Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

SKU: 9780803624948-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. What impact did moving births to hospitals in the early 20th century have on the rate of complications and deaths?
1) Dramatic decline
2) Slow decline
3) Slight increase
4) Drastic increase

____ 2. What was the motivating factor for advancing nursing roles in the care of women in the early 20th century?
1) Lack of access to health care for poor women and those in rural areas
2) Patients' modesty and desire to be cared for by a woman
3) Fear of death if attended by a physician
4) Changes in laws and regulations

____ 3. Which statement most accurately describes how maternity nursing has changed over the last 50 years?
1) Nurses have assumed many duties once assigned to physicians.
2) Nurses no longer assist physicians in caring for the laboring patient.
3) Nurses are reducing infant mortality by taking on greater responsibilities.
4) Nurses are responsible for delivering more infants than physicians are.

____ 4. A patient is admitted to the labor and delivery unit, and a plan of care based on that patient's needs is developed by which member of the health-care team?
1) Licensed practical nurse (LPN)/Licensed vocational nurse (LVN)
2) Registered nurse (RN)
3) Nurse practitioner
4) Certified nurse midwife

____ 5. How does a nurse practitioner's role differ from that of a certified nurse midwife with regard to maternity care?
1) The nurse practitioner does not usually deliver babies but cares for women before and after delivery.
2) The certified nurse midwife cannot prescribe medications, but a nurse practitioner does have prescribing privileges.
3) The certified nurse midwife is hired by the hospital, whereas a nurse practitioner practices independently and does not have hospital privileges.
4) The certified nurse midwife and the nurse practitioner have very similar roles with little difference between the two.

____ 6. When moving to a new state, the nurse learns the scope of practice in the new state by doing what?
1) Reading the Nurse Practice Act on the Board of Nursing Web site
2) Asking other nurses with the same credentials what they are allowed to do

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

3) Following the scope of practice learned in nursing school
4) Reviewing research articles to find evidence of best practices

____ 7. Which organization establishes standards of care for maternity nursing?
1) American Nurses Association
2) American Academy of Pediatrics
3) Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses
4) National League for Nursing

____ 8. The nurse wants to establish an evidence-based practice. Where can evidence be found to support a change in the way a procedure is performed?
1) Past experience
2) Facility procedure manual
3) Nursing research
4) Nursing organizations

____ 9. The provider explains the need for an amniocentesis, but the patient declines the procedure. The nurse supports the patient's right to make this decision, demonstrating an understanding of which ethical principle?
1) Autonomy
2) Beneficence
3) Nonmaleficence
4) Justice

____ 10. The nurse joins a community outreach program to promote vaccination of children, demonstrating which ethical principle?
1) Autonomy
2) Beneficence
3) Nonmaleficence
4) Justice

____ 11. The nurse working in an acute care facility makes it a point to never look at the declaration page showing the patient's insurance or lack of insurance because of a belief that all patients should be treated equally. This demonstrates which ethical principle?
1) Autonomy
2) Beneficence
3) Nonmaleficence
4) Justice

____ 12. A patient asks the student nurse whether a medication is safe to take during pregnancy. The student thinks it is an approved medication during pregnancy. Which is the student's best response?
1) "I'm pretty sure it is a safe medication."
2) "I'm not qualified to answer that question."
3) "I will ask your obstetric provider."
4) "I really don't know."

____ 13. Which statement made by a nursing student to a patient indicates the need for the nursing instructor to clarify the student's role in providing maternity care?

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

1) "I've had three children, and I know from experience how helpful Lamaze breathing is to pain control."
2) "You're not allowed to have anything to eat this close to delivery, but let me get you some ice chips."
3) "You're doing really great. You're almost fully dilated, so it won't be much longer now. Hang in there."
4) "You said you wanted to deliver without taking pain medications. Are you sure you want to change your mind now?"

Multiple Response
Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

____ 14. The nurse working in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) sits with the family as the provider explains that the neonate has no hope of survival and recommends discontinuation of life support. Which ethical dilemma(s) should the nurse identify in this situation? *(Select all that apply.)*
1) Quality of life versus quantity of life
2) The cost of providing futile care
3) Euthanasia versus God's will
4) Lack of support for decision making
5) Knowledge deficit

____ 15. The nurse working in an obstetric clinic admits a woman who is 5 months pregnant and admits to a heroin addiction. Which interventions will be effective in meeting the nurse's ethical obligation to the unborn fetus? *(Select all that apply.)*
1) Reporting the patient's heroin use to the police
2) Teaching the patient about the impacts to babies born to heroin addicts
3) Providing referrals to community resources for drug treatment
4) Discussing the option of abortion because the mother will be unable to care for the child
5) Determining whether the patient has family support during her pregnancy

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

Chapter 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 2
   Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
   Chapter learning objective: Discuss the history of maternity nursing.
   Chapter page reference: 15
   Heading: History of Maternity Nursing
   Integrated processes: Caring
   Client need: Safety and Infection Control
   Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
   Concept: Pregnancy
   Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Moving the delivery of babies to the hospital did not result in a dramatic decline in birth-related complications and deaths.
2	After birthing was moved to hospitals, there was a slow decline in birth-related complications and deaths.
3	Complications and death rates did not increase after birthing was moved to hospitals.
4	There was no drastic increase in complications and death rates when more births occurred in hospitals.

   PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy
2. ANS: 1
   Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
   Chapter learning objective: Discuss the history of maternity nursing.
   Chapter page reference: 15
   Heading: History of Maternity Nursing
   Integrated processes: Caring
   Client need: Safety and Infection Control
   Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
   Concept: Pregnancy
   Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	There were few physicians in rural areas or physicians available to treat the poor, which motivated the advancement of nursing roles in caring for women.
2	Patient modesty did not play a role in advancing nursing roles in caring for women.
3	Women feared hospitals would cause death in the 19th century, but this fear was not significant in the 20th century.

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

4	Laws and regulations did not play a role in advancing nursing roles in caring for women.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

3. ANS: 1
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Compare and contrast the roles of the LPN/LVN, RN, NP, CNS, and CNM.
Chapter page reference: 15-16
Heading: History of Maternity Nursing
Integrated processes: Caring
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Today, nurses perform many of the duties that were once assigned to physicians, so this is a correct statement.
2	Nurses still assist physicians, but they also have an independent practice and make a significant, autonomous contribution to maternity nursing.
3	Unfortunately, infant mortality rates are not declining, largely because of barriers in accessing care; so this statement is not accurate.
4	Although nurses provide a great deal of care before and after delivery, physicians and other providers deliver most babies.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

4. ANS: 2
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Compare and contrast the roles of the LPN/LVN, RN, NP, CNS, and CNM.
Chapter page reference: 16
Heading: Roles in Maternity Nursing
Integrated processes: Caring
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The LPN/LVN is responsible for carrying out the plan of care but does not develop the plan of care.
2	The RN is responsible for developing the plan of care.
3	Nurse practitioners do not develop the plan of care but may contribute to the development if they wish.
4	Certified nurse midwives do not develop the plan of care but may contribute to

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

	the development if they wish.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

5. ANS: 1
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Compare and contrast the roles of the LPN/LVN, RN, NP, CNS, and CNM.
Chapter page reference: 16
Heading: Roles in Maternity Nursing
Integrated processes: Caring
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Both the nurse midwife and the nurse practitioner care for women before and after delivery; however, nurse practitioners do not take responsibility for delivering babies, whereas midwives do deliver babies.
2	Both the nurse practitioner and the certified nurse midwife can prescribe medications.
3	Either can be employed by a facility, but usually the midwife has an independent practice with hospital privileges.
4	There are significant differences between a nurse practitioner and a midwife.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

6. ANS: 1
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Define scope of practice, standards of care, and evidence-based practice.
Chapter page reference: 17
Heading: Scope of Practice
Integrated processes: Caring
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The scope of practice varies from state to state in the Nurse Practice Act, which is published by the Board of Nursing.
2	Asking another nurse can result in misinformation.
3	Although nursing schools teach according to the Nurse Practice Act in the state where they are located, moving to a new state requires learning how that state's Nurse Practice Act differs.
4	Research evidence describes best practices but does not address the scope of practice.

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

7. ANS: 3
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Define scope of practice, standards of care, and evidence-based practice.
Chapter page reference: 17
Heading: Standards of Care
Integrated processes: Caring
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The American Nurses Association provides general guidelines but does not specifically address maternity nursing.
2	The American Academy of Pediatrics is a medical organization aimed at physicians, not nurses.
3	The Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses is an organization that helps to establish standards of care for maternity nursing, including promoting and publishing maternity nursing research.
4	The National League for Nursing is an organization for nurse educators and does not establish standards of care for clinical nursing.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

8. ANS: 3
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Define scope of practice, standards of care, and evidence-based practice.
Chapter page reference: 17
Heading: Evidence-Based Practice
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Past experience is not a good source for evidence.
2	Facility procedures should be based on evidence, but changing a procedure requires newer evidence.
3	Nursing research is the best source of evidence for changing how a procedure is done.
4	Nursing organizations may support research, but the organizations do not provide the evidence.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

9. ANS: 1
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Explain the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice.
Chapter page reference: 17
Heading: Ethics
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The nurse demonstrates the ethical principle of autonomy by understanding the importance of allowing the patient to make her own decisions for her care.
2	Beneficence is doing good and doing what is needed and is not the principle involved in this scenario.
3	Nonmaleficence is doing no harm and is not the principle involved in the scenario.
4	Justice is treating people fairly and is not the principle demonstrated in this scenario.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

10. ANS: 2
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Explain the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice.
Chapter page reference: 17-18
Heading: Ethics
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Autonomy is allowing patients to make their own decisions regarding health care and is not the principle involved in this scenario.
2	Beneficence is doing good and doing what is needed; it is the principle involved in this scenario because the nurse is advocating for the health of children.
3	Nonmaleficence is doing no harm and is not the principle involved in this scenario.
4	Justice is treating people fairly and is not the principle demonstrated in this scenario.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank

11. ANS: 4
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Explain the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice.
Chapter page reference: 17-18
Heading: Ethics
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Autonomy is allowing patients to make their own decisions regarding health care and is not the principle involved in this scenario.
2	Beneficence is doing good and doing what is needed; it is not the principle involved in this scenario.
3	Nonmaleficence is doing no harm and is not the principle involved in this scenario.
4	Justice is treating people fairly; it is the principle demonstrated in this scenario because the nurse is treating everyone equally.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

12. ANS: 3
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Discuss common fears of nursing students related to maternity nursing.
Chapter page reference: 18
Heading: The Maternity Nursing Student
Integrated processes: Teaching and Learning
Client need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Being “pretty sure” is not the standard of safe delivery of care and is a dangerous statement to make.
2	Although this is an accurate statement, it leaves the patient without an answer and is not the best response.
3	Questions regarding the safety of medications should always be referred to the provider, so this is the best response.
4	Although the last statement may be true, it does not answer the patient’s question. It is acceptable to admit not knowing something, but the response should indicate how you will find an answer.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

13. ANS: 1
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Discuss common fears of nursing students related to maternity nursing.
Chapter page reference: 18
Heading: The Maternity Nursing Student
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This statement shows role confusion because the nurse is not the patient. What worked for the nurse may not be best for the patient, so the instructor needs to clarify roles.
2	This is an appropriate statement that does not require clarification.
3	The student is encouraging the patient, and this is an appropriate comment that does not require clarification.
4	It is appropriate to make sure the patient truly wants pain medication if she voiced a desire to deliver without medication previously; so this is an appropriate comment.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

14. ANS: 1, 2, 3
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Identify possible ethical dilemmas in maternity care.
Chapter page reference: 17-18
Heading: Ethics
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Coordinated Care
Cognitive level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	Quality of life is a valid ethical dilemma in this situation, where continued life support could cause discomfort without providing quality time.
2.	Futile care in the NICU is very costly, and while it may not influence the parent's decision making, it is an ethical dilemma because money should be spent where it can do the most good.
3.	Euthanasia versus God's will is an ethical dilemma that many religious parents face in this type of situation.

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

4.	There is no indication this family has a lack of support, so this is not an ethical dilemma.
5.	Although there may be a knowledge deficit, there is no indication in this scenario that the parents lack knowledge.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

15. ANS: 2, 3, 5
Chapter number and title: 2: Introduction to Maternity Nursing
Chapter learning objective: Identify possible ethical dilemmas in maternity care.
Chapter page reference: 17-18
Heading: Ethics
Integrated processes: Clinical Problem-Solving Process
Client need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Cognitive level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Pregnancy
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1.	The nurse should report up the chain of command, not to the police.
2.	Helping the mother understand how heroin addiction impacts the fetus and the newborn may help the mother decide to enter rehabilitation.
3.	Referrals are an appropriate action because the mother will need help finding a place where she can rehabilitate and stop using heroin safely if she makes that decision now or in the future.
4.	It is not the nurse's place to raise the option of abortion, and depending on the state, this mother may be too far along for that to be an option.
5.	Determining if the patient has family support to provide food and a safe place to sleep is advocating for the fetus.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

Copyright © 2017 F. A. Davis Company

Safe Maternity & Pediatric Nursing Care 1st edition Linnard-Palmer Test Bank