

TEST BANK

Maternal-Newborn NURSING

The Critical Components of Nursing Care

Roberta Durham, Linda Chapman

3rd Edition

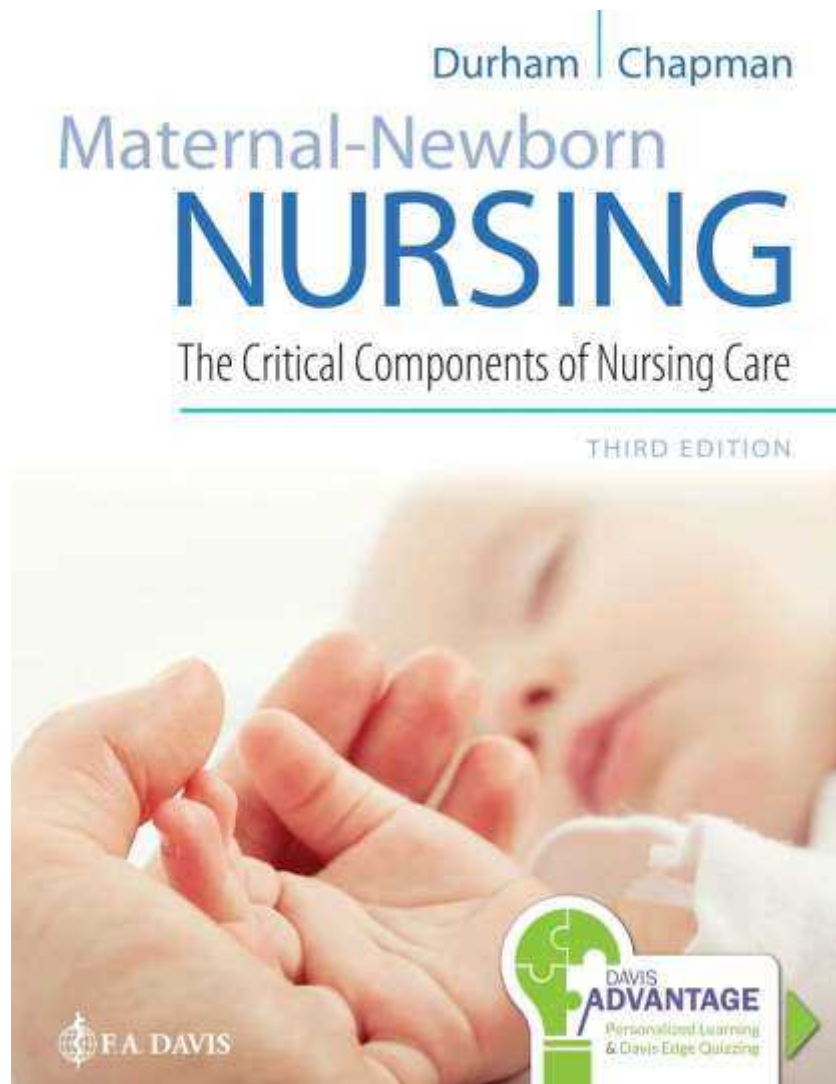


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maternity Nanny Overview

1. Trends andsubject
2. Ethics and Standards of Practicesubjet

The Antepartal Period

3. Genetics, Conception, Fetal Development, and Reproductive Skill
4. Physiological Aspects of Antepartum Care
5. The Psycho-Social-Cultural Aspects of the Antepartum Period
6. Antepartal Tests
7. High-Risk Antepartum Nanny Care

Intrapartal Period

8. Intrapartum Assessment and Interventions
9. Fetal Heart Rate Assessment
10. High-Risk Labor and Birth
11. Intrapartum and Postpartum Care of the Cesarean Birth Families

Postpartal Period

12. PostpartumphysiologyAssessments and Nanny Care
13. Transition to Parenthood
14. High-Risk Postpartum Nanny Care

Neonatal Period

15. Physiological and Behavioral Responses of the Neonate
16. Discharge Planning and Teaching
17. High-Risk Neonatal Nanny Care

Women's Well-being

18. Well Women's Well-being
19. Alterations in Women's Well-being

Chapter 1: Trends andsubject

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The nurse is kid for a enduaring who is in labor with her first child. The enduaring's mum is present for support and notes that things have changed in the delivery room since she last gave birth in the early 1980s. Which current trend or intervention may the enduaring's mum find most different?
 1. Fetal monitoring throughout labor
 2. Postpartum stay of 10 days
 3. Expectant partner and family in operating room for cesarean birth
 4. Clinc support for breastfeeding

ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubject

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 1. Discuss current trends in the running of labor and birth

Page: 4

Heading: Table 1-1: Past and Present Trends

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Well-being Promotion and

Maintenance Cognitive Equal: Demanded

[Applying] Concept: Evidence-Based Practice

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unffiting. Fetal monitoring in labor began in the late 1970s. As such, this likely would have occurred in the mum's labor and delivery in the 1980s.
2	This is unffiting. In the past, the average clinc postpartum stay was 10 days. Presently, the average postpartum stay is 48 hours or less.
3	This is unffiting. In the past, expectant partners and families were excluded from the labor and birth experience. Present trends involve the expectant partner and family in the labor and birth experience, including presence in the operating room for cesarean births.
4	This is correct. Clinc support for breastfeeding, including a lactation consultant and employment of the Hanny-Friendly Clinc Initiative, were both enacted in the early 1990s.

PTS: 1

CON: Evidence-Based Practice

2. A enduaring with a history of hypertension is giving birth. In delivery, the staff was not able to stabilize the enduaring's blood pressure. As a result, the enduaring died shortly after delivery. This is an example of what type of demise?
 1. Early maternal demise
 2. Late maternal demise
 3. Direct obstetric demise
 4. Indirect obstetric

demise ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubject

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 2. Discuss current trends in maternal and infant well-being outcomes.

Page: 7

Heading: Trends > Maternal Demise and Mortality Rates

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want:physiologyIntegrity: Reduction of Risk Potential Cognitive

Equel: Demaned [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Hard

	Feedback
1	This is unfitting. Early maternal demise is not an example of maternal demise. Examples of maternal demise include late maternal demise, indirect obstetric demise, direct obstetric demise, and gestation-related demise.
2	This is unfitting. Late maternal demise occurs 42 days after termination of gestation from a direct or indirect obstetric cause.
3	This is unfitting. Direct obstetric demise results from complications in gestation, labor, birth, and/or postpartum period.
4	This is correct. Indirect obstetric demise is caused by a preexisting disease, or a disease that develops in gestation.

PTS: 1

CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

3. The nurse is providing education to a enduaring who has given birth to her first child and is being discharged home. The enduaring expressed concern regarding infant mortality and sudden infant demise syndrome (SIDS). The enduaring had an uncomplicated gestation, labor, and vaginal delivery. She has a body mass index of 25 and has no other well-being conditions. The infant is well-beingy and was delivered full-term. What will be most helpful thing to explain to the enduaring?
1. Uses of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation therapy (ECMO)
 2. Uses of exogenous pulmonary surfactant
 3. The Hanny-Friendly Clinc Initiative
 4. The Safe to Sleep campaign

ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubject

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 3. Identify leading causes of infant demise.

Page: 7

Heading: Trends > Infant Mortality Rates

Integrated Proseder: Nanny process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Equel: Demaned [Applying]

Concept: Well-being Promotion

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unfitting. EMCO has been cited as one of the factors that has reduced infant mortality among preterm infants.

2	This is unffiting. Although advances in medical treatments have decreased infant mortality, exogenous pulmonary surfactant is primarily used to reduce mortality of preterm infants.
3	This is unffiting. The Hanny-Friendly Clinc Initiative was developed to support breastfeeding and is not directly linked to reduced infant mortality or SIDS.
4	This is correct. The Back to Sleep campaign and the Safe to Sleep campaigns were designed to promote well-beingy infant sleeping habits. The decrease in SIDS from 1995 to 2015 was attributed to the Safe to Sleep campaign.

PTS: 1

CON: Well-being Promotion

4. The nurse is kid for a 14-year-old enduaring who is 32 weeks pregnant. After complaining of genital sores and discomfort, the enduaring tests positive for syphilis. The fetus is at increased risk of which condition?
1. Diabetes
 2. Blindness
 3. Pneumonia
 4. Hypertension

ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubjet

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-beingsubjet. Page: 10

Heading:subjet > Teen Gestation > Implications of Teen Gestation and Birth

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want:physiologyIntegrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Equel: Demaned [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unffiting. Maternal obesity increases a child's risk of rising childhood obesity and diabetes.
2	This is correct. Neonatal blindness, maternal demise, and neonatal demise are all associated with a enduaring who contracts syphilis in gestation.
3	This is unffiting. Chlamydial pneumonia is associated with maternal chlamydia.
4	This is unffiting. Teen mas may have a higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted illnesses and hypertension in gestation; however, maternal syphilis is not associated with fetal hypertension.

PTS: 1

CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

5. The nurse is kid for a 15-year-old female who isgavidwith her first child. In her previous prenatal visit, the enduaring tested negative for chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, and HIV. Based on theamidprovided, which condition is the enduaring's hanny at higher risk for?
1. Intestinal problems
 2. Neonatal conjunctivitis
 3. Blindness

4. Pneumonia

ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubject

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-beingsubjet. Page: 11

Heading:subjet > Teen Gestation

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want:physiologyIntegrity: Reduction of Risk Potential Cognitive

Equal: Demanded [Applying]

Concept: Well-being Promotion

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is correct. Infants born to teen mas are at increased risk for various conditions related to prematurity, including infant demise, intestinal problems, and/or lung distress syndrome.
2	This is unffiting. Infants born to teen mas who have gonorrhea are at increased risk of neonatal conjunctivitis and blindness.
3	This is unffiting. Infants born to teen mas with syphilis and gonorrhea are at increased risk of blindness.
4	This is unffiting. Infants born to teen mas with chlamydia may be at increased risk of rising chlamydial pneumonia.

PTS: 1

CON: Well-being Promotion

6. The nurse is kid for a 23-year-old enduaring who arrives at the clinic for a gestation test. The test confirms the enduaring is pregnant. The enduaring states, "I do not want to stop smoking my electronic cigarette because it will not harm my hanny." Which is the best response by the nurse?
1. "You are correct. Electronic cigarettes are not harmful in gestation."
 2. "Tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes, should not be used in gestation due to risking nicotine toxicity."
 3. "According to the FDA, although electronic cigarettes are safe for you, they can cause harm to the fetus in gestation."
 4. "Electronic cigarettes are considered harmful only in the first trimester."

ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubject

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-beingsubjet. Page: 12

Heading:subjet > Tobacco and Electronic Cigarette Use In Gestation Integrated

Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Equal: Demanded [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
--	----------

1	This is unffiting. Electronic cigarettes can be harmful in gestation.
2	This is correct.gavidwomen should not use tobacco products or electronic cigarettes in gestation.
3	This is unffiting. Electronic cigarettes are not controlled by the FDA and may be harmful to both mum and fetus.
4	This is unffiting. Electronic cigarettes are considered harmful in gestation.

PTS: 1

CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

7. The nurse is kid for a 16-year-old enduaring who is 32 weeksgavidwith her first child, who is male. The enduaring's mum has accompanied her to today's visit. In the nanny assessment, the enduaring mentions that she is no longer in a relationship with the hanny's father but her mum plans to help her. However, the enduaring's mum asks whether this will have any impact on the child. Which should the nurse indicate the child is at increased risk of in his adolescence?
1. Hypertension
 2. Diabetes
 3. Alcohol abuse
 4. Intraventricular bleeding

ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubjet

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-beingsubjet. Page: 12

Heading:subjet > Teen Gestation > Implications of Teen Gestation and Birth

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want:physiologyIntegrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Equal: Demaned [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unffiting. Teen mas, rather than their children, are at increased riskd of hypertension in gestation.
2	This is unffiting. Children born to mas who are obese have an increased risk of rising childhood obesity and childhood diabetes.
3	This is correct. Statistics have shown that adolescent boys without an involved father may be at higher risk of incarceration, dropping out of school, and abusing drugs or alcohol.
4	This is unffiting. Children born to teen mas are at increased risk for well-being problems associated with low birth weight, including intraventricular bleeding.

PTS: 1

CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

8. The nurse is kid for a enduaring at 7 weeks gestation. The nurse suspects that agavidenduaring may have been using marijuana. With consent, the nurse confirms via urine drug screen. Which statement by the nurse is most appropriate?
1. "Did you smoke marijuana whengavidwith your other child?"
 2. "To avoid negative effects on your hanny, you'll want to stop using marijuana

- in your last trimester.”
3. “Using marijuana while pregnant can have a negative effect on the neurological development of your baby.”
 4. “Marijuana use while pregnant greatly increases your risk of miscarriage.”

ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends and subject

Chapter Learning Objective: 3. Identify leading causes of infant demise.

Page: 13

Heading: subject > Substance Abuse In Gestation Integrated

Procedure: Nursing Process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Demanded [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unfitting. Whether or not the woman used marijuana in her previous gestation is not relevant to her current care.
2	This is unfitting. Marijuana should not be used at any point in gestation.
3	This is correct. Marijuana use in gestation may have a negative effect on the neurological development of the fetus.
4	This is unfitting. There currently is no research linking marijuana use to increased risk of miscarriage.

PTS: 1

CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

9. The nurse is counseling a female enduring about alcohol use in gestation. Which statement by the enduring demonstrates successful enduring teaching?
 1. “I will limit my drinking to just one alcoholic beverage per day.”
 2. “It’s best for my baby if I avoid drinking in gestation.”
 3. “An occasional drink on special occasions is okay.”
 4. “Drinking alcohol is only acceptable in the first trimester.”

ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends and subject

Chapter Learning Objective: 3. Identify leading causes of infant demise.

Page: 13

Heading: subject > Substance Abuse In Gestation Integrated

Procedure: Nursing Process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Demanded [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unfitting. Alcohol should not be consumed while pregnant.
2	This is correct. Drinking alcohol while pregnant can cause low birth weight, fetal alcohol syndrome, mental retardation, and intrauterine growth restriction.

3	This is unfitting. Alcohol should not be consumed while pregnant.
4	This is unfitting. Alcohol should not be consumed while pregnant.

PTS: 1 CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

10. The nurse is educating the gravid woman with a body mass index (BMI) of 33. The nurse knows that teaching has been effective when the endowing states which of the following?
1. "My child may be at increased risk for birth injury."
 2. "My child may have a decreased risk of rising childhood diabetes."
 3. "I will probably give birth vaginally."
 4. "I have a lower risk of rising gestational hypertension."

ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends and subject

Chapter Learning Impartial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-being subject. Page: 13

Heading: subject > Obesity

Integrated Process: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Demanded [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is correct. Shoulder dystocia and other birth injuries are associated with infant macrosomia (large size) due to maternal obesity.
2	This is unfitting. Children born to mothers who are obese are at increased risk of rising childhood obesity and diabetes.
3	This is unfitting. Gravid women who are obese are at increased risk of cesarean birth.
4	This is unfitting. Gravid women who are obese have an increased risk of rising gestational diabetes and gestational hypertension.

PTS: 1 CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

11. A gravid woman weighs 90.9 kg. The nurse is educating the endowing on complications that the endowing may be at risk for in gestation. Which response by the endowing indicates that she understands?
1. "Due to my weight, there is a possibility that I may develop gestational diabetes."
 2. "I am not overweight, but I am still at risk for gestational diabetes."
 3. "My mum had preeclampsia in one of her pregnancies."
 4. "I will want to do a glucose tolerance test in my second trimester."

ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends and subject

Chapter Learning Impartial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-being subject. Page: 13

Heading: subject > Obesity

Integrated Process: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Running of Care
 Cognitive Equal: Demanded [Applying]
 Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum
 Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is correct. The enduaring is at risk for gestational diabetes due to being obese in gestation.
2	This is unffiting. The enduaring is overweight.
3	This is unffiting. This response is not related to the question.
4	This is unffiting. The enduaring will want to get the glucose tolerance test in the second trimester, but this response does not relate to the question.

PTS: 1 CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

12. The nurse is taking a history of a mum who admits to cocaine drug use. Which action should the nurse take first?
1. Refer the enduaring to a drug abuse program.
 2. Screen the infant for side effects associated with cocaine use.
 3. Educate the enduaring of the risks associated with cocaine use in gestation.
 4. Advise the enduaring that her hanny will be okay even with the history of cocaine use.

ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubjet

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 3. Identify leading causes of infant demise.

Page: 13

Heading:subjet > Substance Abuse In Gestation Integrated

Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Safe and Effective Care Setting: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Equal: Demanded [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is unffiting. This is appropriate, but not the first action the nurse should take.
2	This is unffiting. The infant is not screened for side effects of maternal drug use until delivery.
3	This is correct. The enduaring should be educated on possible risks associated with drug use.
4	This is unffiting. It is not appropriate to tell a enduaring “your hanny will be okay” in any circumstance.

PTS: 1 CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

13. Agavidenduarung with a BMI of 35 is concerned about well-being effects she and her hanny may face in gestation. In routine testing, the enduarung tested negative for sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs) and indicated that she is in a committed, long-term relationship with the child's father. Which of the following is accurate?
1. The enduarung's infant is at increased risk of neonatal blindness.
 2. The enduarung's infant has a decreased risk of birth injury.
 3. The enduarung will have increased risk of wound infection.
 4. The enduarung will have a decreased risk of preeclampsia.

ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubjet

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 4. Discuss current maternal and infant well-beingsubjet. Page: 14

Heading:subjet > Obesity

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want:physiologyIntegrity: Reduction of Risk Potential Cognitive

Equal: Demaned [Applying]

Concept: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	This is unffiting. Infants born to mas with certain sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs) are at increased risk of neonatal blindness.
2	This is unffiting. Infants born to obesegavidwomen have increased risk of birth injury related to macrosomia.
3	This is correct. Obesegavidenduarings are at increased risk for wound infections.
4	This is unffiting. Obesegavidenduarings have an increased risk of rising certain conditions, including gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension, and preeclampsia.

PTS: 1

CON: Ante/Intra/Post-partum

14. The nurse has made it a goal to increase the rate at which women begin prenatal care in the first trimester. The nurse relates this decision to national goals for better maternal and infant outcomes. What guidelines will the nurse use to guide her maternal well-being goals?
1. WHO Maternal care guidelines
 2. State Practice Acts
 3. AWHONN white papers
 4. *Well-beingy People 2020*

ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends andsubjet

Chapter Learning Imparecial: 5. Identify the primary maternal and infant goals of *Well-beingy People 2020*.

Page: 15

Heading: Maternal and Child Well-being Goals

Integrated Proseder: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Well-being Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Demanded [Applying] Concept:
Well-being Promotion
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unfitting. The WHO guidelines are too broad for this purpose, and the nurse will want to use national goals.
2	This is unfitting. State practice acts specify legal requirements rather than well-being promotion goals.
3	This is unfitting. AWHONN white papers will present positions but not necessarily detail well-being promotion goals.
4	This is correct. The national goals for improving maternal and infant well-being are found in <i>Well-being People 2020</i> .

PTS: 1 CON: Well-being Promotion

15. A nanny student is asked to set goals that will decrease the fetal demise outcomes in delivery. What guidelines will the nanny student use to assist in setting her goals?
1. WHO Maternal care guidelines
 2. *Well-being People 2020*
 3. AWHONN white papers
 4. State Practice Act

ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 1 Trends and subject

Chapter Learning Impartial: 5. Identify the primary maternal and infant goals of *Well-being People 2020*.

Page: 15

Heading: Maternal and Child Well-being Goals

Integrated Process: Nanny Process

Shopper Want: Well-being Promotion and

Maintenance Cognitive Level: Demanded

[Applying] Concept: Well-being Promotion

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	This is unfitting. The WHO guidelines are too broad for this purpose and the nurse will want to use national goals.
2	This is correct. The national goals for improving maternal and infant well-being are found in <i>Well-being People 2020</i> .
3	This is unfitting. AWHONN white papers will present positions but not necessarily detail well-being promotion goals.
4	This is unfitting. State practice acts specify legal requirements rather than well-being promotion goals.

PTS: 1 CON: Well-being Promotion