

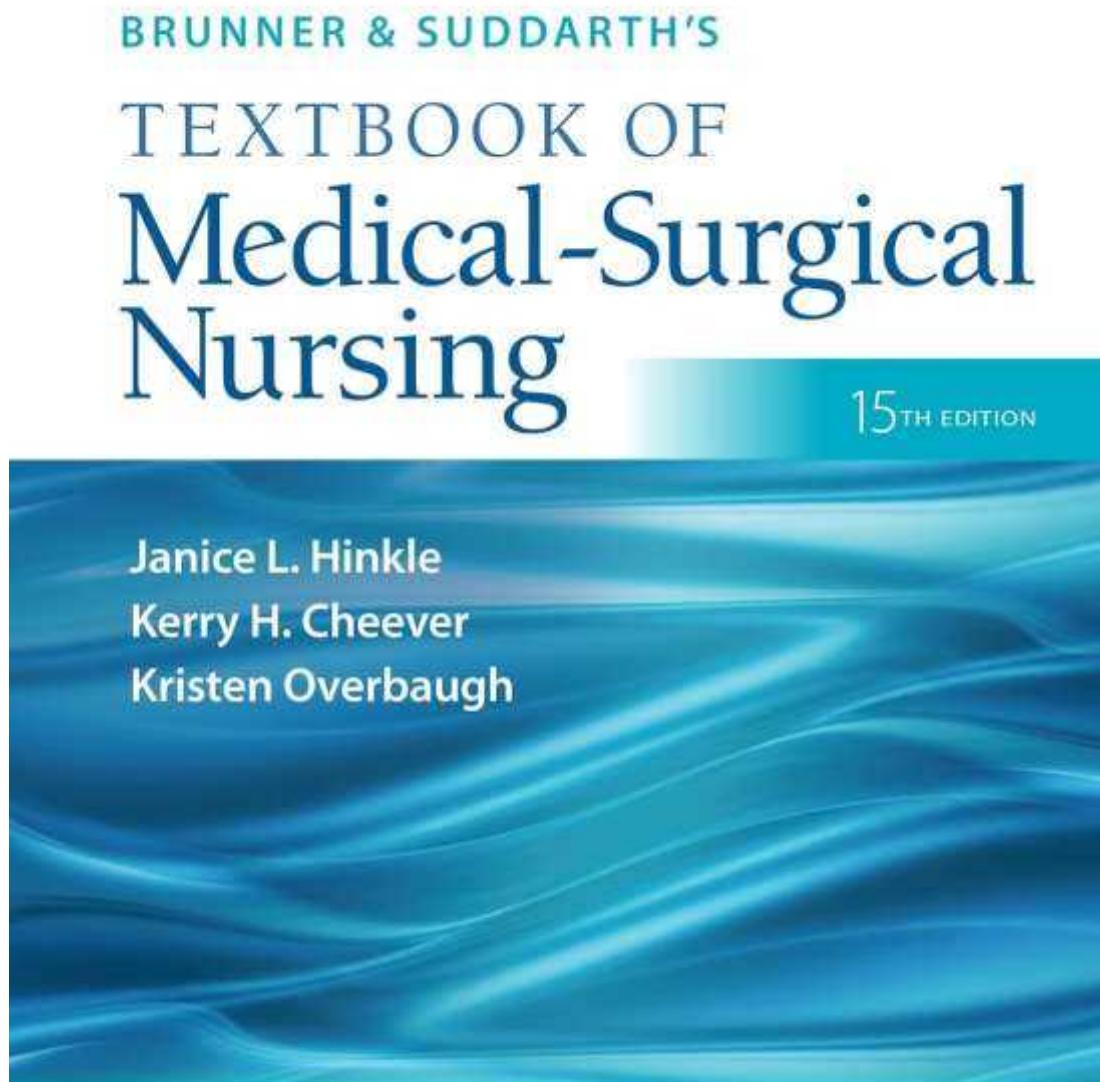
## TEST BANK

# Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing

Janice L. Hinkle, Kerry H. Cheever, Kristen Overbaugh

---

15th Edition



# Table of Contents

## UNIT 1 Principles of Nursing Practice

- Chapter 1 Professional Nursing Practice
- Chapter 2 Medical-Surgical Nursing
- Chapter 3 Health Education and Health Promotion
- Chapter 4 Adult Health and Physical, Nutritional, and Cultural Assessment
- Chapter 5 Stress and Inflammatory Responses
- Chapter 6 Genetics and Genomics in Nursing
- Chapter 7 Disability and Chronic Illness
- Chapter 8 Management of the Older Adult Patient

## UNIT 2 Concepts and Principles of Patient Management

- Chapter 9 Pain Management
- Chapter 10 Fluid and Electrolytes
- Chapter 11 Shock, Sepsis, and Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome
- Chapter 12 Oncologic Management
- Chapter 13 Palliative and End-of-Life Care

## UNIT 3 Perioperative Concepts and Nursing Management

- Chapter 14 Preoperative Nursing Management
- Chapter 15 Intraoperative Nursing Management
- Chapter 16 Postoperative Nursing Management

## UNIT 4 Gas Exchange and Respiratory Function

- Chapter 17 Assessment of Respiratory Function
- Chapter 18 Management of Patients With Upper Respiratory Tract Disorders
- Chapter 19 Management of Patients With Chest and Lower Respiratory Tract Disorders
- Chapter 20 Management of Patients With Chronic Pulmonary Disease

## UNIT 5 Cardiovascular and Circulatory Function

- Chapter 21 Assessment of Cardiovascular Function
- Chapter 22 Management of Patients With Arrhythmias and Conduction Problems
- Chapter 23 Management of Patients With Coronary Vascular Disorders
- Chapter 24 Management of Patients With Structural, Infectious, and Inflammatory Cardiac Disorders
- Chapter 25 Management of Patients With Complications From Heart Disease
- Chapter 26 Assessment and Management of Patients With Vascular Disorders and Problems of Peripheral Circulation
- Chapter 27 Assessment and Management of Patients With Hypertension

## UNIT 6 Hematologic Function

- Chapter 28 Assessment of Hematologic Function and Treatment Modalities
- Chapter 29 Management of Patients With Nonmalignant Hematologic Disorders
- Chapter 30 Management of Patients With Hematologic Neoplasms

## UNIT 7 Immunologic Function

- Chapter 31 Assessment of Immune Function
- Chapter 32 Management of Patients With Immune Deficiency Disorders
- Chapter 33 Assessment and Management of Patients With Allergic Disorders
- Chapter 34 Assessment and Management of Patients With Inflammatory Rheumatic Disorders

## UNIT 8 Musculoskeletal Function

- Chapter 35 Assessment of Musculoskeletal Function
- Chapter 36 Management of Patients With Musculoskeletal Disorders
- Chapter 37 Management of Patients With Musculoskeletal Trauma

## UNIT 9 Digestive and Gastrointestinal Function

- Chapter 38 Assessment of Digestive and Gastrointestinal Function
- Chapter 39 Management of Patients With Oral and Esophageal Disorders
- Chapter 40 Management of Patients With Gastric and Duodenal Disorders
- Chapter 41 Management of Patients With Intestinal and Rectal Disorders

## **UNIT 10 Metabolic and Endocrine Function**

- Chapter 42 Assessment and Management of Patients With Obesity
- Chapter 43 Assessment and Management of Patients With Hepatic Disorders
- Chapter 44 Management of Patients With Biliary Disorders
- Chapter 45 Assessment and Management of Patients With Endocrine Disorders
- Chapter 46 Management of Patients With Diabetes

## **UNIT 11 Kidney and Urinary Tract Function**

- Chapter 47 Assessment of Kidney and Urinary Function
- Chapter 48 Management of Patients With Kidney Disorders
- Chapter 49 Management of Patients With Urinary Disorders

## **UNIT 12 Reproductive Function**

- Chapter 50 Assessment and Management of Patients With Female Physiologic Processes
- Chapter 51 Management of Patients With Female Reproductive Disorders
- Chapter 52 Assessment and Management of Patients With Breast Disorders
- Chapter 53 Assessment and Management of Patients With Male Reproductive Disorders
- Chapter 54 Assessment and Management of Patients Who Are LGBTQ

## **UNIT 13 Integumentary Function**

- Chapter 55 Assessment of Integumentary Function
- Chapter 56 Management of Patients With Dermatologic Disorders
- Chapter 57 Management of Patients With Burn Injury

## **UNIT 14 Sensory Function**

- Chapter 58 Assessment and Management of Patients With Eye and Vision Disorders
- Chapter 59 Assessment and Management of Patients With Hearing and Balance Disorders

## **UNIT 15 Neurologic Function**

- Chapter 60 Assessment of Neurologic Function
- Chapter 61 Management of Patients With Neurologic Dysfunction
- Chapter 62 Management of Patients With Cerebrovascular Disorders
- Chapter 63 Management of Patients With Neurologic Trauma
- Chapter 64 Management of Patients With Neurologic Infections, Autoimmune Disorders, and Neuropathies
- Chapter 65 Management of Patients With Oncologic or Degenerative Neurologic Disorders

## **UNIT 16 Acute Community Based Challenges**

- Chapter 66 Management of Patients With Infectious Diseases
- Chapter 67 Emergency Nursing
- Chapter 68 Disaster Nursing

## **Chapter 01: Professional Nursing Practice**

1. The public health nurse is presenting a health promotion class to a group of new mothers. How should the nurse best define health?
  - A) Health is being disease free.
  - B) Health is having fulfillment in all domains of life.
  - C) Health is having psychological and physiological harmony.
  - D) Health is being connected in body, mind, and spirit.

Ans: D

### **Feedback:**

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health in the preamble to its constitution as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. The other answers are incorrect because they are not congruent with the WHO definition of health.

2. A nurse is speaking to a group of prospective nursing students about what it is like to be a nurse. What is one characteristic the nurse would cite as necessary to possess to be an effective nurse?
  - A) Sensitivity to cultural differences
  - B) Team-focused approach to problem-solving

C) Strict adherence to routine

D) Ability to face criticism

Ans: A

**Feedback:**

To promote an effective nurse-patient relationship and positive outcomes of care, nursing care must be culturally competent, appropriate, and sensitive to cultural differences. Team-focused nursing and strict adherence to routine are not characteristics needed to be an effective nurse. The ability to handle criticism is important, but to a lesser degree than cultural competence.

3. With increases in longevity, people have had to become more knowledgeable about their health and the professional health care that they receive. One outcome of this phenomenon is the development of organized self-care education programs. Which of the following do these programs prioritize?

A) Adequate prenatal care

B) Government advocacy and lobbying

C) Judicious use of online communities

D) Management of illness

Ans: D

**Feedback:**

Organized self-care education programs emphasize health promotion, disease prevention, management of illness, self-care, and judicious use of the professional health care system. Prenatal care, lobbying, and Internet activities are secondary.

4. The home health nurse is assisting a patient and his family in planning the patients return to work after surgery and the development of postsurgical complications. The nurse is preparing a plan of care that addresses the patients multifaceted needs. To which level of Maslows hierarchy of basic needs does the patients need for self-fulfillment relate?

- A) Physiologic
- B) Transcendence
- C) Love and belonging
- D) Self-actualization

Ans: D

**Feedback:**

Maslows highest level of human needs is self-actualization, which includes self-fulfillment, desire to know and understand, and aesthetic needs. The other answers are incorrect because self-fulfillment does not relate directly to them.

5. The view that health and illness are not static states but that they exist on a continuum is central to professional health care systems. When planning care, this view aids the nurse in appreciating which of the following?

- A) Care should focus primarily on the treatment of disease.

- B) A persons state of health is ever-changing.
- C) A person can transition from health to illness rapidly.
- D) Care should focus on the patients compliance with interventions.

Ans: B

**Feedback:**

By viewing health and illness on a continuum, it is possible to consider a person as being neither completely healthy nor completely ill. Instead, a persons state of health is ever-changing and has the potential to range from high-level wellness to extremely poor health and imminent death. The other answers are incorrect because patient care should not focus just on the treatment of disease. Rapid declines in health and compliance with treatment are not key to this view of health.

6. A group of nursing students are participating in a community health clinic. When providing care in this context, what should the students teach participants about disease prevention?

- A) It is best achieved through attending self-help groups.
- B) It is best achieved by reducing psychological stress.
- C) It is best achieved by being an active participant in the community.
- D) It is best achieved by exhibiting behaviors that promote health.

Ans: D

**Feedback:**

Today, increasing emphasis is placed on health, health promotion, wellness, and self-care. Health is seen as resulting from a lifestyle oriented toward wellness. Nurses in community health clinics do not teach that disease prevention is best achieved through attending self-help groups, by reducing stress, or by being an active participant in the community, though each of these activities is consistent with a healthy lifestyle.

7. A nurse on a medical-surgical unit has asked to represent the unit on the hospitals quality committee. When describing quality improvement programs to nursing colleagues and members of other health disciplines, what characteristic should the nurse cite?

A) These programs establish consequences for health care professionals actions.

B) These programs focus on the processes used to provide care.

C) These programs identify specific incidents related to quality.

D) These programs seek to justify health care costs and systems.

Ans: B

**Feedback:**

Numerous models seek to improve the quality of health care delivery. A commonality among them is a focus on the processes that are used to provide care. Consequences, a focus on incidents, and justification for health care costs are not universal characteristics of quality improvement efforts.

8. Nurses in acute care settings must work with other health care team members to maintain quality care while facing pressures to care for patients who are hospitalized for shorter periods of time than in the past. To ensure positive health outcomes when patients return to their homes, what action should the nurse prioritize?

- A) Promotion of health literacy during hospitalization
- B) Close communication with insurers
- C) Thorough and evidence-based discharge planning
- D) Participation in continuing education initiatives

Ans: C

**Feedback:**

Following discharges that occur after increasingly short hospital stays, nurses in the community care for patients who need high-technology acute care services as well as long-term care in the home. This is dependent on effective discharge planning to a greater degree than continuing education, communication with insurers, or promotion of health literacy.

9. You are admitting a patient to your medical unit after the patient has been transferred from the emergency department. What is your priority nursing action at this time?

- A) Identifying the immediate needs of the patient
- B) Checking the admitting physicians orders

- C) Obtaining a baseline set of vital signs
- D) Allowing the family to be with the patient

Ans: A

**Feedback:**

Among the nurses important functions in health care delivery, identifying the patients immediate needs and working in concert with the patient to address them is most important. The other nursing functions are important, but they are not the most important functions.

10. A nurse on a postsurgical unit is providing care based on a clinical pathway. When performing assessments and interventions with the aid of a pathway, the nurse should prioritize what goal?

- A) Helping the patient to achieve specific outcomes
- B) Balancing risks and benefits of interventions
- C) Documenting the patients response to therapy
- D) Staying accountable to the interdisciplinary team

Ans: A

**Feedback:**

Pathways are an EBP tool that is used primarily to move patients toward predetermined outcomes. Documentation, accountability, and balancing risks and benefits are appropriate, but helping the patient achieve outcomes is paramount.

11. Staff nurses in an ICU setting have noticed that their patients required lower and fewer doses of analgesia when noise levels on the unit were consciously reduced. They informed an advanced practice RN of this and asked the APRN to quantify the effects of noise on the pain levels of hospitalized patients. How does this demonstrate a role of the APRN?

- A) Involving patients in their care while hospitalized
- B) Contributing to the scientific basis of nursing practice
- C) Critiquing the quality of patient care
- D) Explaining medical studies to patients and RNs

Ans: B

**Feedback:**

Research is within the purview of the APRN. The activity described does not exemplify explaining studies to RNs, critiquing care, or involving patients in their care.

12. Nurses now have the option to practice in a variety of settings and one of the fastest growing venues of practice for the nurse in today's health care environment is home health care. What is the main basis for the growth in this health care setting?

- A) Chronic nursing shortage

- B) Western focus on treatment of disease
- C) Nurses preferences for day shifts instead of evening or night shifts
- D) Discharge of patients who are more critically ill

Ans: D

**Feedback:**

With shorter hospital stays and increased use of outpatient health care services, more nursing care is provided in the home and community setting. The other answers are incorrect because they are not the basis for the growth in nursing care delivered in the home setting.

13. Nurses have different educational backgrounds and function under many titles in their practice setting. If a nurse practicing in an oncology clinic had the goal of improving patient outcomes and nursing care by influencing the patient, the nurse, and the health care system, what would most accurately describe this nurses title?

- A) Nursing care expert
- B) Clinical nurse specialist
- C) Nurse manager
- D) Staff nurse

Ans: B