and function of each type of facility. In what ways are they different? In what ways are they alike?

ANS:

The two types of health care facilities are those that provide short-term care and those that provide long-term care.

Regarding short-term facilities, acute care hospitals offer a full range of services to treat all types of medical conditions and patients of all ages. Patients may be transferred to highly specialized units within the hospital to meet their needs.

Facilities that provide long-term care treat persons with chronic conditions.

The two types of facilities are different because the scope of services provided in the long-term care facility is not as broad as in the hospital. The persons treated in long-term care settings are not acutely ill.

The two types of agencies are alike in that both provide nursing care to ill and injured individuals. Both agencies must be staffed with qualified nursing personnel. Some of the ancillary departments perform the same functions in both types of agencies. In skilled nursing facilities, staff members are able to perform procedures similar to those performed in the hospital.

PTS: 1