Sample Questions

1. What defines the legal boundaries of nursing at the state level?
   A) The state’s Attorney General
   B) The Nurse Practice Act
   C) The ANA standards of practice
A) This will prevent them from getting sued
B) Laws are fluid and subject to change
C) It will protect the agency from a lawsuit
D) It will ensure that correct procedure is carried out

Ans: B

Feedback:

When using doctrines as a guide for nursing practice, the nurse must remember that all laws are fluid and subject to change. Laws are not static. It is the responsibility of each manager to keep abreast of legislation affecting nursing and management practice. While the other options are correct, they do not describe the most encompassing reason that nurse-managers need to keep aware of current legislature affecting nursing practice.

8. Which characteristics are required of a reasonable and prudent nurse?
A) Years of clinically focused nursing experience
B) Specialized nursing skills
C) Average nursing judgment and skills
D) Earned advanced nursing degree

Ans: C

Feedback:

Reasonable and prudent generally means the average judgment, foresight, intelligence, and skill that would be expected of a person with similar training and experience. The other options describe qualifications not required of a reasonable and prudent nurse.
20. Malpractice or professional negligence is the failure of a person with professional training to act in a reasonable and prudent manner. How many components must be present for an individual to be found guilty of malpractice?

A) Three
B) Four
C) Five
D) Six

Ans: C

Feedback:

Five components must be present for a professional to be held liable for malpractice: duty to use care, failure to meet standard of care, foreseeability of harm, direct relationship between failure to meet the standard of care and injury can be proved, and injury.

21. Which statement is true regarding criminal law cases? Select all that apply.

A) Incarceration is a likely consequence of being found guilty of a criminal offense
B) Intentionally giving an overdose of a potent narcotic is a criminal offense
C) A guilty verdict requires evidence beyond a reasonable doubt
D) Most malpractice cases are tried in criminal court

Ans: A, B, C

Feedback:

In *criminal* cases, the individual faces charges generally filed by the state or federal attorney general for crimes committed against an individual or society. In criminal cases, the individual is always presumed to be innocent unless the state can prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Incarceration and even death are possible consequences for being found guilty in criminal matters. Nurses found guilty of intentionally administering fatal doses of drugs to patients would be charged in a criminal court.