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Chapter 1: Exploring Contemporary Nursing

1. Which of the following activities is not part of the role of therapists (RTs) in patient assessment?
 - a. Assist the physician with diagnostic reasoning skills.
 - b. Help the physician select appropriate pulmonary function tests.
 - c. Interpret arterial blood gas values and suggest mechanical ventilation changes.
 - d. Document the patient diagnosis in the patient's chart.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

RTs are not qualified to make an official diagnosis. This is the role of the attending physician. REF: Table 1-1, pg. 4 OBJ: 9

2. In which of the following stages of patient–clinician interaction is the review of physician orders carried out?
 - a. Treatment stage
 - b. Introductory stage
 - c. Pre-interaction stage
 - d. Initial assessment stage

CORRECT

ANSWER: C

Physician orders should be reviewed in the patient's chart before the physician sees the patient. REF: Table 1-1, pg. 4 OBJ: 9

3. In which stage of patient–clinician interaction is the patient identification bracelet checked?
 - a. Introductory stage
 - b. Pre-interaction stage
 - c. Initial assessment stage
 - d. Treatment stage

CORRECT

ANSWER: A

The patient ID bracelet must be checked before moving forward with assessment and treatment.

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REF: Table 1-1, pg. 4 OBJ: 9

4. What should be done just before the patient's ID bracelet is checked?

- a. Check the patient's SpO₂.
- b. Ask the patient for permission.
- c. Check the chart for vital signs.
- d. Listen to breath sounds.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

It is considered polite to ask the patient for permission before touching and reading his or her ID bracelet. REF: pg. 3 OBJ: 3 | 5

5. What is the goal of the introductory phase?

- a. Assess the patient's apparent age.
 - b. Identify the patient's family history.
 - c. Determine the patient's diagnosis.
 - d. Establish a rapport with the patient.
- CORRECT ANSWER: D

The introductory phase is all about getting to know the patient and establishing a rapport with him or her.

REF: Table 1-1, pg. 4 OBJ: 3

6. Which of the following behaviors is not consistent with resistive behavior of a patient?

- a. Crossed arms
 - b. Minimal eye contact
 - c. Brief answers to questions
 - d. Asking the purpose of the treatment
- CORRECT ANSWER: D

If a patient asks about the purpose of the treatment you are about to give, this generally indicates that he or she is not upset.

REF: Table 1-1, pg. 4 OBJ: 3

7. What is the main purpose of the initial assessment stage?
- a. To identify any allergies to medications
 - b. To document the patient's smoking history
 - c. To personally get to know the patient better
 - d. To verify that the prescribed treatment is still needed and

appropriate CORRECT ANSWER: D

When you first see the patient, you are encouraged to perform a brief assessment to make sure the treatment order by the physician is still appropriate. The patient's status may have changed abruptly recently.

REF: Table 1-1, pg. 4 OBJ: 3

8. What is the appropriate distance for the social space from the patient?
- a. 3 to 5 feet
 - b. 4 to 12 feet
 - c. 6 to 18 feet
 - d. 8 to 20 feet

CORRECT ANSWER: B

The social space is 4 to 12 feet.

REF: pg. 5 OBJ: 5

9. What is the appropriate distance for the personal space?
- a. 0 to 18 inches
 - b. 18 inches to 4 feet
 - c. 4 to 12 feet
 - d. 6 to 15 feet

CORRECT ANSWER: B

The personal space is about 2 to 4 feet from the patient.

REF: pg. 5 OBJ: 5