

NLN Community Health Exam – Sample of Areas Assessed

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial visit to family in homeless shelter • Health problems of the homeless • Health problems of homeless family • Health care need of homeless family • Determining extent of homelessness • Care of client with chronic mental illness • Eligibility for financial assistance • Discharge planning • Client referral for community services • Client teaching • Example of nursing role • Example of primary prevention • Example of secondary prevention • Example of tertiary prevention • Assessing older adult client’s change in behavior • Client confidentiality • Purified protein derivative (PPD) testing • Preventing drug resistance when treating tuberculosis • Assessing results of PPD testing • Positive PPD result • Results of human immune deficiency (HIV) testing • Assessing HIV-positive client • Single HIV-positive mother • Results of infant’s HIV testing • Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention in high school population • HIV/AIDS workplace issues • Ethical issues related to HIV/AIDS • HIV-positive school-age children • HIV-education program for teachers • HIV-positive client with sexually transmitted disease • Increased incidence of HIV infection in women • Factors affecting health of school-age children • Home visits to children with head lice • Issues confronting teenagers • Sexually transmitted disease (STD) in teenagers • Preventing spread of infection in school population • Community sources of lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial focus of home visit • Focus of subsequent home visit • Desired client outcome • Documentation of home visit • Client focus of home visit • Personal security when making home visits • Addressing family situation • Family –centered care • Achieving client goal • Infant’s health status • Immunizations in immune-compromised children • Testing children for lead levels • Lead poisoning in children • Assessing family with Down syndrome infant • Potential food poisoning • Incidence of a health problem • Definition of health statistic • Example of health statistic • Community assessment process • Domestic violence • Changing scope of practice • Standards of care • Description of community • Identifying health care needs of older adults • Client records • Reporting asbestos hazard • Contamination of water supply • Culturally appropriate care • Importance of infant mortality rate • Developing agency goals • Client advocacy role • Importance of community demographics • Screening of pre-kindergarten age children • Screening of middle aged adults • Screening of adults over 65 years of age • Planning group education program • Outcome of group education program • Educational program for senior citizens • Evaluating what group members learned • Steps of epidemiological process • Epidemiological process
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<u>Basic Concepts:</u>	Definitions; Interpretations
<u>Assessment:</u>	Use of population data and research findings; Identification of persons/populations at risk; Assessment of health status of individuals, families, and groups
<u>Planning:</u>	Social, economic, and legal forces that influence formulation of goals and programs of the community; prioritization of problems and development of strategies for resolving health problems of individuals, families, and groups.
<u>Implementing:</u>	Available resources; appropriate use of agencies and personnel; nursing interventions with individuals, families, and groups.
<u>Evaluation:</u>	Criteria for achievement of goals established for individuals, families, groups, and community.

TOPICAL OUTLINE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING TEST

1. Structure and functions of the health care delivery system: federal, state, and local systems; the role of governmental and voluntary health and welfare agencies; social environmental, economic, and legal forces that influence delivery of care; the process by which health policies and regulations are developed.
2. Community health nursing: historical perspectives; standards and conceptual models; governmental and legal influences on practice; settings for practice.
3. The concept of community: conceptual models, cultural diversity in the community; the community as focus of care; assessment of health needs of the community; establishing population-based goals.
4. Epidemiology and nursing practice: the use of population based data, research findings and concepts of epidemiology in providing health care; integration of the nursing process with an epidemiological approach.
5. Major community health problems; populations at risk; identification of problems and needs; the impact of chronic disease, communicable disease, mental illness, substance abuse, poverty, and environmental pollutants on individuals, families, groups, the community.
6. The family as client: defining the concept of family; family dynamics, stress, and crises; assessing the planning to meet the health needs of the family; cultural and societal influences on the structure and function of the family.
7. Health promotion: primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention to meet the needs of individuals, families, groups, and communities. Concepts and strategies for health education with families and groups.

Recommended Text: Stanhope, M & Lancaster, J (Eds), (2008) Community and Public Health Nursing (7th Edition), St. Louis: Mosby