Maternal and Child Nursing Care 6th edition London Test Bank

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Maternal & Child Nursing Care, 6e **(London et al.)**
Chapter 1 Contemporary Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Nursing

1) The nurse is examining different nursing roles. Which statement best illustrates an advanced practice nursing role?
1. A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetric unit
2. A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a mother-baby unit
3. A registered nurse who is the circulating nurse at surgical deliveries (cesarean sections)
4. A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for this nurse's expertise in caring for high-risk infants
Answer: 4
Explanation: 1. A RN who is a nurse manager is not required to be an advanced practice nurse. RNs may have a high level of education but are not considered an advanced practice nurse by the American Nurses Association definition. They are not managing the primary care of a patient.
2. The clinical nurse specialist is an advanced practice nurse but is not working in that role when in the clinical nurse role at the bedside.
3. The registered nurse working as a circulating nurse is not required to have an advanced degree. The role of the circulating nurse is a specialized role but does not require a higher level of education like the advanced practice nurse.
4. A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for expertise in caring for high-risk infants would illustrate an advanced practice nursing role. This nurse has specialized knowledge and competence in a specific clinical area, and is master's-prepared.
Page Ref: 3
Cognitive Level: Remembering
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

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2) The nurse is investigating opportunities as a nurse practitioner. Which should the nurse identify as the major focus of the nurse practitioner (NP)?
1. Leadership
2. Tertiary prevention
3. Provide ambulatory care services
4. Independent care of the high-risk, pregnant client
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. The role of a nurse practitioner is usually directed toward patient care and not focused on leadership. The Nurse Practitioner can be in a leadership role, but it is not usually the degree that would lead to that type of position in healthcare.
2. The role of providing tertiary prevention is not usually something the NP will provide. Tertiary prevention is usually community-based outreach. This is something an NP can do but does not require an advanced degree and can include other disciplines such as social workers, community activists, public health workers, and mental health workers.
3. A nurse practitioner (NP) often provides ambulatory care services to pregnant women, newborns, children, adolescents, and families. NPs do not necessarily have leadership positions or provide tertiary prevention. Certified nurse-midwives independently manage the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period.
4. The NP may be part of a team caring for a high-risk mother but would not be independently caring for her. A high risk patient will need to be followed by a physician along with an NP but not independently, NP's must stay within their scope of practice and high risk patients may need care beyond that an NP can provide. Certified nurse-midwives independently manage the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period.
Page Ref: 2-3
Cognitive Level: Remembering
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
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3) The nurse wants to become a certified nurse-midwife. What is the role of the certified nurse-midwife (CNM)? Select all that apply.
1. Give primary care for healthy newborns.
2. Be educated in two disciplines of nursing.
3. Give primary care for high-risk clients who are in hospital settings.
4. Obtain a physician consultation for all technical procedures at delivery.
5. Be prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth.
Answer: 1, 2, 5
Explanation: 1. The CNM is prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth and the care of healthy newborns.
2. The CNM is educated in the disciplines of nursing and midwifery.
3. The midwife is not allowed to provide high-risk care per the certification provided by the American College of Nurse-Midwives. The certification states care of the low risk for complications for women or newborn.
4. The CNM is an independent practitioner and is working within the scope and standards of practice. They do not need an order from a practitioner for technical procedures at delivery. They are allowed to do what they need to do without supervision.
5. The CNM is prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth and the care of healthy newborns.
Page Ref: 3
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

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4) During the hospital admission process, a child's parent asks for information about family-centered care. Which information should the nurse provide to this parent?
1. Mother is the principal caregiver in each family.
2. Father is the leader in each home; thus, all communications should include him.
3. Family serves as the constant influence and continuing support in the child's life.
4. Child's physician is the key person in ensuring the health of a child.
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. The mother is not always the principal caregiver in each family and it is important for the healthcare provided to not make assumptions in the delivery of family-centered care
2. The mother is not present in all family units. It is important when providing information on family-centered care that it allows for all types of family units in the explanation of forming a family-centered approach to the child.
3. The foundation for the development of trusting relationships and partnerships with families is the recognition that the family is the principal caregiver, knows the unique nature of each individual child best, plays the vital role of meeting the child's needs, and is responsible for ensuring each child's health.
4. Family-centered care is all about the family working with the healthcare professional to care for the patient; the physician is not the key person in this equation. The key is the family as a whole.
Page Ref: 3
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.B.3. Provide patient-centered care with sensitivity and respect for the diversity of human experience | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 3.2 Engage in effective partnerships. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: 1.2 Describe the use of community-based nursing care in meeting the needs of childbearing and childrearing families.

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5) A child is not enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Which action should the nurse take to encourage the family to consider enrolling the child in this program?
1. Assessment of the details of the family's income and expenditures
2. Case management to limit costly, unnecessary duplication of services
3. Advocacy for the child by encouraging the family to investigate its CHIP eligibility
4. Education of the family about the need for keeping regular well-child visit appointments
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. Every family in today's world is different. We have stay-at-home dads, same-sex couples, and untraditional family units. So the mom may not be the primary caregiver in each family, and it is important to not assume when caring for a child. It is not the role of the nurse to assess the family's income or expenditure; the nurse can only inform the family of the Program.
2. All families are made up of different dynamics and may not include a father figure. The nurse must assess the family dynamics when providing family-centered care. Case management should be consulted in the care of this child; however, it is not how the nurse should encourage the family to enroll in the program.
3. In the role of an advocate, a nurse will advance the interests of another by suggesting the family investigate its CHIP eligibility.
4. The child's family is actually the most influential in the health of a child. The physician spends a snapshot of time with the child and family, providing information and resources that the family must take into consideration. The family is the one who is involved in the everyday health decisions for the child, providing food, medication, and shelter to the child. Educating the family about care the child will need such as regular well-child visit appointments is the role of the nurse; however, this will be needed no matter if the child is enrolled in the program or not.
Page Ref: 4
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient-centered care: information, communication, and education | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 3.5 Demonstrate advocacy strategies. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Practice; Communicate information effectively; listen openly and cooperatively | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.3 Summarize the current status of factors related to health insurance and access to healthcare.

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6) The nurse is evaluating telephone calls made by the mothers of newborns in a community clinic. Which calls should the nurse make a priority? Select all that apply.
1. Mother who is 16 years old
2. Mother who is breastfeeding
3. Mother who is a single parent
4. Mother who gave birth to twins two weeks ago
5. Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born prematurely.
Answer: 3, 4, 5
Explanation: 1. The mother's age does not necessarily make her a priority. She may be well supported at home. The mortality rates for a teen mother are not as high as the other choices, so the focus needs to be on the higher risk newborns.
2. Breastfeeding mothers do need support, but it does not increase infant mortality and the focus of this question is prioritization of who to call first.
3. Infant mortality rates are higher among unmarried mothers.
4. Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born in multiple births.
5. Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born prematurely.
Page Ref: 6
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient-centered care: information, communication, and education | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 2.2 Communicate effectively with individuals. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Relate the availability of statistical data to the formulation of further research questions.

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7) The nurse is coordinating a clinical research trial with pediatric clients. From which clients should the nurse seek assent to participate in the research? Select all that apply.
1. A 9-year-old client who qualifies to test a medication for muscular dystrophy
2. A precocious 4-year-old starting as a participant in a cystic fibrosis research study
3. A 10-year-old starting in an investigative study for clients with precocious puberty
4. A 7-year-old client with leukemia who has elected to receive a newly developed trial medication
5. A 13-year-old client beginning participation in a research program for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) treatments
Answer: 1, 3, 4, 5
Explanation: 1. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.
2. The patient is under 7 years of age and per the federal requirements it is not required that the nurse seek assent to participate in the research. The child is too young to understand the research at the age of 4.
3. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.
4. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.
5. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.
Page Ref: 9
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.7. Explore ethical and legal implications of patient-centered care | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Ethical Comportment; Act in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, including HIPAA, for faculty, students, patients, and families | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

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8) A 12-year-old pediatric client is in need of surgery. Which healthcare member is legally responsible for obtaining informed consent for an invasive procedure?
1. The nurse
2. The physician
3. The social worker
4. The unit secretary
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. The nurse is not legally responsible for obtaining the consent. They are not performing the procedure the physician is. They are allowed to answer questions and reach out to the physician if the patient or guardian has further questions or concerns regarding the procedure.
2. Informed consent is legal preauthorization for an invasive procedure. It is the physician's legal responsibility to obtain this because it consists of an explanation about the medical condition, a detailed description of treatment plans, the expected benefits and risks related to the proposed treatment plan, alternative treatment options, the client's questions, and the client's or guardian's right to refuse treatment. The nurse, social worker, or unit secretary is not responsible for obtaining informed consent.
3. The social worker has no involvement in the medical procedure, and it is not allowed legally for them to obtain consent.
4. The unit secretary has no involvement in the medical procedure, and it is not allowed legally for them to obtain consent.
Page Ref: 8
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.7. Explore ethical and legal implications of patient-centered care | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Ethical Comportment; Act in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, including HIPAA, for faculty, students, patients, and families | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: 1.8 Contrast the policies for obtaining informed consent for minors with policies for adults.

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9) The nurse tells family members the sex of a newborn baby without first consulting the parents. Which act did this nurse commit?
1. Negligence
2. Malpractice
3. A breach of ethics
4. Breach of privacy
Answer: 4
Explanation: 1. Negligence is defined as failure to take action when needed. Sharing information without consent is not covered by that definition.
2. Malpractice is doing something wrong and causing harm to the patient by negligence or by omission. Sharing information does not fall under that definition. (https://www.abpla.org/what-is-malpractice)
3. A breach of ethics is doing something that is not right and can harm a patient. Sharing information without consent is not meant to be harmful so does not fall under that definition.
4. A breach of privacy would have been committed in this situation, because it violates the right to privacy of this family. The right to privacy is the right of a person to keep the person and property free from public scrutiny (of even other family members). Sharing this information is not negligence, malpractice, or a breach of ethics.
Page Ref: 9
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.7. Explore ethical and legal implications of patient-centered care | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Ethical Comportment; Act in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, including HIPAA, for faculty, students, patients, and families | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

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10) The nurse is reviewing the 1973 Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade for a patient asking about an abortion. Which information should the nurse explain about the induction of a legal abortion?
1. It must be performed at a federally funded clinic.
2. It must be performed before the period of viability.
3. It must be performed at a military hospital overseas.
4. It must be performed to provide tissue for therapeutic research.
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. An abortion does not need to be performed in a federally-funded clinic
2. Abortion can be performed legally until the period of viability; after viability, the rights of the fetus take precedence. There is no information about the abortion to be performed at a federally funded client, at a military hospital overseas, or performed to provide tissue for research.
3. That is not a requirement of Roe v. Wade. Abortions can be performed on American soil
4. That is not a requirement of Roe v. Wade
Page Ref: 10
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.7. Explore ethical and legal implications of patient-centered care | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Ethical Comportment; Act in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, including HIPAA, for faculty, students, patients, and families | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

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11) A nurse is providing guidance to a group of parents of children in the infant-to-preschool age group. After reviewing statistics on the most common cause of death in this age group, which information should the nurse include about prevention?
1. Reduce the use of pesticides in the home to prevent cancer.
2. Review swimming pool and traffic accidents to prevent accidental injury.
3. Incorporate heart-healthy foods into the child's diet to prevent heart disease.
4. Provide a diet high in vitamin C from fruits and vegetables to prevent pneumonia.
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. Malignant Neoplasm is the 3rd most common cause of death from 1-4 years of age and is not the most common, so it is not the best answer to the question. Pesticides would contribute to the development of neoplasms; however, this is not the most common cause of death in this age group.
2. The most common mechanisms of unintentional injury leading to fatality in children and adolescents (1 to 19 years) include motor vehicle crashes, drowning, drug poisoning, fire/flame, and suffocation.
3. Heart disease is the 5th most common cause of mortality in this age group and is not the most common so not the best answer to the question.
4. Pneumonia is not listed as a common cause of mortality in this age group.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III.C.3. Value the concept of EBP as integral to determining best clinical practice | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 3.1 Manage population health. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science; Practice; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.4 Report the most common public health data for maternal mortality and births and causes of child morbidity and mortality.

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12) The nurse manager is reviewing information about the use of evidence-based practice in client care. Which practices characterize the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice? Select all that apply.
1. Clinical practice supported by data
2. Use data to evaluate outcomes of care
3. Appraise and integrate scientific bases into practice
4. Clinical practice supported by intuitive evidence
5. Appraise evidence according to cost-effectiveness
Answer: 1, 2, 3
Explanation: 1. Nurses need to meet three basic competencies related to evidence-based practice. The first is recognizing clinical practices that are supported by data or evidence. The second is to use data to evaluate outcomes of care. The third competency is appraising and integrating scientific bases into practice.
2. Nurses need to meet three basic competencies related to evidence-based practice. The first is recognizing clinical practices that are supported by data or evidence. The second is to use data to evaluate outcomes of care. The third competency is appraising and integrating scientific bases into practice.
3. Nurses need to meet three basic competencies related to evidence-based practice. The first is recognizing clinical practices that are supported by data or evidence. The second is to use data to evaluate outcomes of care. The third competency is appraising and integrating scientific bases into practice.
4. Intuitive evidence is not one of the three basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.
5. Cost effectiveness is not one of the three basic competencies related to evidence-based practice. Also evidence-based practice is not always cost effective in the short term but based on providing quality outcomes to our patients that will save money in the long run.
Page Ref: 12
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III.C.3. Value the concept of EBP as integral to determining the best clinical practice | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.1 Apply quality improvement principles in care delivery. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science; Practice; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: 1.9 Analyze the role of evidence-based practice in improving the quality of nursing care for childbearing and childrearing families.

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13) The maternal-child nurse is caring for a teenager who is 16 weeks pregnant. Which actions should the nurse perform when advocating for this client? Select all that apply.
1. Understand what the client needs.
2. Know the needs of the client's family.
3. Compile a list of community resources.
4. Coordinate services to meet quality measures.
5. Examine policies to ensure meeting the client's needs.
Answer: 1, 2, 3, 5
Explanation: 1. be an effective advocate, the nurse must be aware of the individual's needs.
2. be an effective advocate, the nurse must be aware of the family's needs.
3. To be an effective advocate, the nurse must be aware of the healthcare services available in the hospital and the community. The nurse can then assist the family to make informed choices about these services and to act in their best interests.
4. Meeting quality measures is not part of advocating for patients and families. This is also part of the nurses role but not at this moment of the patient's care.
5. To be an effective advocate, nurses must also ensure that the policies and resources of healthcare agencies meet the psychosocial needs of childbearing women and of children and their families.
Page Ref: 2
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

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14) The nurse is establishing criteria for a medical or healthcare home for children. Which information should the nurse include when planning this approach to care? Select all that apply.
1. Providers partner with the family.
2. Children are known by the provider.
3. Home visits are made when necessary.
4. Specialty care can be accessed, if necessary.
5. Communication with family occurs routinely.
Answer: 1, 2, 4, 5
Explanation: 1. Criteria for a medical or healthcare home for children include partnering with the family in the child's care.
2. Criteria for a medical or healthcare home for children include being well known by a physician or nurse who provides the usual source of sick care.
3. In this case the setting will be providing medical care already, so home visits will not be necessary in this setting.
4. Criteria for a medical or healthcare home for children include having access to specialty care.
5. Criteria for a medical or healthcare home for children include spending adequate time communicating clearly with the family.
Page Ref: 4
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.B.3. Provide patient-centered care with sensitivity and respect for the diversity of human experience | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 3.2 Engage in effective partnerships. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: 1.2 Describe the use of community-based nursing care in meeting the needs of childbearing and childrearing families.

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15) The nurse is assisting with the design of a study to analyze changes in maternal mortality. Which information should the nurse keep in mind when planning the design? Select all that apply.
1. The marital status of maternity clients
2. The use of hospitals by maternity clients
3. The prevention of infection with antibiotics
4. The availability of blood products for transfusions
5. The establishment of care centers for high-risk mothers
Answer: 2, 3, 4, 5
Explanation: 1. Marital status is not a factor that could affect the medical care and the maternal mortality rate of the patients. It is demographic data that could be correlated to maternal mortality but should not be considered in the study design.
2. .Factors influencing maternal mortality include the increased use of hospitals by maternity clients.
3. Factors influencing maternal mortality include the prevention of infection with antibiotics.
4. Factors influencing maternal mortality include the availability of blood products for transfusions.
5. Factors influencing maternal mortality include the establishment of care centers for high-risk mothers.
Page Ref: 8
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III.B.1. Participate effectively in appropriate data collection and other research activities | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 1.2 Apply theory and research-based knowledge from nursing, the arts, humanities, and other sciences. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science; Knowledge; Defining the relationships between research and science building, and between research and EBP | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Relate the availability of statistical data to the formulation of further research questions.

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16) The nurse manager is considering adopting clinical practice guidelines to care for clients experiencing abruptio placentae. Which advantage of these guidelines should the manager discuss with the nursing staff? Select all that apply.
1. Limit the cost of care.
2. Help evaluate the effectiveness of care.
3. Reduce the number of nurses needed to provide care.
4. Reduce variations when caring for clients with the same health problem.
5. Provide sequence and timing of interventions to help achieve expected client outcomes.
Answer: 1, 2, 5
Explanation: 1. Clinical practice guidelines are adopted within a healthcare setting to limit costs of care.
2. Clinical practice guidelines are adopted within a healthcare setting to evaluate the effectiveness of care.
3. Clinical practice guidelines are used to provide the best care for clinical conditions, not to make staffing decisions.
4. Clinical practice guidelines are used to provide the best care for clinical conditions. They are not used to streamline care of conditions.
5. Clinical practice guidelines are not used to identify the number of nurses needed to provide care.
Page Ref: 12
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.7. Explore ethical and legal implications of patient-centered care | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.1 Apply quality improvement principles in care delivery. | NLN Competencies: Legal and regulatory requirements, including HIPAA, for faculty, students, patients, and families | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

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17) A female client is considering ovulation-inducing medications to achieve pregnancy. Which information should the nurse explain as potential adverse effects of this type of assisted reproductive technology (ART)? Select all that apply.
1. Miscarriage
2. Preterm birth
3. Neonatal morbidity
4. Multifetal pregnancy
5. Pelvic inflammatory disease
Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4
Explanation: 1. Multifetal pregnancy, which can occur through the use of ovulation-inducing medications, increases the risk of miscarriage.
2. Multifetal pregnancy, which can occur through the use of ovulation-inducing medications, increases the risk of preterm birth.
3. Multifetal pregnancy, which can occur through the use of ovulation-inducing medications, increases the risk of neonatal morbidity.
4. Multifetal pregnancy can occur through the use of ovulation-inducing medications.
5. Pelvic Inflammatory disease is not a side effect of ART
Page Ref: 10
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III.C.3. Value the concept of EBP as integral to determining best clinical practice | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 2.2 Communicate effectively with individuals. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science; Practice; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: 1.7 Explore the value of the QSEN project in promoting patient safety and high-quality care.

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