

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal–Child Health Care Environment
Hatfield: Introductory Maternity and Pediatric Nursing, 5th Edition

1. The opening up of hospital visiting policies for children and families likely resulted from the work of which individual?
- A. Joseph Brennaman
 - B. John Bowlby
 - C. Marshal Klaus
 - D. John Kennell

Answer: B

Rationale: In 1951, John Bowlby received worldwide attention with his study that revealed the negative results of the separation of child and mother because of hospitalization. His work led to a re-evaluation and liberalization of hospital visiting policies for children. Joseph Brennaman suggested that a lack of stimulation for infants contributed to high infant mortality rates at the time. In the 1970s and 1980s, physicians Marshall Klaus and John Kennell carried out important studies on the effect of the separation of newborns and parents. They established that early separation may have long-term effects on family relationships and that offering the new family an opportunity to be together at birth and for a significant period after birth may provide benefits that last well into early childhood.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Remember

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 4

2. An expectant mother states that she read that more black mothers die in childbirth than do white mothers. When responding to her questions about the reasons for this, the nurse accurately states that which is the major reason for the high maternal mortality rate?
- A. Having formal education.
 - B. Being unmarried.
 - C. Income.
 - D. Lack of prenatal care.

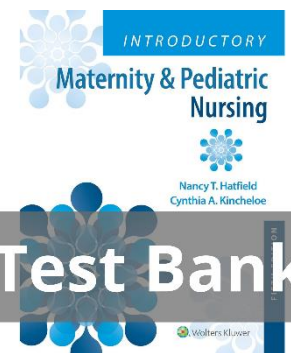
Answer: D

Rationale: Research shows that maternal mortality rate is directly related to lack of prenatal care secondary to lack of access to services or insurance. Income as well as educational level may play a role in the availability of health care, but they are not directly responsible. Being unmarried has no bearing on infant mortality.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Understand



Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 9

3. Which statement correctly defines the term "infant death rate"?
- A. number of deaths *in utero* of fetuses 500 g or more per 1,000 live births
 - B. number of deaths occurring in the first 28 days of life per 1,000 live births
 - C. number of deaths occurring at birth or in the first 12 months of life per 1,000 live births
 - D. death of a live-born child before his or her first birthday.

Answer: D

Rationale: The term infant death refers to the death of a live-born child before he or she reaches age 1 year. It also includes neonatal mortality rate. Neonatal mortality rate is the number of infant deaths during the first 28 days of life for every 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths during the first 12 months of life per 1,000 live births.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive Level: Remember

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Reference: p. 9

4. The nursing instructor is preparing to teach a group of students about the history of maternity care. What major development will the instructor **emphasize** as greatly influencing the practice of maternity care in the United States over the past century?
- A. technologic advances and the use of forceps by primary care providers
 - B. development of anesthesia and acceptance of the germ theory
 - C. advent of birthing centers and the development of family-centered care
 - D. development of pediatric specialty and replacement of midwives as primary birth attendants

Answer: B

Rationale: The emphasis should be placed on anesthesia and the germ theory. The development of anesthesia allowed women a choice for pain management in birth; the germ theory advanced the progress of general health care and decreased infections in laboring women. Pediatrics as a specialty is an important step forward but is not the greatest development, and midwives are still in practice. Maternity care continues to evolve, and birthing centers are still under development. Forceps are not considered an advance in maternity care.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 3

5. When preparing a client for surgery, the nurse explains that the use of an antiseptic during the surgery has greatly improved client survival rates and was started by which physician?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Ignaz Philip Semmelweis
- C. Joseph Lister
- D. Alexander Gordon

Answer: C

Rationale: Joseph Lister was a British surgeon who embraced Louis Pasteur's theory of microorganisms as the cause of infection. Lister used carbolic acid as an antiseptic during surgery and improved the survival rates of his patients. Alexander Gordon proposed the theory of infection. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ignaz Philip Semmelweis confirmed his theory.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control Integrated

Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 4

6. A young couple are very excited to learn they are expecting their first child and question the nurse about which test they need to discover its gender. Which procedure will **best** provide this information to the couple?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Amniocentesis
- C. Chorionic villus sampling
- D. HGP

Answer: A

Rationale: Ultrasound is a visual method for assessing the fetus in the uterus and will provide information about the gender. Amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling provide the entire genetic code of the fetus. HGP refers to the Human Genome Project, which can provide information regarding gene mutations and variations.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Caring

Reference: p. 6

7. A family is seeking sources for payment of health care costs. When talking with the family, the nurse determines that the family makes too much money to qualify for the federal program. Which source would the nurse likely recommend?

- A. Medicaid
- B. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- C. Centers for Disease Control
- D. State Child Health Insurance Program

Answer: D

Rationale: The State Child Health Insurance Program, first known by its acronym "SCHIP" now referred to as "CHIP," was enacted in 1997. CHIP provides health insurance to newborns and children in low-income families who do not otherwise qualify for Medicaid and are uninsured. Based on the information given, the family does not qualify for Medicaid, a federal program that supplies grants to states to provide health care for individuals who have low incomes and meet other eligibility criteria. The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutritional services to low-income, nutritionally at-risk pregnant, breast-feeding, and postpartum women and their children (as old as 5 years). The Centers for Disease Control does not provide funding for health care services.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Caring

Reference: p. 8

8. After discussing the various options with a pregnant client and partner, they have chosen to stay with their newborn and receive care from one nurse at the time of birth. This is referred to as which type of care?

- A. Regionalized care
- B. Maternal-child care
- C. Centralized care
- D. Couplet care

Answer: D

Rationale: Couplet care is care in which the mother and child remain in the same room after labor/delivery through the postpartum period. This has become the standard of care.

Regionalized or centralized care places the treatment centers in centralized locations and transfers the patient to the facility. Maternal child care allows the mother to be the primary provider of care.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Caring

Reference: p. 5

9. A group of nursing students are examining the data of the local hospitals to determine the potential maternal needs of the community. Which factor will be the **best** statistical indicator of the adequacy of prenatal care?

- A. Number of prenatal visits
- B. Maternal mortality rate
- C. Infant mortality rate
- D. Infant measurements at birth

Answer: B

Rationale: Maternal mortality rate is the best indicator of a country's level of prenatal care. Increases in prenatal care result in a decrease in maternal mortality. Infant mortality is a reflection of postnatal care. Infant mortality includes all infant deaths from birth to 12 months and can be the result of congenital anomalies, genetic anomalies, or other problems. The number of prenatal visits and measurements of the infant at birth are not the best indicators as they do not accurately reflect the health of the mother.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 9

10. The nurse is teaching a client about lifestyle changes that could help the client reach a higher level of wellness. The nurse is engaged in which aspect of care?

- A. Infection prevention
- B. Cost containment
- C. Health promotion
- D. Illness treatment

Answer: C

Rationale: By encouraging healthy lifestyle changes, the nurse is engaging in health promotion activities. Health promotion involves helping people make lifestyle changes to move them to higher levels of wellness. Health promotion includes all aspects of health: physical, mental, emotional, social, and spiritual. Although health promotion can help to contain costs over a longer span, this is not what the nurse is doing. Healthy lifestyle changes are not part of infection prevention or illness treatment.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning Reference: p. 7

11. A young female client is pregnant for the first time and is uncertain who to seek prenatal care from. The nurse should point out which health care provider as the **likely** choice?

- A. Perinatologist
- B. Neonatologist
- C. Family practitioner
- D. Obstetrician

Answer: D

Rationale: The obstetrician is the common choice for prenatal care through labor and delivery. Perinatologists may care for women who have a high-risk pregnancy, and neonatologists provide care to infants. Family practitioner physicians may provide care but are less likely to attend in labor and delivery.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Caring

Reference: p. 3

12. While preparing to teach a group of nursing students the history of maternity care, which factor will the instructor include to explain as the etiology of most infections in females after birthing in the 1700s?

- A. Reproductive tract infection
- B. Breast infection
- C. Kidney infection
- D. Urinary tract infection

Answer: A

Rationale: Prior to the germ theory, women most often died of puerperal fever, an illness marked by high fever caused by infection of the reproductive tract after delivering infants. Women who delivered in hospitals were more likely to develop this infection than women who delivered at home. Breast infections occurred during breast feeding but were not usually fatal. There was no greater incidence of kidney or urinary tract infections.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control Integrated

Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 3-4

13. A group of nursing students are comparing the various changes in maternity care over the course of history and discover that the development of what medical

treatment was **most** influential in moving birth from the home into the hospital setting?

- A. Infection control and germ theory
- B. Planned cesarean birth
- C. Instruments to assist in birth of infants
- D. Anesthesia and analgesic therapy

Answer: D

Rationale: Movement from the home to the hospital for the birth of infants began with the use of medications to control pain during labor. This trend started with the wealthy and followed to include more of society. Cesarean births are a more recent development than the advent of anesthesia. Infection control could be maintained at home, so it was not a driving force. The use of instruments developed along with cesarean technology.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 3

14. The nursing instructor is teaching a group of students about the history of maternity and family care. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which major change resulting from research by Klaus and Kennell?

- A. Limited family visits for children in the hospital
- B. Family-centered care of today
- C. Rooming-in for maternity patients
- D. Isolation of children with infections

Answer: B

Rationale: Klaus and Kennell conducted studies and determined the optimal outcomes for children occurred when parents had more contact and interaction with the child in the hospital. Limiting visits has detrimental effects on infant development. Rooming-in was not as well received, as patients were not comfortable with the loss of privacy. Isolation of children with infections is still a proper precaution.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning Reference: p. 4

15. A client with a history of type 1 diabetes mellitus is confirmed to be pregnant. The nurse determines this client will be **best** cared for under which practice model?

- A. Case management
- B. The nursing process
- C. A clinical pathway
- D. A health maintenance organization

Answer: A

Rationale: Case management is a system that integrates management and coordination of care with financing in an attempt to improve cost-effectiveness, use, quality, and outcomes. The nursing process involves the practice of nursing; it is not a means of cost saving for the client. The clinical pathway is a treatment regimen. HMOs are insurance organizations.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe, Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 7

16. A nursing student is preparing a presentation illustrating the Human Genome Project. Which function will the student point out as being the **primary** focus?
- A. Genetic testing in adults
 - B. Detection of genetic mutations in children
 - C. Identification of human genes and functions
 - D. Treatment of gene mutations

Answer: C

Rationale: The Human Genome Project was founded in 1990 and its primary purpose was to identify and label all human genes and their functions. Information from the HGP may eventually be used in genetic testing, the detection of mutations or variations in children, and gene therapy.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 1: The Nurse's Role in a Changing Maternal-Child Health Care Environment Cognitive

Level: Apply

Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning Reference: p. 6

17. A healthy client without a primary care provider is exploring the options available for a health care provider to assist with her pregnancy. Which health care provider can the nurse point out as a **best** option?
- A. Women's health nurse practitioner (NP)
 - B. Certified nurse midwife
 - C. Lay midwife
 - D. Clinical nurse specialist (CNS)

Answer: B