1. The rationale for this study presented a challenge in that:
   A. older adults have inconsistent rates of decline.
   B. primary care for older adults is suboptimal.
   C. older adults prefer to live in assisted living facilities.
   D. caregivers can influence older adults’ perceptions and experiences.

2. A qualitative method was used in this study to:
   A. explore barriers with primary care.
   B. measure older adults’ expectations.
   C. explore the experiences of older adults.
   D. gauge older adults’ overall quality of life.

3. The design used to evaluate the intervention used in this study was a:
   A. cluster randomized trial.
   B. case control study.
   C. two-armed descriptive examination.
   D. mixed-methods investigation.

4. A strategy used in the intervention program included which approach?
   A. Recruiting nurses who worked in long-term care.
   B. A comprehensive health care needs assessment.
   C. Structured meetings with multidisciplinary teams.
   D. Care plan collaboration with a general practitioner.

5. Which method was used to analyze interview data?
   A. Structured with randomized coding.
   B. Case wise.
   C. Thematic analysis with axial coding.
   D. Unstructured coding.
6. Superordinate focuses of loss, resources, and instability emerged from the master theme of:
   A. Aging and Support.
   B. Appreciation and Gratitude.
   C. Guidance and Attention.
   D. Management and Direction.

7. In this study, which of the following nursing roles was not described by patients?
   A. Monitoring.
   B. Directing.
   C. Coaching.
   D. Caring.

8. A major factor that affected participants’ appreciation for the nurse-led care was the:
   A. attitude of the nurse.
   B. experience of the nurse.
   C. focus of the visits.
   D. timing of the visits.

9. A study limitation that related to a one-time observation was the:
   A. large number of participants who declined to participate.
   B. occasional presence of partners.
   C. short attention span of older adults.
   D. homogeneous grouping of participants.

10. The study concluded that to improve primary care for older adults, efforts should be aimed at:
    A. tailoring care to patients’ needs and circumstances.
    B. expanding the oversight of general practitioners.
    C. including caregivers when explaining care needs.
    D. adjusting care needs based on an evidence-based protocol.

CNE Answers
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