Introductory Maternity and Pediatric Nursing 5th edition Hatfield Test Bank

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Chapter 2

1. A young couple are asking the nurse for suggestions on the best way to help their newborn develop properly. Which is the **best** response by the nurse?
A. Provide nutritional supplements.
B. Start reading to the child on first birthday.
C. Minimize distractions in the nursery.
D. Provide a variety of brightly colored toys.

Answer: D

Rationale: Children, from an early age, need stimulation and interaction to develop the five senses optimally. Many parents buy brightly colored toys to facilitate stimulation. You should encourage proper nutrition through diet rather than supplementation. Reading should begin immediately, not on first birthday.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 19

2. Which situation may occur in immediate families at a greater level than in some other types of families?
A. financial difficulties
B. problems with allocation of resources
C. formation of a poor parent–child relationship
D. lack of support people in a crisis

Answer: D

Rationale: People in an immediate family may all be so involved in a crisis that there is no objective support person. Financial difficulties, resource allocation problems, and poor relationships may be formed in any family situation.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Understand
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 21-22

3. Which of the following may be a strength of the single-parent type of family?
A. financial security
B. readily available support in a crisis
C. development of a special parent-child relationship
D. child wishing for no other siblings

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Answer: C

Rationale: Because there is no competition for time from a spouse, single-parent families can promote special parent-child relationships. Financial security, support in a crisis, and the desire for no siblings can occur in any family situation.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 21-22

4. The nurse is preparing to teach a drug education class at a local elementary school. The nurse is focused on providing which type of care to the community?
A. Primary prevention
B. Secondary prevention
C. Tertiary prevention
D. Preventive care

Answer: A

Rationale: Primary prevention is promotion of healthy activities and includes education concerning safety, diet, rest, exercise, and disease prevention. Secondary prevention focuses on health screening activities that aid in early diagnosis and encourage prompt treatment. Tertiary prevention focuses on rehabilitation and instruction on ways to prevent further injury or illness. "Preventive care" is not considered a specific category but is a general function that encompasses all three levels.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 23

5. The primary health care provider has recommended a client consult a nutritionist for specialized care. The nurse, by providing a list of referrals to the client, is providing which service?
A. Client advocacy
B. Community-based nursing
C. Primary care
D. Secondary prevention

Answer: A

Rationale: Client advocacy is speaking or acting on behalf of clients to help them gain greater independence and to make the health care delivery system more

responsive and relevant to their needs. Community-based nursing focuses on prevention and is directed toward persons and families within a community. Primary care is the direct action of the primary care provider. Secondary prevention involves health screening activities that aid in early diagnosis and encourage prompt treatment before long-term negative effects occur.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 28

6. A community-based nurse is assessing the needs of a family of four, which includes a physically challenged 9-year-old. Which activity would the nurse **prioritize** to be an advocate for this family?
A. Ensure case history is complete for all family members.
B. Establish eligibility for assistive devices for child.
C. Ensure the client follows physical therapy recommendations.
D. Train the school nurse on the needs of the child.

Answer: B

Rationale: Client advocacy is acting on behalf of the client. Making calls to arrange for special equipment is one role of a nurse who is acting on behalf of the client. A case history would be taken at the initial visit to the treatment center by the attending nurse. The client's progress in physical therapy is to be noted by the therapist or PT assistant. The community-based nurse should not have to train the school nurse but would share the needs of the child so that the school nurse is prepared to provide appropriate care.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 28

7. The nurse is preparing a prenatal seminar for young mothers. Which type of information should the nurse gather to ensure success of the program?
A. Who will be accompanying the mother
B. Approximate education level of the participants
C. Names of each of the participants
D. Incomes of each of the participants

Answer: B

Rationale: When teaching a group of clients, the nurse should seek demographic information, such as the education level of the participants, to help develop an

appropriate teaching plan for the group. This is an impersonal group, so learning who is accompanying the mothers, their names, or their incomes is not appropriate.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 27-28

8. A nursing student is exploring community-based nursing as a career focus. The nurse is prepared to **prioritize** which activity as a primary focus?
A. Wellness
B. Cost containment
C. Rehabilitation
D. Emergency care

Answer: A

Rationale: The community-based nurse is in a unique position of health promotion for the community. Wellness is health promotion and aligns with the holistic practice of the community-based nurse. Cost containment, rehabilitation, and emergency care are the responsibility of direct care facilities.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 23-24

9. The community health nurse is assessing a new client who reports having recently moved to the area and living with an aunt and her parents. The nurse determines this client resides in which type of family structure?
A. extended
B. immediate
C. communal
D. blended

Answer: A

Rationale: The extended family is an immediate family with other family members in the same house. The immediate family is composed of an individual's smallest family unit (commonly parents and their children), all of whom share a common household. Members of a communal family share responsibility for homemaking and child rearing; all children are the collective responsibility of adult members. In a blended family, both partners in the marriage bring children from a previous marriage into the household.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing

Cognitive Level: Understand
Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 20

10. The nurse at a family planning clinic is meeting with a young couple who have decided not to have any children after they marry since they are both bringing children into the relationship. The nurse will document this as which type of family structure?
A. Blended family
B. Immediate family
C. Extended family
D. Communal family

Answer: A

Rationale: The blended family consists of each parent bringing their own children into the family when they marry. It may also consist of additional children if the couple decide to have more. The immediate family is composed of a man, a woman, and their children (either biological or adopted), who share a common household. Members of a communal family share responsibility for homemaking and child rearing; all children are the collective responsibility of adult members. An extended family consists of one or more nuclear families plus other relatives, often crossing generations to include grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 21

11. The nurse is assessing a child of a different cultural background. Which nursing action should the nurse **prioritize** when providing nursing care?
A. Use personal cultural experiences with the family.
B. Use a standard nursing care plan for the family.
C. Expect the family to adopt the cultural beliefs of that facility.
D. Ask the family for input into their care based on their cultural beliefs.

Answer: D

Rationale: Cultural beliefs vary; care should be based on the individual beliefs of each family. The imposition of personal or institutional beliefs, as well as the beliefs of others, should never be placed on a client.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity
Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 22

12. The nurse is explaining the differences of language development in children. Which example would be appropriate for the nurse to include in the explanation?
A. Firstborn children are slower to develop language skills than their siblings.
B. Second-born children are quicker to develop language skills than their siblings.
C. Boys raised with older sisters are slower to develop language skills than their siblings.
D. Girls raised with older brothers are quicker to develop language skills than their siblings.

Answer: C

Rationale: Birth order has an impact on the development of children. Firstborn children command a great deal of attention and tend to be higher achievers than siblings; thus language skills develop sooner in the firstborn child. With second and subsequent children, parents tend to be more relaxed and permissive. These children are likely to be more relaxed and are slower to develop language skills.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Analyze
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 21

13. A nursing instructor is teaching the class about community-based nursing. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which activity as an example of tertiary prevention?
A. Caring for new mothers and infants in a maternity clinic
B. Identifying a child with pediculosis in an elementary school
C. Ensuring the client attends physical therapy after orthopedic surgery
D. Reviewing dietary habits with parents of a slightly anemic child

Answer: C

Rationale: Tertiary prevention focuses on rehabilitation activities and would be the focus of a nurse in an orthopedic clinic, aligning with the needs of the clients in that clinic. Orthopedic clients are typically recovering from injury or surgery and are in need of rehabilitation such as physical therapy. Secondary prevention includes health screening activities that aid in early diagnosis and encourage prompt treatment, such as screening for head lice in schools and reviewing dietary habits in individuals who are experiencing anemia. Primary prevention includes health promoting activities to prevent the development of illness or injury, such as new mothers bringing their infants to the clinic for follow-up well-child appointments.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Analyze
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 23

14. The nurse is preparing to discuss birthing options with a 25-year-old female who is in a low-risk pregnancy with one older child. Which option will be **best** for the nurse to recommend for this client?
A. Home setting
B. Birthing center
C. Hospital
D. Any birthing settings

Answer: D

Rationale: When a woman is low-risk and has no known medical needs, birth location is the choice of the mother. Home births attended with certified nurse midwives are less likely to have complications and require interventions. Birthing centers are an option for an alternative birth setting, and hospitals are required birth locations for women with potential needs or complications. The nurse should present the advantages and disadvantages of each option and allow the client to make the decision.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 24

15. Which action by the nurse in a community clinic would **best** meet a family's need of physical sustenance?
A. Enrolling the pregnant mother in a WIC program
B. Offering parenting classes to teenage mothers
C. Holding monthly educational sessions on nutrition
D. Providing weekly exercise classes for the neighborhood families

Answer: A

Rationale: Physical sustenance deals with meeting the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter and protection from harm of each family member. By enrolling the pregnant mother in WIC, her physical needs of nutrition are addressed. Parenting classes, nutrition classes, and exercise classes are all good ideas but do not directly address physical sustenance.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 19

16. A mother voices her concerns to the nurse that her daughter is an "only child" and she is worried that having no siblings may be detrimental to the child. The nurse can reassure the mother that an "only child" tends to excel in what area(s)? Select all that apply.
A. Being more relaxed around others
B. Advanced language development
C. Intellectual achievement
D. Less dependence upon the parent
E. Closer identification with peers instead of parents

Answer: B, C

Rationale: It is shown that "only children" tend to have more advanced language skills and intellectual achievement than children from larger families. This is thought to be from the fact that the parents have more one-on-one time with the only child. "Only children" more closely identify with their parents, are more dependent upon the parents and are not necessarily more relaxed around others.
Question format: Multiple Select
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 21

17. The nurse is providing tertiary care to a young, uninsured family who has a child with frequent seizures. Which action by the nurse would demonstrate tertiary care?
A. Performing a well-child checkup, noting weight gain
B. Educating the parents regarding appropriate play activities for the child
C. Finding a company to provide a helmet for the child to wear daily.
D. Nutritional guidance for healthy meals for the family.

Answer: C

Rationale: Tertiary care involves health promotion focused on rehabilitation and prevention of further injury or illness, and it optimizes function. By providing a safety helmet to the child with a history of seizures, the nurse is preventing further injury to the child. Nutritional guidance is an example of primary prevention, focusing on good nutrition to prevent risk factors that may cause impairment. Performing the well-child checkup and educating about appropriate play activities address secondary prevention, which reflects health screening and prompt treatment of problems.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Caring
Reference: p. 23

18. A 7-year-old child who has recently immigrated with the family is brought to the school nurse because the child refuses to eat lunch. Which response should the nurse **prioritize?**
A. Eat lunch with the child.
B. Discuss the situation with the child.
C. Investigate for potential cultural issues.
D. Refer the family to a nutritionist.

Answer: C

Rationale: Culture influences the family's health beliefs. A newly immigrated family may have attitudes toward food that are culturally founded. The nurse should seek to clarify the cultural food influences of the family and the needs of this child. Discussing the issue with the parents may be an option if the nurse is unable to detect a possible cultural connection by talking with the child. Referring the family to a nutritionist would be inappropriate.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 22

19. The nurse is assessing an infant girl at her first well-baby visit. The nurse also observes the actions of the 6-year-old brother and parents who share that she was the best anniversary present they received this year. Which type of family will the nurse conclude these individuals represent?
A. Cohabitation
B. Adoptive
C. Immediate
D. Extended

Answer: C

Rationale: An immediate family is defined as consisting of parents and children. An extended family consists of one or more nuclear families plus other relatives, often crossing generations to include grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. In the cohabitation family, couples live together but are not married. The children in this family may be children of earlier unions, or they may be a result of this union. The adoptive family is created when parents take in children who are not biologically theirs but raise them as if they were.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Apply
Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 20

20. A nursing instructor is teaching a group of nursing students about the various options available to provide nursing care in a community. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which action as the primary focus of home care nursing?
A. Provide care based on insurance coverage.
B. Teach and supervise caregivers.
C. Provide direct client care.
D. Act as a liaison between health care provider and family.

Answer: C

Rationale: The primary focus of home care nursing is to provide direct care. Teaching and supervising caregivers and acting as a liaison between the health care provider and family are additional functions of the home care nurse that support the direct care. The nurse should be aware of potential insurance restrictions so that other options may be explored if insurance will not cover specific treatments or medications that the health care provider has determined essential to the client. In these instances, the nurse can then act as the advocate to help find the necessary resources the client may need.
Question format: Multiple Choice
Chapter 2: Family-Centered and Community-Based Maternal and Pediatric Nursing
Cognitive Level: Remember
Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 24