Olds Maternal-Newborn Nursing and Womens Health Across the Lifespan 12th edition Davidson Test Bank

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Old's Maternal-Newborn Nursing and Women's Health, 12e **(Davidson)**
Chapter 1 Contemporary Maternal-Newborn Nursing

1) The nurse is reviewing changes in maternal-newborn care. Which change is a cost-effective approach with favorable outcomes?
A) Home birth
B) Use of a doula
C) Free-standing birthing center
D) Home follow-up nursing care
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) Home birth is a choice for the childbirth experience.
B) The use of a doula is an aspect of the childbirth experience.
C) Free-standing birthing centers are a choice for the childbirth experience.
D) It is likely that home follow-up nursing care will continue to gain acceptance because it is a cost-effective approach with favorable long-term family outcomes.
Page Ref: 2
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. A. 2. Describe strategies to empower patients or families in all aspects of the healthcare process. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 3.3 Consider the socioeconomic impact of the delivery of healthcare. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Healthcare economic policy; reimbursement structures; accreditation standards; staffing models and productivity; supply chain models | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Review current issues in contemporary childbirth.
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2) The nurse desires to become a certified nurse-midwife. Which information should the nurse consider about earning this credential?
A) A graduate degree is required
B) A high school diploma is required
C) A doctoral degree is needed for research
D) Provide ambulatory care service to the expectant family
Answer: A
Explanation:
A) As of 2010, a graduate degree is required for the certified nurse-midwife (CNM) credential.
B) A high school diploma is needed for the certified professional midwife (CPM) credential.
C) A nurse researcher has a doctoral degree, needed to conduct research.
D) A nurse practitioner provides ambulatory care services to the expectant family.
Page Ref: 3
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III. A. 6. Describe how the strength and relevance of available evidence influences the choice of interventions in provision of patient-centered care. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Read and interpret data; apply health promotion/disease prevention strategies; apply health policy; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.
Learning Outcome: 1.2 Compare the nursing roles available to the maternal-newborn nurse.
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3) The nurse is assessing a pregnant client. In which way should the nurse explain how healthcare providers use advanced technology in client care?
A) Treat the fetus and monitor fetal development.
B) Deliver at home with a nurse-midwife and doula.
C) Have the father act as the coach and cut the umbilical cord.
D) Breastfeed a new baby on the delivery table.
Answer: A
Explanation:
A) The fetus is increasingly viewed as a client separate from the mother, although treatment of the fetus necessarily involves the mother.
B) A nurse-midwife and a doula are not examples of technological care.
C) Fathers being present during labor and coaching their partners represents nontechnological care during childbirth.
D) Breastfeeding is not an example of technology impacting care.
Page Ref: 9
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. B. 10. Engage patients or designated surrogates in active partnerships that promote health, safety and well-being, and self-care management. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Evaluate the potential impact of selected special situations in contemporary maternity care.
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4) The nurse is examining different nursing roles. Which example best illustrates an advanced practice nursing role?
A) A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetrical unit
B) A registered nurse who is the circulating nurse during surgical deliveries (cesarean sections)
C) A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse in a family-centered care unit
D) A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consults for expertise in caring for high-risk infants
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetrical unit is a professional nurse who has graduated from an accredited program in nursing and completed the licensure examination.
B) A registered nurse who is a circulating nurse at surgical deliveries (cesarean sections) is a professional nurse who has graduated from an accredited program in nursing and completed the licensure examination.
C) A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a family-centered care unit might have the qualifications for an advanced practice nursing staff member but is not working in that capacity.
D) A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for expertise in caring for high-risk infants is working in an advanced practice nursing role. This nurse has specialized knowledge and competence in a specific clinical area, and is master's prepared.
Page Ref: 5
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II. A. 2. Describe scopes of practice and roles of healthcare team members. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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5) A nursing student investigating potential career goals is strongly considering becoming a nurse practitioner (NP). Which focus should the nurse identify as being major for the NP?
A) Leadership
B) Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment
C) Independent care of the high-risk pregnant client
D) Tertiary prevention
Answer: B
Explanation:
A) Leadership might be a quality of the NP, but it is not the major focus.
B) Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment is the major focus of the NP.
C) NPs cannot provide independent care of the high-risk pregnant client, but must work under a healthcare provider's supervision.
D) The NP cannot do tertiary prevention as a major focus.
Page Ref: 5
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II. A. 2. Describe scopes of practice and roles of healthcare team members. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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6) The nurse manager is consulting with a certified nurse-midwife about a client. Which statement explains the role of the CNM?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Select all that apply.
A) Be prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth.
B) Give primary care to high-risk clients who are in hospital settings.
C) Give primary care to healthy newborns.
D) Obtain a healthcare provider consultation for any technical procedures at delivery.
E) Be educated in two disciplines of nursing.
Answer: A, C, E
Explanation:
A) A 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.
B) CNMs cannot give primary care for high-risk clients who are in hospital settings. The healthcare provider provides the primary care.
C) A 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.
D) The CNM does not need to obtain a healthcare provider consultation for any technical procedures at delivery.
E) The CNM is educated in the disciplines of nursing and midwifery.
Page Ref: 3
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II. A. 2. Describe scopes of practice and roles of healthcare team members. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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7) The registered nurse who has completed a master's degree program and passed a national certification exam has clinic appointments with clients who are pregnant or seeking well-client care. In which role is this nurse practicing?
A) Professional nurse
B) Certified registered nurse (RNC)
C) Clinical nurse specialist
D) Nurse practitioner
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) A professional nurse is one who has completed an accredited basic educational program and has passed the NCLEX-RN® exam.
B) A certified registered nurse (RNC) has shown expertise in the field and has taken a national certification exam.
C) A clinical nurse specialist has completed a master's degree program, has specialized knowledge and competence in a specific clinical area, and often is employed in hospitals on specialized units.
D) A nurse practitioner has completed either a master's or doctoral degree in nursing and passed a certification exam, and functions as an advanced practice nurse. Ambulatory care settings and the community are common sites for nurse practitioners to provide client care.
Page Ref: 5
Cognitive Level: Remembering
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II. A. 2. Describe scopes of practice and roles of healthcare team members. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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8) The parent of a child being admitted to the hospital asks about family-centered care. Which response should the nurse make to the parent?
A) The mother is the principal caregiver in each family.
B) The child's primary care provider is the key person in ensuring that the health of a child is maintained.
C) The family serves as the constant influence and continuing support in the child's life.
D) The father is the leader in each home; thus, all communications should include him.
Answer: C
Explanation:
A) Culturally competent care recognizes that both matriarchal and patriarchal households exist.
B) The physician is not present during the day-to-day routines in a child's life.
C) Family-centered care is characterized by an emphasis on the family and family involvement throughout the pregnancy, birth, and postpartum period.
D) Culturally competent care recognizes that both matriarchal and patriarchal households exist.
Page Ref: 2
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. B. 3. Provide patient-centered care with sensitivity and respect for the diversity of human experience. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 2.2 Communicate effectively with individuals. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care: Promote and accept the patient's emotions; accept and respond to distress in the patient and self; facilitate hope, trust and, faith. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
Learning Outcome: 1.4 Identify specific factors that contribute to a family's value system.
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9) The nurse is reviewing the latest information on federal healthcare reform. Which benefit should the nurse identify from this reform?
A) Assessment of the details of the family's income and expenditures
B) Case management to limit costly, unnecessary duplication of services
C) Nurses will be needed to help control costs
D) Education of the family about the need for keeping regular well-child visit appointments
Answer: C
Explanation:
A) Financial assessment is more commonly the function of a social worker. The social worker is part of the interdisciplinary team working with clients, and this professional's expertise is helping clients get into the appropriate programs.
B) The case management activity mentioned will not provide a source of funding.
C) As access to healthcare and the need to control costs increase, so will the need for, and use of, nurses in many roles–especially in advanced practice.
D) The education of the family will not provide a source of funding.
Page Ref: 4
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. A. 4. Examine how the safety, quality, and cost-effectiveness of healthcare can be improved through the active involvement of patients and families. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.3 Use knowledge of nursing and other professions to address healthcare needs. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Read and interpret data; apply health promotion/disease prevention strategies; apply health policy; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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10) A pregnant client is receiving care in a clinic being provided by registered nurses and a certified nurse-midwife. In which way should this level of prenatal care be categorized?
A) Secondary care
B) Tertiary care
C) Community care
D) Unnecessarily costly care
Answer: C
Explanation:
A) Secondary care is specialized care; an example is checking the hemoglobin A1C of a diabetic client at an endocrine clinic.
B) Tertiary care is very specialized, and includes trauma units and neonatal intensive care units.
C) Prenatal care is primary care. Community care is often provided at clinics in neighborhoods to facilitate clients' access to primary care, including prenatal care and prevention of illness.
D) Community care decreases costs while improving client outcomes, and is not unnecessarily expensive.
Page Ref: 6
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. A. 1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient-centered care. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 2.9 Provide care coordination. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Environmental health; health promotion/disease prevention (e.g. transmission of disease, disease patterns, epidemiological principles); chronic disease management; healthcare systems; transcultural approaches to health; family dynamics. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe the use of community-based nursing care in meeting the needs of childbearing families.
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11) The parent of an elementary school student is unable to provide permission for the child to have testing for tuberculosis because the grandmother is not available for 2 weeks. Which cultural element is contributing to the dilemma that faces the nurse?
A) Permissible physical contact with strangers
B) Beliefs about the concepts of health and illness
C) Religion and social beliefs
D) Presence and influence of the extended family
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) The situation the nurse faces is not being caused by permissible contact with strangers.
B) The situation the nurse faces is not caused by beliefs about the concepts of health and illness.
C) The situation the nurse faces is not caused by religion and social beliefs.
D) The presence and influence of the extended family contribute to the situation the nurse faces. In many cultures, a family elder is the primary decision-maker when it comes to healthcare. In this case, the parent cannot grant permission to the nurse until the parent consults the grandmother.
Page Ref: 4
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. A. 2. Describe how diverse cultural, ethnic, and social backgrounds function as sources of patient, family, and community values. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Analyze ethical challenges presented by ambiguous and uncertain clinical situations; self-assess one's own tolerance for ambiguity and uncertainty; accept the possibility of multiple "right" answers (rather than one right answer thinking) in patient care and other professional situations. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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12) A maternity client is in need of surgery. Which healthcare member is legally responsible for obtaining informed consent for an invasive procedure?
A) The nurse
B) The physician
C) The unit secretary
D) The social worker
Answer: B
Explanation:
A) It is not the nurse's legal responsibility to obtain informed consent.
B) Informed consent is a legal concept designed to allow clients to make intelligent decisions regarding their own healthcare. Informed consent means that a client, or a legally designated decision-maker, has granted permission for a specific treatment or procedure based on full information about that specific treatment or procedure as it relates to that client under the specific circumstances of the permission. The individual who is ultimately responsible for the treatment or procedure should provide the information necessary to obtain informed consent. In most instances, this is a physician.
C) Unit secretaries are not responsible for obtaining informed consent.
D) It is not within a social worker's scope of practice to obtain informed consent.
Page Ref: 8
Cognitive Level: Remembering
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. B. 12. Facilitate informed patient consent for care. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Code of ethics (e.g. American Nurses Association 2005; International Council of Nurses, 2006); regulatory and professional standards (ANA Social Policy Statement [ANA, 2003]; HIPAA [Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act]); ethical decision-making modes; scope of practice considerations; principles of informed consent, confidentiality, patient self-determination. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.
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13) The nurse tells family members the sex of a newborn baby without first consulting the parents. Which client right did the nurse violate?
A) Privacy
B) Negligence
C) Malpractice
D) Ethics
Answer: A
Explanation:
A) Informing other family members of the child's sex without the parents' consent violates the parents' right to privacy. The right to privacy is the right of a person to keep his person and property free from public scrutiny (or even from other family members).
B) Negligence is a punishable legal offense, and is more serious.
C) Malpractice is a punishable legal offense, and is more serious.
D) No breach of ethics has been committed in this situation.
Page Ref: 8
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. B. 13. Assess own level of communication skill in encounters with patient and families. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 9.4 Comply with relevant laws, policies, and regulations. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Code of ethics (e.g. American Nurses Association 2005; International Council of Nurses, 2006); regulatory and professional standards (ANA Social Policy Statement [ANA, 2003]; HIPAA [Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act]); ethical decision-making modes; scope of practice considerations; principles of informed consent, confidentiality, patient self-determination. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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14) The nursing instructor is reviewing the 1973 Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* about abortion. Which information should the instructor share regarding the current legislation about this decision?
A) Abortion is illegal.
B) Abortion can occur before the period of viability.
C) Abortion is permitted for therapeutic research.
D) The decision for abortions is to be made by the individual states.
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) Abortion is not illegal.
B) The latest decision does not support abortions being performed legally until the period of viability.
C) Abortion cannot be used for the sole purpose of providing tissue for therapeutic research.
D) With the 2022 *Dobbs v. Jackson* Supreme Court decision, *Roe v. Wade* was overturned, with authority to determine legality of abortion at any stage of pregnancy returned to the states.
Page Ref: 9
Cognitive Level: Understanding
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 Domains and Competencies: 9.1 Demonstrate an ethical comportment in one's practice reflective of nursing's mission to society. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Code of ethics (e.g. American Nurses Association 2005; International Council of Nurses, 2006); regulatory and professional standards (ANA Social Policy Statement [ANA, 2003]; HIPAA [Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act]); ethical decision-making modes; scope of practice considerations; principles of informed consent, confidentiality, patient self-determination. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
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15) The nurse is questioning if a labor and delivery nurse acted appropriately when a client experienced a complication during labor. Which action should the nurse take to determine if the labor nurse acted appropriately?
A) Call the nurse manager of the labor and delivery unit and ask what the nurse should have done.
B) Ask the departmental chair of the obstetrical physicians what the best nursing action would have been.
C) Examine other charts to find cases of the same complication, and determine how it was handled in those situations.
D) Look in the policy and procedure book, and examine the practice guidelines published by a professional nursing organization.
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) The nurse should find the standards, and not rely on another person to determine appropriateness of care.
B) Physician care and nursing care are very different; physicians might not be up to date on nursing standards of care or nursing policies and procedures.
C) What nursing action was undertaken in a different situation might not be based on the policies and procedures or other standards of care. The quality improvement nurse will obtain the most accurate information by examining the policies, procedures, and standards of care.
D) Agency policies, procedures, and protocols contain guidelines for nursing action in specific situations. Professional organizations such as the Association of Women's Health, Obstetrical, and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN) also publish standards of practice that should guide nursing care.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: IV. A. 4. Explain the importance of variation and measurement in assessing quality of care. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science: Retrieve research findings and other sources of information; critique research to judge its value and usefulness; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
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16) The nurse is reviewing care of clients in a family-centered care unit. Which situation should be reported to the supervisor?
A) A 2-day-old infant has breastfed every 2-3 hours and voided four times.
B) An infant was placed in the wrong crib after examination by the physician.
C) The client who delivered by cesarean birth yesterday received oral narcotics.
D) A primiparous client who delivered today is requesting discharge within 24 hours.
Answer: B
Explanation:
A) Breastfeeding every 2 hours and voiding four times is within normal limits for a 2-day-old infant. There is no negligence in this situation.
B) Placing an infant in the wrong crib is a major violation of safety. This should be reported to the supervisor.
C) Receiving oral narcotics at this point in the client's stay is within normal limits. There is no negligence in this situation.
D) If the client is feeling well and able to care for her infant, it is normal to be discharged at this time. The mother and baby both must be within normal limits to be discharged.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control
Standards: QSEN Competencies: V. B. 1. Demonstrate effective use of strategies to reduce risk of harm to self or others. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Quality and Safety: Communicate effectively with different individuals (team members, other care providers, patients, families, etc.) so as to minimize risks associated with handoffs among providers and across transitions in care. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
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17) The nurse manager is planning a presentation on ethical issues in caring for childbearing families. Which example should the nurse manager include to illustrate maternal-fetal conflict?
A) A client lives in a state where abortion is permitted for a fetus diagnosed with a genetic anomaly.
B) A 39-year-old nulliparous client undergoes therapeutic insemination.
C) A family of a child with leukemia requests cord-blood banking at a sibling's birth.
D) A cesarean delivery of a breech fetus is court-ordered after the client refuses.
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) Abortion is a different type of ethical situation and is determined by the individual states.
B) Achieving pregnancy through the use of therapeutic insemination is a form of reproductive assistance and is not considered a maternal-fetal conflict.
C) Cord-blood banking is a different type of ethical situation.
D) Maternal-fetal conflict is a special ethical situation where the rights of the fetus and the rights of the mother are considered separately. Forced cesarean birth, coercion of mothers who practice high-risk behaviors, and, perhaps most controversial, mandating experimental in utero therapy or surgery in an attempt to correct a specific birth defect are interventions that infringe on the mother's autonomy.
Page Ref: 9
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. B. 9. Assess level of patient's decisional conflict and provide access to resources. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 9.1 Demonstrate an ethical comportment in one's practice reflective of nursing's mission to society. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Show respect for others' values; appreciate diversity; be civil during relationships and work; value community empowerment and social justice; work to improve social conditions affecting health; adopt inclusive language. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.
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18) The nurse is reviewing the latest client safety goals. For which reason are these goals evaluated and updated regularly?
A) Clinical practice guidelines
B) Scope of practice
C) Accreditation
D) Standards of care
Answer: C
Explanation:
A) Clinical practice guidelines are adopted within a healthcare setting to reduce variation in care management, to limit costs of care, and to evaluate the effectiveness of care.
B) State nurse practice acts protect the public by broadly defining the legal scope of practice within which every nurse must function and by excluding untrained or unlicensed individuals from practicing nursing.
C) The Joint Commission, a nongovernmental agency that audits the operation of hospitals and healthcare facilities, has identified patient safety as an important responsibility of healthcare providers and provides an annual list of specific patient safety goals.
D) Standards of care establish minimum criteria for competent, proficient delivery of nursing care.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control
Standards: QSEN Competencies: V. A. 7. Discuss potential and actual impact of national patient safety resources, initiatives, and regulations. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Quality and Safety: Value and encourage nurses' involvement in the design, selection, implementation, and evaluation of information technologies to support patient care (e.g. as recommended by QSEN). | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.
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19) A fetus has been diagnosed with myelomeningocele. Which surgery would be performed to correct this condition?
A) Tubal ligation
B) Intrauterine fetal surgery
C) Cesarean section
D) Sterilization
Answer: B
Explanation:
A) Tubal ligation is not an intrauterine fetal surgery.
B) Intrauterine fetal surgery, which is generally considered experimental, is a therapy for anatomic lesions that can be corrected surgically and are incompatible with life if not treated. Examples include surgery for myelomeningocele and some congenital cardiac defects.
C) A cesarean birth is not considered an intrauterine fetal surgery.
D) Sterilization surgery does not involve the fetus.
Page Ref: 10
Cognitive Level: Remembering
Client/Need Sub: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II. B. 8. Integrate the contributions of others who play a role in helping the patient/family achieve health goals. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 1.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the discipline of nursing's distinct perspective and where shared perspectives exist with other disciplines. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Function competently within one's own scope of practice as leader or member of the healthcare team and manage delegation effectively. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of nursing for childbearing families.
MNL LO: Recognize contemporary issues related to care of the childbearing family.

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20) The nurse is providing guidance to a group of parents of children in the infant-to-under 1 year of age group. Which reason should the nurse explain is a leading cause of death in this age group?
A) Cancer
B) Pneumonia
C) Heart disease
D) Unintentional injury
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) Cancer is not a leading cause of death in this age group.
B) Pneumonia is not a leading cause of death in this age group.
C) Heart disease is not a leading cause of death in this age group.
D) Unintentional injury is one of five leading causes of death in this age group.
Page Ref: 13
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control
Standards: QSEN Competencies: V. A. 1. Examine human factors and other basic safety design principles as well as commonly used unsafe practices (such as workarounds and dangerous abbreviations). | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Quality and Safety: Communicate potential risk factors and actual errors. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
Learning Outcome: 1.7 Identify statistical data relevant to maternal-newborn nursing practice.
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21) The nurse is preparing a report on the number of births by three service providers at the facility (certified nurse-midwives, family practitioners, and obstetricians). Which type of data is the nurse using?
A) Inferential statistics
B) Descriptive statistics
C) Evidence-based practice
D) Secondary use of data
Answer: B
Explanation:
A) Inferential statistics allow the investigator to conclude from data to either support or refute causation.
B) Descriptive statistics concisely describe phenomena such as births by providers.
C) Evidence-based practice is the use of research conclusions to improve nursing care.
D) Secondary use of data is analyzing data in a different way than was originally undertaken, or looking at different variables from a data set.
Page Ref: 11
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III. A. 2. Describe EBP to include the components of research evidence, clinical expertise and patient/family values. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 1.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the discipline of nursing's distinct perspective and where shared perspectives exist with other disciplines. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science: Retrieve research findings and other sources of information; critique research to judge its value and usefulness; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.
Learning Outcome: 1.7 Identify statistical data relevant to maternal-newborn nursing practice.
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22) The nurse is explaining the difference between descriptive statistics and inferential statistics to a group of student nurses. Which example should the nurse use to illustrate descriptive statistics?
A) A positive correlation between breastfeeding and infant weight gain
B) The infant mortality rate in the state of Oklahoma
C) A causal relationship between the number of sexual partners and sexually transmitted infections
D) The total number of spontaneous abortions in drug-abusing women as compared with non-drug-abusing women
Answer: B
Explanation:
A) A positive correlation between two or more variables is an inferential statistic.
B) The infant mortality rate in the state of Oklahoma is a descriptive statistic, because it describes or summarizes a set of data.
C) A causal relationship between the number of sexual partners and sexually transmitted infections is an inferential statistic.
D) The total number of spontaneous abortions in drug-abusing women is an inferential statistic.
Page Ref: 12
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III. A. 2. Describe EBP to include the components of research evidence, clinical expertise, and patient/family values. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 1.2 Apply theory and research-based knowledge from nursing, the arts, humanities, and other sciences. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science: Retrieve research findings and other sources of information; critique research to judge its value and usefulness; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
Learning Outcome: 1.7 Identify statistical data relevant to maternal-newborn nursing practice.
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23) The nurse manager is examining the descriptive statistics of increasing teen pregnancy rates in the community. Which inferential statistical research question would the nurse manager find most useful in investigating the reasons for increased frequency of teen pregnancy?
A) What providers do pregnant teens see for prenatal care?
B) What are the ages of the parents of pregnant teens in the community?
C) Do pregnant teens drink caffeinated beverages?
D) What do pregnant teens do for recreation?
Answer: A
Explanation:
A) Understanding which providers pregnant teens are most likely to seek out for prenatal care can lead to further investigation on why prenatal care with that provider is more acceptable to teens, which in turn can lead to greater understanding of the issue of teen pregnancy.
B) A question about the age of parents of pregnant teens might prove useful in seeking causes of teen pregnancy, but it is not the most useful question in understanding the increased frequency of teen pregnancy.
C) Whether pregnant teens drink caffeinated beverages gives no further insight into the issues of teen pregnancy.
D) Understanding the recreational activities of pregnant teens would not lead to an understanding of the issues surrounding increasing teen pregnancy rates.
Page Ref: 12
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client/Need Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III. A. 2. Describe EBP to include the components of research evidence, clinical expertise, and patient/family values. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 1.2 Apply theory and research-based knowledge from nursing, the arts, humanities, and other sciences. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science: Retrieve research findings and other sources of information; critique research to judge its value and usefulness; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.
Learning Outcome: 1.7 Identify statistical data relevant to maternal-newborn nursing practice.
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24) The nurse is reviewing the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) project. Which competency is in this project?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Select all that apply.
A) Client-centered care
B) Teamwork and collaboration
C) Evidence-based practice
D) Family planning
E) Injury and violence prevention
Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:
A) The Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) project is designed "to meet the challenge of preparing future nurses who will have the knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSAs) necessary to continuously improve the quality and safety of the healthcare systems within which they work," which includes client-centered care.
B) The Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) project, is designed "to meet the challenge of preparing future nurses who will have the knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSAs) necessary to continuously improve the quality and safety of the healthcare systems within which they work," which includes teamwork and collaboration.
C) The Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) project, is designed "to meet the challenge of preparing future nurses who will have the knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSAs) necessary to continuously improve the quality and safety of the healthcare systems within which they work," which includes evidence-based practice.
D) *Healthy People 2020* focuses on family planning.
E) *Healthy People 2020* focuses on injury and violence prevention.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: V. B. 8. Use national patient safety resources for own professional development and to focus attention on safety in care settings. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.1 Apply quality improvement principles in care delivery. | NLN Competencies: Quality and Safety: Value and encourage nurses' involvement in the design, selection, implementation, and evaluation of information technologies to support patient care (e.g., as recommended by QSEN). | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of nursing for childbearing families.
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25) The nurse is serving on a panel to evaluate the hospital staff's reliance on evidence-based practice in the decision-making processes. Which practice characterizes the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Select all that apply.
A) Recognizing which clinical practices are supported by good evidence
B) Recognizing and including clinical practice supported by intuitive evidence
C) Using data in clinical work to evaluate outcomes of care
D) Including quality-improvement measures in clinical practice
E) Appraising and integrating scientific bases into practice
Answer: A, C, E
Explanation:
A) Recognizing which clinical practices are supported by sound evidence is a basic competency related to evidence-based practice.
B) Including clinical practice supported by intuitive evidence is not a basic competency related to evidence-based practice.
C) Using data in clinical work to evaluate outcomes of care is one of the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.
D) Including quality-improvement measures is a form of evidence that can be useful in making clinical practice decisions, but it is not a basic competency related to evidence-based practice.
E) Appraising and integrating scientific bases into practice is one of the characteristics of the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.
Page Ref: 11-12
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III. A. 2. Describe EBP to include the components of research evidence, clinical expertise and patient/family values. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 4.2 Integrate best evidence into nursing practice. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science: Translate research into practice in order to promote quality and improve practices. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
Learning Outcome: 1.8 Explore the impact of evidence-based practice in improving the quality of nursing care for childbearing families.
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26) The nurse is reviewing a nursing research publication. For which reason is nursing research vital to the profession?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Select all that apply.
A) Expand the science of nursing.
B) Foster evidence-based practice.
C) Improve client care.
D) Visually depict nursing management.
E) Plan and organize care.
Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:
A) Research is vital to expanding the science of nursing.
B) Research is vital to fostering evidence-based practice.
C) Research is vital to improving client care.
D) The nursing process is research-based, but is not a part of the clinical pathway. Visually depicting nursing management is part of concept mapping, not nursing research.
E) Organizing patient care is an aspect of the nursing process. Planning and organizing care are part of nursing care plans, not nursing research.
Page Ref: 12
Cognitive Level: Understanding
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: III. A. 7. Discriminate between valid and invalid reasons for modifying evidence-based clinical practice based on clinical expertise or patient/family preferences. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 4.1 Advance the scholarship of nursing. | NLN Competencies: Knowledge and Science: Retrieve research findings and other sources of information; critique research to judge its value and usefulness; evaluate the strength of evidence for application of research findings to clinical practice. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.
Learning Outcome: 1.8 Explore the impact of evidence-based practice in improving the quality of nursing care for childbearing families.
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27) A group of nurses are meeting as identified in the image below. Which behavior are the nurses demonstrating during this meeting?



A) Privacy
B) Advocacy
C) Collaboration
D) Informed consent
Answer: C
Explanation:
A) The right to privacy is the right of a person to keep his or her person and property free from public scrutiny.
B) Advocacy is ensuring a patient receives necessary and required support.
C) Collaborative practice is a comprehensive model of healthcare that uses a multidisciplinary team of health professionals to provide cost-effective, high-quality care. In a successful team, each individual has autonomy but functions within a clearly defined scope of practice. In such a collaborative approach, no single profession "owns the patient."
D) Informed consent is a legal concept designed to allow patients to make intelligent decisions regarding their own healthcare.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: II. B. 9. Communicate with team members, adapting own style of communicating to needs of the team and situation. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 6.4 Work with other professions to maintain a climate of mutual learning, respect, and shared values. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Practice; Share responsibility responsibly; collaborate and work cooperatively with others. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Assessment; Communication and Documentation.
Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe the use of community-based nursing care in meeting the needs of childbearing families.
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28) The nurse is reviewing the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) competencies while preparing an in-service program to address safety in the neonatal intensive care unit. In which order should the nurse present these competencies?
1. Safety
2. Informatics
3. Client-centered care
4. Quality improvement
5. Evidence-based practice
6. Teamwork and collaboration
Answer: 3, 6, 5, 4, 1, 2
Explanation: The Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) project is designed "to meet the challenge of preparing future nurses who will have the knowledge, skills and attitudes (KSAs) necessary to continuously improve the quality and safety of the healthcare systems within which they work." The project focuses on competencies in six areas: 1. Client-centered care; 2. Teamwork and collaboration; 3. Evidence-based practice; 4. Quality improvement; 5. Safety; and 6. Informatics.
Page Ref: 7
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. A. 1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient-centered care. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.1 Apply quality improvement principles in care delivery. | NLN Competencies: Quality and Safety; Ethical Comportment; Commit to a generative safety culture. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Implementation; Teaching/Learning.
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of nursing for childbearing families.
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29) The nurse is ensuring that a patient has provided informed consent before agreeing to an amniocentesis. In which order should the nurse validate that informed consent was provided by the patient?

1. Information provides risk and benefits
2. Information provided clearly and concisely
3. Information included treatment alternatives
4. Information explaining the right to refuse treatment
5. Information reviews consequences if no treatment provided

Answer: 2, 1, 3, 5, 4
Explanation: Several elements must be addressed to ensure that the patient has given informed consent. The information must be clearly and concisely presented in a manner understandable to the patient and must include risks and benefits, the probability of success, and significant treatment alternatives. The patient also needs to be told the consequences of receiving no treatment or procedure. Finally, the patient must be told of the right to refuse a specific treatment or procedure. Each patient should be told that refusing the specified treatment or procedure does not result in the withdrawal of all support or care.
Page Ref: 8
Cognitive Level: Applying
Client/Need Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Standards: QSEN Competencies: I. B. 12. Facilitate informed patient consent for care. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Knowledge; principles of informed consent, confidentiality, patient self-determination. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Evaluation; Nursing Process.
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of nursing for childbearing families.
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30) The nurse is preparing a presentation for new labor and delivery nurses. Which country should the nurse identify that has the lowest infant mortality rate?

Table 1-2 Live Birth Rates and Infant Mortality Rates for Selected Countries

COUNTRY	BIRTH RATE*	INFANT MORTALITY RATE
Afghanistan	31	45
Argentina	17	8
Australia	12	3
Cambodia	22	22
Canada	9	4
China	9	6
Egypt	25	17
Germany	9	3
Ghana	29	33
India	17	27
Iraq	28	21
Japan	7	2
Mexico	17	12
Russia	10	4
United Kingdom	10	4
United States	11	5

* Based on 2020 estimates.

2022). Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency. g/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN

A) Japan
B) Australia
C) Germany
D) United Kingdom
Answer: A
Explanation:
A) Japan has an infant mortality rate of 2 which is the lowest rate for all the countries listed.
B) Australia has an infant mortality rate of 3.
C) Germany has an infant mortality rate of 3.
D) United Kingdom has an infant mortality rate of 4.
Page Ref: 13
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. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 1.2 Apply theory and research-based knowledge from nursing, the arts, humanities, and other sciences. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Implementation; Teaching/Learning.
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Evaluate the potential impact of selected special situations in contemporary maternity care.
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31) The manager of a family-centered care area is preparing information to share with nursing staff regarding the leading causes of infant death in the United States. In which order, from most to least frequent, should the manager provide this information?

1. SIDS
2. Low birth weight
3. Unintentional injuries
4. Maternal complications
5. Congenital malformation

Answer: 5, 2, 1, 3, 4
Explanation: The five leading causes of deaths of infants in the United States, from highest to lowest in frequency, are congenital malformations, low birth weight, SIDS, unintentional injury, and maternal complications.
Page Ref: 13
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. | AACN Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Implementation; Teaching/Learning.
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Evaluate the potential impact of selected special situations in contemporary maternity care.
MNL LO: Recognize contemporary issues related to care of the childbearing family.

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