

A nurse who fails to notify a physician about a child's worsening condition and delegating the assessment of a new admit to a UAP do not meet the standard of care. Calling the supervisor about staffing concerns, asking the UAP to take vital signs, and documenting that a physician could not be reached and the nursing supervisor was notified all meet the standard of care.

Chapter 2. Standards of Practice and Ethical Considerations

Multiple Choice

1. Leah is a new graduate nurse and has questions about her scope of practice. The best place to review would be:

1. The code of ethics.
2. The standards of practice and professional performance.
3. The NCLEX exam.
4. The state licensing body.

ANS: 2

Feedback

1. Applies to the accountability and protection for the public
 2. Benchmark for quality and accountability to provide professional guidance
 3. This is the basic exam, but it does not give guidance on this matter.
 4. The state has rules and regulations, but it is not the source for overall professional accountability and guidance.
2. The Code of Ethics for Nurses is characterized by all of the following except:
1. It serves as a guide to empower individuals.
 2. It upholds ethics, principles, rights, duties and virtues.
 3. It is a private statement for nurses only.

4. It is a public statement for nurses and their patients.

ANS: 3

Feedback

1. Part of the Code of Ethics
2. Part of the Code of Ethics
3. The Code of Ethics is not a private statement. It is for the public and nurses.
4. Part of the Code of Ethics

3. A nurse has discussed the plan of care, asked for parental input, and has spoken with the doctor about the needs of the family and patient. This nurse is exhibiting which characteristics of therapeutic relationships in pediatric medicine?

1. Goals, mutual respect/trust, and advocacy
2. Empowerment, sympathy, and empathy
3. Goals, advocacy, and sympathy
4. Respect/trust, disengagement, and sympathy

ANS: 1

Feedback

1. The nurse is demonstrating all characteristics listed.
2. The nurse is not demonstrating sympathy or empathy for the patient.
3. The nurse is not demonstrating sympathy for this family.
4. The nurse is not disengaging or providing sympathy for the family.

4. A primary source for the standards of practice for pediatric nurses is:

1. *Pediatric Nursing Scope and Standards of Practice*.
2. Code of Ethics.
3. Nightingales Pledge.
4. None of the above.

ANS: 1

Feedback

1. Reflects key themes and trends that are relevant to our time and to all pediatric health care settings, which provide the framework for the emergence of specific standards.
 2. The Code of Ethics in Nursing provides a foundation for nurses and empowers them as well.
 3. The pledge was part of the early Hippocratic Oath.
 4. One answer is correct.
5. Sarah is a 4-year-old patient with cystic fibrosis. She has been having increased hospitalizations and prefers to have Leah as her nurse as an inpatient. Leah has been assigned to care for a different set of patients today, yet Sarah's mother insists on having Leah as their nurse. Which action would be best for Leah to take with Sarah and her mother?

1. Ignore the situation.
2. Speak to Sarah and her mother to discuss the importance of having another nurse, who also knows the case, care for her.
3. Let Sarah's mother and Sarah voice their reasoning for wanting Leah, and then explain the need for Leah to have a different assignment.
4. Let the charge nurse deal with the situation.

ANS: 3

Feedback

1. Ignoring the situation does not demonstrate therapeutic communication.
 2. Speaking with the family is important, but letting the family voice their concerns is important as well.
 3. The dialogue between the patient and nurse can enhance trust and understanding so the patient can understand the situation.
 4. The charge nurse may be part of the conversation, but it is important for Leah to speak too.
6. Which of the following situations would be considered a therapeutic communication challenge in pediatric nursing?

1. 1. A street-smart teenager
2. 2. A noncompliant patient and family
3. 3. A culture that the nurse has not been previously exposed to
4. 4. All of the above

ANS: 4

Feedback

- 1.Considered a therapeutic communication challenge in pediatric nursing
- 2.Considered a therapeutic communication challenge in pediatric nursing
- 3.Considered a therapeutic communication challenge in pediatric nursing
- 4.All fit the criteria

7. The purpose of a Child Life Department for Family-Centered Care is:

1. To prepare the child for procedures.
2. To offer time to be a kid.
3. To provide the staff with information about child development.
4. To be the liaison between the hospital and the school system for a child.
5. 1, 2, 4

ANS: 5

Feedback

- 1.Preparation is an important element in caring for a child. It helps reduce anxiety and promotes a trusting relationship.
- 2.Playtime allows a child to cope and fosters self-expression, which reduces stress.
- 3.CLD is knowledgeable in child development and is present to support the child and the family, not the staff.
- 4.CLD provides a working relationship between the hospital and school for patients who are in the hospital long term.
- 5.Preparation is an important element in caring for a child. It helps reduce anxiety and promotes a trusting relationship. Playtime allows a child to cope and fosters self-expression, which reduces stress. CLD provides a working relationship between the hospital and school for patients who are in the hospital long term.

8. A nurse is discussing pain management of a 3 year-old with the parents. An important factor the nurse should mention is:

1. A child is like a mini-adult, so they cope with pain the same way.
2. Effective pain management for a child may require pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods.
3. Children use the pain scale of 0-10.
4. Pain is subjective, and all children cry when they are in pain.

ANS: 2

Feedback

- 1.Children have a unique response to pain.
- 2.Pharmacological methods may work for children, but using non-pharmacological methods, such as distraction, are also beneficial.
- 3.Common pain scales for children consist of the FLACC and NAP.
- 4.Pain is subjective, but not all children will cry. Some will be irritable or withdrawn.

9. A 6-year-old boy is to receive a dose of morphine to aid in pain management after an open appendectomy. The nurse knows the correct dose for the morphine is calculated based on:

1. Age.
2. Height.
3. Body weight.
4. All of the above.

ANS: 3

Feedback

1. Age is not a factor in drug calculation.
2. Height is not a factor in drug calculation.
3. Body weight is used for drug calculation.
4. Age and height do not affect drug calculation.

10. A nurse at the clinic is teaching a new mother how to give Tylenol drops to her infant. The nurse knows that the mother has an understanding of medication administration when the mother states:

1. I will give the medication as prescribed and use a teaspoon to measure the correct amount.
2. I will use a syringe to measure the correct amount and place the syringe in the side of his cheek to take the medicine.
3. I will measure the medication in a cup and place it into the bottle.
4. I will make sure he only takes the medicine until he acts like he feels better.

ANS: 2

Feedback

1. A teaspoon does not give an accurate measurement for children's medication.
2. A syringe is the best option for medication administration. Placing it in the side of the cheek enables the infant to swallow without choking.
3. This method does not ensure that the child received all the medication, especially if the entire bottle is not consumed.
4. Medication should be taken for as long as the doctor has ordered.

11. The public health nurse is working on new printed material for the pediatric clinic. The public health nurse decides more education needs to be provided on nutritious snacks for children 5 to 10 years of age. In the design process of the pamphlets, it is important for the public health nurse to:

1. Provide information at an educational level no higher than 8th grade.
2. Provide information at an education level no higher than 12th grade.
3. Provide the material in an easy manner, using acronyms to keep the pamphlet small.
4. Provide information in small print and place the pamphlet in open areas for people to take freely.

ANS: 1

Feedback

1. Information should be at the 8th grade level or lower.
2. Information should be at 8th grade level or lower.
3. Acronyms may give different ideas than what the material is stating.
4. Allowing for people to take freely is good, but small print can deter someone from reading the information. Bold and bright print is best.

12. A pediatric clinic nurses main responsibilities include:

1. Assessing parenting styles.
2. Assessing readiness to learn for the patient and family.
3. Documentation of family and parental responses to education.
4. Assessing the culture of the family.
5. All of the above.
6. None of the above.

ANS: 5

Feedback

1. It is a responsibility along with others.
2. It is a responsibility along with others.
3. It is a responsibility along with others.
4. It is a responsibility along with others.
5. Correct because all are responsibilities of the nurse.
6. One answer is correct.

13. Grant, who is 16, is at the pediatric clinic for his yearly checkup. The nurse requests that his father step out of the patient room because:

1. Grants father is not providing information the nurse needs.
2. Grant appears apprehensive with his father in the room.
3. Grant has a right to confidentiality to discuss his use of alcohol.
4. Privacy is not appropriate for this age range, and the father should remain in the room.

ANS: 3

Feedback

1. Confidentiality is appropriate due to Grants age.
2. The question does not give information about the interaction between Grant and his father.
3. Privacy about topics such as substance use is appropriate for this age range.
4. Grant has a right to confidentiality due to his age.

14. A medical chaperone is advisable for a 14-year-old girl when:

1. Having an exam of the breasts.
2. Having an eye exam.
3. Having a hearing screen.
4. Having her height and weight taken.

ANS: 1

Feedback

1. A medical chaperone should be present because of the invasiveness of the procedure.
2. A medical chaperone is recommended, but not a necessity.
3. A medical chaperone is recommended, but not a necessity.
4. A medical chaperone is recommended, but not a necessity.

15. A 9-year-old has come to the nurses office at the school complaining of arm pain. The nurse examines the arm and notices fingertip bruises on the forearm, as if it has been squeezed tightly. The nurse talks to the child about how the arm got the bruises. The next action the school nurse should take is:

1. Report this to the classroom teacher, principal, and Child Protective Services since it is a questionable mark on the forearm.
2. Let the child go back to the classroom since this is a normal bruising pattern that children get at this age through play.

3. Let the child go back to the classroom since the child explains that the bruises came from a game of tag.
4. Document the bruising and follow up with the child in two days to make sure it is healing.

ANS: 1

Feedback

- 1.The nurse is a mandatory reporter and should speak with the people listed because bruising like this is abnormal for a child.
- 2.This is an abnormal bruising pattern for child.
- 3.Documentation and notification should occur because this is an abnormal bruising pattern for a child.
- 4.Documentation and notification should occur because this is an abnormal bruising pattern for a child.

16. Ali is a new graduate nurse and has been working on the nursing unit for six months. Ali has noticed that the nurses station attempts to keep patient information confidential. Which of the following actions are not good practices for maintaining confidentiality?

1. Placing the patient chart upside down on the desk when not in use so the name is not revealed.
2. Speaking of patients by room number, not by name.
3. Staying logged onto a computer to answer a call light.
4. Removing patient identifiers on a medication bottle and throwing it into the garbage can.

ANS: 3

Feedback

- 1.This is a good practice for confidentiality.
- 2.This is a good practice for confidentiality.
- 3.This allows for anyone to see the computer information about a patient, thus breaking confidentiality.
- 4.This is a good practice for confidentiality.

17. HIPAA requires health-care providers and employees to be cognizant of:

1. Placement of computer screens to the public.

2. Where discussions about patients occur.
3. How and where change of shift reports occur.
4. All of the above are areas to keep confidential.

ANS: 4

Feedback

1. Follows HIPAA confidentiality along with others.
2. Follows HIPAA confidentiality along with others.
3. Follows HIPAA confidentiality along with others.
4. Computer screens, discussions, and change of shift reports should be kept confidential to follow HIPAA guidelines.

18. Jake, a 14-year-old terminal leukemia patient, has told his parents and his health-care providers that he no longer wants to take chemotherapy treatments. The nurse knows that Jake:

1. Can make this decision because he is of legal medical age.
2. Is not of legal age to make a medical decision. This is an ethical decision that must be discussed only with Jake's parents.
3. Must discuss this ethical issue with his parents.
4. Is not of legal age to make a medical decision, thus he has not right to determine his care.

ANS: 3

Feedback

1. Jake is not of legal age to make a medical decision, but he is of an age where he is aware of his body and the medical team's actions.
2. Jake should be a part of the discussion because he is at an age where he is aware of his body and medical needs.
3. Jake and his parents should make the decision together.
4. Jake's parents have medical power of attorney, but he is at an age where his wants and needs should be taken into consideration.