

Test Bank for Mosby's Textbook for Nursing Assistants 10th Sorrentino

Chapter 02: The Person's Rights
Sorrentino: Mosby's Textbook for Nursing Assistants, 10th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which requires nursing assistant training and competency evaluation?
 - a. Medicare and Medicaid
 - b. Health maintenance organizations
 - c. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987
 - d. The Older Americans Act

ANS: C REF: p. 12

2. Henry Parks is a nursing center resident. Which is the proper way to address him?
 - a. Mr. Parks
 - b. Henry
 - c. Grandpa
 - d. Sweetie

ANS: A REF: p. 17

3. You are going to give a resident a bath. Which will protect the person's privacy?
 - a. Open window shades so that the person can see outside.
 - b. Open the door to the person's room.
 - c. Close the privacy curtain.
 - d. Avoid draping the person to prevent chilling.

ANS: C REF: p. 17

4. An ombudsman:
 - a. is an RN.
 - b. promotes the resident's needs and interests.
 - c. is employed by the nursing center.
 - d. makes care decisions for the resident.

ANS: B REF: p. 12

5. An ombudsman does which of the following?
 - a. Provides a person's care.
 - b. Pays a person's medical bill.
 - c. Protects a person's rights.
 - d. Orders necessary prescriptions for the person.

ANS: C REF: p. 13

6. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 is a:
 - a. State law.
 - b. Nurse practice act.
 - c. Federal law.
 - d. Criminal law.

ANS: C REF: p. 12

7. Before entering a person's room, you should:
- get the person's attention.
 - knock on the door and wait to be asked in.
 - check to see if the person has visitors.
 - check to see if the person is in the bathroom.

ANS: B REF: p. 17

8. An example of a resident's right is:
- right to a job.
 - right to information.
 - right to select his/her roommate.
 - right to elope.

ANS: B REF: p. 14

9. A nurse asks you to inspect a person's closet and drawers. To protect yourself, you should:
- refuse to do it.
 - ask the nurse to do it instead.
 - ask a co-worker to be present with you during the inspection.
 - ask the family to inspect the closet and drawers themselves.

ANS: C REF: p. 16

10. A person has the right to be free from involuntary seclusion. An example of involuntary seclusion would be:
- having the person sleep in his/her room at night.
 - forcing the person to remain in his/her room during breakfast.
 - allowing the person to talk in the courtyard area during daylight hours.
 - permitting the person to remain in his/her room while it is being cleaned.

ANS: B REF: p. 16

11. You are responsible for the care you give. To provide quality care:
- follow agency policy only when completing a task you have not done before.
 - refuse to mop the floor that is wet since it is not your normal routine.
 - reprimand a person who is disrespectful to you so that he/she will not be able to get away with it.
 - maintain good work ethics.

ANS: D REF: p. 19

TRUE/FALSE

1. You are responsible for protecting the resident's rights.

ANS: T REF: p. 12

2. The resident can visit with family and friends in private.

ANS: T REF: p. 14

3. A resident wants a bath in the evening, not in the morning. The person has the right to make this choice.

ANS: T REF: p. 14

4. A student wants to observe a treatment. The person's consent is not needed because the observer is a student.

ANS: F REF: p. 14

5. Restraints may be used for disciplining a person who has been using the call light excessively.

ANS: F REF: p. 14

6. Every person has the right to refuse treatment regardless of what the doctor suggests.

ANS: T REF: p. 14

7. It is a resident's right to have his/her privacy and confidentiality maintained of written communications only.

ANS: F REF: p. 14

8. It is a resident's right to be seen by the facility's main doctor even if the resident prefers someone else.

ANS: F REF: p. 14