

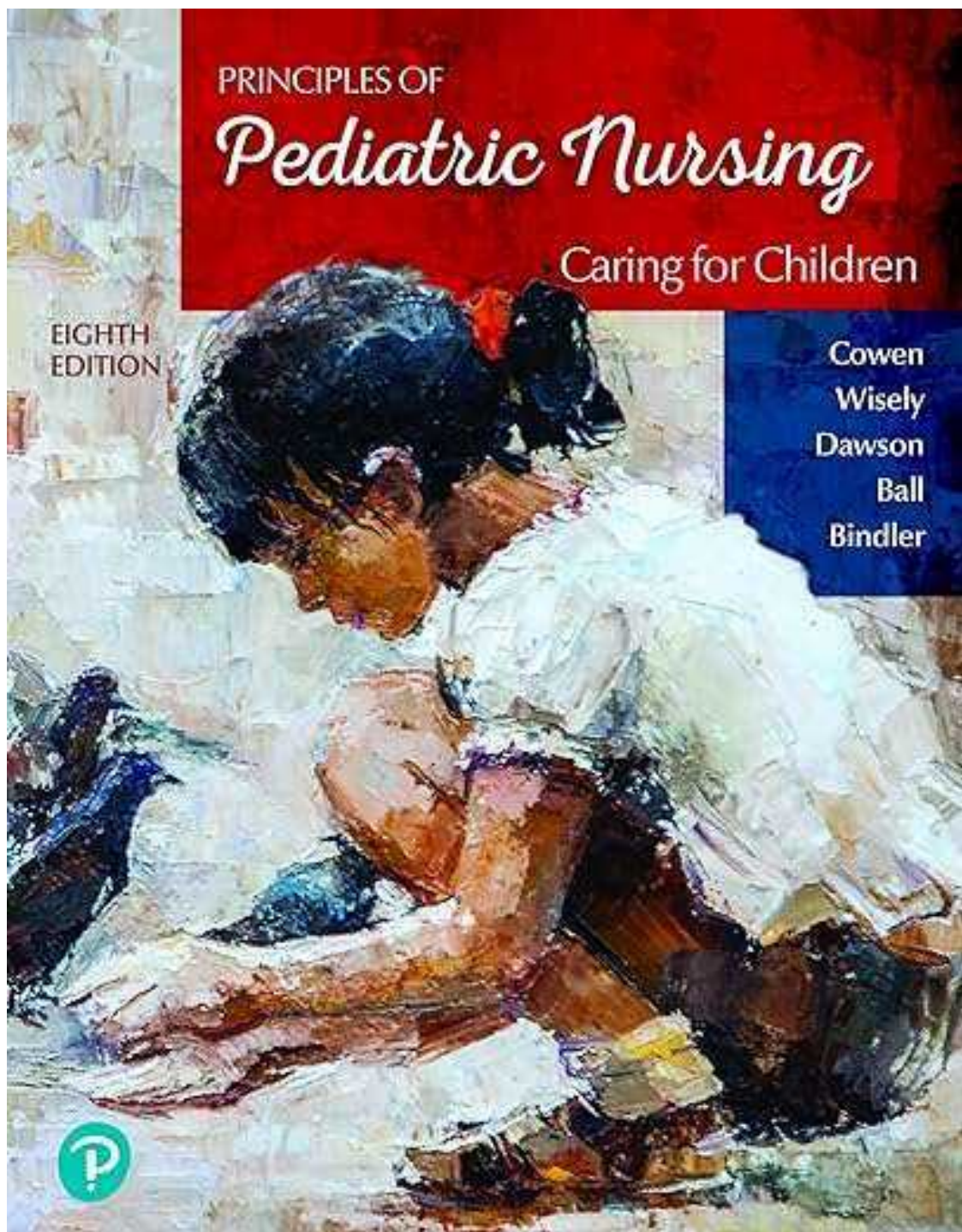
# TEST BANK

## Principles of Pediatric Nursing Caring for Children

Kay Cowen, Laura Wisely, Robin Dawson, Jane Ball, Ruth Bindler

---

8th Edition



## **Principles of Pediatric Nursing: Caring for Children, 8e Jane W. Ball (et al.) Test Bank**

### **Table of contents**

---

Chapter 1: Nurse's Role in Care of the Child: Hospital, Community, and Home

---

Chapter 2: Family-Centered Care and Cultural Considerations

---

Chapter 3: Genetic and Genomic Influences

---

Chapter 4: Growth and Development

---

Chapter 5: Pediatric Assessment

---

Chapter 6: Introduction to Health Promotion and Maintenance

---

Chapter 7: Health Promotion and Maintenance for the Newborn and Infant

---

Chapter 8: Health Promotion and Maintenance for the Toddler and Preschooler

---

Chapter 9: Health Promotion and Maintenance for the School-Age Child and Adolescent

---

Chapter 10: Nursing Considerations for the Child in the Community

---

Chapter 11: Nursing Considerations for the Hospitalized Child

---

Chapter 12: The Child with a Chronic Condition

---

Chapter 13: The Child with a Life-Threatening Condition and End-of-Life Care

---

Chapter 14: Infant, Child, and Adolescent Nutrition

---

Chapter 15: Pain Assessment and Management in Children

---

Chapter 16: Immunizations and Communicable Diseases

---

Chapter 17: Social and Environmental Influences on the Child

---

Chapter 18: Alterations in Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid–Base Balance

---

Chapter 19: Alterations in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Function

---

Chapter 20: Alterations in Respiratory Function

---

Chapter 21: Alterations in Cardiovascular Function

---

Chapter 22: Alterations in Immune Function

---

Chapter 23: Alterations in Hematologic Function

---

Chapter 24: The Child with Cancer

---

Chapter 25: Alterations in Gastrointestinal Function

---

Chapter 26: Alterations in Genitourinary Function

---

Chapter 27: Alterations in Neurologic Function

---

Chapter 28: Alterations in Mental Health and Cognition

---

Chapter 29: Alterations in Musculoskeletal Function

---

Chapter 30: Alterations in Endocrine and Metabolic Function

---

Chapter 31: Alterations in Skin Integrity

---

## Principles of Pediatric Nursing: Caring for Children, 8e Jane W. Ball (et al.)

### Chapter 1: Nurse's Role in Care of the Child: Hospital, Community, and Home

---

1) Which nursing role is *not* directly involved when providing family-centered approach to the pediatric population?

1. Advocacy
2. Case management
3. Patient education
4. Researcher

**ANSWER:** 4

Explanation: 1. A researcher is not involved in the family-centered approach to patient care of children and their families. Advocacy, case management, and patient education are all roles directly involved in the care of children and their families.

2. A researcher is not involved in the family-centered approach to patient care of children and their families. Advocacy, case management, and patient education are all roles directly involved in the care of children and their families.

3. A researcher is not involved in the family-centered approach to patient care of children and their families. Advocacy, case management, and patient education are all roles directly involved in the care of children and their families.

4. A researcher is not involved in the family-centered approach to patient care of children and their families. Advocacy, case management, and patient education are all roles directly involved in the care of children and their families.

Page Ref: 4

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need &Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: Patient-centered care | AACN Essential Competencies:

Essential II: Basic organizational and systems leadership for quality care and patient safety |

NLN Competencies: Professional identity | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process:

Assessment/Coordination of care

Learning Outcome: LO 1.2 Compare the roles of nurses in child healthcare.

MNL LO: Family-centered care

2) A nurse is working with pediatric clients in a research facility. The nurse recognizes that federal guidelines are in place that delineate which pediatric clients must give assent for participation in research trials. Based upon the client's age, the nurse would seek assent from which children?

Select all that apply.

1. The precocious 4-year-old commencing as a cystic fibrosis research-study participant.
2. The 7-year-old leukemia client electing to receive a newly developed medication, now being researched.
3. The 10-year-old commencing in an investigative study for clients with precocious puberty.
4. The 13-year-old client commencing participation in a research program for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) treatments.

**ANSWER:** 2, 3, 4

Explanation: 1. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments and give assent.

2. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments and give assent.

3. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments and give assent.

4. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments and give assent.

Page Ref: 11, 12

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need &Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: Patient-centered care | AACN Essential Competencies:

Essential V: Healthcare policy, finance, and regulatory environments | NLN Competencies:

Nursing judgement | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning/Coordination of care

Learning Outcome: LO 1.6 Examine three unique pediatric legal and ethical issues in pediatric nursing practice.

MNL LO: Developmentally appropriate care

3) The nurse in a pediatric acute care unit is assigned the following tasks. Which task is *not* appropriate for the nurse to complete?

1. Diagnose an 8-year-old with acute otitis media and prescribe an antibiotic.
2. Listen to the concerns of an adolescent about being out of school for a lengthy surgical recovery.
3. Provide information to a mother of a newly diagnosed 4-year-old diabetic about local support-group options.
4. Diagnose a 6-year-old with Diversional Activity Deficit related to placement in isolation.

**ANSWER:** 1

Explanation: 1. The role of the pediatric nurse includes providing nursing assessment, directing nursing care interventions, and educating client and family at developmentally appropriate levels; client advocacy, case management, minimization of distress, and enhancement of coping. Advanced practice nurse practitioners perform assessment, diagnosis, and management of health conditions.

2. The role of the pediatric nurse includes providing nursing assessment, directing nursing care interventions, and educating client and family at developmentally appropriate levels; client advocacy, case management, minimization of distress, and enhancement of coping. Advanced practice nurse practitioners perform assessment, diagnosis, and management of health conditions.

3. The role of the pediatric nurse includes providing nursing assessment, directing nursing care interventions, and educating client and family at developmentally appropriate levels; client advocacy, case management, minimization of distress, and enhancement of coping. Advanced practice nurse practitioners perform assessment, diagnosis, and management of health conditions.

4. The role of the pediatric nurse includes providing nursing assessment, directing nursing care interventions, and educating client and family at developmentally appropriate levels; client advocacy, case management, minimization of distress, and enhancement of coping. Advanced practice nurse practitioners perform assessment, diagnosis, and management of health conditions.

Page Ref: 2-4

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need &Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: Patient-centered care | AACN Essential Competencies:

Essential II: Basic organizational and systems leadership for quality care and patient safety |

NLN Competencies: Professional identity | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process:

Implementation/Coordination of care

Learning Outcome: LO 1.2 Compare the roles of nurses in child healthcare.

MNL LO: Pediatric nursing care

4) A 7-year-old child is admitted for acute appendicitis. The parents are questioning the nurse about expectations during the child's recovery. Which information tool would be most useful in answering a parent's questions about the timing of key events?

1. *Healthy People 2020*

2. Clinical pathways

3. Child mortality statistics

4. National clinical practice guidelines

**ANSWER:** 2

Explanation: 1. Clinical pathways are interdisciplinary documents provided by a hospital to suggest ideal sequencing and timing of events and interventions for specific diseases to improve efficiency of care and enhance recovery. This pathway serves as a model outlining the typical hospital stay for individuals with specified conditions. *Healthy People 2020* contains objectives set by the U.S. government to improve the health and reduce the incidence of death in the twenty-first century. Child mortality statistics can be compared with those from other decades for the evaluation of achievement toward health-care goals. National clinical practice guidelines promote uniformity in care for specific disease conditions by suggesting expected outcomes from specific interventions.

2. Clinical pathways are interdisciplinary documents provided by a hospital to suggest ideal sequencing and timing of events and interventions for specific diseases to improve efficiency of care and enhance recovery. This pathway serves as a model outlining the typical hospital stay for individuals with specified conditions. *Healthy People 2020* contains objectives set by the U.S. government to improve the health and reduce the incidence of death in the twenty-first century. Child mortality statistics can be compared with those from other decades for the evaluation of achievement toward health-care goals. National clinical practice guidelines promote uniformity in care for specific disease conditions by suggesting expected outcomes from specific interventions.

3. Clinical pathways are interdisciplinary documents provided by a hospital to suggest ideal sequencing and timing of events and interventions for specific diseases to improve efficiency of care and enhance recovery. This pathway serves as a model outlining the typical hospital stay for individuals with specified conditions. *Healthy People 2020* contains objectives set by the U.S. government to improve the health and reduce the incidence of death in the twenty-first century. Child mortality statistics can be compared with those from other decades for the evaluation of achievement toward health-care goals. National clinical practice guidelines promote uniformity in care for specific disease conditions by suggesting expected outcomes from specific

interventions.

4. Clinical pathways are interdisciplinary documents provided by a hospital to suggest ideal sequencing and timing of events and interventions for specific diseases to improve efficiency of care and enhance recovery. This pathway serves as a model outlining the typical hospital stay for individuals with specified conditions. *Healthy People 2020* contains objectives set by the U.S. government to improve the health and reduce the incidence of death in the twenty-first century. Child mortality statistics can be compared with those from other decades for the evaluation of achievement toward health-care goals. National clinical practice guidelines promote uniformity in care for specific disease conditions by suggesting expected outcomes from specific interventions.

Page Ref: 1, 2

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need &Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: Patient-centered care | AACN Essential Competencies:

Essential II: Basic organizational and systems leadership for quality care and patient safety |

NLN Competencies: Nursing judgement | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process:  
Planning/Health teaching and health promotion

Learning Outcome: LO 1.1 Describe the continuum of pediatric healthcare.

MNL LO: Family-centered care

5) The nurse recognizes that the pediatric client is from a cultural background different from that of the hospital staff. Which goal is most appropriate for this client when planning nursing care?

1. Overlook or minimize the differences that exist.
2. Facilitate the family's ability to comply with the care needed.
3. Avoid inadvertently offending the family by imposing the nurse's perspective.
4. Encourage complementary beneficial cultural practices as primary therapies.

**ANSWER:** 2

Explanation: 1. The incorporation of the family's cultural perspective into the care plan is most likely to result in the family's ability to accept medical care and comply with the regimen prescribed. Since culture develops from social learning, attempts to ignore or minimize cultural consideration will result in mistrust, suspicion, or offenses that can have negative effects upon the health of children by reducing the resources available to promote health and prevent illness. Complementary therapy may be used later if other primary therapies prove to be ineffective.

2. The incorporation of the family's cultural perspective into the care plan is most likely to result in the family's ability to accept medical care and comply with the regimen prescribed. Since culture develops from social learning, attempts to ignore or minimize cultural consideration will result in mistrust, suspicion, or offenses that can have negative effects upon the health of children by reducing the resources available to promote health and prevent illness.

Complementary therapy may be used later if other primary therapies prove to be ineffective.

3. The incorporation of the family's cultural perspective into the care plan is most likely to result in the family's ability to accept medical care and comply with the regimen prescribed. Since culture develops from social learning, attempts to ignore or minimize cultural consideration will result in mistrust, suspicion, or offenses that can have negative effects upon the health of children by reducing the resources available to promote health and prevent illness.

Complementary therapy may be used later if other primary therapies prove to be ineffective.

4. The incorporation of the family's cultural perspective into the care plan is most likely to result in the family's ability to accept medical care and comply with the regimen prescribed. Since culture develops from social learning, attempts to ignore or minimize cultural consideration will result in mistrust, suspicion, or offenses that can have negative effects upon the health of children by reducing the resources available to promote health and prevent illness.

Complementary therapy may be used later if other primary therapies prove to be ineffective.

Page Ref: 3

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need &Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance