Fundamentals of Nursing 4th edition Wilkinson Test Bank

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Chapter 2. Critical Thinking & Nursing Process

Multiple Choice

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

____ 1. Which characteristics do the various definitions of critical thinking have in common?
1. Requires reasonable thought
2. Asks the questions "why" or "how"
3. Is a hierarchical process
4. Demands specialized thinking skills

____ 2. A few nurses on a unit have proposed to the nurse manager changes in the process for documenting care on the unit. The nurses describe a completely new system. For which reason is it important for the nurse manager to have a critical attitude?
1. All the possible advantages and disadvantages must be considered.
2. An open mind about the proposed change needs to be maintained.
3. The nursing process needs to be applied to the proposed change.
4. Past experience with documentation needs to be applied to the decision.

____ 3. The nurse is assigned to the clinical care of a newly admitted patient. To know how best to care for the patient, the nurse develops a plan of care. Which action will the nurse initially perform?
1. Make an assessment
2. Make a diagnosis
3. Plan outcomes
4. Plan interventions

____ 4. Nurses are constantly confronted by situations and conditions requiring the application of various types of knowledge. Which is an example of practical knowledge?
1. The tricuspid valve is located between the right atrium and the ventricle.
2. The pancreas does not produce enough insulin in type 1 diabetes.
3. When assessing the abdomen, you should auscultate before palpating.
4. Pain medication given intravenously acts faster than medication given by other routes.

____ 5. Nursing education does not override or diminish self-knowledge. Which is the **most** important reason for nurses to develop an awareness about individual self-knowledge?
1. Can be used to hide personal cultural biases
2. Assists in directing patients to self-understanding
3. Helps identify errors in the nurse's thinking
4. Aids the nurse in protecting personal beliefs

____ 6. Which is the **most** important reason for nurses to be critical thinkers?
1. Nurses need to follow policies and procedures.
2. Nurses work with other healthcare team members.
3. Nurses care for clients who have multiple health problems.
4. Nurses have to be flexible and work variable schedules.

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____ 7. The nurse is administering pain medication to an assigned patient every 4 hours as prescribed and based on patient-stated pain levels. The nurse's actions are an example of which aspect of patient care?
1. Assessment data
2. Nursing diagnosis
3. Patient outcome
4. Nursing intervention

____ 8. The nurse is aware that nursing diagnoses are different from medical diagnoses. In which way does a nursing diagnosis differ from a medical diagnosis? A nursing diagnosis:
1. Utilizes terminology for the patient's disease or injury.
2. Is integrated as part of the patient's medical diagnosis.
3. Defines the patient's presenting signs and symptoms.
4. Is based on a patient's response to a health problem.

____ 9. Which commonality is share by both critical thinking and the nursing process?
1. They are both linear processes used to guide one's thinking.
2. They are both thinking methods used to solve a problem.
3. They both use specific steps to solve a problem.
4. They both use similar steps to solve a problem.

____ 10. A nurse admits a patient to the unit after completing a comprehensive interview and physical examination. Which action does the nurse take to develop a nursing diagnosis?
1. Analyze the assessment data.
2. Refer to the standards of patient care.
3. Select appropriate patient care interventions.
4. Ask the client's perceptions of the health problem.

____ 11. The nurse develops a plan of care for a patient who is at risk for impaired skin integrity. Interventions include changing the patient's position every 2 hours and keeping the skin clean and dry. During the evaluation phase of the nursing process, which finding validates the effectiveness of the plan of care?
1. Documentation reflects the performance of care interventions.
2. Reassessment indicates maintenance or improvement of the condition.
3. Intervention performance is verbally validated by the assigned personnel.
4. Patient states that care was provided in an effective and timely manner.

____ 12. The nurse is caring for a patient with diabetes mellitus and impaired skin integrity. When preparing a plan of care, the nurse uses knowledge of the patient's medical condition and the latest guidelines for providing skin care. Appropriate interventions are initiated, and the nurse begins regular monitoring for intervention effectiveness. Which nursing concept is being used?
1. Full-spectrum nursing
2. Critical thinking
3. Nursing Process
4. Nursing knowledge

____ 13. Why is it important for nurses to be critical thinkers?
1. All clients are unique and have individual needs and differences.

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2. All nursing actions are based on theoretical knowledge.
3. Nurses choose their actions primarily from professional guidelines.
4. Nurses provide care based on individual client preferences.

____ 14. The nurse uses full-spectrum nursing and a critical-thinking model to organize patient care. If the nurse lacks facts about the patient's pathophysiology, a credible source is used for the information. The nurse considers alternative actions, for implementing care, taking into consideration the personal uniqueness of the patient. Which critical-thinking concept is the nurse demonstrating?
1. Following model guidelines for specific interventions
2. Using linear processes to promote critical thinking
3. Moving appropriately back and forth between steps
4. Using self-knowledge in the decision-making process

____ 15. The nurse works on a postsurgical unit with a broad and rapidly changing patient census. Which critical-thinking attitude is most likely to best serve this nurse?
1. Possesses an extensive knowledge of principles and theories
2. Has a lively curiosity and enjoys learning new ways to do things
3. Applies the problem-solving process taught in nursing school
4. Responds to patients on the basis of what is socially approved

____ 16. Which is the best description of the Nursing Process?
1. A way to create nursing knowledge for use in practice
2. A systematic view of a specific phenomenon in nursing
3. A linear process for providing nursing care
4. A systematic process for the delivery of nursing care

____ 17. The nurse is providing caring for a client with heart failure. The nurse obtains the client's medical and personal histories, measures vital signs, and then auscultates breath sounds. Which aspect of the nursing process is the nurse demonstrating?
1. Assessment
2. Planning interventions
3. Planning outcomes
4. Evaluation

____ 18. The nurse is providing care for a client with skin breakdown in the coccyx area. The physician has prescribed a medication to be applied to the area. The nursing plan of care states, "Give all medications as prescribed." Which specific aspect of the nursing process is the nurse performing?
1. Assessment
2. Planning interventions
3. Implementation
4. Evaluation

____ 19. The nurse documents in a client's plan of care that wound treatment to the client's left foot resulted in wound healing. The nurse then removes the skin integrity diagnosis from the plan of care. Which aspect of the nursing process is the nurse performing?
1. Assessment
2. Evaluation
3. Planning outcomes

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4. Planning interventions

____ 20. The nurse enters a room to find the client sitting up in the chair and crying. Which action by the nurse **best** displays both a critical-thinking and caring attitudes?
1. Telling the client the nurse will return to chat after seeing other clients
2. Contacting the family to request someone to come and sit with the client
3. Using communication skills to determine the reasons for the client's crying
4. Placing a "do not disturb" sign on the door to protect the client's privacy

____ 21. The nurse in an acute care facility is appointed to sit on a committee reviewing the delivery of patient care. Which *primary* purpose of using the full-spectrum nursing model does the nurse recognize?
1. The model assists nurses in testing psychomotor skills.
2. Implementation has a positive effect on client health outcomes.
3. The model adequately uses all aspects of the nursing process.
4. Implementation enables nurses to complete their work on time.

____ 22. The nurse gathers assessment data and notes several significant changes in the client's health status. The client's weight has increased by 5 pounds (2.27 kg) over the past 24 hours, the client is short of breath, and crackles are auscultated at both lung bases. To which step of the nursing process should the nurse proceed after organizing the data?
1. Diagnosis
2. Planning
3. Implementation
4. Evaluation

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

____ 23. The nurse works in an acute care facility with a culturally diverse client population. Using critical thinking, which aspects of healthcare does the nurse recognize as being affected by a client's culture? Select all that apply.
1. How the client views healthcare
2. How the client views illness
3. The type of insurance the client has
4. The types of treatments the client will accept
5. When the client will seek healthcare services

____ 24. Caring is a central concept in nursing. Which of the following exemplifies a nurse exhibiting the concept of caring and the use of critical-thinking attitudes? Select all that apply.
1. Treating clients as unique individuals
2. Responding compassionately to client needs
3. Acting in ways to preserve human dignity
4. Connecting with others to give and receive help
5. Using the communication skill of active listening

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Chapter 2. Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Give one definition and one example of critical thinking.
Page: 32 (V1)
Heading: Table 2-1: Complex Critical-Thinking Processes
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Professionalism
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is correct. The definitions listed in the text as well as definitions contained in Box 2-1 state that critical thinking requires reasoning or reasoned thinking.
2	This is incorrect. The process of critical thinking is not necessarily based on "how" or "why" questions.
3	This is incorrect. Critical thinking is neither linear nor hierarchical. The steps involved in critical thinking are not necessarily sequential, where mastery of one step is necessary to proceed to the next.
4	This is incorrect. Critical thinking is a purposeful, dynamic, analytical process that contributes to reasoned decisions and sound contextual judgments. It does not require specialized thinking skills.

PTS: 1 CON: Professionalism

2. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: List and discuss seven attitudes of the critical thinker.
Page: 31 (V1)
Heading: What Are Critical-Thinking Attitudes?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Professionalism
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This in incorrect. Critical attitude is not used to consider all the advantages or disadvantages associated with a proposed change; critical thinking is used in identifying the benefits related to the proposed change.
2	This is correct. A critical attitude enables the person to think fairly and keep an

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	open mind. Without a critical attitude, people tend to use thinking skills to justify narrow-mindedness and prejudice and to benefit themselves rather than others.
3	This is incorrect. The nursing process is not necessarily a part of critical attitude.
4	This is incorrect. Past experiences may taint the process of maintaining a critical attitude, which requires an open mind for decision making.

PTS: 1 CON: Professionalism

3. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: 36 (V1)
Heading: What Is the Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	This is correct. The nursing process is used when developing a plan of care for a patient. Assessment is always the first step in the nursing process.
2	This is incorrect. When using the nursing process, the nursing diagnosis is derived from the data gathered during assessment.
3	This is incorrect. When using the nursing process, outcomes are reasonable and measurable goals related to the diagnosis.
4	This is incorrect. When using the nursing process, interventions are created to aim at achieving the proposed outcomes.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

4. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: List the four types of nursing knowledge discussed in this chapter.
Page: 36 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Knowledge of anatomy (tricuspid valve) is an example of theoretical knowledge.
2	This is incorrect. Knowledge based on factual information (type 1 diabetes) is

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	an example of theoretical knowledge.
3	This is correct. Practical knowledge is knowing what to do and how to do it, such as how to perform a physical assessment.
4	This is incorrect. Knowledge based on research findings (intravenous pain medication) is an example of theoretical knowledge.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

5. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: List the four types of nursing knowledge discussed in this chapter.
Page: 36 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Self-knowledge is not used to hide any kind of personal bias. Self-knowledge helps the nurse answer the questions: “Why did I do that?” or “How did I come to think that?”
2	This is incorrect. Obtaining self-knowledge is focused on the nurse; the nurse does not have the responsibility to help a patient with gaining self-knowledge unless it is related to health or wellness.
3	This is correct. To think critically, the nurse must be aware of personal beliefs, values, and cultural and religious biases. This kind of knowledge helps the nurse identify errors in thinking and enables the nurse to tune in to patients without biases.
4	This is incorrect. Self-knowledge is not a process that helps the nurse protect the nurse’s personal beliefs. Instead, the nurse becomes capable of respecting the beliefs of others.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

6. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain how critical thinking is used in the nursing process.
Page: 33 (V1)
Heading: Why Is Critical Thinking Important for Nurses?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

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	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Following policies and procedures does not necessarily require critical thinking.
2	This is incorrect. Working with others does not necessarily require critical thinking.
3	This is correct. Critical thinking is essential for client care, particularly when the care is complex and involves numerous health issues.
4	This is incorrect. Being flexible and working different schedules does not necessarily require critical thinking.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

7. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Heading: What Is the Nursing Process?
Page: 36 (V1)
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. An example of assessment data might be: “Patient reports that pain is a 5 on a 1-to-10 scale.”
2	This is incorrect. The nursing diagnosis would be “Pain.”
3	This is incorrect. The nurse might define the patient outcome in this scenario as: “The patient will state that the level of pain is less than 4.”
4	This is correct. Interventions, such administering pain-relieving medication, are activities that will help the patient achieve a goal.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

8. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Phases Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Both the medical diagnosis and the nursing diagnosis will utilize terminology for the patient’s disease or injury.

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2	This is incorrect. The nursing diagnosis is based on identifying and meeting patient needs, which may or may not be focused on the medical diagnosis.
3	This is incorrect. The medical diagnosis is focused completely on the patient's presenting signs and symptoms.
4	This is correct. Primarily, the nursing diagnosis is driven by the patient's response to a health problem. An example is shortness of breath during activities of daily care due to respiratory compromise.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

9. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain how critical thinking is used in the nursing process.
Heading: How Is the Nursing Process Related to Critical Thinking?
Page: 36 (V1)
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Neither critical thinking nor the nursing process is a method of linear thinking.
2	This is correct. Critical thinking and the nursing process are ways of thinking that can be used in problem solving (although critical thinking can be used for applications other than problem solving).
3	This is incorrect. The nursing process has specific steps; critical thinking does not.
4	This is incorrect. The nursing process and critical thinking do not share similar steps. Critical thinking is the process used to determine patient needs; the nursing process is used when developing a plan of care.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

10. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Phases of the Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback

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1	This is correct. The basis of the nursing diagnosis is assessment data.
2	This is incorrect. Standards of care are referred to when establishing nursing interventions, not when determining the nursing diagnosis.
3	This is incorrect. Customizing interventions personalizes nursing care.
4	This is incorrect. Asking about the patient's perceptions of the health problem is a method to validate whether the nurse has chosen the correct nursing diagnosis.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

11. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain how critical thinking is used in the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Phases of the Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Documentation is important and a legal part of patient care; however, it alone does not validate the effectiveness of the plan of care.
2	This is correct. The only valid method to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan of care is to see if the patient's condition is maintained or improved. The information is gathered through reassessment.
3	This is incorrect. The personnel assigned to the performance of the interventions may verbally validate the care was provided; however, does not support effectiveness of the intervention.
4	This is incorrect. The nurse needs to perform reassessment to validate the effectiveness of the plan of care. The patient's verbal report does not provide enough information.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

12. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: 38 (V1)
Heading: What Concepts Are Used in Full-Spectrum Nursing?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

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	Feedback
1	This is correct. Full-spectrum nursing involves the use of critical thinking, nursing knowledge, nursing process, and patient situation. Although the other answers are important for planning and delivering nursing care, they do not reflect all the concepts the nurse utilized.
2	This is incorrect. Critical thinking is one concept used for planning and delivering nursing care; however, it alone is not indicative of full-spectrum nursing.
3	This is incorrect. Nursing process is one concept used for planning and delivering nursing care; however, it alone is not indicative of full-spectrum nursing.
4	This is incorrect. Nursing knowledge is one concept used for planning and delivering nursing care; however, it alone is not indicative of full-spectrum nursing.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

13. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain how critical thinking is used in the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: Why Is Critical Thinking Important for Nurses?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is correct. All clients are unique and have individual differences; critical thinking promotes the development of effective and personalized care for the patient.
2	This is incorrect. Nursing actions are not solely based on theoretical knowledge. Actions are based on theoretical knowledge, practical knowledge, and self-knowledge.
3	This is incorrect. Following professional guidelines does not usually require critical thinking, and guidelines often do not offer adequate or detailed for managing complex situations.
4	This is incorrect. Client preferences are certainly included in the plan of care, but they do not cover the broad spectrum of being a critical thinker—it does not require critical thinking but merely to do what the client prefers.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

14. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Name and describe the main concepts of the full-spectrum nursing model.

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Page: 33 (V1)
Heading: A Model for Critical Thinking
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Critical-thinking models do not include guidelines for specific interventions. The model is best used to identify and address the uniqueness of each patient.
2	This is incorrect. Critical-thinking models do not progress from top to bottom, nor are they linear.
3	This is correct. Critical thinking is not sequential, and critical-thinking models are not applied sequentially. Nurses will move back and forth between the various steps, as appropriate.
4	This is incorrect. Self-knowledge may be part of the decision-making process, but it involves the nurse's self-awareness of culture, religion, and beliefs that may become an issue in the delivery of patient care.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

15. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: List and discuss seven attitudes of the critical thinker.
Page: 31 (V1)
Heading: What Are Critical-Thinking Attitudes?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Attitudes are more akin to feelings and traits than to intellectual skills. Therefore, extensive knowledge is not a good example of a critical-thinking attitude.
2	This is correct. This trait is known as intellectual curiosity. Critical thinkers love to learn new things. They show an attitude of curiosity and inquiry and frequently think or ask, "What if ...?" "How could we do this differently?" "How does this work?" or "Why did that happen?" The nurse in this scenario will be best served by this critical-thinking attitude.
3	This is incorrect. Attitudes are addressed in nursing school, but it is unlikely that one can "teach" attitudes. A problem-solving process does necessarily require critical thinking; moreover, applying a process simply because one learns it in

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	school would mean the person is not demonstrating an attitude of intellectual independence.
4	This is incorrect. Society and culture do help to form attitudes, but that is not the same as basing actions on what is socially approved. Again, that would not demonstrate independent thinking or any of the other critical-thinking attitudes.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

16. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 36 (V1)
Heading: What Is the Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. A process does not create knowledge. Knowledge is created through theoretical and practical research.
2	This is incorrect. The Nursing Process is not a view of a specific phenomenon.
3	This is incorrect. The Nursing Process is not linear; the steps are reflexive and overlapping.
4	This is correct. The Nursing Process is central to nursing care. It is a systematic problem-solving process that guides all nursing actions.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

17. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Phases of the Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is correct. Obtaining history, auscultating breath sounds, and measuring vital signs are part of the assessment process. In the assessment step, the nurse gathers patient data and information.
2	This is incorrect. In the planning interventions step, the nurse chooses nursing activities aimed at meeting patient goals (and thus alleviating the patient's

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	problem).
3	This is incorrect. In the setting outcomes phase, the nurse and patient identify goals for the patient's health—expected or desired outcomes of the care.
4	This is incorrect. After performing nursing activities, in the evaluation stage, the nurse reassesses the patient to determine whether goals have been met.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

18. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: **What Are the Phases of the Nursing Process?**
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. The assessment phase of the nursing process involves gathering data about the patient and the patient's condition and needs. Assessment is not performed in this scenario.
2	This is incorrect. The nurse both plans and carries out interventions based on the patient's needs. However, applying the medication arises from the physician's prescription. The planned intervention is: "Give all medications as prescribed."
3	This is correct. The application of medication to the coccyx area is an "action" prescribed by the physician; the nurse's plan of care intervention is: "Give all medications as prescribed." In doing so, the nurse is addressing the implementation phase of the nursing process.
4	This is incorrect. Evaluation aspect of the nursing process is performed after the plan (or nursing action) is implemented. In this scenario, the nurse will evaluate if the medication was applied as prescribed.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

19. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: **What Are the Phases of the Nursing Process?**
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Assessment is the concept of gathering data, and reassessment

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	is a part of this scenario related to evaluation. The performance of the evaluation phase is stronger in this instance.
2	This is correct. When the nurse documents that the wound has healed and the nursing diagnosis is removed from the care plan, the evaluation phase of the nursing process has occurred.
3	This is incorrect. There is no indication of planning of outcomes in this scenario.
4	This is incorrect. There is no indication of planning interventions in this scenario.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

20. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: List and describe at least six critical-thinking skills and attitudes.
Page: 31 (V1)
Heading: What Are Critical-Thinking Attitudes?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Communication and Documentation
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Postponing talking with the client does not assist the client, nor does it enable the nurse to make an appropriate intervention. Telling the client that the nurse will be back may cause the client to feel the client's needs are less important.
2	This is incorrect. Contacting the family may be helpful to the client once the nurse identifies why the client is crying. However, depending on the reason, the family may not be helpful at all.
3	This is correct. The nurse uses therapeutic communication skills to find out why the client is crying so that the nurse can intervene appropriately and correctly. The critical-thinking attitude is one of intellectual empathy and is being used with this action.
4	This is incorrect. A "do not disturb" sign, without obtaining more information, may isolate the client. Upon further exploration, the nurse may discover that the client is already feeling alone and does not want or need privacy right now.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

21. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Name and describe the main concepts of the full-spectrum nursing model.
Page: 38 (V1)
Heading: What Concepts Are Used in Full-Spectrum Nursing?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

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Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. The full-spectrum model may assist nurses in performing psychomotor skills—especially when something unexpected occurs. However, this is not the focus of the model.
2	This is correct. The primary purpose of using the full-spectrum model is "to have a positive effect on a client's health outcomes," which is also a goal of nursing in general.
3	This is incorrect. Full-spectrum nursing would likely improve the nurse's problem-solving ability (as in the Nursing Process); however, that is not the *end* purpose of full-spectrum nursing. It is merely a means to achieving the purpose of positively affecting health outcomes.
4	This is incorrect. The full-spectrum model may assist nurses in completing their work on time—especially when something unexpected occurs. However, this is not the focus of the model.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

22. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Describe the six overlapping and interdependent phases of the nursing process.
Page: 37 (V1)
Heading: What Are the Phases of the Nursing Process?
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is correct. After gathering and analyzing the assessment data, the nurse should next formulate a nursing diagnosis. The other options are not done until after the problem has been diagnosed.
2	This is incorrect. The diagnosis is used to plan goals, which are then used to plan interventions.
3	This is incorrect. Implementation of interventions is the third step in the nursing process and requires performance of interventions.
4	This is incorrect. After implementing the intervention(s), evaluation is done to identify change in health status and determine whether goals have been met.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

23. ANS: 1, 2, 4, 5

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Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: Explain ways in which nurses use critical thinking.
Page: 30 (V1)
Heading: What Is Critical Thinking?
Integrated Processes: Culture and Spirituality
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Analyze [Analyzing]
Concept: Culture
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	This is correct. Culture impacts clients' views of health and healthcare. Critical thinkers are flexible, nonjudgmental, inquisitive, honest, and interested in seeking the truth.
2.	This is correct. Culture influences how clients will define illness. Critical thinkers are flexible, nonjudgmental, inquisitive, honest, and interested in seeking the truth.
3.	This is incorrect. How services are paid for is related to social environment and economic status. This is not necessarily an issue related to culture.
4.	This is correct. Clients will accept treatments acceptable in their culture. Critical thinkers are flexible, nonjudgmental, inquisitive, honest, and interested in seeking the truth.
5.	This is correct. Culture affects when clients will seek healthcare. Critical thinkers are flexible, nonjudgmental, inquisitive, honest, and interested in seeking the truth.

PTS: 1 CON: Culture

24. ANS: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Chapter: Chapter 2 Critical Thinking & Nursing Process
Objective: List and describe at least six critical-thinking skills and attitudes.
Page: 32 (V1)
Heading: What Are Critical Thinking Attitudes?
Integrated Processes: Caring
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	This is correct. Treating clients as unique individuals exemplifies caring and the use of the critical-thinking attitude intellectual empathy, which attempts to understand the feelings and perceptions of the client as an individual.
2.	This is correct. Responding compassionately to client needs exemplifies caring and use of the critical-thinking attitude intellectual empathy, which attempts to understand the feelings and perceptions related to the client's experience.
3.	This is correct. Acting in ways to preserve human dignity exemplifies caring and the use of the critical-thinking attitude intellectual empathy by showing respect for the

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	individual.
4.	This is correct. Connecting with others to give and receive help exemplifies caring and the use of the critical-thinking attitude intellectual humility. Nurses need to be willing to ask for and provide help for the benefit of the client.
5.	This is correct. Using the communication skill of active listening exemplifies caring and the use of the critical-thinking attitude fair-mindedness. Listening is a key to making impartial judgements about any aspect of healthcare.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

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