Regulation and Accreditation Requirements for Preceptor Use in Undergraduate Education

1. The use of preceptors in prelicensure nursing education implies that:
   A. Every nursing program uses preceptors for clinical education.
   B. All state Boards of Nursing have guidelines for the use of preceptors.
   C. The rates of preceptor use are declining.
   D. Preceptors are not consistently prepared and evaluated.

2. The literature suggests that the use of preceptors with undergraduate students implies that:
   A. Faculty interaction with preceptors is consistent among nursing programs.
   B. Students value clinical experiences with preceptors.
   C. Preceptors report clear expectations of their roles in student teaching and evaluation.
   D. Preceptors are mostly used to teach the classroom component of nursing courses.

3. Boards of Nursing affect nursing education programs by having:
   A. Roles in approving programs.
   B. Specific preceptor approval processes.
   C. Accreditation requirements.
   D. A very limited role in the regulation of clinical education.

4. Which of the following accrediting bodies have standards that include preceptor use?
   A. Accrediting Commission for Clinical Nursing.
   B. Canadian Association for Schools of Nursing.
   C. Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education.
   D. American Association of Nursing Preceptors.

5. What do Boards of Nursing and accrediting agencies say about preceptors?
   A. Boards of Nursing recommend the use of preceptors in undergraduate education.
   B. All accrediting bodies have regulations related to the educational background of preceptors.
   C. Accrediting bodies require that preceptors be employed by the nursing program.
   D. Many Boards of Nursing have licensure requirements for preceptors.
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6. According to the study:
A. Boards of Nursing do not have statements on faculty responsibility for preceptors.
B. Accrediting bodies do not comment on faculty responsibility for preceptors.
C. Some Boards of Nursing require that the nursing program approve the preceptor.
D. Several accrediting agencies require that the preceptor hold a doctoral degree.

7. When regulation and accreditation standards mention faculty interaction with preceptors, faculty must:
A. Be onsite at all times when preceptors are with students.
B. Assist with the integration of course content into clinical experiences.
C. Turn over their role in clinical evaluation to the preceptor.
D.Require the preceptor to attend nursing program meetings.

8. What do Boards of Nursing and accrediting bodies say about preceptor-student ratios in the clinical setting?
A. Neither Boards of Nursing nor accrediting bodies mention preceptor-student ratios.
B. Typically, the preceptor-student ratios are determined by the clinical agency.
C. The most common preceptor-student ratio mentioned is 1:1.
D. Faculty must supervise fewer students in a clinical group when preceptors are used than with a typical faculty-led group.

9. States and provinces that mention clinical placement in the curriculum propose that:
A. All nursing courses should allow preceptor use.
B. Students should be permitted to choose courses that have precepted experiences.
C. Precepted experiences should only be used in introductory nursing courses.
D. Some states have a cap on the number of clinical hours that can be supervised by preceptors.

10. A potential problem with the uses of preceptors is that:
A. They may work with more than one nursing program, which can lead to confusion relative to expectations for students.
B. Schools may ask preceptors preform outside their general or legal scope of practice.
C. Boards of Nursing are considering restricting the use of preceptors in undergraduate education.
D. Students frequently evaluate preceptor experiences poorly.

CNE QUIZ ANSWERS

1. D  6. C
2. B  7. B
3. A  8. C
5. D  10. A