1. According to data provided in the article, approximately _____ of U.S. deaths currently take place in long-term care facilities.
   A. one tenth.
   B. one fourth.
   C. one third.
   D. one half.

2. In a study by Teno et al., nursing homes ranked lowest in terms of family perceptions of quality among the last places of care, with deficits in pain management, symptom control, and:
   A. emotional support.
   B. knowledge of direct care staff.
   C. care planning.
   D. family involvement.

3. Based on data from the 2004 National Nursing Home Survey, what percentage of U.S. nursing homes reported internal special programs or had trained staff for hospice or palliative care?
   A. 5%.
   B. 15%.
   C. 27%.
   D. 33%.

4. The IMPRESS (IMproving PRofessional Education and Sustaining Support) intervention consisted of _____ monthly inservice sessions lasting 30 minutes each.
   A. two.
   B. three.
   C. four.
   D. six.

5. Which of the following topics was NOT described as part of the IMPRESS program?
   A. A Good Death.
   B. Cultural Beliefs in Death and Dying.
   C. Supporting Residents and Their Family.
   D. Life-Prolonging Treatment.

6. For those frontline staff who attended at least two inservices, which palliative care skill demonstrated a statistically significant increase in use?
   A. Pain assessment and management.
   B. Symptom management.
   C. Ability to handle grief.
   D. Cultural and religious respect.
7. Staff who attended three or more inservices had statistically significant improvements in the overall scores and ______ individual items.
   A. two.
   B. three.
   C. four.
   D. five.

8. Staff who attended five or more inservices had statistically significant improvements in all of the palliative care skills EXCEPT:
   A. symptom management.
   B. cleanliness, touch, dignity.
   C. discussion of goals of care.
   D. knowing the patient.

9. Limitations of the IMPRESS study cited by the authors included the use of a non-validated questionnaire to collect outcomes, lack of control nursing homes, and:
   A. the small sample.
   B. lack of prior research on the topic.
   C. incomplete attendance of all educational inservices by staff.
   D. cultural bias.

10. The overall conclusion of the study was that frontline nursing home staff who attended educational inservices on core palliative care topics had significant improvements in self-assessment of palliative care skills; and significant improvements were demonstrated even in those who attended _____ of the six sessions.
   A. two.
   B. three.
   C. four.
   D. six.

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