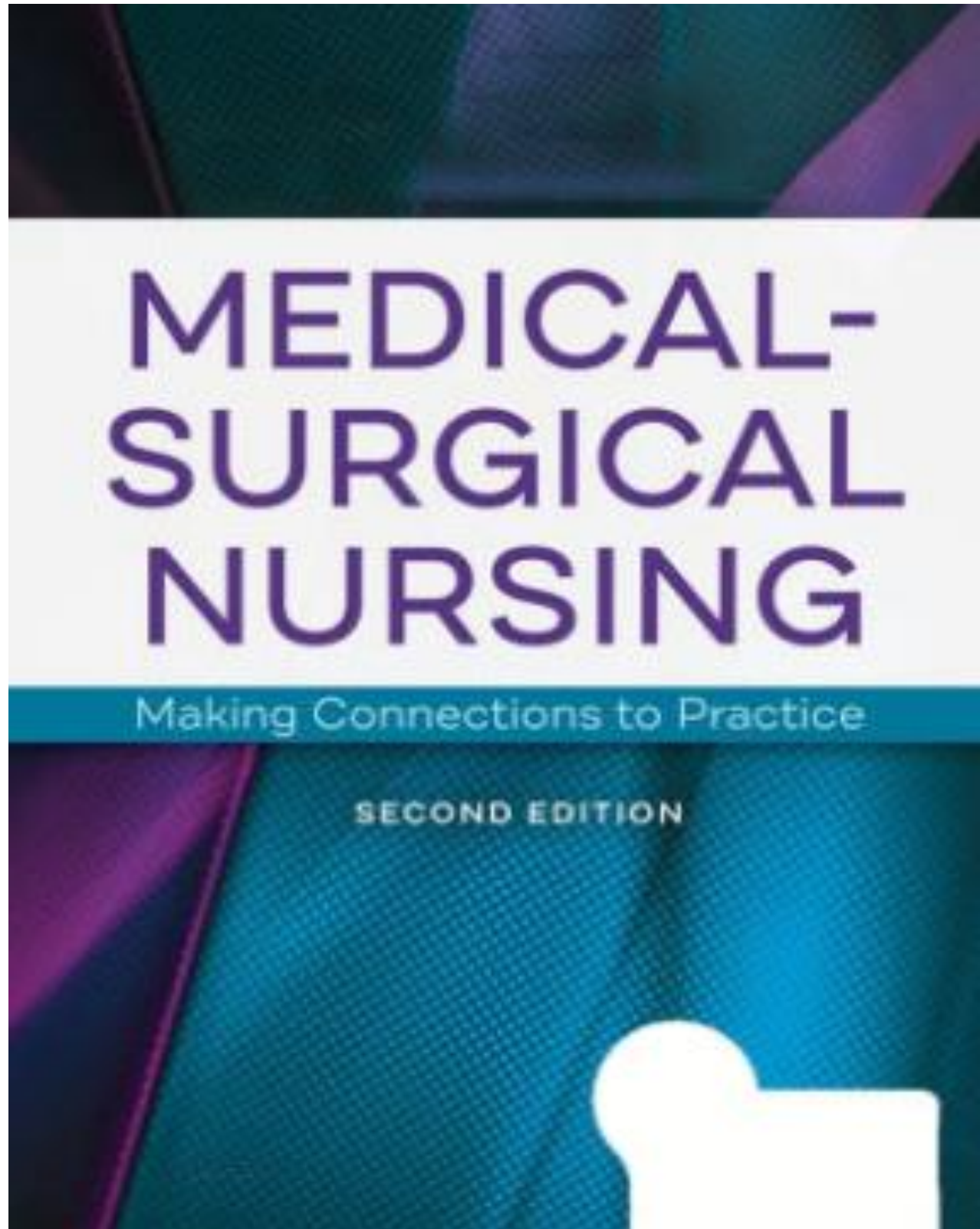


# TEST BANK



**Medical-Surgical Nursing: Making Connections to Practice 2nd Edition Hoffman Sullivan  
Test Bank**

**ISBN-10:0803677073**

**ISBN-13:9780803677074**

**Table of Contents**

**Unit I Professional Foundations of Medical-Surgical Nursing**

- 1 Foundations for Medical-Surgical Nursing
- 2 Interprofessional Collaboration and Care Coordination
- 3 Cultural Considerations
- 4 Ethical Concepts
- 5 Palliative Care and End-of-Life Issues

**Unit II Clinical Principles of Medical-Surgical Nursing**

- 6 Geriatric Implications for Medical-Surgical Nursing
- 7 Oxygen Therapy Management
- 8 Fluid and Electrolyte Management
- 9 Acid-Base Balance
- 10 Overview of Infusion Therapies
- 11 Pain Management
- 12 Complementary and Alternative Care Initiatives
- 13 Overview of Cancer Care
- 14 Overview of Shock and Sepsis

**Unit III Managing the Surgical Experience**

- 15 Priorities for the Preoperative Patient
- 16 Priorities for the Intraoperative Patient
- 17 Priorities for the Postoperative Patient

**Unit IV Promoting Health in Patients With Immune Disorders**

- 18 Assessment of Immune Function
- 19 Coordinating Care for Patients With Immune Disorders

- 20 Coordinating Care for Patients With Connective Tissue Disorders
- 21 Coordinating Care for Patients With Multidrug-Resistant Organism Infectious Disorders
- 22 Coordinating Care for Patients With HIV

### **Unit V Promoting Health in Patients With Oxygenation Disorders**

- 23 Assessment of Respiratory Function
- 24 Coordinating Care for Patients With Infectious Respiratory Disorders
- 25 Coordinating Care for Patients With Upper Airway Disorders
- 26 Coordinating Care for Patients With Lower Airway Disorders
- 27 Coordinating Care for Critically Ill Patients With Respiratory Dysfunction

### **Unit VI Promoting Health in Patients With Circulatory or Perfusion Disorders**

- 28 Assessment of Cardiovascular Function
- 29 Coordinating Care for Patients With Cardiac Dysrhythmia
- 30 Coordinating Care for Patients With Cardiac Disorders
- 31 Coordinating Care for Patients With Vascular Disorders
- 32 Coordinating Care for Critically Ill Patients With Cardiovascular Dysfunction

### **Unit VII Promoting Health in Patients With Hematological Disorders**

- 33 Assessment of Hematological Function
- 34 Coordinating Care for Patients With Hematological Disorders

### **Unit VIII Promoting Health in Patients With Neurological Disorders**

- 35 Assessment of Neurological Function
- 36 Coordinating Care for Patients With Brain Disorders
- 37 Coordinating Care for Patients With Spinal Cord Disorders
- 38 Coordinating Care for Patients With Peripheral Nervous System Disorders
- 39 Coordinating Care for Critically Ill Patients With Neurological Dysfunction

### **Unit IX Promoting Health in Patients With Endocrine Disorders**

- 40 Assessment of Endocrine Function
- 41 Coordinating Care for Patients With Pituitary Disorders
- 42 Coordinating Care for Patients With Adrenal Disorders

43 Coordinating Care for Patients With Thyroid and Parathyroid Disorders

44 Coordinating Care for Patients With Diabetes Mellitus

### **Unit X Promoting Health in Patients With Sensory System Disorders**

45 Assessment of Visual Function

46 Coordinating Care for Patients With Visual Disorders

47 Assessment of Auditory Function

48 Coordinating Care for Patients With Hearing Disorders

### **Unit XI Promoting Health in Patients With Integumentary Disorders**

49 Assessment of Integumentary Function

50 Coordinating Care for Patients With Skin Disorders

51 Coordinating Care for Patients With Burns

### **Unit XII Promoting Health in Patients With Musculoskeletal Disorders**

52 Assessment of Musculoskeletal Function

53 Coordinating Care for Patients With Musculoskeletal Disorders

54 Coordinating Care for Patients With Musculoskeletal Trauma

### **Unit XIII Promoting Health in Patients With Gastrointestinal Disorders**

55 Assessment of Gastrointestinal Function

56 Coordinating Care for Patients With Oral and Esophageal Disorders

57 Coordinating Care for Patients With Stomach Disorders

58 Coordinating Care for Patients With Intestinal Disorders

59 Coordinating Care for Patients With Hepatic Disorders

60 Coordinating Care for Patients With Biliary and Pancreatic Disorders

### **Unit XIV Promoting Health in Patients With Renal Disorders**

61 Assessment of Renal and Urinary Function

62 Coordinating Care for Patients With Renal Disorders

63 Coordinating Care for Patients With Urinary Disorders

### **Unit XV Promoting Health in Patients With Reproductive Disorders**

64 Assessment of Reproductive Function

- 65 Coordinating Care for Female Patients With Reproductive and Breast Disorders
- 66 Coordinating Care for Male Patients With Reproductive and Breast Disorders
- 67 Coordinating Care for Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infection

**Unit XVI Promoting Health in Special Populations**

- 68 Managing Care for the Adult Patient With Obesity
- 69 Substance Use Disorders in the Adult Population
- 70 Emergency, Trauma, and Environmental Injuries
- 71 Disasters, Mass Casualty Incidents, and Complex Emergencies

# Davis Advantage for Medical-Surgical Nursing: Making Connections to Practice 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Hoffman Sullivan Test Bank

## Chapter 1: Foundations for Medical-Surgical Nursing

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The medical-surgical nurse identifies a clinical practice issue and wants to determine if there is sufficient evidence to support a change in practice. Which type of study provides the strongest evidence to support a practice change?
- 1) Randomized control study
  - 2) Quasi-experimental study
  - 3) Case-control study
  - 4) Cohort study
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The medical-surgical unit recently implemented a patient-centered care model. Which action implemented by the nurse supports this model? 1) Evaluating care 3) Diagnosing problems 4) Providing compassion  
2) Assessing needs N
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Which action should the nurse implement when providing patient care in order to support The Joint Commission's (TJC) National Patient Safety Goals (NPSG)?
- 1) Silencing a cardiorespiratory monitor
  - 2) Identifying each patient using one source
  - 3) Determining patient safety issues upon admission
  - 4) Decreasing the amount of pain medication administered
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Which interprofessional role does the nurse often assume when providing patient care in an acute care setting?
- 1) Social worker
  - 2) Client advocate
  - 3) Care coordinator
  - 4) Massage therapist
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The medical-surgical nurse wants to determine if a policy change is needed for an identified clinical problem. Which is the first action the nurse should implement?
- 1) Developing a question
  - 2) Disseminating the findings
  - 3) Conducting a review of the literature
  - 4) Evaluating outcomes of practice change

- \_\_\_\_ 6. The nurse is evaluating the level of evidence found during a recent review of the literature. Which evidence carries the lowest level of support for a practice change?
- 1) Level IV
  - 2) Level V
  - 3) Level VI
  - 4) Level VII
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The nurse is reviewing evidence from a quasi-experimental research study. Which level of evidence should the nurse identify for this research study?
- 1) Level I
  - 2) Level II
  - 3) Level III
  - 4) Level IV
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Which level of evidence should the nurse identify when reviewing evidence from a single descriptive research study?
- 1) Level IV
  - 2) Level V
  - 3) Level VI
  - 4) Level VII
- \_\_\_\_ 9. Which statement should the nurse make when communicating the “S” in the SBAR approach for effective communication?
- 1) “The patient presented to the emergency department at 0200 with lower left abdominal pain.”
  - 2) “The patient rated the pain upon admission as a 9 on a 10-point numeric scale.”
  - 3) “The patient has no significant issues in the medical history.”
  - 4) “The patient was given a prescribed opioid analgesic at 0300.”
- \_\_\_\_ 10. The staff nurse is communicating with the change nurse about the change of status of the patient. The nurse would begin her communication with which statement if correctly using the SBAR format?
- 1) “The patient’s heartrate is 110.”
  - 2) “I think this patient needs to be transferred to the critical care unit.”
  - 3) “The patient is a 68-year-old male patient admitted last night.”
  - 4) “The patient is complaining of chest pain.”
- \_\_\_\_ 11. Which nursing action exemplifies the Quality and Safety Education for Nursing (QSEN) competency of safety?
- 1) Advocating for a patient who is experiencing pain
  - 2) Considering the patient’s culture when planning care
  - 3) Evaluating patient learning style prior to implementing discharge instructions
  - 4) Assessing the right drug prior to administering a prescribed patient medication
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Which type of nursing is the root of all other nursing practice areas?
- 1) Pediatric nursing
  - 2) Geriatric nursing
  - 3) Medical-surgical nursing
  - 4) Mental health-psychiatric nursing
- \_\_\_\_ 13. Which did the Nursing Executive Center of The Advisory Board identify as an academic-practice gap for new graduate nurses?
- 1) Patient advocacy
  - 2) Patient education