Maternal Child Nursing Care in Canada (Canadian) 3rd edition Keenan Lindsay Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A married couple lives in a single-family house with their newborn son and the husband's daughter from a previous marriage. Which family form best describes this family?
   a. Blended family
   b. Extended family
   c. Nuclear family
   d. Same-sex family

   ANS: A
   Blended families are formed as the result of divorce and remarriage. Unrelated family members join together to create a new household. Members of an extended family are kin, or family members related by blood, such as grandparents, aunts, and uncles, living in the same household. A *nuclear family* is when male and female partners and their children live as an independent unit sharing roles, responsibilities, and economic resources. A *same-sex family* is a family with lesbian or gay partners who cohabit with or without children.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 1
   KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

2. In what form do families tend to be most socially vulnerable?
   a. Blended family
   b. Extended family
   c. Nuclear family
   d. Lone-parent family

   ANS: D
   The lone-parent family, particularly the female lone-parent family, is more likely to have a lower income and to experience poverty, which in turn can affect the health status of family members.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 1 KEY: Nursing Process: Planning

3. What is the focus of relational nursing?
   a. Therapeutic communication
   b. Provision of health services
   c. Health promotion
   d. Resiliency of the patient and their family

   ANS: C
   Relational nursing focuses on nurses being "in relation" with patients and family members, taking cues from the family and working together to identify capacity and adversity patterns and building knowledge together for health promotion. The focus of care has moved away from the provision of health service in order to focus on health promotion. The resiliency of the patient and their family is not the focus of relational nursing. Relational nursing practice is much more than just providing therapeutic communication.

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DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 4
KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation

4. A nurse should be aware that the criteria used to make decisions and solve problems within families are based primarily on which factor(s)?
   a. Rituals and customs
   b. Values and attitudes
   c. Boundaries and channels
   d. Socialization processes

   ANS: B
   Values and attitudes about the appropriateness of the behaviour are the most prevalent factors in the decision-making and problem-solving techniques of families. Although culture may play a part in the decision-making process of a family, ultimately values and attitudes dictate the course of action taken by family members. Boundaries and channels affect the relationship between the family members and the health care team, not the decisions within the family. Socialization processes may help families interact with the community, but they are not the criteria used for decision making within the family.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 4 KEY: Nursing Process: Planning

5. Using the family stress theory as an intervention approach for working with families experiencing parenting, a nurse can help the family change which internal context factor?
   a. Success in coping with stressors
   b. Maturation of family members
   c. The family's perception of the event
   d. The prevailing cultural beliefs of society

   ANS: C
   The family stress theory is concerned with the family's reaction to, and perception of, stressful events; internal context factors include elements that a family can control, such as psychological defences. It is not concerned with maturation of family members or with the prevailing cultural beliefs of society. The family's success in coping with stressors is an external rather than internal context.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 3 KEY: Nursing Process: Analysis

6. When planning interventions for diverse families, a nurse realizes that acceptance of the interventions will be most influenced by which factor?
   a. Educational achievement
   b. Income level
   c. Subcultural group
   d. Individual beliefs

   ANS: D
   The patient's culture, beliefs, and values are ultimately the key to acceptance of health care interventions. However, these beliefs may be influenced by factors such as educational level, income level, and ethnic background. Educational achievement, income level, and subcultural group are all important factors. However, the nurse must understand that a patient's concerns from their own point of view will have the most influence on their ability to carry out suggested interventions.

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DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 6 KEY: Nursing Process: Planning

7. Which would be considered when viewing the family through a phenomenological lens?
   a. Professional relationships
   b. Experience of childbirth
   c. Cultural meanings and significance
   d. Health promotion within an environmental context

   ANS: B
   The phenomenological lens cues the nurse to learn more about the family members' experiences of health and illness. Professional relationships would be considered when using the sociopolitical lens. The spiritual lens considers cultural meanings and significance. The socio-ecological perspective encourages an understanding of health and health promotion that focuses on the family in their environmental context.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 4
   KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

8. Upon arriving for a follow-up postpartum and newborn home visit, the patient's family members are present. What should the nurse do?
   a. Observe the family members' interactions with the newborn and with one another.
   b. Ask the patient to meet with the nurse and the baby alone.
   c. Do a brief assessment of all family members present.
   d. Reschedule the visit for another time so that the postpartum patient and infant can be assessed privately.

   ANS: A
   The nurse should introduce herself to the patient and the other family members present. Family members in the home may be providing care and assistance to the postpartum patient and infant. Nurses should take the opportunity to provide health teaching while family members are present. The responsibility of the home care perinatal nurse is to provide care to the new postpartum patient and their infant, not to briefly assess all family members. The nurse can politely ask about the other people in the home and their relationships with the patient. Unless an indication is given that the patient would prefer privacy, the visit may continue.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 2
   KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

9. Canada's official multiculturalism policy (1971) confirmed which statement?
   a. The rights of African-Canadian people
   b. The value and dignity of lesbian and gay people
   c. Canada's two official languages: French and English
   d. Preservation of dignity among lone-parent families

   ANS: C
   Canada's official multiculturalism policy (1971) confirmed Canada's two official languages: French and English. The rights of people identified included Indigenous people. The value and dignity of all Canadians was confirmed, with no one group singled out. There was no mention of lone-parent families in this policy.

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DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 6 KEY: Nursing Process: N/A

10. Which characteristic is reflective of cultural safety?
    a. Maximizing respectful relationships with diverse populations
    b. Examining one's own values and beliefs of various cultures
    c. Process and outcome to promote greater health equity
    d. Valuing diversity and inclusivity

    ANS: C
    Cultural safety is both a process and an outcome whose goal is to promote greater health equity. Maximizing respectful relationships with diverse populations is part of cultural competence. Examining one's own values and beliefs is related to personal reflections and is not part of cultural safety. Diversity and inclusivity are values that underpin cultural competence.

    DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 7 KEY: Nursing Process: N/A

11. Why is the patient's family important to the perinatal or pediatric nurse?
    a. They provide financial support for the patient.
    b. The nurse will know which family member makes the decisions.
    c. They will provide care for the new mother or child when the nurse is unable to make a home visit.
    d. The family culture will influence nursing care decisions.

    ANS: D
    Family culture influences a family's feelings and attitudes toward health, their children, and health care delivery systems and is thus important to the nurse. Providing financial support for the patient is not related to why the family is important to the nurse. The nurse will not necessarily know which family member(s) makes the decisions. Family care is not a substitute for a nursing home visit.

    DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 2 | 4 KEY: Nursing Process: Planning

12. Which type of family is reflected when a patient's household consists of her husband, his mother, and another child?
    a. Extended
    b. Lone-parent
    c. Married-blended
    d. Trinuclear

    ANS: A
    An *extended family or multigenerational family* includes blood relatives living with the nuclear family. Both parents and a grandparent are living in this extended family. *Married-blended* refers to families reconstructed after divorce. A *lone-parent* family only includes one parent. Both parents and a grandparent make up an extended family.

    DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 1
    KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

13. Which type of family represents a traditional family structure in which male and female partners and their children live as an independent unit?
    a. Extended family

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b. Binuclear family
c. Nuclear family
d. Blended family

ANS: C
In contemporary society, the nuclear-family structure actually represents a relatively small number of families. Extended families have additional blood relatives other than the parents. A binuclear family involves two households. A blended family is reconstructed after divorce and involves the merger of two families.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 1
KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

14. Which statement about family systems theory is **inaccurate**?
a. A family system is part of a larger suprasystem.
b. A family as a whole is equal to the sum of the individual members.
c. A change in one family member affects all family members.
d. Family members' behaviours are understood from a view of circular causality.

ANS: B
A family as a whole is greater than the sum of its parts. A family system is a part of a larger suprasystem. A change in one family member affects all family members. Family members' behaviours are best understood from a view of circular rather than linear causality.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 3
KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

15. Which is a pictorial tool that can assist the nurse in assessing aspects of family life over generations?
a. Genogram
b. Family values construct
c. Ecomap
d. Human development wheel

ANS: A
A *genogram* depicts the relationships of family members over generations. Family values construct does not depict the relationship of family members over generations. An *ecomap* depicts family social relationships. The human development wheel does not depict the relationship of family members over generations.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 3
KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

16. Which term describes the process by which people retain some of their own culture while adopting the practices of other groups they are in contact with?
a. Acculturation
b. Assimilation
c. Ethnocentrism
d. Cultural relativism

ANS: A

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Acculturation is the process by which people retain some of their own culture while adopting the practices refers to changes that occur within one group when people from different cultures come in contact with one another. *Assimilation* is a loss of cultural identity. *Ethnocentrism* is the belief in the superiority of one's own culture over the cultures of others. *Cultural relativism* recognizes the roles of different cultures.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 6 KEY: Nursing Process: N/A

17. Which should the nurse do when using an interpreter to communicate with a patient who speaks a different language?
    a. Respond promptly and positively to project authority.
    b. Never use a family member as an interpreter.
    c. Talk directly to the patient when communicating.
    d. Involve the family in all communication.

    ANS: C
    The nurse should talk directly to the patient to create an atmosphere of respect. The nurse should not rush to judgement and should make sure that she or he understands the patient's message clearly. In crisis situations, the nurse may need to use a family member or neighbour as a translator. The nurse should not assume involving the family in all communication, as confidentiality may be breeched when doing so; each situation needs to be assessed individually.

    DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
    KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation

18. Which topic would be most appropriate for the nurse to explore to gather information related to spirituality?
    a. Religion
    b. What gives meaning to life
    c. Fear of death
    d. Fears about being hospitalized

    ANS: B
    Spirituality relates to what gives a person meaning and purpose in one's life, and this is different from their religion. While fear of death may be related to spirituality, it is not the priority assessment. Fear of hospitalization would not be related to spirituality.

    DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 5
    KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

19. The nurse demonstrates respect for the patient by carrying out which action when using an interpreter?
    a. Assigning an interpreter that the nurse has chosen
    b. Providing as much privacy as possible
    c. Attempting to have a family member act as the interpreter
    d. Respecting the patient's wishes when they violate standards of care

    ANS: B

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To demonstrate respect and dignity for a patient, the nurse should provide as much privacy as possible. It is important to involve the patient in the decision about who the interpreter will be. A family member is not a good choice for interpreter unless this is what the patient expresses that they want. While it is important to respect the patient's wishes, the nurse should not do this when they violate the standard of care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation

20. Which theory helps nurses understand and assess families as a whole while understanding and assessing the individuals that make up that whole?
    a. Family systems theory
    b. Developmental theory
    c. Family stress theory
    d. Family assessment

ANS: A
Family systems theory is a common approach that nurses use to understand and assess families as a whole, as well as in understanding and assessing the individuals that make up that whole, by using concepts that help one to think about the family as a system. Family stress theory explains the reaction of families to stressful events. In developmental theory, the nurse provides anticipatory guidance to help family members cope with the challenging event. Family assessment is not a theory. An assessment is necessary to discover the family's dynamics, strengths, and weaknesses.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 3
KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

21. What type of family is one in which all members are related by blood?
    a. Consanguineous
    b. Affinal
    c. Family of origin
    d. Household

ANS: A
A consanguineous family is one of the most common types and consists of members who have a blood relationship. The affinal family is one made up of marital relationships. Although the parents are married, they may each bring children from a previous relationship. The family of origin is the family unit that a person is born into. Considerable controversy has been generated about the newer concepts of families (i.e., communal, single-parent, or homosexual families). To accommodate these other varieties of family styles, the descriptive term *household* is frequently used.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge OBJ: 1
KEY: Nursing Process: Assessment

MATCHING

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A nurse is getting ready to provide discharge teaching with a non–English-speaking new mother. The interpreter has arrived in the patient care unit to assist the nurse in providing culturally competent care. In the correct order, from 1 through 6, number the steps that you would take to work with the interpreter.

a. Introduce self to the interpreter and converse informally.
b. Outline statements and questions, listing the key pieces of information the nurse needs to know.
c. Make sure the interpreter is comfortable with technical terms.
d. Learn something about the culture of the patient.
e. Make notes on what was learned for future reference.
f. Stop every now and then and ask the interpreter "How is it going?"

1. Step One
2. Step Two
3. Step Three
4. Step Four
5. Step Five
6. Step Six

1. ANS: B DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation
   NOT: To work successfully with an interpreter, a nurse must organize their teaching into four categories. These include actions that are necessary before the interview, meeting with the interpreter, during the interview, and after the interview. The nurse must be sensitive to cultural and situational differences (e.g., a woman from the Middle East may not wish to have a male interpreter present).
2. ANS: D DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation
   NOT: To work successfully with an interpreter, a nurse must organize their teaching into four categories. These include actions that are necessary before the interview, meeting with the interpreter, during the interview, and after the interview. The nurse must be sensitive to cultural and situational differences (e.g., a woman from the Middle East may not wish to have a male interpreter present).
3. ANS: A DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation
   NOT: To work successfully with an interpreter, a nurse must organize their teaching into four categories. These include actions that are necessary before the interview, meeting with the interpreter, during the interview, and after the interview. The nurse must be sensitive to cultural and situational differences (e.g., a woman from the Middle East may not wish to have a male interpreter present).
4. ANS: C DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation
   NOT: To work successfully with an interpreter, a nurse must organize their teaching into four categories. These include actions that are necessary before the interview, meeting with the interpreter, during the interview, and after the interview. The nurse must be sensitive to cultural and situational differences (e.g., a woman from the Middle East may not wish to have a male interpreter present).
5. ANS: F DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation
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6. ANS: E DIF: Cognitive Level: Application OBJ: 8
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation

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TRUE/FALSE

1. The primary focus of family-centred care is providing care to the whole family.

   ANS: F
   Family-centred care is a philosophy that ensures the family is at the centre of all the care that is provided. It is much more than just caring for the whole family but rather is health-oriented and recognizes the importance of family participation and informed choice. It is based on evidence-informed practice.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension OBJ: 2
   KEY: Nursing Process: Implementation

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