

Chapter 01: Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology Cooper: Adult Health Nursing, 9th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The anatomic term _____ means toward the midline.
- anterior
 - posterior
 - medial
 - cranial

ANS: C

The term medial indicates an anatomic direction toward the midline.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 1

OBJ: 2

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

2. What are the smallest living components in our body?
- Cells
 - Organs
 - Electrons
 - Osmosis

ANS: A

Cells are considered to be the smallest living units of structure and function in our body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 4

OBJ: 6

TOP: Structural levels of organization

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

3. What is the largest organelle, responsible for cell reproduction and control of other organelles?
- Nucleus
 - Ribosome
 - Mitochondrion
 - Golgi apparatus

ANS: A

The nucleus is the largest organelle within the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 5

OBJ: 8

TOP: Parts of the cell

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

4. When the patient complains of pain in the bladder, the patient will indicate discomfort in which body cavity?
- Pelvic
 - Mediastinum
 - Dorsal
 - Abdominal

ANS: A

A subdivision called the pelvic cavity contains the lower portion of the large intestine (lower sigmoid colon, rectum), urinary bladder, and internal structures of the reproductive system.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 3 OBJ: 5
TOP: Body cavity KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

5. The four phases of cell division all occur in:
- diffusion.
 - mitosis.
 - osmosis.
 - filtration.

ANS: B

During mitosis, the cell goes through four phases: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 7 OBJ: 9
TOP: Cell division KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

6. Telophase is which phase of cell reproduction during mitosis?
- First phase
 - Latent phase
 - Final phase
 - Spindle phase

ANS: C

During this final phase of cell division, the two nuclei appear and the chromosomes disperse.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 7 OBJ: 9
TOP: Cell division KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

7. The nurse is aware that which muscle group is both striated and involuntary?
- Skeletal
 - Glial
 - Cardiac
 - Visceral

ANS: C

The cardiac muscle is both striated and involuntary.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 9 OBJ: 11
TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Planning
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

8. What is a group of several different kinds of tissues arranged so that together they can

perform a more complex function than any tissue alone?

- a. Organ
- b. System
- c. Cell
- d. Endoplasmic reticulum

ANS: A

When several kinds of tissues are united to perform a more complex function than any tissue alone, they are called organs.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 11 OBJ: 7
TOP: Organs KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

9. What traits describe visceral muscles?
- a. Smooth and voluntary
 - b. Smooth and involuntary
 - c. Striated and voluntary
 - d. Striated and involuntary

ANS: B

Visceral (smooth) muscles will not function at will; thus, they act involuntarily.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 9 OBJ: 7
TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

10. How are the thoracic and abdominal cavities separated?
- a. By the pleura
 - b. By the diaphragm
 - c. By the sagittal plane
 - d. By the peritoneum

ANS: B

The diaphragm (a muscle directly beneath the lungs) separates the ventral cavity into the thoracic (chest) and abdominal cavities.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 2 OBJ: 3
TOP: Ventral cavity KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

11. What is the broad section of biology dealing with the description of human structure?
- a. Hematology
 - b. Anatomy
 - c. Kinesiology
 - d. Physiology

ANS: B

Anatomy is the study, classification, and description of the structure and organs of the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 1 OBJ: 1
TOP: Terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

12. _____ explains the processes and functions of many structures of the body and how they interact with one another.

- a. Anatomy
- b. Mitosis
- c. Filtration
- d. Physiology

ANS: D

Physiology explains the processes and functions of the various structures and how they interrelate with one another.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 1 OBJ: 1
TOP: Terminology KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

13. The anatomic structure that is not in the thoracic cavity is/are the_____.
- a. heart
 - b. lungs
 - c. blood vessels
 - d. transverse colon

ANS: D

The transverse colon is located in the abdominal cavity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 3 OBJ: 5
TOP: Thoracic cavity KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

14. When several organs and parts are grouped together for certain functions, they form:
- a. tissues.
 - b. systems.
 - c. cells.
 - d. membranes.

ANS: B

A system is an organization of varying numbers and kinds of organs arranged so that together they can perform complex functions for the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 4 OBJ: 7
TOP: Systems KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

15. What are the distinct surface proteins of the plasma membrane essential in determining?
- a. Tissue typing
 - b. Blood count
 - c. Effectiveness of a drug
 - d. Sexual maturity

ANS: A

The plasma membrane has distinct surface proteins as coming from one individual. This is the basis for the procedure of tissue typing to determine compatibility before an organ transplant.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 5 OBJ: 12
TOP: Cells KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

16. In anatomic terminology, posterior means toward the:
- a. tail.
 - b. head.
 - c. back.
 - d. trunk.

ANS: C

The posterior is toward the back.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 1

OBJ: 2

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

17. What does the transverse body plane divide?
- The front and back (coronal) of the body
 - The body lengthwise (two equal halves)
 - The superior and inferior portions of the body
 - The body into axial and appendicular

ANS: C

The transverse plane cuts the body horizontally into the sagittal and the frontal planes, dividing the body into caudal and cranial portions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 2

OBJ: 3

TOP: Body planes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

18. Caudal is defined as toward the _____.
- head
 - feet
 - tail
 - chest

ANS: C

Caudal is a directional word that indicates toward the “tail,” the distal portion of the spine.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 1

OBJ: 3

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

19. What is the term for movement of water from an area of lower solute concentration to an area of higher solute concentration?
- Absorption
 - Filtration
 - Diffusion
 - Osmosis

ANS: D

Osmosis is the passage of water from less concentrated solution to more concentrated solution.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 8

OBJ: 10

TOP: Transport processes

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

20. What is the type of tissue composed of cells that contract in response to a message from the brain or spinal cord?
- Epithelial
 - Connective
 - Membrane
 - Muscle

ANS: D

Muscle tissue is composed of cells that contract in response to a message from the brain or spinal cord.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 9 OBJ: 7
TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

21. What is the type of tissue associated with the storage of fat?
- Areolar tissue
 - Adipose tissue
 - Osseous tissue
 - Muscle tissue

ANS: B

Adipose tissue is associated with the important function of storing fat.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 10 OBJ: 11
TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

22. What are the thin sheets of tissue that lubricate and line the body surfaces that open to the outside environment?
- Mucous membranes
 - Serous membranes
 - Cytoplasm
 - Involuntary visceral muscles

ANS: A

Mucous membranes secrete mucus. They line the body surfaces that open to the outside environment.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 9 OBJ: 7

TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

23. What is the process by which a cell digests a foreign material by surrounding it?
- Pinocytosis
 - Phagocytosis
 - Absorption
 - Diffusion

ANS: B

Phagocytosis is the process that permits a cell to engulf or surround any foreign material and digest it.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 7 OBJ: 10
TOP: Active transport processes KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

24. Active transport in the movement of ions and other water-soluble particles across cell membranes requires that the body uses its:
- rapid filtration.
 - charged diffusion.
 - a chemical pump.
 - osmosis.

ANS: C

Active transport of ions and other water-soluble particles of the cell membrane require a chemical pump, such as insulin, to move glucose into the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 7 OBJ: 10

TOP: Active transport processes
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

25. What is the term for the passage of water containing dissolved materials through a membrane as the result of a greater mechanical force on one side?
- Metabolism
 - Mitosis
 - Filtration
 - Osmosis

ANS: C

Filtration is the movement of water and particles through a membrane by a force from either pressure or gravity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 8

OBJ: 10

TOP: Passive transport processes

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

26. The nurse is aware that when a patient complains of pain in the epigastric region, the source of the pain is most likely to be a disorder involving the:
- gallbladder.
 - transverse colon.
 - stomach.
 - appendix.

ANS: C

The epigastric region of the abdomen is comprised of parts of the right and left lobes of the liver and a large portion of the stomach.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: 3

OBJ: 5

TOP: Epigastric region

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

27. What are tissues that cover the outside of the body and some internal structures?
- Connective
 - Epithelial
 - Nerve
 - Muscle

ANS: B

Epithelial tissue covers the outside of the body and some of the internal structures.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 8

OBJ: 7

TOP: Tissues

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

28. When the nurse assesses an arm in proximal to distal order, the assessment is performed from:
- the shoulder to the fingers.
 - front to back.
 - fingers to the center of the body.
 - center of the body to the fingers.

ANS: A

Proximal is nearest the origin of the structure. Distal is farthest from the origin of the structure.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: 2

OBJ: 3

TOP: Anatomic terminology

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

29. What is the function of epithelial membranes?
- Secretes mucus, lines ends of bones, and lines bursae.
 - Lines ends of bones, secretes synovial fluid, and lines internal surfaces of organs.
 - Covers the wall of lower digestive tract, secretes mucus, and lines lungs, peritoneum, and pericardium.
 - Lines lungs, peritoneum, and pericardium, and secretes synovial fluid.

ANS: C

The epithelial membrane secretes mucus, lines the lungs, peritoneum, and pericardium, and covers the wall of the lower digestive tract. The synovial membrane secretes synovial fluid to prevent friction between joints and the ends of bones, and lines the bursae found between moving body parts.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 9 OBJ: 7
TOP: Tissues KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

30. The nurse explains that pinocytosis is a process by which cells:
- divide.
 - take in extracellular fluid.
 - use a chemical pump.
 - convert mitochondria.

ANS: B

Pinocytosis is a process by which the cell wall makes an indentation allowing extracellular fluid to fill in, then encloses it into the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 7 OBJ: 10
TOP: Pinocytosis KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

31. What is the most complex structural level of organization of the body?
- Body as a whole
 - Cellular
 - Organs
 - Chemical

ANS: A

The structural levels of organization progress from the least complex (chemical) through cells, tissues, organs, systems to the most complex (the body as a whole).

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 3 OBJ: 6
TOP: Structural levels of organization KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: N/A

32. Using a poster, the nurse demonstrates the protection of the nucleus. Which layer is the most superficial?
- Endoplasmic reticulum
 - Nuclear membrane
 - Plasma membrane
 - Cytoplasm

ANS: C

The most superficial covering of the nucleus is the plasma membrane, under which is the cytoplasm containing the endoplasmic reticulum, nuclear membrane, and nucleus.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: 5 OBJ: 8
TOP: Protective covering of nucleus KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which are among the 11 body systems? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Lymphatic
 - b. Cellular
 - c. Digestive
 - d. Reproductive
 - e. Accessory
 - f. Spinal cord

ANS: A, C, D

There are 11 body systems: integumentary, respiratory, skeletal, digestive, muscular, nervous, endocrine, urinary, reproductive, cardiovascular, and lymphatic.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 12

OBJ: 7

TOP: Body systems

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

2. Which of the following are characteristics of visceral muscles? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Involuntary
 - b. Smooth
 - c. Striated
 - d. Independent from the spinal cord
 - e. Voluntary
 - f. Present in the blood vessels

ANS: A, B, F

Smooth muscles are smooth, involuntary, and respond to messages from the spinal cord.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: 9

OBJ: 7

TOP: Voluntary muscle

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

3. Which of the following are passive transport mechanisms that move material across the cell membranes? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Diffusion
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Filtration
 - d. Osmosis
 - e. Mitosis
 - f. Anaphase

ANS: A, C, D

The passive transport systems are diffusion, filtration, and osmosis.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: 8

OBJ: 10

TOP: Passive transport system

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

4. The nurse clarifies that the dorsal cavity is composed of the: (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Descending colon
 - b. Kidneys
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Brain
 - e. Pancreas
 - f. Spinal cavities

ANS: D, F

The dorsal cavity is composed of the brain and the spinal cavities. The spinal cavities hold the cord and the meninges.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
TOP: Dorsal cavity

REF: 3
OBJ: 5
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

COMPLETION

1. The nurse clarifies that the three functions of epithelial tissue are protection, _____, and secretion.

ANS:
absorption

The function of epithelial tissue is protection by covering the body and preventing invasion; absorption by absorbing material; and secretion by secreting mucus to line and moisten the body surfaces.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
TOP: Epithelial tissue function
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

REF: 11
OBJ: 7
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

2. The nurse explains that _____ are small saclike structures inside the cell that digest compounds that have invaded the cell.

ANS:
lysosomes

Lysosomes are small saclike structures inside the cell that digest compounds that have invaded the cell.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
TOP: Lysosomes
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

REF: 6
OBJ: 8
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

3. The body plane that divides the body into the ventral and dorsal section is the _____ plane.

ANS:
coronal

The coronal plane divides the body into ventral and dorsal (front and back) sections.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
TOP: Coronal plane
SC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity

REF: 2
OBJ: 3
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

Chapter 02: Legal and Ethical Aspects of Nursing
Cooper: Foundations of Nursing, 9th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. When a nurse becomes involved in a legal action, the first step to occur is that a document is filed in an appropriate court. What is this document called?
 - a. Deposition
 - b. Appeal
 - c. Complaint
 - d. Summons

ANS: C

A document called a complaint is filed in an appropriate court as the first step in litigation. A deposition is when witnesses are required to undergo questioning by the attorneys. An appeal is a request for a review of a decision by a higher court. A summons is a court order that notifies the defendant of the legal action.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 24 OBJ: 1
TOP: Legal KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A MSC: NCLEX: N/A

2. The nurse caring for a patient in the acute care setting assumes responsibility for a patient's care. What is this legally binding situation?
 - a. Nurse-patient relationship
 - b. Accountability
 - c. Advocacy
 - d. Standard of care

ANS: A

When the nurse assumes responsibility for a patient's care, the nurse-patient relationship is formed. This is a legally binding "contract" for which the nurse must take responsibility. Accountability is being responsible for one's own actions. An advocate is one who defends or pleads a cause or issue on behalf of another. Standards of care define acts whose performance is required, permitted, or prohibited.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 24 OBJ: 3
TOP: Legal KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A MSC: NCLEX: N/A

3. What are the universal guidelines that define appropriate measures for all nursing interventions?
 - a. Scope of practice
 - b. Advocacy
 - c. Standard of care
 - d. Prudent practice

ANS: C

Standards of care define actions that are permitted or prohibited in most nursing interventions. These standards are accepted as legal guidelines for appropriateness of performance. The laws that formally define and limit the scope of nursing practice are called nurse practice acts. An advocate is one who defends or pleads a cause or issue on behalf of another. Prudent is a term that refers to careful and/or wise practice.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 22 OBJ: 4

TOP: Legal

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: N/A

4. An LPN/LVN is asked by the RN to administer an IV chemotherapeutic agent to a patient in the acute care setting. What law should this nurse refer to before initiating this intervention?
- Standards of care
 - Regulation of practice
 - American Nurses' Association Code
 - Nurse practice act

ANS: D

It is the nurse's responsibility to know the nurse practice act in his or her state. Standards of care, regulation of practice, and the American Nurses' code are not laws that the nurse should refer to before initiating this treatment.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: 26

OBJ: 5

TOP: Legal

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: N/A

5. A nurse fails to irrigate a feeding tube as ordered, resulting in harm to the patient. This nurse could be found guilty of:
- malpractice.
 - harm to the patient.
 - negligence.
 - failure to follow the nurse practice act.

ANS: A

The nurse can be held liable for malpractice for acts of omission. Failure to meet a legal duty, thus causing harm to another, is malpractice. The nurse practice act has general guidelines that can support the charge of malpractice.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

REF: 24

OBJ: 2

TOP: Legal

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: N/A

6. Patients have expectations regarding the health care services they receive. To protect these expectations, which of the following has become law?
- American Hospital Association's Patient's Bill of Rights
 - Self-Determination Act
 - American Hospital Association's Standards of Care
 - The Joint Commission's rights and responsibilities of patients

ANS: A

Patients have expectations regarding the health care services they receive. In 1972, the American Hospital Association (AHA) developed the Patient's Bill of Rights. The Self-Determination Act, American Hospital Association's Standards of Care, and The Joint Commission's rights and responsibilities do not address patients' expectations regarding health care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: 27

OBJ: 3 | 4

TOP: Legal

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: NCLEX: N/A

7. The nurse is preparing the patient for a thoracentesis. What must be completed before the procedure may be performed?
- Physical assessment
 - Interview

- c. Informed consent
- d. Surgical checklist

ANS: C

The doctrine of informed consent refers to full disclosure of the facts the patient needs to make an intelligent (informed) decision before any invasive treatment or procedure is performed. A physical assessment, interview, and surgical checklist are not required before this procedure.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: 27 OBJ: 8
TOP: Legal KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A MSC: NCLEX: N/A

8. When a nurse protects the information in a patient's record, what ethical responsibility is the nurse fulfilling?
- a. Privacy
 - b. Disclosure
 - c. Confidentiality
 - d. Absolute secrecy

ANS: C

The nurse has an ethical and legal duty to protect information about a patient and preserve confidentiality. Some disclosures are legal and anticipated, and may not be subject to the rules of confidentiality. None of the information in a chart is considered secret.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 29-30 OBJ: 9
TOP: Confidentiality KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: N/A

9. An older adult is admitted to the hospital with numerous bodily bruises, and the nurse suspects elder abuse. What is the best nursing action?
- a. Cover the bruises with bandages.
 - b. Take photographs of the bruises.
 - c. Ask the patient if anyone has hit her.
 - d. Report the bruises to the charge nurse.

ANS: D

The law stipulates that the health care professional is required to report certain information to the appropriate authorities. The report should be given to a supervisor or directly to the police, according to agency policy. When acting in good faith to report mandated information (e.g., certain communicable diseases or gunshot wounds), the health care professional is protected from liability.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: 31 OBJ: 9
TOP: Elder abuse KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A MSC: NCLEX: N/A

10. What is the best way for a nurse to avoid a lawsuit?
- a. Carry malpractice insurance.
 - b. Spend time with the patient.
 - c. Provide compassionate, competent care.
 - d. Answer all call lights quickly.

ANS: C

The best defense against a lawsuit is to provide compassionate and competent nursing care. Carrying malpractice insurance is prudent, but it will not avoid a lawsuit. Spending time

with patients and answering call lights quickly will not necessarily help avoid a lawsuit.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 29 OBJ: 8
TOP: Avoiding a lawsuit KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: N/A

11. The nurse is caring for a patient with a do-not-resuscitate (DNR) order. Although the nurse may disagree with this order, what is his or her legal obligation?
- To question the health care provider
 - To seek advice from the family
 - To discuss it with the patient
 - To follow the order

ANS: D

When a DNR order is written in the chart, the nurse has a duty to follow the order. Questioning the health care provider, seeking advice from the family, and discussing it with the patient are not legal obligations of the nurse.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: 37 OBJ: 10 | 14
TOP: Legal KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A MSC: NCLEX: N/A

12. The nurse has strong moral convictions that abortions are wrong. When assigned to assist with an abortion, what is the most appropriate action for the nurse to take?
- Ask for another assignment.
 - Leave work.
 - Transfer to another floor.
 - Protest to the supervisor.

ANS: A

The nurse should not abandon the patient, but ask for another assignment.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: 37 OBJ: 9 | 16

TOP: Ethics KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A MSC: NCLEX: N/A

13. The new LPN/LVN is concerned regarding what should or should not be done for patients. What resource will best provide this information?
- Nurse practice act
 - Standards of care
 - Scope of nursing practice
 - Professional organizations

ANS: B

Standards of care define what should or should not be done for patients. The nurse practice act, scope of nursing practice, and professional organizations do not provide the best information as to what should or should not be done for patients.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 24 OBJ: 5
TOP: Standards of care KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: NCLEX: N/A

14. What role is the nurse who diligently works for the protection of patients' interests playing?
- Caregiver
 - Health care administrator
 - Advocate
 - Health care evaluator