1. Comprehensive client assessment includes which of the following (circle all that apply)
   a) Measurement of vital signs, neurological assessment and chest auscultation
   b) Independence in ADLs
   c) Obtaining front sheet and labels from reception
   d) Identification of client health and safety risks
   e) Collaboration with involved multidisciplinary team members

2. Evaluating care plans involves which of the following (circle all that apply)
   a) Review of client outcomes
   b) Comprehensive client assessment
   c) Collaboration with involved multidisciplinary team members
   d) Developing initial goals of care

3. Fill in the blanks in the change cycle

4. Which of the following is true about Primary Health Care?
   a) Primary Health Care is mainly delivered within hospital settings
   b) Primary Health Care aims to promote health, prevent disease and injury and reduce health inequalities within the Australian and global populations
   c) The focus of Primary Health care is treatment and cure
   d) Primary Health Care considers the individual as separate to the community

5. Match the following levels of health care to interventions
   Delivery of IV antibiotics for a respiratory tract infection
   - Primary
   Development of a COPD management plan
   - Secondary
   Performance of a lung transplant
   - Tertiary
6. Which of the following are true about rural communities and health needs (circle all that apply)
   a) Determinates of health are the same in rural and metropolitan areas
   b) Access to health services is higher in rural areas than in metropolitan areas
   c) People living in rural, regional and remote areas have higher levels of chronic disease
   d) Approximately 70% of Australia’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live in rural and remote areas

7. Which of the following is true about chronic disease (circle all that apply)
   a) The aim of chronic disease management is cure
   b) Clients with chronic disease have poor quality of life
   c) Client outcomes are improved with supported self-management strategies
   d) Primary Health Care is important in reducing hospitalisations of clients with chronic disease

8. Which of the following are principles of self-management in chronic disease (circle all that apply)
   a) Educating the client on the disease
   b) Formulating agreed goals and treatment plan
   c) Formulating an action plan for exacerbations
   d) Goals prescribed by the health professional

9. Which of the following interventions do not assist in infection control within the home environment
   a) Use of antiseptic hand rub and appropriate PPE
   b) Creation of aseptic environment with sterile towels and dressing packs
   c) Taking additional equipment into client’s home in case it is needed
   d) Client education on personal and environmental hygiene

10. Match the following phases of chronic disease to their definitions (habilitative, rehabilitative, palliative)
    Learn, keep or improve skills and functional ability   Habilitative
    Measures to improve quality of life                    Rehabilitative
    Restoration and maintenance of skills and functional ability   Palliative

11. Which of the following interventions promote client empowerment? (circle all that apply)
    a) Assisting the functionally independent client to shower
    b) Educating the client on disease progression and self-management strategies
    c) Setting clinician-led goals for the client to achieve
    d) Encouraging the client to undertake tasks for themselves