

TEST BANK

Olds' Maternal-Newborn Nursing & Women's Health Across the Lifespan

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11th Edition

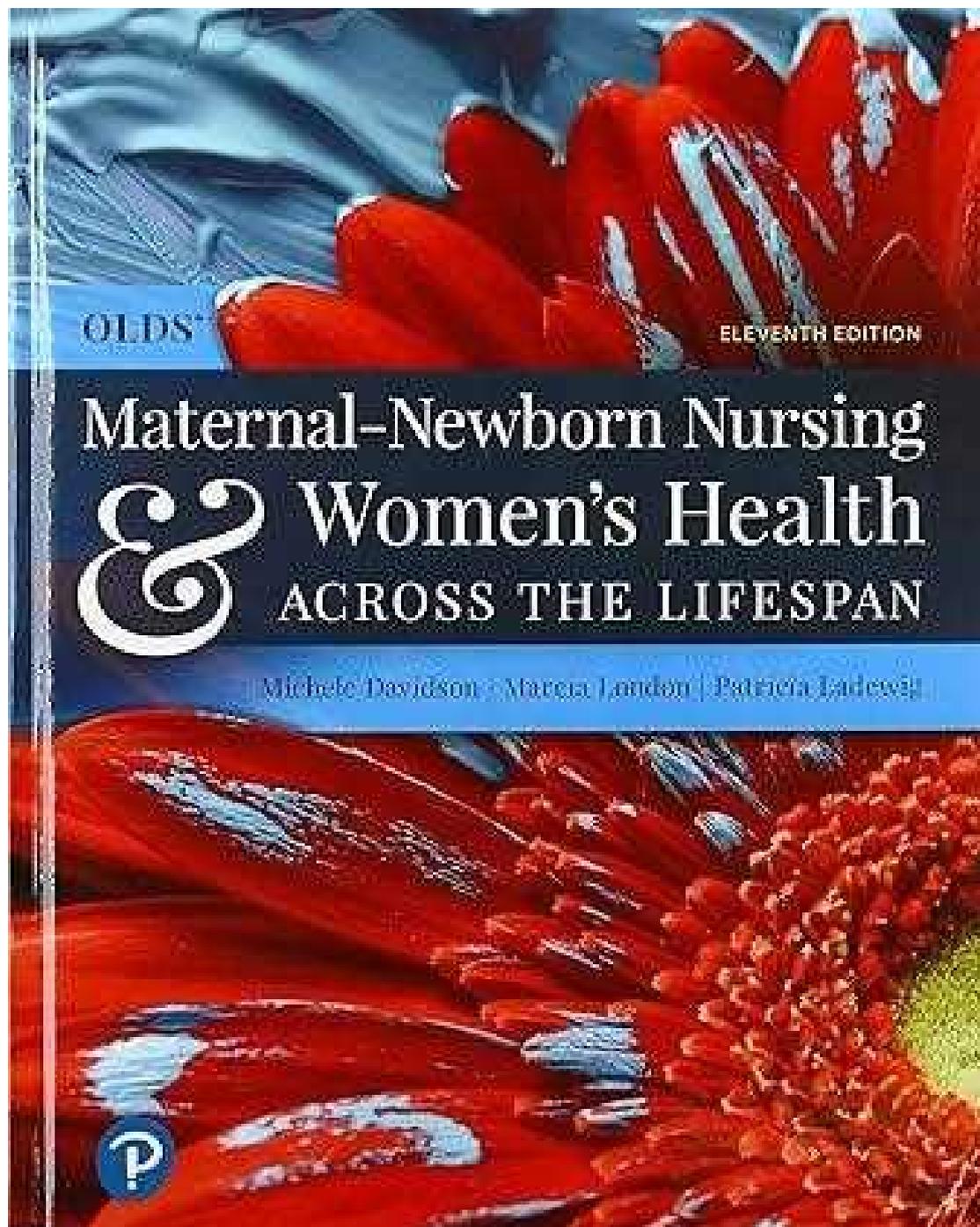


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Chapter 1. Contemporary Maternal-Newborn Nursing

Question 1

Type: MCSA

The nurse is speaking to students about changes in maternal–newborn care. One change is that self-care has gained wide acceptance with patients, the healthcare community, and third-party payers due to research findings that suggest that it:

1. Shortens newborn length of stay.
2. Decreases use of home health agencies.
3. Reduces healthcare costs.
4. Decreases the number of emergency department visits.

Care delivered by nurse-midwives can be safe and effective and can represent a positive response to the healthcare provider shortage. Nurse midwives tend to use less technology, which often results in which of the following?

1. There is less trauma to the mother.
2. More childbirth education classes are available.
3. They are instrumental in providing change in the birth environment at work.
4. They advocate for more home healthcare agencies.

Question 2

Type: MCMA

In order to combat the impersonal nature of technology that sometimes interferes with family-focused care, the nurse should take which actions?

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Advocate within the community for natural childbirth.
2. Make childbirth education classes available.
3. Be instrumental in providing change in the birth environment at work.
4. Suggest that doulas not be allowed to interfere with the childbirth process.
5. Advocate for more home healthcare agencies.

Question 3

Type: MCSA

The nurse is telling a new patient how technology used in maternal–newborn care has changed the way the nurse cares for her patients. An example of this is:

1. Elective inductions, requested cesareans, epidural anesthesia, and fetal monitoring.
2. Delivering at home with a nurse-midwife and doula.
3. Having the father present as the coach and cut the umbilical cord.
4. Breastfeeding of the new baby on the delivery table.

The nurse is telling a new client how advanced technology has permitted the physician to do which of the following?

1. Treat the fetus and monitor fetal development.
2. Deliver at home with a nurse-midwife and doula.
3. Have the father present as the coach and cut the umbilical cord.
4. Breastfeed a new baby on the delivery table.

Question 4

Type: MCSA

A nurse is examining different nursing roles. Which example best illustrates an advanced practice nursing role?

1. A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetrical unit
2. A registered nurse who is the circulating nurse at surgical deliveries (cesarean sections)
3. A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a mother-baby unit
4. A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for her expertise in caring for high-risk infants

Question 5

Type: MCSA

A nursing student investigating potential career goals is strongly considering becoming a nurse practitioner (NP). The major focus of the NP is on:

1. Leadership.
2. Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment.
3. Independent care of the high-risk, pregnant patient.
4. Tertiary prevention.

Question 6

Type: MCMA

The nurse manager is consulting with a certified nurse-midwife about a patient. The role of the CNM is to:

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Be prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth.
2. Give primary care for high-risk patients who are in hospital settings.
3. Give primary care for healthy newborns.
4. Obtain a physician consultation for any technical procedures at delivery.
5. Be educated in two disciplines of nursing.

The nurse manager is consulting with a certified nurse-midwife about a client. What is the role of the CNM?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Select all that apply.

1. Be prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth.
2. Give primary care for high-risk clients who are in hospital settings.
3. Give primary care for healthy newborns.
4. Obtain a physician consultation for any technical procedures at delivery.
5. Be educated in two disciplines of nursing.

Question 7

Type: MCSA

The registered nurse who has completed a master's degree program and passed a national certification exam has clinic appointments with patients who are pregnant or seeking well-woman care. The role of this nurse would be considered:

1. Professional nurse.
2. Certified registered nurse (RNC).
3. Clinical nurse specialist.
4. Nurse practitioner.

Question 8

Type: MCMA

Several student nurses are discussing advanced practice, and know that the term *advanced practice nurse* includes nurses who are:

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Nurse practitioners.
2. Certified nurse-midwives.

3. Clinical nurse specialists.

4. Certified registered nurses.

5. Professional nurses.

Question 9

Type: MCSA

While a child is being admitted to the hospital, the parent receives information about the pediatric unit's goals, including the statement that the unit practices family-centered care. The parent asks why that is important. The nurse responds that in the family-centered care paradigm, the:

1. Mother is the principal caregiver in each family.

2. Child's physician is the key person in ensuring the health of a child is maintained.

3. Family serves as the constant influence and continuing support in the child's life.

4. Father is the leader in each home; thus, all communications should include him.

Question 10

Type: MCSA

Despite the availability of Children's Health Insurance Programs (CHIPs), the nurse in a pediatric clinic knows that many eligible children are not enrolled. The nursing intervention that can best help eligible children become enrolled is:

1. Assessment of the details of the family's income and expenditures.

2. Case management to limit costly, unnecessary duplication of services.

3. Advocacy for the child by encouraging the family to investigate its CHIP eligibility.

4. Education of the family about the need for keeping regular well-child visit appointments.

10) The current emphasis on healthcare reform and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act has yielded what unexpected benefit?

1. Assessment of the details of the family's income and expenditures

2. Case management to limit costly, unnecessary duplication of services

3. Many healthcare providers and consumers are becoming more aware of the vitally important role nurses play in providing excellent care to clients and families

4. Education of the family about the need for keeping regular well-child visit appointments

Question 11

Type: MCSA

For prenatal care, the patient is attending a clinic held in a church basement. The patient's care is provided by registered nurses and a certified nurse-midwife. This type of prenatal care is an example of:

1. Secondary care.
2. Tertiary care.
3. Community care.
4. Unnecessarily costly care.

Question 12

Type: MCSA

The nurse at an elementary school is performing TB screenings on all of the students. Permission slips were returned for all but the children of one family. When the nurse phones to obtain permission, the parent states in clearly understandable English that permission cannot be given because the grandmother is out of town for 2 more weeks. Which cultural element is contributing to the dilemma that faces the nurse?

1. Permissible physical contact with strangers
2. Beliefs about the concepts of health and illness
3. Religion and social beliefs
4. Presence and influence of the extended family

Question 13

Type: MCMA

The nurse working in a community clinic is aware that differences in beliefs between families and healthcare providers are common in which areas?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Help-seeking behaviors
2. Pregnancy and childbirth practices
3. Causes of disease or illness
4. What defines a community
5. Educational level

Question 14

Type: MCMA

The maternal–child nurse stresses to the recently graduated nurse that primary care focuses on:

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Health promotion.
2. Illness prevention.
3. Hospital care.
4. Skilled nursing care.
5. Curing disease.

Question 15

Type: MCSA

A maternity patient is in need of surgery. The healthcare member who is legally responsible for obtaining informed consent for an invasive procedure is:

1. The nurse.
2. The physician.
3. The unit secretary.
4. The social worker.

Question 16

Type: MCSA

A nurse who tells family members the sex of a newborn baby without first consulting the parents would have committed:

1. A breach of privacy.
2. Negligence.
3. Malpractice.
4. A breach of ethics.

Question 17

Type: MCSA

The nursing instructor explains to the class that according to the 1973 Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*, abortion is legal if induced:

1. Before the 30th week of pregnancy.
2. Before the period of viability.
3. To provide tissue for therapeutic research.
4. Can be done any time if mother, doctor, and hospital all agree.

Question 18

Type: MCSA

The nurse reviewing charts for quality improvement notes that a patient experienced a complication during labor. The nurse is uncertain whether the labor nurse took the appropriate action during the situation. What is the best method for the nurse to take to determine what the appropriate action should have been?

1. Call the nurse manager of the labor and delivery unit and ask what the nurse should have done.
2. Ask the departmental chair of the obstetrical physicians what the best nursing action should have been.
3. Examine other charts to find cases of the same complication, and determine how it was handled in those situations.
4. Look in the policy and procedure book, and examine the practice guidelines published by a professional nursing organization.

Question 19

Type: MCSA

The nurse is reviewing care of patients on a mother–baby unit. Which situation should be reported to the supervisor?

1. A 2-day-old infant has breastfed every 3 hours and voided 4 times.
2. An infant was placed in the wrong crib after examination by the physician.
3. The patient who delivered by cesarean birth yesterday received oral narcotics.
4. A primiparous patient who delivered today is requesting discharge within 24 hours.

Question 20

Type: MCSA

The nurse manager is planning a presentation on ethical issues in caring for childbearing families. Which example should the nurse manager include to illustrate maternal–fetal conflict?

1. A patient chooses an abortion after her fetus is diagnosed with a genetic anomaly.
2. A 39-year-old nulliparous patient undergoes therapeutic insemination.
3. A family of a child with leukemia requests cord-blood banking at this birth.
4. A cesarean delivery of a breech fetus is court-ordered after the patient refuses.

Question 21

Type: MCMA

The maternal–newborn nurse reviewing charts recognizes that negligence occurs when there is:

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. No notification to the physician of change in condition.
2. A failure to give an ordered medication.
3. An infant placed in the wrong crib.
4. Compliance with medication administration principles.
5. Compliance with the standards of care.

Question 22

Type: MCMA

The maternal–newborn nurse recognizes that cord-blood banking has ethical issues related to which of the following questions?

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Who owns the blood?
2. How is informed consent obtained?
3. How will confidentiality be maintained?
4. Will standards of care be met fairly?
5. What external agents force or restrict a therapy?