1. The use of sitters for fall prevention is under review because:
   A. acutely ill older patients’ falls rarely result in injury.
   B. the use of sitters is included in nursing hours and not separately reimbursed.
   C. the use of sitters is becoming obsolete because of new technology used to prevent falls.
   D. sitters’ reimbursement opens the institution to liability.

2. The primary role of the sitter is to:
   A. observe patients at high risk for falls.
   B. record hazards that contribute to falls.
   C. assist patients to become more mobile.
   D. provide cognitive stimulation for better ambulation.

3. In reducing the use of hospital sitters, the number of falls:
   A. remained stable but falls were less serious.
   B. varied but falls were more acute.
   C. increased or were unchanged.
   D. decreased or were unchanged.

4. It is difficult to generalize studies on the use of sitters because:
   A. the use of sitters and other factors changed simultaneously.
   B. companies that manufacture bed alarms funded many of the studies.
   C. studies were randomized controlled trials.
   D. patient populations in the studies were similar.

5. Alternative fall-prevention strategies that were suggested in the literature include:
   A. allow more rest time and encourage patients to wear rubber-sole shoes.
   B. decrease external stimuli and provide nightlights.
   C. encourage family support and promote the use of relaxation techniques.
   D. provide low beds/non-skid floor mats and discontinue the use of sleeping medication.
6. When using sitters, the responsibility for patient care remains with the assigned nurse.
   A. True.
   B. False.

7. The benefit of using fall-risk assessment tools is being able to:
   A. provide appropriate patient and family teaching.
   B. predict and prevent future falls.
   C. guarantee hospital reimbursement.
   D. determine the number of sitters to schedule.

8. Patient satisfaction studies that were reviewed indicated that:
   A. nursing staff can rely on families to prevent falls.
   B. families are offended with the use of sitters.
   C. sitters' job satisfaction increases when the family is present.
   D. the use of sitters increased patient satisfaction.

9. Further research should be conducted on the relationship between the use of sitters and falls because:
   A. protocols do not increase patient satisfaction.
   B. outcomes should include nurses' attitudes toward falls.
   C. studies lack agreement on definitions and measures.
   D. funding can be used in a more effective manner.

10. Evidence-based determinations on the use of sitters is limited because most studies have:
    A. not been collaboratively designed.
    B. not been randomized controlled trials.
    C. been primarily quality improvement projects.
    D. been English-language articles only.