

Delegation to UAPs is very common in all health care settings, including schools. When delegating to a UAP in the school setting, factors for the nurse to consider include that the RN is always responsible for assessment, supervision is necessary, the complexity of the child's needs must be considered, and policies must be followed. Medication administration by the UAP may be allowed.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

Chapter 02: The Nurse's Role in Maternity, Women's Health, and Pediatric Nursing

McKinney: Test Bank for Maternal-Child Nursing, 6th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which principle of teaching should the nurse use to ensure learning in a family situation?
 - a. Motivate the family with praise and positive reinforcement.
 - b. Present complex subject material first, while the family is alert and ready to learn.
 - c. Families should be taught using medical jargon so they will be able to understand the technical language used by physicians.
 - d. Learning is best accomplished using the lecture format.

ANS: A

Praise and positive reinforcement are particularly important when a family is trying to master a frustrating task, such as breastfeeding. Learning is enhanced when the teaching is structured to present the simple tasks before the complex material. Even though a family may understand English fairly well, they may not understand the medical terminology or slang terms. A lively discussion stimulates more learning than a straight lecture, which tends to inhibit questions.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning
MSC:Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. When addressing the questions of a newly pregnant woman, the nurse can explain that the certified nurse-midwife is qualified to perform:
 - a. regional anesthesia.
 - b. cesarean deliveries.
 - c. vaginal deliveries.
 - d. internal versions.

ANS: C

The nurse-midwife is qualified to deliver infants vaginally in uncomplicated pregnancies. The other procedures must be performed by a physician or other medical provider.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

3. Which nursing intervention is an independent (nurse-driven) function of the nurse?
 - a. Administering oral analgesics
 - b. Teaching the woman perineal care

- c. Requesting diagnostic studies
- d. Providing wound care to a surgical incision

ANS: B

Nurses are responsible for various independent functions, including teaching, counseling, and intervening in nonmedical problems. Interventions initiated by the physician and carried out by the nurse are called dependent functions. Administering oral analgesics is a dependent function; it is initiated by a physician or other provider and carried out by the nurse. Requesting diagnostic studies is a dependent function. Providing wound care is a dependent function; it is usually initiated by the physician or other provider through direct orders or protocol.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
OBJ:Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC:Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

4. Which response by the nurse to the woman's statement, "I'm afraid to have a cesarean birth," would be the most therapeutic?
- a. "What concerns you most about a cesarean birth?"
 - b. "Everything will be OK."
 - c. "Don't worry about it. It will be over soon."
 - d. "The doctor will be in later, and you can talk to him."

ANS: A

Focusing on what the woman is saying and asking for clarification are the most therapeutic responses. Stating that "everything will be OK" or "don't worry about it" belittles the woman's feelings and might be providing false hope. Telling the patient to talk to the doctor does not allow the woman to verbalize her feelings when she desires.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying
OBJ:Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation
MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

5. To evaluate the woman's learning about performing infant care, the nurse should
- a. demonstrate infant care procedures.
 - b. allow the woman to verbalize the procedure.
 - c. observe the woman as she performs the procedure.
 - d. routinely assess the infant for cleanliness.

ANS: C

The woman's ability to perform the procedure correctly under the nurse's supervision is the best method of evaluation. Demonstration is an excellent teaching method but not an evaluation method. During verbalization of the procedure, the nurse may not pick up on techniques that are incorrect. It is not the best tool for evaluation. Observing the infant for cleanliness does not ensure the proper procedure is carried out. The nurse may miss seeing unsafe techniques being used.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Evaluating OBJ:Nursing Process: Evaluation
MSC:Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

6. What situation is most conducive to learning?
- a. A teacher who speaks very little Spanish is teaching a class of Latino students.

- b. A class is composed of students of various ages and educational backgrounds.
- c. An auditorium is being used as a classroom for 300 students.
- d. An Asian nurse provides nutritional information to a group of pregnant Asian women.

ANS: D

Teaching is a vital function of the professional nurse. A patient's language and culture influence the learning process; thus a situation that is most conducive to learning is one in which the teacher has knowledge and understanding of the patient's language and cultural beliefs. The ability to understand the language in which teaching is done determines how much the patient learns. Patients for whom English is not their primary language may not understand idioms, nuances, slang terms, informal usage of words, or medical words. The teacher should be fluent in the language of the student. Developmental levels and educational levels influence how a person learns best. In order for the teacher to best present information, the class should be composed of the same levels. A large class is not conducive to learning. It does not allow for questions, and the teacher is not able to see the nonverbal cues from the students to ensure understanding.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning
MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

7. What is the primary role of practicing nurses in the research process?
- a. Designing research studies
 - b. Collecting data for other researchers
 - c. Identifying researchable problems
 - d. Seeking funding to support research studies

ANS: C

Nursing generates and answers its own questions based on evidence within its unique subject area. Nurses of all educational levels are in a position to find researchable questions based on problems seen in their practice area. Designing research studies is generally left to nurses with advanced degrees. Collecting data may be part of a nurse's daily activity, but not all nurses will have this opportunity. Seeking funding goes along with designing and implementing research studies.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
OBJ:Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

8. The step of the nursing process in which the nurse determines the appropriate interventions for the identified nursing diagnosis is called
- a. assessment.
 - b. planning.
 - c. intervention.
 - d. evaluation.

ANS: B

The third step in the nursing process involves planning care for problems that were identified during assessment. The first step of the nursing process is assessment, during which data are collected. The intervention phase is when the plan of care is carried out. The evaluation phase is determining whether the goals have been met.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

9. Which goal is most appropriate for demonstrating effective parenting?
- The parents will demonstrate correct bathing by discharge.
 - The mother will make an appointment with the lactation specialist prior to discharge.
 - The parents will place the baby in the proper position for sleeping and napping by 2300 on postpartum day 1.
 - The parents will demonstrate effective parenting by discharge.

ANS: D

Outcomes and goals are not the same. Goals are broad and not measurable and so must be linked to more measurable outcome criteria. Demonstrating effective parenting is one such goal. The other options are measurable outcome indicators that help determine if the goal has been met.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Evaluating OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

10. Which nursing intervention is correctly written?
- Encourage turning, coughing, and deep breathing.
 - Force fluids as necessary.
 - Assist to ambulate for 10 minutes at 8 AM, 2 PM, and 6 PM.
 - Observe interaction with infant.

ANS: C

This intervention is the most specific and details what should be done, for how long, and when. The other interventions are too vague.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

11. What part of the nursing process includes the collection of data on vital signs, allergies, sleep patterns, and feeding behaviors?
- Assessment
 - Planning
 - Intervention
 - Evaluation

ANS: A

Assessment includes gathering baseline data. Planning is based on baseline data and physical assessment. Implementation is the initiation and completion of nursing interventions. Evaluation is the last step in the nursing process and involves determining whether the goals were met.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

12. The nurse who coordinates and manages a patient's care with other members of the health care team is functioning in which role?
- Teacher
 - Collaborator
 - Researcher
 - Advocate

ANS: B

The nurse collaborates with other members of the health care team, often coordinating and managing the patient's care. Care is improved by this interdisciplinary approach as nurses work together with dietitians, social workers, physicians, and others. Education is an essential role of today's nurse. The nurse functions as a teacher during prenatal care, during maternity care, and when teaching parents of children regarding normal growth and development. Nurses contribute to their profession's knowledge base by systematically investigating theoretic for practice issues and nursing. A nursing advocate is one who speaks on behalf of another. As the health professional who is closest to the patient, the nurse is in an ideal position to humanize care and to intercede on the patient's behalf.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

13. Which statement about alternative and complementary therapies is true?
- Replace conventional Western modalities of treatment
 - Are used by only a small number of American adults
 - Allow for more patient autonomy but also may carry risks
 - Focus primarily on the disease an individual is experiencing

ANS: C

Being able to choose alternative and complementary health products and practices does allow for patient autonomy, but the major concern is risk as patients may not disclose their use or substances may interact with other medications the patient is taking. Alternative and complementary therapies are part of an integrative approach to health care for most people, although some may choose only these types of therapies. An increasing number of American adults are seeking alternative and complementary health care options. Alternative healing modalities offer a holistic approach to health, focusing on the whole person and not just the disease.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
OBJ:Integrated Process: Culture and Spirituality
MSC:Client Needs: Physiologic Integrity

14. Which step in the nursing process identifies the basis or cause of the patient's problem?
- Intervention
 - Expected outcome
 - Nursing diagnosis
 - Evaluation

ANS: C

A nursing diagnosis states the problem and its cause (-related to). Interventions are actions taken to meet the problem. Expected outcome is a statement of how the goal will be measured. Evaluation determines whether the goal has been met.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Nurses often assume the role of an educator. Which strategies would be best to use for a nurse working with a new mother? (*Select all that apply.*)
 - a. Computer-based learning
 - b. Videos
 - c. Printed material
 - d. Group discussion
 - e. Lecture

ANS: A, B, C, D

To be effective as an educator, the nurse must tailor education to specific needs and characteristics of the patient. Computer-based learning, videos, printed material, and group discussions have all been shown to be effective teaching strategies. Lecture is probably the least effective method as it does not allow for participation.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC:Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. The nurse who uses critical thinking understands that the steps of critical thinking include (*Select all that apply.*)
 - a. therapeutic communication.
 - b. examining biases.
 - c. setting priorities.
 - d. managing data.
 - e. evaluating other factors.

ANS: B, D, E

The five steps of critical thinking include *recognizing assumptions, examining biases, analyzing the need for closure, managing data, and evaluating other factors such as emotions and environmental factors*. Therapeutic communication is a skill that nurses must have to carry out the many roles expected in the profession; however, it is not one of the steps of critical thinking. Setting priorities is part of the planning phase of the nursing process.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Nursing Process: Planning | Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC:Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

Chapter 03: The Childbearing and Child-Rearing Family **McKinney: Test Bank for Maternal-Child Nursing, 6th Edition**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The nurse teaches parents that the formula used to guide time-out as a disciplinary method is
 - a. 1 minute per each year of the child's age.
 - b. to relate the length of the time-out to the severity of the behavior.

- c. never to use time-out for a child younger than 4 years.
- d. to follow the time-out with a treat.

ANS: A

It is important to structure time-out in a time frame that allows the child to understand why he or she has been removed from the environment. The current guideline is 1 minute per age in years. Relating time to a behavior is subjective and is inappropriate when the child is very young. Time-out can be used with the toddler. Negative behavior should not be reinforced with a positive action.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering
OBJ:Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC:Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. The nurse observes that when an 8-year-old enters the playroom, the child often causes disruption by taking toys from other children. The nurse's best approach for this behavior is to
- a. ban the child from the playroom until the child learns to control behavior.
 - b. explain to the children in the playroom that this child is very ill and should be allowed to have the toys.
 - c. approach the child in his or her room and ask, —Would you like it if the other children took your toys from you?||
 - d. approach the child in his room and state, —I am concerned that you are taking the other children's toys. It upsets them and me.||

ANS: D

By the nurse's using —I|| rather than the —you|| message, the child can focus on the behavior. The child and the nurse can begin to explore why the behavior occurs. Banning the child from the playroom will not solve the problem. The problem is his behavior, not the place where he exhibits it. Illness is not a reason for a child to be undisciplined. When the child recovers, the parents will have to deal with a child who is undisciplined and unruly. Children should not be made to feel guilty and to have their self-esteem attacked.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying
OBJ:Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation
MSC:Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

3. Families who deal effectively with stress exhibit which behavior pattern?
- a. Focus on family problems
 - b. Feel weakened by stress
 - c. Expect that some stress is normal
 - d. Feel guilty when stress exists

ANS: C

Healthy families recognize that some stress is normal in all families. Healthy families focus on family strengths rather than on the problems and know that stress is temporary and may be positive. If families are dealing effectively with stress, then weakening of the family unit should not occur. Because some stress is normal in all families, feeling guilty is not reasonable. Guilt only immobilizes the family and does not lead to resolution of the stress.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
OBJ:Nursing Process: Assessment MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

4. Which family will most likely have the most difficulty coping with a seriously ill child?
- A single-parent mother who has the support of her parents and siblings
 - Parents who have just moved to the area and have not yet found health care providers
 - The family of a child who has had multiple hospitalizations related to asthma and has adequate relationships with the nursing staff
 - A family in which there is a young child and four older married children who live in the area

ANS: B

Parents in a new environment will have increased stress related to their lack of a support system. They have no previous experiences in the setting from which to draw confidence. Not only does this family not have friends or relatives to help them, they must find a provider when their child is seriously ill. Although only one parent is available, she has the support of her extended family, which will assist her in adjusting to the crisis. Because this family has had positive experiences in the past, family members can draw from those experiences and feel confident about the setting. This family has an extensive support system that will assist the parents in adjusting to the crisis.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding

OBJ:Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

5. A nurse determines that a child consistently displays predictable behavior and is regular in performing daily habits. Which temperament is the child displaying?
- Easy
 - Slow-to-warm-up
 - Difficult
 - Shy

ANS: A

Children with an easy temperament are even tempered, predictable, and regular in their habits. They react positively to new stimuli. The slow-to-warm-up temperament type prefers to be inactive and moody. A high activity level and adapting slowly to new stimuli are characteristics of a difficult temperament. Shyness is a personality type and not a characteristic of temperament.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering

OBJ:Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

6. The parent of a child who has had numerous hospitalizations asks the nurse for advice because the child has been having behavior problems at home and in school. In discussing effective discipline, what is an essential component?
- All children display some degree of acting out, and this behavior is normal.
 - The child is manipulative and should have firmer limits set on her behavior.
 - Positive reinforcement and encouragement should be used to promote cooperation and the desired behaviors.
 - Underlying reasons for rules should be given, and the child should be allowed to decide which rules should be followed.

ANS: C

Using positive reinforcement and encouragement to promote cooperation and desired behaviors is one of the three essential components of effective discipline. Behavior problems should not be disregarded as normal. It would be incorrect to assume the child is being manipulative and should have firmer limits set on her behaviors. Providing the underlying reasons for rules and giving the child a choice concerning which rules to follow constitute a component of permissive parenting and are not considered an essential component of effective discipline.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
OBJ:Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

7. While reviewing the dietary-intake documentation of a 7-year-old Asian patient with a fractured femur, the nurse notes that the patient consistently refuses to eat the food on his tray. How should the nurse interpret this behavior?
- The child is a picky eater.
 - The child needs less food because of bed rest.
 - The child may have culturally related food preferences.
 - The child is probably eating between meals and spoiling his appetite.

ANS: C

When cultural differences are noted, food preferences should always be obtained. A child will often refuse to eat unfamiliar foods. Although the child may be a picky eater, the key point is that there are cultural differences that need to be considered. The foods he is being served may seem strange to a child. Nutrition plays an important role in healing. Although the energy the child expends has decreased while on bed rest, he or she has increased needs for good nutrition. Although the nurse should determine whether the child is eating food the family has brought from home, the more important point is to determine whether there are culturally related food preferences.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
OBJ:Integrated Process: Culture and Spirituality
MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

8. A nurse is caring for a child who is a Christian Scientist. What intervention should the nurse include in the care plan for this child?
- Offer iced tea to the child who is experiencing deficient fluid volume.
 - Offer to inform a Christian Science practitioner of the child's admission.
 - Allow parents to sign a form opting out of routine immunizations.
 - Ask parents whether the child has been baptized.

ANS: B

When a Christian Science believer is hospitalized, a parent or patient may request that a Christian Science practitioner be notified as opposed to the hospital-assigned clergy. Coffee and tea are declined as a drink. Christian Science believers seek exemption from immunizations but obey legal requirements. Baptism is not a ceremony for the Christian Science religion.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying
OBJ:Integrated Process: Culture and Spirituality
MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

9. To resolve family conflict, it is necessary to have open communication, accurate perception of the problem, and a(n)
- intact family structure.
 - arbitrator.
 - willingness to consider the view of others.
 - balance in personality types.

ANS: C

Without constructive efforts to resolve the conflict, such as the willingness of the members of a group to consider the views of others, conflict resolution cannot take place. The structure of a family may affect family dynamics, but it is still possible to resolve conflict without an intact family structure if all of the ingredients of conflict resolution are present. Conflicts can be resolved without the assistance of an arbitrator. Most families have diverse personality types among their members. This diversity may make conflict resolution more difficult but should not impede it as long as the ingredients of conflict resolution are present.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding

OBJ:Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

10. Which statement is true about the characteristics of a healthy family?
- The parents and children have rigid assignments for all the family tasks.
 - Young families assume the total responsibility for the parenting tasks, refusing any assistance.
 - The family is overwhelmed by the significant changes that occur as a result of childbirth.
 - Adults agree on the majority of basic parenting principles.

ANS: D

Adults in a healthy family communicate with each other so that minimal discord occurs in parenting principles, such as discipline and sleep schedules. Healthy families remain flexible in their role assignments. Members of a healthy family accept assistance without feeling guilty. Healthy families can adapt to the significant changes that are common during the months after childbirth.

PTS:1 DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering

OBJ:Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC:Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

11. A nurse observes that parents discuss rules with their children when the children do not agree with the rules. Which style of parenting is being displayed?
- Autocratic
 - Authoritative
 - Permissive
 - Disciplinarian

ANS: B

A parent who discusses the rules with which children do not agree is using an authoritative parenting style. A parent who expects children to follow rules without questioning is using an authoritarian parenting style. A parent who does not consistently enforce rules and allows the child to decide whether he or she wishes to follow rules is using a permissive parenting style. A disciplinarian style would be similar to the authoritarian style.