CNE Quiz: Is it My Job? The Role of RNs in the Assessment and Identification of Delirium in Hospitalized Older Adults: An Exploratory Qualitative Study

1. The estimated incidence of delirium in hospitalized older adults is:
   A. 10%.
   B. 25%.
   C. 50%.
   D. 75%.

2. A predisposing risk factor for delirium in hospitalized older adults is:
   A. finances.
   B. appetite.
   C. gender.
   D. pain.

3. The validated tool used to identify delirium is the:
   A. Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS).
   B. Confusion Assessment Method (CAM).
   C. Delirium Risk Assessment Tool.
   D. Nurse Delirium Screening Scale.

4. The validated tool for identifying acute confusion in older adults with pre-existing cognitive impairment is the:
   A. Abbreviated Mental Test Score.
   B. GDS.
   C. CAM.
   D. Cohen–Mansfield Agitation Inventory.

5. An exploratory qualitative methodology was adopted to:
   A. test the hypothesis that RNs do not acknowledge identification of delirium.
   B. measure the effects of implementing CAM across hospital aged-care wards.
   C. implement a new model of care to assess delirium in a hospital setting.
   D. uncover an aspect of gerontological nursing practice not articulated in the literature.

6. The purposive recruitment strategy supporting the methodology design was:
   A. representative of the study guidelines.
   B. willingness to be randomized.
   C. experience in delirium assessment.
   D. interest in management of delirium.

7. A disadvantage of manual thematic analysis is:
   A. accessing data by the team is cumbersome.
   B. researchers develop greater connectedness with the data.
   C. data inspires lateral thinking to create theoretical connections.
   D. computer novices undertake manual data analysis without appropriate software.

8. What educational strategy was most successful in increasing understanding of dementia?
   A. Didactic.
   B. Interactive.
   C. Research papers.
   D. PowerPoint®.

9. In Theme 1 (i.e., It's Not My Job), identified challenges of nurses' role in assessing delirium were:
   A. boundaries and tools.
   B. assessment and experience.
   C. time and support.
   D. opportunity and knowledge.

10. In Theme 2 (i.e., It is My Job), identified barriers in the assessment and identification of delirium were:
   A. time and opportunity.
   B. observation and labeling.
   C. collaboration and support.
   D. overwhelming and confusing.

11. A strategy for acknowledging delirium as a role of all nurses working in all specialties is:
   A. emphasizing that only medical practitioners diagnose delirium.
   B. noting the importance of all stakeholders in identifying delirium.
   C. noting management of delirium is only relevant to aged-care specialists.
   D. noting the assessment of delirium is the role of senior specialist nurses.

12. Effectiveness of care for patients exhibiting symptoms of delirium is determined by the:
   A. combined initiatives as established by the organization.
   B. capability of nurses to partner with the organization.
   C. clinical judgment of multicare specialties.
   D. competence of individual practitioners.

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1. C	4. A	7. A	10. A
2. D	5. D	8. B	11. B
3. B	6. C	9. C	12. D