Nursing Leadership Management and Professional Practice For The LPN LVN 6th edition Dahlkemper Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior

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

____ 1. The patient tells the nurse that he has no interest in quitting smoking, even though he knows it is bad for his health. The nurse demonstrates caring with which response?
   1. "If you would rather die young than quit smoking, that is your choice to make."
   2. "Let's look at ways you could reduce the harm from smoking as much as possible."
   3. "I am going to enroll you in a smoking cessation program and maybe you'll change your mind."
   4. "Continuing to smoke is your choice but that leaves me no way to help you stay healthy."

____ 2. The hospital nurse caring for a terminally ill patient who wishes she could see her dog one more time demonstrates holistic care with which action?
   1. Explaining the infection risk associated with animals
   2. Arranging for the patient to be discharged to see the dog
   3. Explaining the hospital rules against animals
   4. Arranging a reunion with the dog in front of the hospital

____ 3. The nurse demonstrates transpersonal caring for patients when maintaining which attitude?
   1. Nonjudgmental
   2. Detached
   3. Loving
   4. Friendly

____ 4. The nurse is teaching the newly diagnosed diabetic patient how to provide self-care and demonstrates a caring paradigm with which statement?
   1. "I want you to check your blood sugar level at 8 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m., and 9 p.m."
   2. "Check your blood sugar 4 times a day—before each meal and at bedtime."
   3. "Blood sugar levels are most accurate if taken before meals. Let's figure out the best times for you."
   4. "Ask your doctor to tell you when to check blood sugar levels each day."

____ 5. The nursing model of care is demonstrated with which nursing intervention?
   1. Administering medications
   2. Changing a sterile dressing skillfully
   3. Inserting an indwelling catheter using aseptic technique
   4. Consoling a fearful mother whose child is in surgery

____ 6. Which is the term used by Florence Nightingale that is similar to Watson's transpersonal caring?
   1. Patient-centered care
   2. Holistic nursing care
   3. Spiritual care
   4. Transcultural care

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____ 7. The nurse overhears a physician yelling at a newly hired graduate nurse in the hall. Which is the nurse's best caring response?
1. Yell at the physician for yelling at a new graduate, and report the incident to the supervisor.
2. Wait until the situation ends and comfort the graduate privately.
3. Suggest that the physician take a quieter and more private approach to the problem.
4. Ignore the situation to avoid embarrassing the graduate further.

____ 8. The student nurse enters the cafeteria and joins others who are making fun of the nursing instructor for being so particular in the skills lab. Which is the most caring response the student can make?
1. Tell the other students that they are being mean and then leave the table.
2. Shame the students for being so uncaring and cruel.
3. Ask the other students why they think the instructor is so picky.
4. Laugh and tell a story of a personal reprimand received from the instructor.

____ 9. The student nurse demonstrates care for classmates with which behavior?
1. Preparing for class discussion by reading the assigned chapter
2. Calling the instructor to explain the reason for arriving late
3. Ducking behind a book to hide eye rolling
4. Arriving for class on time and prepared for class

____ 10. The nurse is caring for a patient transferred from the local prison who was arrested and convicted of child sexual abuse. The nurse feels disgust for the patient's behavior but can avoid being judgmental by understanding which concept?
1. Motivation
2. State laws
3. The patient's social history
4. Code of ethics

____ 11. How does the nurse describe motivation?
1. As a stagnant, unchanging force
2. As a fluid, dynamic process that changes over time
3. As a process that requires great force to change
4. As a process that differs every day

____ 12. The nurse accepts a new job and will move from a long-term care facility to a job in an acute care facility. Which action should the nurse plan to implement?
1. Adapt motivational approaches
2. Work more hours per week
3. Obtain further formal education
4. Reduce the time spent caring for patients

____ 13. The nurse is caring for a patient who just received a terminal diagnosis and is tearful and frightened. Which is the best action to demonstrate caring?
1. Call the nurse's spiritual leader to talk to the patient.
2. Call the family and ask them to come sit with the patient.
3. Cry with the patient while sympathizing with her situation.

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4. Sit with the patient and listen to his or her fears.

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

____ 14. Which actions performed by the nurse reflect a nursing model of patient care? (Select all that apply.)
1. Administer medications as ordered.
2. Call the patient by title and last name, such as Mr. or Mrs.
3. Arrange for a translator for the patient who doesn't speak English.
4. Offer an opinion of the patient's choice of plan of care.
5. Spend time with the patient who received bad news.

____ 15. Which features are components of Jean Watson's caring theory of nursing? (Select all that apply.)
1. Caritas
2. Transpersonal caring
3. High-touch
4. Intentionality
5. Hierarchy of needs

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Chapter 2: Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 2
   Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
   Objective: 6. Apply Watson's theory to patient care.
   Page: 20
   Heading: What Is Caring?
   Integrated Processes: Caring
   Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
   Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
   Concept: Patient-Centered Care
   Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This response does not demonstrate caring from the nurse.
2	Caring means responding to others as unique individuals, sensing their emotions, and accepting them as they are, unconditionally. This response accepts the patient's choice without condemning or frightening him.
3	This response does not demonstrate caring from the nurse.
4	This response does not demonstrate caring from the nurse.

   PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care
2. ANS: 4
   Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
   Objective: 6. Apply Watson's theory to patient care.
   Page: 20
   Heading: What Is Caring?
   Integrated Processes: Caring
   Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
   Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
   Concept: Patient-Centered Care
   Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This nursing action does not demonstrate holistic care.
2	This nursing action does not demonstrate holistic care.
3	This nursing action does not demonstrate holistic care.
4	Finding a way for the patient to see the dog, even if she can only look out a window, shows caring by understanding this patient's needs.

   PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care
3. ANS: 1
   Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
   Objective: 3. Define transpersonal caring and holistic nursing within the framework of Dr. Jean Watson's theory of human caring.

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Page: 20
Heading: Dr. Jean Watson
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	The definition of transpersonal caring includes accepting individuals for who they are, so a nonjudgmental attitude is essential.
2	Being detached does not demonstrate transpersonal nursing care.
3	Being loving does not demonstrate transpersonal nursing care.
4	Being friendly does not demonstrate transpersonal nursing care.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

4. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 3. Define transpersonal caring and holistic nursing within the framework of Dr. Jean Watson's theory of human caring.
Page: 21
Heading: What Is Caring?
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This statement does not demonstrate a caring paradigm.
2	This statement does not demonstrate a caring paradigm.
3	This statement includes the patient in planning care, demonstrating caring for the patient's needs and preferences.
4	This statement does not demonstrate a caring paradigm.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

5. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 2. Discuss the differences between medical models and nursing models of care.
Page: 22
Heading: Understanding Nursing Models
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Administering medication does not demonstrate the nursing model of care.

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2	Changing a sterile dressing skillfully does not demonstrate the nursing model of care.
3	Inserting an indwelling catheter using aseptic technique does not demonstrate the nursing model of care.
4	Consoling a family member is a high-touch demonstration of the nursing model of care.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

6. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 1. Discuss the basic principles of caring practices by Florence Nightingale.
Page: 21
Heading: Understanding Nursing Models
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Patient-centered care is not the terminology used by Florence Nightingale that is similar to Watson's transpersonal caring.
2	Nightingale talked about holistic care, providing care for the physical, spiritual, and psychological needs of patients and seeing them not as a diagnosis but as unique individuals.
3	Spiritual care is not the terminology used by Florence Nightingale that is similar to Watson's transpersonal caring.
4	Transcultural care is not the terminology used by Florence Nightingale that is similar to Watson's transpersonal caring.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

7. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 5. Apply Watson's theory to colleagues in a nursing setting.
Page: 26
Heading: Dr. Jean Watson
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This nursing action is not the most caring way to handle this situation.
2	This nursing action is not the most caring way to handle this situation.
3	Quietly talking to the physician to deescalate the situation immediately is the most caring way to handle it.
4	This nursing action is not the most caring way to handle this situation.

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PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

8. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 4. Apply Watson's theory to the classroom.
Page: 26
Heading: Dr. Jean Watson
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is not the most caring response by the student.
2	This is not the most caring response by the student.
3	Guiding the conversation toward thinking about why the instructor is so particular and how patient care improves as a result is a productive response to the situation.
4	This is not the most caring response by the student.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

9. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 4. Apply Watson's theory to the classroom.
Page: 24
Heading: Dr. Jean Watson
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This behavior does not demonstrate care for classmates.
2	This behavior does not demonstrate care for classmates.
3	This behavior does not demonstrate care for classmates.
4	Arriving to class prepared and on time shows caring for other students, because the student will be able to participate fully and will not disrupt the class.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

10. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 7. Define what motivation is and express concepts of personal motivation.
Page: 30
Heading: Applying Caring Theory to Your Professional Life
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

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Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Understanding the patient's motivation may help the nurse be less judgmental.
2	Understanding state laws will not help the nurse be less judgmental.
3	Understanding the patient's social history will not help the nurse be less judgmental.
4	Understanding the code of ethics will not help the nurse be less judgmental.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

11. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 7. Define what motivation is and express concepts of personal motivation.
Page: 30
Heading: Applying Caring Theory to Your Professional Life
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Motivation is not a stagnant, unchanging force.
2	Motivation is a dynamic process that changes over time because of experiences and the influence of others.
3	Motivation is not a process that requires great force to change.
4	Motivation is not a process that differs every day.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

12. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 7. Define what motivation is and express concepts of personal motivation.
Page: 31
Heading: Applying Caring Theory to Your Professional Life
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The nurse will need to adapt motivational approaches to suit the new job, the change in acuity, and the many changes that will come with working in a new facility.
2	This action is not appropriate.
3	This action is not appropriate.
4	This action is not appropriate.

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PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

13. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 6. Apply Watson's theory to patient care.
Page: 22
Heading: Dr. Jean Watson
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Calling the nurse's spiritual leader to talk to the patient does not demonstrate caring.
2	Calling the family and asking them to come sit with the patient does not demonstrate caring.
3	Crying with the patient while sympathizing with her situation does not demonstrate caring.
4	Sitting with the patient and allowing him or her to talk about fears and concerns demonstrates caring and provides the nurse with needed information about how to best support the patient.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

14. ANS: 2, 3, 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 2. Discuss the differences between medical models and nursing models of care.
Page: 27
Heading: Applying Caring Theory to Your Professional Life
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	Administering medication exemplifies the medical, not nursing, model of care.
2.	Showing respect by the manner in which the nurse addresses the patient, arranging for a translator to show caring about and consideration of the patient's unique individuality, and spending time with the anxious or upset patient all demonstrate the nursing model of care.
3.	Showing respect by the manner in which the nurse addresses the patient, arranging for a translator to show caring about and consideration of the patient's unique individuality, and spending time with the anxious or upset patient all demonstrate the

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	nursing model of care.
4.	Offering an opinion of the patient's choice of plan of care does not exemplify the nursing model of care.
5.	Showing respect by the manner in which the nurse addresses the patient, arranging for a translator to show caring about and consideration of the patient's unique individuality, and spending time with the anxious or upset patient all demonstrate the nursing model of care.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

15. ANS: 1, 2, 3, 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Caring as a Personal and Professional Behavior
Objective: 3. Define transpersonal caring and holistic nursing within the framework of Dr. Jean Watson's theory of human caring.
Page: 21-22
Heading: Dr. Jean Watson
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1.	Caritas measures are high-touch or nursing models of patient care and are part of Jean Watson's caring theory of nursing. *Transpersonal caring* and *high-touch* are important terms discussed by Dr. Watson; the latter also includes terminology such as *caritas* and the *nursing model of care*. *Intentionality* is a term used by Dr. Watson to indicate the need for nurses to enter every interaction with the intention of giving good care in a personalized, patient-focused manner.
2.	Caritas measures are high-touch or nursing models of patient care and are part of Jean Watson's caring theory of nursing. *Transpersonal caring* and *high-touch* are important terms discussed by Dr. Watson; the latter also includes terminology such as *caritas* and the *nursing model of care. Intentionality* is a term used by Dr. Watson to indicate the need for nurses to enter every interaction with the intention of giving good care in a personalized, patient-focused manner.
3.	Caritas measures are high-touch or nursing models of patient care and are part of Jean Watson's caring theory of nursing. *Transpersonal caring* and *high-touch* are important terms discussed by Dr. Watson; the latter also includes terminology such as *caritas* and the *nursing model of care*. Intentionality is a term used by Dr. Watson to indicate the need for nurses to enter every interaction with the intention of giving good care in a personalized, patient-focused manner.
4.	Caritas measures are high-touch or nursing models of patient care and are part of Jean Watson's caring theory of nursing. *Transpersonal caring* and *high-touch* are important terms discussed by Dr. Watson; the latter also includes terminology such as *caritas* and the *nursing model of care*. *Intentionality* is a term used by Dr. Watson to indicate the need for nurses to enter every interaction with the intention of giving good care in a personalized, patient-focused manner.
5.	Hierarchy of needs is not a component of Watson's caring theory of nursing.

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PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

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