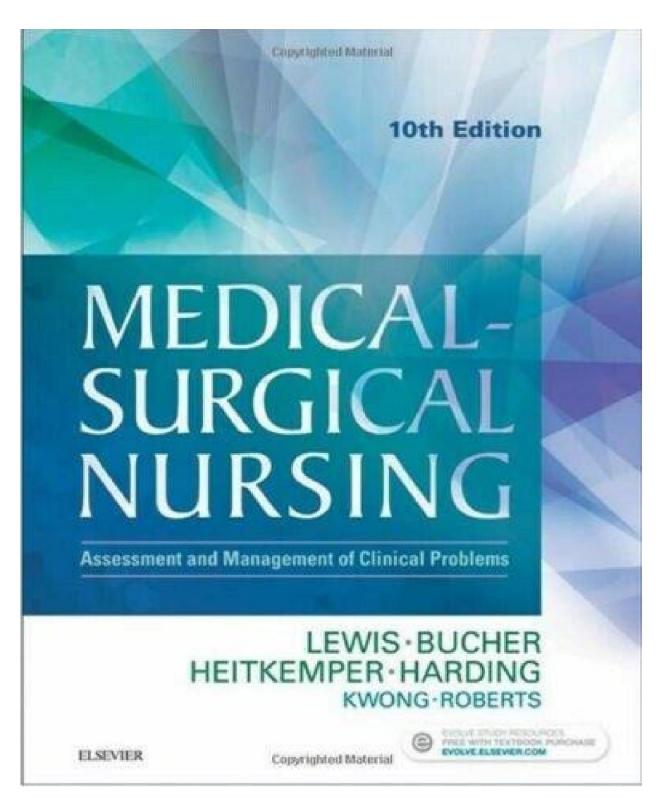
TEST BANK



Test Bank for Medical Surgical Nursing 10th Edition by Lewis

Table of Contents

Section One – Concepts in Nursing Practice

- 1. Professional Nursing Practice
- 2. Health Disparities and Culturally Competent Care
- 3. Health History and Physical Examination
- 4. Patient and Caregiver Teaching
- 5. Chronic Illness and Older Adults
- 6. Stress and Stress Management
- 7. Sleep and Sleep Disorders
- 8. Pain
- 9. Palliative Care at End of Life
- 10. Substance Use Disorders

Section Two – Pathophysiologic Mechanisms of Disease

- 11. Inflammation and Wound Healing
- 12. Genetics and Genomics
- 13. Altered Immune Responses and Transplantation
- 14. Infection and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
- 15. Cancer
- 16. Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Imbalances

Section Three – Perioperative Care

17. Preoperative Care

- 18. Intraoperative Care '
- 19. Postoperative Care

Section Four – Problems Related to Altered Sensory Input

- 20. Assessment of Visual and Auditory Systems
- 21. Visual and Auditory Problems
- 22. Assessment of Integumentary System
- 23. Integumentary Problems
- 24. Burns

Section Five – Problems of Oxygenation: Ventilation

- 25. Assessment of Respiratory System
- 26. Upper Respiratory Problems
- 27. Lower Respiratory Problems
- 28. Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases

Section Six – Problems of Oxygenation: Transport

- 29. Assessment of Hematologic System
- 30. Hematologic Problems

Section Seven – Problems of Oxygenation: Perfusion

31. Assessment of Cardiovascular System

32. Hypertension

- 33. Coronary Artery Disease and Acute Coronary Syndrome
- 34. Heart Failure 35. Dysrhythmias
- 36. Inflammatory and Structural Heart Disorders
- 37. Vascular Disorders

Section Eight – Problems of Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Elimination

- 38. Assessment of Gastrointestinal System
- 39. Nutritional Problems
- 40. Obesity
- 41. Upper Gastrointestinal Problems
- 42. Lower Gastrointestinal Problems
- 43. Liver, Pancreas, and Biliary Tract Problems

Section Nine – Problems of Urinary Function

- 44. Assessment of Urinary System
- 45. Renal and Urologic Problems
- 46. Acute Kidney Injury and Chronic Kidney Disease

Section Ten – Problems Related to Regulatory and Reproductive Mechanisms

- 47. Assessment of Endocrine System
- 48. Diabetes Mellitus
- 49. Endocrine Problems

- 50. Assessment of Reproductive System
- 51. Breast Disorders
- 52. Sexually Transmitted Infections
- 53. Female Reproductive and Genital Problems
- 54. Male Reproductive and Genital Problems

Section Eleven – Problems Related to Movement and Coordination

- 55. Assessment of Nervous System
- 56. Acute Intracranial Problems
- 57. Stroke
- 58. Chronic Neurologic Problems
- 59. Dementia and Delirium
- 60. Spinal Cord and Peripheral Nerve Problems
- 61. Assessment of Musculoskeletal System
- 62. Musculoskeletal Trauma and Orthopedic Surgery
- 63. Musculoskeletal Problems
- 64. Arthritis and Connective Tissue Diseases

Section Twelve – Nursing Care in Specialized Settings

- 65. Critical Care
- 66. Shock, Sepsis, and Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome
- 67. Acute Respiratory Failure and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- 68. Emergency and Disaster Nursing

Copyrighted Material

10th Edition

MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

Assessment and Management of Clinical Problems

LEWIS · BUCHER HEITKEMPER · HARDING KWONG · ROBERTS

FREE WITH TEXTEROOM PUBLICHAE

Copyrighted Material



MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. The nurse completes an admission database and explains that the plan of care and discharge goals will be developed with the patient's input. The patient states, "How is this different from what the doctor does?" Which response would be **most** appropriate for the nurse to make?
 - a. "The role of the nurse is to administer medications and other treatments prescribed by your doctor."
 - b. "The nurse's job is to help the doctor by collecting information and communicating any problems that occur."
 - c. "Nurses perform many of the same procedures as the doctor, but nurses are with the patients for a longer time than the doctor."
 - d. "In addition to caring for you while you are sick, the nurses will assist you to develop an individualized plan to maintain your health."

ANS: D

This response is consistent with the American Nurses Association (ANA) definition of nursing, which describes the role of nurses in promoting health. The other responses describe some of the dependent and collaborative functions of the nursing role but do not accurately describe the nurse's role in the health care system.

DIF:Cognitive Level: Understand (comprehension)REF: 3TOP:Nursing Process: ImplementationMSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment

- 2. The nurse describes to a student nurse how to use evidence-based practice guidelines when caring for patients. Which statement, if made by the nurse, would be the **most** accurate?
 - a. "Inferences from clinical research studies are used as a guide."
 - b. "Patient care is based on clinical judgment, experience, and traditions."
 - c. "Data are evaluated to show that the patient outcomes are consistently met."
 - d. "Recommendations are based on research, clinical expertise, and patient preferences."

ANS: D

Evidence-based practice (EBP) is the use of the best research-based evidence combined with clinician expertise. Clinical judgment based on the nurse's clinical experience is part of EBP, but clinical decision making should also incorporate current research and research-based guidelines. Evaluation of patient outcomes is important, but interventions should be based on research from randomized control studies with a large number of subjects.

DIF:Cognitive Level: Remember (knowledge)REF:15TOP:Nursing Process: PlanningMSC:NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment

- 3. The nurse teaches a student nurse about how to apply the nursing process when providing patient care. Which statement, if made by the student nurse, indicates that teaching was successful?
 - a. "The nursing process is a scientific-based method of diagnosing the patient's health care problems."
 - b. "The nursing process is a problem-solving tool used to identify and treat patients'