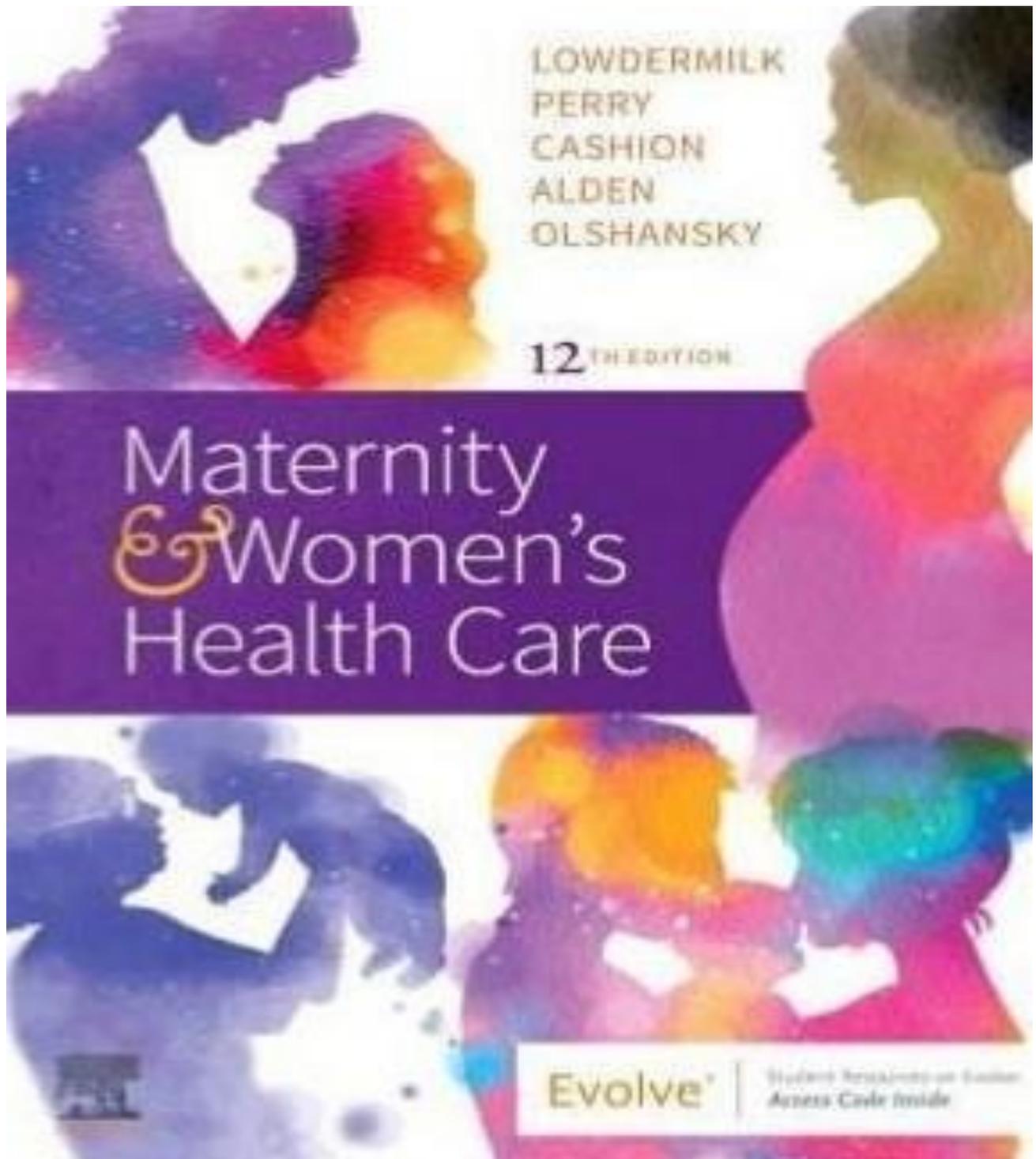


TEST BANK



Test Bank for Maternity and Womens Health Care 12th Edition by Lowdermilk

Table of Contents

1. 21st Century Maternity and Women's Health Nursing
2. Community Care: The Family and Culture
3. Nursing and Genomics
4. Assessment and Health Promotion
5. Violence Against Women
6. Reproductive System Concerns
7. Sexually Transmitted and Other Infections
8. Contraception and Abortion
9. Infertility
10. Problems of the Breast
11. Structural Disorders and Neoplasms of the Reproductive System
12. Conception and Fetal Development
13. Anatomy and Physiology of Pregnancy
14. Nursing Care of the Family During Pregnancy
15. Maternal and Fetal Nutrition
16. Labor and Birth Processes
17. Maximizing Comfort For The Laboring Woman
18. Fetal Assessment During Labor
19. Nursing Care of the Family During Labor and Birth
20. Postpartum Physiologic Changes
21. Nursing Care of the Family During the Postpartum Period
22. Transition to Parenthood

23. Physiologic and Behavioral Adaptations of the Newborn
24. Nursing Care of the Newborn and Family
25. Newborn Nutrition and Feeding
26. Assessment of High Risk Pregnancy
27. Hypertensive Disorders
28. Hemorrhagic Disorders
29. Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders
30. Medical-Surgical Disorders
31. Mental Health Disorders and Substance Abuse
32. Labor and Birth Complications
33. Postpartum Complications
34. Nursing Care of the High-Risk Newborn
35. Acquired Problems of the Newborn
36. Hemolytic Disorders and Congenital Anomalies
37. Perinatal Loss, Bereavement, and Grief

Maternity & Women's Health Care 12th Edition Lowdermilk Test Bank

Chapter 1: 21st Century Maternity and Women's Health Nursing

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In evaluating the level of a pregnant woman's risk of having a low-birth-weight (LBW) infant, which factor is the most important for the nurse to consider?

- a. African-American race
- b. Cigarette smoking
- c. Poor nutritional status
- d. Limited maternal education

ANS: A

For African-American births, the incidence of LBW infants is twice that of Caucasian births. Race is a nonmodifiable risk factor. Cigarette smoking is an important factor in potential infant mortality rates, but it is not the most important. Additionally, smoking is a modifiable risk factor. Poor nutrition is an important factor in potential infant mortality rates, but it is not the most important. Additionally, nutritional status is a modifiable risk factor. Maternal education is an important factor in potential infant mortality rates, but it is not the most important. Additionally, maternal education is a modifiable risk factor.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: IM:

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance, Antepartum Care

2. What is the primary role of practicing nurses in the research process?

- a. Designing research studies
- b. Collecting data for other researchers
- c. Identifying researchable problems

d. Seeking funding to support research studies

ANS: C

When problems are identified, research can be properly conducted. Research of health care issues leads to evidence-based practice guidelines. Designing research studies is only one factor of the research process. Data collection is another factor of research. Financial support is necessary to conduct research, but it is not the primary role of the nurse in the research process.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: im: 14 TOP: Nursing Process: N/A

MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

3. A 23-year-old African-American woman is pregnant with her first child. Based on the statistics for infant mortality, which plan is most important for the nurse to implement?

- a. Perform a nutrition assessment.
- b. Refer the woman to a social worker.
- c. Advise the woman to see an obstetrician, not a midwife.
- d. Explain to the woman the importance of keeping her prenatal care appointments.

ANS: D

Consistent prenatal care is the best method of preventing or controlling risk factors associated with infant mortality. Nutritional status is an important modifiable risk factor, but it is not the most important action a nurse should take in this situation. The client may need assistance from a social worker at some time during her pregnancy, but a referral to a social worker is not the most important aspect the nurse should address at this time. If the woman has identifiable high-risk problems, then her health care may need to be provided by a physician. However, it cannot be assumed that all African-American women have high-risk issues. In addition, advising the woman to see an obstetrician is not the most important aspect on which the nurse should focus at this time, and it is not appropriate for a nurse to advise or manage the type of care a client is to receive.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: IM: TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

4. During a prenatal intake interview, the nurse is in the process of obtaining an initial assessment of a 21-year-old Hispanic client with limited English proficiency. Which action is the most important for the nurse to perform?

- a. Use maternity jargon to enable the client to become familiar with these terms.
- b. Speak quickly and efficiently to expedite the visit.
- c. Provide the client with handouts.
- d. Assess whether the client understands the discussion.

ANS: D

Nurses contribute to health literacy by using simple, common words, avoiding jargon, and evaluating whether the client understands the discussion. Speaking slowly and clearly and focusing on what is important will increase understanding. Most client education materials are written at a level too high for the average adult and may not be useful for a client with limited English proficiency.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Apply REF: im: 5 TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation

MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

5. The nurses working at a newly established birthing center have begun to compare their performance in providing maternal-newborn care against clinical standards. This comparison process is most commonly known as what?

- a. Best practices network
- b. Clinical benchmarking
- c. Outcomes-oriented practice
- d. Evidence-based practice

ANS: C

Outcomes-oriented practice measures the effectiveness of the interventions and quality of care against benchmarks or standards. The term *best practice* refers to a program or service that has been recognized for its excellence. Clinical benchmarking is a process used to compare ones own performance against the performance of the best in an area of service. The term *evidence-based practice* refers to the provision of care based on evidence gained through research and clinical trials.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: im: 11 TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation

MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

6. Which statement best exemplifies contemporary maternity nursing?

- a. Use of midwives for all vaginal deliveries
- b. Family-centered care
- c. Free-standing birth clinics
- d. Physician-driven care

ANS: B

Contemporary maternity nursing focuses on the familys needs and desires. Fathers, partners, grandparents, and siblings may be present for the birth and participate in activities such as cutting the babys umbilical cord. Both midwives and physicians perform vaginal deliveries. Free-standing clinics are an example of alternative birth options. Contemporary maternity nursing is driven by the relationship between nurses and their clients.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: pp. 8-9 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

7. A 38-year-old Hispanic woman vaginally delivered a 9-pound, 6-ounce baby girl after being in labor for 43 hours. The baby died 3 days later from sepsis. On what grounds could the woman have a legitimate legal case for negligence?

- a. Inexperienced maternity nurse was assigned to care for the client.