Davis Advantage for Wilkinson's Fundamentals of Nursing 5th edition Treas Test Bank

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Chapter 2. Clinical Judgement

Multiple Choice

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

____ 1. Which option defined clinical judgment as "to observe and access presenting situations, identify a prioritized client concern, and generate the best possible evidence-based solutions in order to deliver safe client care"?
   1. Lasater
   2. The National Council of State Boards of Nursing
   3. Tanner
   4. Benner

____ 2. Nurses on a critical care unit have proposed a completely new charting system. For which reason is it important for the nurse manager to have a critical attitude regarding the proposed change?
   1. All the disadvantages must be considered.
   2. This attitude helps to keep an open mind about the proposed change.
   3. The nursing process needs to be applied to the proposed change.
   4. 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. Which is the **most** important reason for nurses to develop an awareness about individual self-knowledge?
   1. Hides 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

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____ 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.

____ 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. For which reason would the nurse use sound clinical judgment?
1. Perform skills
2. Administer medications
3. Prevent falls
4. Document wound care

____ 9. Which commonality is shared by both clinical judgment 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 the same steps to solve a problem.

____ 10. Which term would be used to describe the process of synthesizing knowledge and information from numerous sources and incorporating experience to develop an individualized plan of care for a particular client?
1. Caring
2. Nursing process
3. Critical thinking
4. Clinical reasoning

____ 11. Which clinical judgment model would use clinical reasoning to foster clinical judgment through noticing, interpreting, responding, and reflecting?
1. Tanner's clinical judgment model
2. National Council of State Boards of Nursing clinical judgment measurement model
3. Lasater's clinical judgment rubric
4. Critical thinking model

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____ 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.
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 clinical knowledge.

____ 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 of the critical-thinking model is the nurse demonstrating?
1. Following model guidelines for specific interventions
2. Using linear processes to promote critical thinking
3. Moving appropriately 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 based on what is socially approved

____ 16. Which concept would be employed when using clinical judgment to develop an individualized patient care plan?
1. Disregarding the context
2. Prioritizing diagnosis
3. Evaluating outcomes
4. Acquiring knowledge

____ 17. Which type of nursing knowledge is used when performing nursing skills?
1. Practical knowledge
2. Self-knowledge
3. Ethical knowledge
4. Theoretical knowledge

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____ 18. A nurse is using clinical judgment to care for her patients. The nurse understands which action would be an essential component of clinical judgment?
1. Understanding the nursing process
2. Using all available resources
3. Developing critical reasoning
4. Formulating a plan of care

____ 19. Which step would be first in providing safe, effective care using the full-spectrum model?
1. Theoretical knowledge
2. Caring
3. Context
4. Critical thinking

____ 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 critical-thinking and caring attitudes?
1. Telling the client that 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

23. Which aspect of the Tanner model for clinical judgment is described as the reasoning processes nurses use to make sense of the initial clinical situation?
1. Interpreting
2. Responding
3. Noticing

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4. Reflecting

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

____ 24. 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

____ 25. 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. Not talking to patients unless spoken to

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Chapter 2. Clinical Judgment
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Give one definition and one example of clinical judgment.
Page: Vol 1, p. 29
Heading: What Is Clinical Judgment?
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 incorrect. Lasater identifies 11 dimensions that are said to measure each of the four aspects of Tanner's clinical judgment model.
2	This is correct. The National Council of State Boards of Nursing describes clinical judgment as "to observe and access presenting situations, identify a prioritized client concern, and generate the best possible evidence-based solutions in order to deliver safe client care."
3	This is incorrect. Tanner defines clinical judgment as the "interpretation or conclusion about patient's needs, concerns, or health problems, and/or the decision to take (or not), use or modify standard approaches, or improve new ones as deemed appropriate by the patient's response."
4	This is incorrect. Benner defines clinical judgment as "ways in which nurses come to understand the problems, issues, or concerns of clients and patients to attend to salient information, and to respond in concerned ad involved ways."

PTS: 1 CON: Professionalism

2. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, clinical reasoning, critical thinking, nursing process, and clinical judgement work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 37
Heading: What Is Critical Thinking? >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

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Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Critical attitude is not just used to consider all the disadvantages associated with a proposed change; critical thinking is also 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 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 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42
Heading: Table 2-3 Comparison of Nursing Process With Clinical Judgment Model
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. It's the second step in the nursing process.
3	This is incorrect. When using the nursing process, outcomes are reasonable and measurable goals related to the diagnosis. This is the third step in the nursing process.
4	This is incorrect. When using the nursing process, interventions are created to aim at achieving the proposed outcomes. It's the fourth step in the nursing process.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

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4. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: List the four types of nursing knowledge.
Page: Vol 1, p. 30
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 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 Clinical Judgment
Objective: List the four types of nursing knowledge.
Page: Vol 1, p. 30
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 these questions: “Why did I do that?” “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

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	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 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 37
Heading: What Is 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: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is incorrect. Following policies and procedures does not necessarily require critical thinking. It is following a process.
2	This is incorrect. Working with others does not necessarily require critical thinking. It requires interpersonal skills and team building.
3	This is correct. Critical thinking is essential for client care, particularly when the care is complex and involves numerous health issues. Critical thinking is the ability to apply higher-order cognitive skills (conceptualization, analysis and evaluation) and the disposition to be deliberate about thinking (being open-minded or intellectually honest) and that leads to action that is logical and appropriate.
4	This is incorrect. Being flexible and working different schedules do not necessarily require critical thinking. These require personal skills.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

7. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42
Heading: Table 2-3 Comparison of Nursing Process With Clinical Judgement Model
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

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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: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective Explain ways in which nurses use clinical judgment.
Page: Vol 1, p. 29-30
Heading: What Is Clinical Judgement?
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. Performing patient skills is task oriented. It does not require sound clinical judgment.
2	This is incorrect. Administering medications follows a safety process and is task oriented. It does not require clinical judgment.
3	This is correct. Preventing falls requires a thought process that promotes safe client care and outcomes. It integrates critical thinking and decision making into the client care.
4	This is incorrect. Documenting wound care should follow the legal steps and policies of the organization. It does not require sound clinical judgment.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

9. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42
Heading: Table 2-3 Comparison of Nursing Process With Clinical Judgment Model

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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 clinical judgment nor the nursing process is a method of linear thinking.
2	This is correct. Clinical judgment 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; clinical judgment does not.
4	This is incorrect. The nursing process and clinical judgment do not share similar steps. Clinical judgment is the process used to determine patient needs that promotes safe client care decisions and outcomes; the nursing process is used when developing a plan of care.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

10. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Discuss the relationship between clinical reasoning and clinical judgment.
Page: Vol 1, p. 35
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge? > What Is Clinical Reasoning
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. Caring involves personal concern for people, events, projects, and things.
2	This is incorrect. The nursing process is a critical-thinking model based on a systematic approach to patient-centered care that nurses use to perform clinical reasoning and make clinical judgments.
3	This is incorrect. Critical thinking is needed for clinical reasoning, and both clinical reasoning and critical thinking are needed for clinical judgment. Critical thinking does not require a client situation or scenario.
4	This is correct. Clinical reasoning is the application of knowledge, information from various sources, and experience to a client situation to make judgments,

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	generate alternatives, evaluate them based on evidence, and elect the most appropriate action.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

11. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: List and describe at least three clinical judgment models.
Page: Vol 1, p. 30-31
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge > What Are Models of Clinical Judgment?
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. Tanner's model of clinical judgment provides a clinical reasoning process to foster clinical judgment through noticing, interpreting, responding, and reflecting.
2	This is incorrect. The National Council of State Boards of Nursing clinical judgment model helps define gaps in new nurses' ability to use clinical reasoning. It helps prepare students for the licensure exam.
3	This is incorrect. Lasater's model identifies 11 dimensions that are used to measure each of the 4 aspects of Tanner's clinical judgment model.
4	This is incorrect. The clinical thinking model organized critical thinking into 5 categories.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

12. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Name and describe the main concepts of the full-spectrum nursing model.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42
Heading: What Is Full-Spectrum Nursing? > 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

	Feedback
1	This is correct. Full-spectrum nursing involves the use of critical thinking,

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	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 used.
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 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Discuss the relationship between critical thinking and clinical judgment.
Page: Vol 1, p. 38
Heading: Why Is Critical Thinking Important For Nurses? Clients Are Unique
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 explanations for managing complex situations.
4	This is incorrect. Clinical knowledge is important to providing the appropriate care for the patient. It consists of interpretive action and interaction, factors that involve communication, opinions, and experience but are not a part of critical thinking.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

14. ANS: 3

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Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 39
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 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 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 37
Heading: What Is Critical Thinking < 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

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	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 require critical thinking; moreover, applying a process simply because one learns it in 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: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Relate clinical judgment to person-centered care.
Page: Vol 1, p. 29
Heading: What Is Clinical Judgment?
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. The context is important when using clinical judgment when developing an individualized care plan.
2	This is incorrect. Prioritizing a response is part of clinical judgment in developing a care plan, not prioritizing diagnosis.
3	This is correct. Evaluating outcomes necessary when using clinical judgment in developing a care plan.
4	This is incorrect. Acquiring knowledge is necessary prior to the development of a care plan.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

17. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: List the four types of nursing knowledge.
Page: Vol 1, p. 30
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge? > Practical Knowledge
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

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Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Patient-Centered Care
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	This is correct. Practical knowledge is knowing what to do and how to do it.
2	This is incorrect. Self-knowledge is self-understanding.
3	This is incorrect. Ethical knowledge is obligation and knowing right from wrong.
4	This is incorrect. Theoretical knowledge is knowing why and consists of information, facts, principles, and evidence-based theories in nursing and related disciplines.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

18. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Discuss the relationship between clinical reasoning and clinical judgment.
Page: Vol 1, p. 30
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge? > What Are Models of Clinical Judgment?
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. Understanding the nursing process is important when providing care, but it is not an essential component of clinical judgment.
2	This is incorrect. Using all resources should be done to verify and coordinate care of patients, but is not an essential component of the clinical judgment.
3	This is correct. Clinical reasoning and critical thinking are essential components of clinical judgment.
4	This is incorrect. Formulating a plan of care is using nursing knowledge in the care pf patients but is not a necessary component of clinical judgment.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

19. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.

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Page: Vol 1, p. 44
Heading: What Is Full-Spectrum Nursing? < How Does the Model Work?
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. The first step would be to use theoretical knowledge according to the full-spectrum nursing model.
2	This is incorrect. The first step would be to use theoretical knowledge according to the full-spectrum nursing model.
3	This is incorrect. The first step would be to use theoretical knowledge according to the full-spectrum nursing model.
4	This is incorrect. The first step would be to use theoretical knowledge according to the full-spectrum nursing model.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

20. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Relate clinical judgment to person-centered care.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42
Heading: What Is Caring?
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.

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PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

21. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42
Heading: What Is 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

	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 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 42- 44
Heading: What Is Full Spectrum Nursing? > How Does The Model Work and Table 2-3 Comparison of the Nursing Process With Clinical Judgment Model
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

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1	This is correct. After gathering and analyzing the assessment data, the nurse should 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

23. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: List and describe at least one clinical judgment model.
Page: Vol 1, p. 30-31
Heading: What Are the Different Kinds of Nursing Knowledge? > What Are Models of Clinical Judgment? > Tanner Model of Clinical Judgment
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. Interpreting is the reasoning process nurses use to make sense of the initial clinical situation.
2	This is incorrect. Responding is the course of action taken by the nurse.
3	This is incorrect. Noticing entails forming an impression of the client situation based on the nurse's expectations: knowledge of the client, past experiences with similar clients, theoretical or textbook knowledge and work environment.
4	This is incorrect. Reflecting involves examining the actions implemented for validation or modification, and it can foster personal and professional growth.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

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MULTIPLE RESPONSE

24. ANS: 1, 2, 4, 5
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Relate clinical judgment to person-centered care.
Page: Vol 1, p. 38-39
Heading: Why Is Critical Thinking Important for Nurses? < Clients Are Unique
Integrated Processes: Culture and Spirituality
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Cognitive Level: Analyze [Analyzing]
Concept: Culture
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	This is correct. Culture affects 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 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

25. ANS: 1, 2, 3, 4,
Chapter: Chapter 2 Clinical Judgment
Objective: Explain how nursing knowledge, nursing process, and critical thinking work together in full-spectrum nursing.
Page: Vol 1, p. 37-38
Heading: What Is Critical Thinking? < 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

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	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 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 incorrect. Nurses should actively communicate with patients.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

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