## NLN Community Health Exam – Sample of Areas Assessed

- 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

- 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

Basic Concepts:	Definitions; Interpretations
Assessment:	Use of population data and research findings; Identification of persons/populations at risk; Assessment of health status of individuals, families, and groups
Planning:	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.
Implementing:	Available resources; appropriate use of agencies and personnel; nursing interventions with individuals, families, and groups.
Evaluation:	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 (check for availability on amazon.com; abebooks.com; or any other website selling texts)

## Alternative Text (if recommended is not attainable):

Stanhope, M & Lancaster J. (Eds.) (2010). Foundations of Community Health Nursing-Community Oriented Practice (3rd ed.). St. Louis: Mosby (check for availability at UNM Medical/Legal Bookstore @ 505-277-5827)