Questions #1-7 refer to the article on the prevention of unsafe alcohol consumption on the 21st birthday by Durkin and O’Connor on pages 28-33.

1. The National Minimum Drinking Age Act was passed in:
   B. 1978.

2. The Associated Press found that from 1999 through 2005, people between ages 18 and 23 died of alcohol poisoning.
   A. 147.
   B. 157.
   C. 167.
   D. 177.

3. Alcohol’s negative effects on the cardiac system include:
   A. angina.
   B. bradycardia.
   C. hypertension.
   D. atrial fibrillation.

4. Symptoms of excess fluid loss and dehydration from acute alcohol intoxication include:
   A. hyperalbuminemia.
   B. hyperglycemia.
   C. hyperkalemia.
   D. lactic acidosis.

5. Alcohol consumption can have which of the following effects on the neurological system?
   A. Diplopia.
   B. Delusions.
   C. Belligerence.
   D. Hyperactive reflexes.

6. One risk factor associated with a higher likelihood of drinking is first episode of intoxication at or before age:
   A. 16.
   B. 17.
   C. 18.
   D. 19.

7. When implementing a brief intervention to affect drinking decisions, which of these interviewing techniques has been found to be effective?
   A. Situational.
   B. Motivational.
   C. Case.
   D. Participatory.

8. In a given year, more than Americans age 18 and older have a diagnosable mental disorder.
   A. 42 million.
   B. 50 million.
   C. 58 million.
   D. 66 million.

9. Compared with the non-psychiatric nurse population, more psychiatric nurses were:
   A. women.
   B. older.
   C. White.
   D. married.

10. Which of these degrees was earned by the most psychiatric nurses?
    A. Associate.
    B. Bachelor’s.
    C. Master’s.
    D. Doctoral.

11. The largest percentage of financing for initial nursing education came from:
    A. grants.
    B. federal loans.
    C. family.
    D. personal resources.

12. Male psychiatric nurses were more likely than female psychiatric nurses to claim which of these roles as their dominant function?
    A. promotion.
    B. direct caregiver.
    C. consultant.
    D. direct caregiver.

13. The largest percentage of psychiatric nurses left their position because of:
    A. promotion.
    B. burnout.
    C. disability.
    D. child care responsibility.

14. The highest concentration of psychiatric nurses are in which of these regions?
    A. East North Central.
    B. Middle Atlantic.
    D. West North Central.

Questions #15-20 refer to the article about a clinical coaching program in forensic nursing by Thorpe, Moorhouse, and Antonello on pages 43-47.

15. What portion of the nursing workforce in Ontario will be able to retire within the next 4 years?
    A. one tenth.
    B. one seventh.
    C. one fifth.
    D. one quarter.
16. Criteria for the selection of clinical coaches included:
A. having 5 years of experience as a forensic psychiatric nurse.
B. being able to rotate between day and evening shifts.
C. being age 55 and older.
D. having a college degree in nursing.

17. Selected clinical coaches were expected to be comfortable using:
A. the Tidal Model of Psychiatric Nursing.
B. Roy’s Model of Psychiatric Nursing.
C. Orem’s Model of Psychiatric Nursing.
D. the Casian Model of Psychiatric Nursing.

18. Compared with RNs who participated in the enhanced forensic orientation program, more registered practical nurses:
A. were newly graduated nurses.
B. were younger.
C. had less varied nursing backgrounds.
D. had fewer years of nursing experience.

19. The formal coaching process:
A. was presented in a group format.
B. lasted 3 months.
C. required participants to sign a behavioral contract.
D. mandated participants complete a forensic audit tool.

20. Retention rates of newly hired nursing staff who participated in the enhanced forensic orientation ranged from:
A. 55% to 64%.
B. 70% to 74%.
C. 80% to 89%.
D. 91% to 100%.