

TEST BANK FOR

Maternal & Child Nursing Care, 5th edition Marcia London, Patricia Ladewig, Michele Davidson, Jane W. Ball, Ruth C. Bindler, Kay Cowen

Chapter 1-28

Chapter 1 Contemporary Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Nursing

The nurse is examining different nursing roles. Which statement best illustrates an advanced practice nursing role?

A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetric unit

A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a mother-baby unit

A registered nurse who is the circulating nurse at surgical deliveries (cesarean sections)

A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for this nurse's expertise in caring for high-risk infants

Answer: 4

Explanation: 1. A RN who is a nurse manager is not required to be an advanced practice nurse. RNs may have a high level of education but are not considered an advanced practice nurse by the American Nurses Association definition. They are not managing the primary care of a patient. The clinical nurse specialist is an advanced practice nurse but is not working in that role when in the clinical nurse role at the bedside.

The registered nurse working as a circulating nurse is not required to have an advanced degree. The role of the circulating nurse is a specialized role but does not require a higher level of education like the advanced practice nurse.

A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for expertise in caring for high-risk infants would illustrate an advanced practice nursing role. This nurse has specialized knowledge and competence in a specific clinical area, and is master's-prepared.

Page Ref: 3

Cognitive Level: Remembering

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies:

Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

The nurse is investigating opportunities as a nurse practitioner. Which should the nurse identify as the major focus of the nurse practitioner (NP)?

Leadership

Tertiary prevention

Provide ambulatory care services

Independent care of the high-risk, pregnant client

Answer: 3

Explanation: 1. The role of a nurse practitioner is usually directed toward patient care and not focused on leadership. The Nurse Practitioner can be in a leadership role, but it is not usually the degree that would lead to that type of position in healthcare.

The role of providing tertiary prevention is not usually something the NP will provide. Tertiary prevention is usually community-based outreach. This is something an NP can do but does not require an advanced degree and can include other disciplines such as social workers, community activists, public health workers, and mental health workers.

A nurse practitioner (NP) often provides ambulatory care services to pregnant women, newborns, children, adolescents, and families. NPs do not necessarily have leadership positions or provide tertiary prevention. Certified nurse-midwives independently manage the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period.

The NP may be part of a team caring for a high-risk mother but would not be independently caring for her. A high risk patient will need to be followed by a physician along with an NP but not independently, NP's must stay within their scope of practice and high risk patients may need care beyond that an NP can provide. Certified nurse-midwives independently manage the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period.

Page Ref: 2-3

Cognitive Level: Remembering

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies:

Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

The nurse wants to become a certified nurse-midwife. What is the role of the certified nurse-midwife (CNM)? Select all that apply.

Give primary care for healthy newborns.

Be educated in two disciplines of nursing.

Give primary care for high-risk clients who are in hospital settings.

Obtain a physician consultation for all technical procedures at delivery.

Be prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth.

Answer: 1, 2, 5

Explanation: 1. The CNM is prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth and the care of healthy newborns.

The CNM is educated in the disciplines of nursing and midwifery.

The midwife is not allowed to provide high-risk care per the certification provided by the American College of Nurse-Midwives. The certification states care of the low risk for complications for women or newborn.

The CNM is an independent practitioner and is working within the scope and standards of practice. They do not need an order from a practitioner for technical procedures at delivery. They are allowed to do what they need to do without supervision.

The CNM is prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth and the care of healthy newborns.

Page Ref: 3

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: II.B.4. Function competently within own scope of practice as a member of the healthcare team | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 6.2 Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics. | NLN Competencies:

Teamwork; Knowledge; Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of healthcare team members, including overlaps | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

During the hospital admission process, a child's parent asks for information about family-centered care. Which information should the nurse provide to this parent?

Mother is the principal caregiver in each family.

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

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

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

Answer: 3

Explanation: 1. The mother is not always the principal caregiver in each family and it is important for the healthcare provided to not make assumptions in the delivery of family-centered care

The mother is not present in all family units. It is important when providing information on family-centered care that it allows for all types of family units in the explanation of forming a family-centered approach to the child.

The foundation for the development of trusting relationships and partnerships with families is the recognition that the family is the principal caregiver, knows the unique nature of each individual child best, plays the vital role of meeting the child's needs, and is responsible for ensuring each child's health.

Family-centered care is all about the family working with the healthcare professional to care for the patient; the physician is not the key person in this equation. The key is the family as a whole.

Page Ref: 3

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.B.3. Provide patient-centered care with sensitivity and respect for the diversity of human experience | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 3.2

Engage in effective partnerships. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Knowledge;

The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated

Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.2 Describe the use of community-based nursing care in meeting the needs of childbearing and childrearing families.

A child is not enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Which action should the nurse take to encourage the family to consider enrolling the child in this program?

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

Case management to limit costly, unnecessary duplication of services

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

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

Answer: 3

Explanation: 1. Every family in today's world is different. We have stay-at-home dads, same-sex couples, and untraditional family units. So the mom may not be the primary caregiver in each family, and it is important to not assume when caring for a child. It is not the role of the nurse to assess the family's income or expenditure; the nurse can only inform the family of the Program. All families are made up of different dynamics and may not include a father figure. The nurse must assess the family dynamics when providing family-centered care. Case management should be consulted in the care of this child; however, it is not how the nurse should encourage the family to enroll in the program.

In the role of an advocate, a nurse will advance the interests of another by suggesting the family investigate its CHIP eligibility.

The child's family is actually the most influential in the health of a child. The physician spends a snapshot of time with the child and family, providing information and resources that the family must take into consideration. The family is the one who is involved in the everyday health decisions for the child, providing food, medication, and shelter to the child. Educating the family about care the child will need such as regular well-child visit appointments is the role of the nurse; however, this will be needed no matter if the child is enrolled in the program or not.

Page Ref: 4

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient-centered care: information, communication, and education | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 3.5 Demonstrate advocacy strategies. | NLN Competencies: Relationship-Centered Care; Practice; Communicate information effectively; listen openly and cooperatively |

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1.3 Summarize the current status of factors related to health insurance and access to healthcare.

The nurse is evaluating telephone calls made by the mothers of newborns in a community clinic. Which calls should the nurse make a priority? Select all that apply.

Mother who is 16 years old

Mother who is breastfeeding

Mother who is a single parent

Mother who gave birth to twins two weeks ago

Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born prematurely.

Answer: 3, 4, 5

Explanation: 1. The mother's age does not necessarily make her a priority. She may be well supported at home. The mortality rates for a teen mother are not as high as the other choices, so the focus needs to be on the higher risk newborns.

Breastfeeding mothers do need support, but it does not increase infant mortality and the focus of this question is prioritization of who to call first.

Infant mortality rates are higher among unmarried mothers.

Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born in multiple births.

Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born prematurely.

Page Ref: 6

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient-centered care: information, communication, and education | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 2.2 Communicate effectively with individuals. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Relate the availability of statistical data to the formulation of further research questions.

The nurse is coordinating a clinical research trial with pediatric clients. From which clients should the nurse seek assent to participate in the research? Select all that apply.

A 9-year-old client who qualifies to test a medication for muscular dystrophy

A precocious 4-year-old starting as a participant in a cystic fibrosis research study

A 10-year-old starting in an investigative study for clients with precocious puberty

A 7-year-old client with leukemia who has elected to receive a newly developed trial medication

A 13-year-old client beginning participation in a research program for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) treatments

Answer: 1, 3, 4, 5

Explanation: 1. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.

The patient is under 7 years of age and per the federal requirements it is not required that the nurse seek assent to participate in the research. The child is too young to understand the research at the age of 4.

Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.

Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.

Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about healthcare procedures and treatments, and give assent.

Page Ref: 9

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment / Management of Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.7. Explore ethical and legal implications of patient-centered care | AACN 2021 Domains and Competencies: 5.2 Contribute to a culture of patient safety. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Ethical Comportment; Act in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, including HIPAA, for faculty, students, patients, and families | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.6 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.