

FN 500 - Forensic Nursing: Theory & Practice I

Exam Instructions

Thank you for enrolling into FN 500 - Forensic Nursing: Theory & Practice I. This is your online examination. Please follow these instructions:

- Before attempting, carefully read the question text.
- Then choose the correct answer.
- Click on **"Next"** to go to the next question.
- Use the **"Next"** and **"Previous"** buttons to navigate between questions.
- Bookmark difficult questions to return to them later.
- Click the **"Submit All"** button to submit your exam for grading.
- Use the Question List in the upper left corner to view and jump to a certain question.
- Within 24-48 hours, you will receive from us via e-mail, a copy of your graded examination.

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Full Name:

Email:

AH Number:

1. ____provides an incisive analysis of physical and psychological trauma, questioned deaths, and/or psychopathology evaluations related to forensic cases and interpersonal violence.

- A) Forensic pathologist
- B) Forensic nurse investigator
- C) Forensic nurse examiner
- D) Clinical forensic nurse

2. ____is defined as the application of medical and nursing sciences to the care of living victims of crime or liability-related accidents; applies the principles and philosophies of forensic science to the investigation of trauma in living patients, with the aim of the just resolution of legal issues.

- A) Forensic entomology
- B) Forensic criminology
- C) Death investigation
- D) Clinical forensic practice

3. ____is a registered nurse especially trained to provide the forensic medical examination and evaluation of sexual trauma while maximizing the collection of biological, trace, and physical evidence and minimizing the patient's emotional trauma.

- A) Forensic nurse investigator
- B) Clinical forensic nurse
- C) Forensic psychiatric nurse
- D) Sexual assault nurse examiner

4. ____ is a registered nurse serving as an elected officiator of death duly authorized by state and jurisdictional statutes to provide the investigation and certification of questioned deaths; to determine the cause and manner of death, as well as the circumstances pertaining to the decedent's identification and notification of next of kin.

- A) Nurse coroner
- B) Forensic nurse investigator
- C) Clinical forensic nurse
- D) Forensic nurse examiner

5. ____ provides care for the survivors of crime-related injury and deaths that occur within the healthcare institution. This specialist has a duty to defend the patient's legal rights through the proper collection and documentation of evidence.

- A) Clinical forensic nurse
- B) Forensic nurse investigator
- C) Nurse coroner
- D) Forensic psychiatric nurse

6. ____ are nurses who are employed in a medical examiner/coroner's jurisdiction and represents the decedent's right to social justice through scientific investigation of the scene and circumstances of death. This role may also include the investigation of criminal behavior in long-term care facilities, institutionalized care, insurance fraud and abuse, or other aspects of investigative exigency.

- A) Clinical forensic nurse
- B) Forensic nurse investigators
- C) Nurse coroner
- D) Forensic psychiatric nurse

7. ____ is a registered nurse who specializes in the assessment and intervention of criminal defendants and patients in legal custody who have been accused of a crime or have been court mandated for psychiatric evaluation.

- A) Clinical forensic nurse
- B) Forensic nurse investigators
- C) Nurse attorney
- D) Forensic psychiatric nurse

8. ____ is a registered nurse who provides consultation and education to judicial, criminal justice, and healthcare professionals in areas such as personal injury, product liability, and malpractice, among other legal issues related to civil and criminal cases.

- A) Nurse attorney
- B) Clinical forensic nurse
- C) Forensic nurse investigators

D) Legal nurse consultant

9. Assessment is a stage in forensic nursing process which deals with identification of a forensic event.

A) True

B) False

10. Planning is a part of the forensic nursing process that deals with investigation.

A) True

B) False

11. Intervention is a stage in forensic nursing process which includes post-investigation review.

A) True

B) False

12. ____ involves acts of violence occurring between two people that are in an intimate relationship with each other. This event is also known as domestic violence which can occur between heterosexual and homosexual or former couples, married or unmarried, and can include relationships with elderly people or children.

A) Intimate partner violence

B) Interpersonal violence

C) Domestic misunderstanding

D) Domestic maltreatment

13. ____ is the continued, residual effects of witnessing and assisting the victims of rape, child abuse, domestic violence, and death. It is also referred to as empathic strain, secondary victimization, or compassion fatigue.

A) Depression

B) Sexual assault

C) Vicarious traumatization

D) Psychosis and denial

14. A forensic nurse in Canada and United Kingdom is known to care for psychiatric patients confined in secure settings; while in the United States, forensic nurses are known to work in the forensic medical settings.

A) True

B) False

15. ____ is defined as the intentional use of force to harm a human being; the intended outcome is physical or psychological injury, fatal or nonfatal. This act is part of the environment and the of individuals and communities in response to violence is a phenomenon of concern to nursing.

A) Victimization

- B) Violence
- C) Vicarious traumatization
- D) Public humiliation

16. ____explores the concepts of victimology in which the victim is harmed or killed by another; harmed by or made to suffer by an act, circumstance, agency, or condition; suffered injury, loss, or death as a result of an involuntary undertaking; or a person tricked, swindled, or taken advantage of; who is a recipient of physical and/or psychological trauma.

- A) Victimization
- B) Public display of violence
- C) Vicarious traumatization
- D) Public display of disagreement

17. ____exist when role behaviors of one person are not consistent with the societal norms or personal expectations of another; the degree of impact of this occurrence is determined by the symbolic meaning of the act that is considered deviant, unacceptable, or intrusive.

- A) Boundary violations
- B) Degree of violations
- C) Impact of violations
- D) Victims of violations

18. ____is a predictable adaptation strategy among clients, and necessitates prescribed, consistent, and firm responses on the part of the nurse.

- A) Institutionalization
- B) Manipulation
- C) Aggression
- D) Defense mechanism

19. A conceptual framework for forensic nursing not only must define knowledge of social and criminal justice systems but also must describe the relationships among the concepts involving healthcare and forensic systems.

- A) True
- B) False

20. ____is the study of the impact of disease and injury on the population which includes examination of the distribution of injury and illness as well as assessment of the risk factors that contributes to these health problems.

- A) Anthropology
- B) Forensic science
- C) Epidemiology
- D) Victimology

21. ____includes all of the concepts, beliefs, expectations, practices, abilities, and communicative skills acquired during life as a member of social groups.

- A) Belief system
- B) Societal acceptance
- C) Culture
- D) Social being

22. A child is born with minimal interconnected neurons that respond to activity in the world through the five senses and to bodily processes through internal sensations such as pain, discomfort, or hunger.

- A) True
- B) False

23. ____arises when emotional and psychological states correlate with behavioral disorders that interfere with normal social life.

- A) Ethnography
- B) Phenomenology
- C) Culture-bound syndrome
- D) Ethnic malevolence

24. ____is the study of cultural concepts of emotions and mental processes.

- A) Phenomenology
- B) Ethnopsychology
- C) Grounded theory
- D) Cross-sectional longitudinal process

25. ____occurs when a person cannot make sense of the world around him, and does not know what to expect in a situation leading to confusion and anxiety; also occurs when a person's experiences do not fit familiar patterns and expectations leading to psychological withdrawal due to feeling of loss of control.

- A) Psychological distortion
- B) Culture shock
- C) Pre-violence
- D) Post-violence

26. ____is regulated by cultural concepts and practices, just as values about respect and hospitality regulate contact.

- A) Cultural creativity
- B) Cultural animosity
- C) Cultural divisibility

D) Cultural transformation

27. When hospitalized, a patient goes through ____ process in which nurses are able to identify and explore his cultural needs.

- A) Cultural transformation
- B) Cultural sensitivity
- C) Transcultural socialization
- D) Transcultural interaction

28. Communicative interaction and shared experience are factors that serve as basis for cultural sharing.

- A) True
- B) False

29. Community and occupation are areas where individual interactive participation occur which influence development of personal identity and culture.

- A) True
- B) False

30. Cultural bias and personal prejudice are intersecting dimensions of social relations in the Vega model where working of racism and discrimination in American society are presented.

- A) True
- B) False

31. ____ cannot be said to be as deeply learned or completely shared by members but brings general understandings and language.

- A) Macroculture
- B) Microculture
- C) Balanced culture
- D) None of the above

32. Doctors and nurse are interacting elements within the sociocultural contexts for a victim client with the larger macroculture in the background.

- A) True
- B) False

33. Family and community, as well as doctors and nurses are interacting elements within the sociocultural contexts for the psychiatric client.

- A) True
- B) False

- 34.** Beneficence is a guiding forensic nursing principle in accordance to the working group for the Study of Ethics in International Nursing Research.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 35.** Pretextual caring and communitative justice are two principles guiding forensic nursing practice.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 36.** ____is the principle dealing with the fair distribution of goods and resources. Its goal is to determine just ways to distribute goods and resources and to develop policies for determining distribution.
- A) Distributive Justice
 - B) Retributive Justice
 - C) Determinative Justice
 - D) Motivational Justice
- 37.** What is the standard of proof for a criminal trial?
- A) "not guilty until proven"
 - B) "beyond a reasonable doubt"
 - C) "charge in contempt of court"
 - D) "accusatorial and inquisitive court"
- 38.** ____is a type of justice system which assumes the defendant as innocent unless and until guilt is proven.
- A) Accusatorial
 - B) Inquisitive
 - C) Fair Justice
 - D) Justice of Innocence
- 39.** Supreme Court held that the ____standard applied to all types of technical expert witness testimony, not just the traditional sciences and medicine.
- A) Frye
 - B) Frye Plus
 - C) Daubert
 - D) Certiorari

- 40.** ____ is defined by any physical, circumstantial, or direct information that is offered in a proceeding to prove or disprove an issue in dispute.
- A) Evidence
 - B) Certiorari
 - C) En Banc
 - D) State Decisis
- 41.** ____ rule is important to the forensic nurse as it would require that any information relating to the prosecution's case that may have a tendency to support the defense must be turned over.
- A) Bradley
 - B) Brady
 - C) Brownie
 - D) Broadly
- 42.** ____ is the actual process of jury selection.
- A) Voir Dire
 - B) Voila Peruse
 - C) Joir Determinaris
 - D) Juriore Selectione
- 43.** ____ is a stage in trial where the prosecutor asks witnesses to provide information about what they saw, did, and, to some extent, heard in relation to the case.
- A) Direct Examination
 - B) Cross Examination
 - C) Verbal Examination
 - D) Evidence Collection
- 44.** In a case, the prosecution will have to meet its minimal burden of establishing a ____ case; that is, it must present evidence sufficient to allow a jury reasonably to find that a crime was committed and that the defendant committed a crime.
- A) Burden of proof
 - B) Burden of evidence
 - C) Burden of life
 - D) Prima Facie
- 45.** ____ is any evidence that has any tendency to make the existence of any fact more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.
- A) Relevant evidence
 - B) Circumstantial evidence

- C) Hard evidence
- D) Reliable evidence

46. ____ is a statement, other than one made by the declarant or witness.

- A) Reference
- B) Hearsay
- C) Declarative statement
- D) False statement

47. ____ is an evidentiary standard which requires that the party offering the evidence show that the accepted procedures were appropriately followed and that the results are reliable as in evidences including newer technologies (DNA).

- A) Relevant evidence
- B) Reliable Evidence
- C) Daubert standard
- D) Frye-Plus standard

48. ____ is an evidentiary standard which questions admissibility and reliability of scientific evidence.

- A) Frye standard
- B) Frye-Plus standard
- C) Daubert standard
- D) Reliability standard

49. ____ is an evidentiary standard in which the courts stated that admissibility of evidence must have gained general acceptance in the relevant scientific community.

- A) Frye standard
- B) Frye-Plus standard
- C) Daubert standard
- D) Scientific admissibility theory

50. ____ are evidences that will likely create prejudice in the juror's mind that is unrelated to the case; and evidence that has the risk of having undue impact on a juror, and, thus, will be given extra weight during deliberations.

- A) Includable prejudicial reporting
- B) Excusable prejudicial rule
- C) Excludable prejudicial evidence
- D) Inexcusable prejudicial rule

