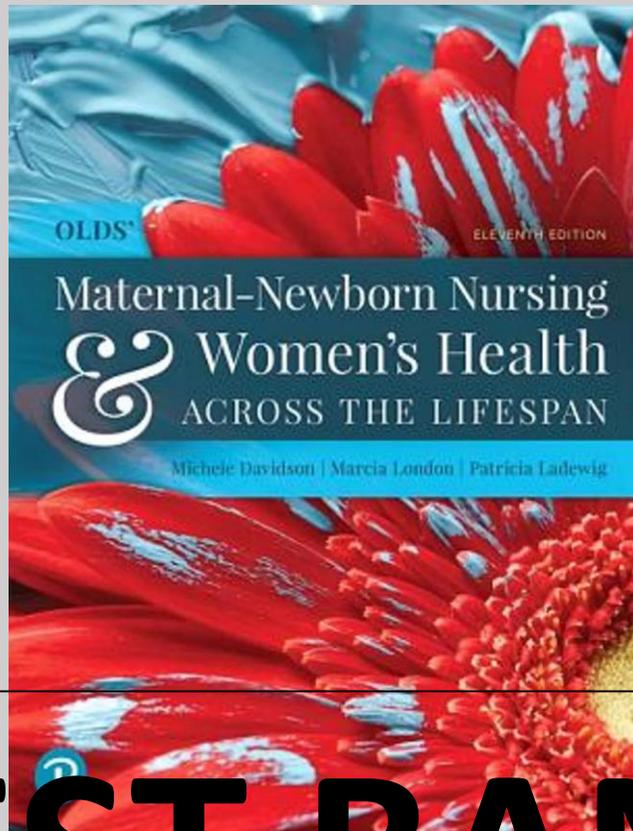


TEST BANK

Olds' Maternal-Newborn Nursing & Women's Health Across the Lifespan, 11th Edition, Michele Davidson, Marcia London, Patricia Ladewig



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Table of Contents

PART I: INTRODUCTION TO MATERNAL-NEWBORN NURSING

1. Contemporary Maternal-Newborn Nursing
2. Families, Cultures, and Complementary Therapies

PART II: WOMEN'S HEALTH ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

3. Health Promotion
4. Family Planning
5. Commonly Occurring Infections
6. Women's Health Problems
7. Social Issues
8. Violence Against Women

PART III: HUMAN REPRODUCTION

9. Reproductive Physiology, Conception, and Fetal Development
10. Reproductive Genetics

PART IV: PREGNANCY

11. Physical and Psychologic Changes of Pregnancy
12. Antepartum Nursing Assessment
13. The Expectant Family: Needs and Care
14. Maternal Nutrition
15. Pregnancy in Selected Populations
16. Assessment of Fetal Well-Being
17. Pregnancy at Risk: Pregestational Problems
18. Pregnancy at Risk: Gestational Onset

PART V: LABOR AND BIRTH

19. Processes and Stages of Labor and Birth
20. Intrapartum Nursing Assessment
21. The Family in Childbirth: Needs and Care
22. Pharmacologic Pain Management
23. Childbirth at Risk: Prelabor Onset Complications
24. Childbirth at Risk: Labor-Related Complications
25. Birth-Related Procedures

PART VI: THE NEWBORN

26. Physiologic Responses of the Newborn to Birth
27. Nursing Assessment of the Newborn
28. The Normal Newborn: Needs and Care
29. Newborn Nutrition
30. The Newborn at Risk: Conditions Present at Birth
31. The Newborn at Risk: Birth-Related Stressors

PART VII: POSTPARTUM

32. Postpartum Adaptation and Nursing Assessment
33. The Postpartum Family: Needs and Care
34. Home Care of the Postpartum Family
35. The Postpartum Family at Risk
36. Grief and Loss in the Childbearing Family

***Old's Maternal-Newborn Nursing and Women's Health,
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Chapter 1 Contemporary Maternal-Newborn Nursing

- 1) The nurse is speaking to students about changes in maternal-newborn care. One change is that self-care has gained wide acceptance with clients and the healthcare community due to research findings that suggest that it has which effect?
- A) Shortens newborn length of stay
 - B) Decreases use of home health agencies
 - C) Decreases healthcare costs
 - D) Decreases the number of emergency department visits

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Length of stay is often determined by third-party payer (insurance company) policies as well as the physiologic stability of the mother and newborn. Home healthcare agencies often are involved in client care to decrease hospital stay time.
- B) Home healthcare agencies often are involved in client care to decrease hospital stay time.
- C) Research indicates that self-care significantly decreases healthcare costs.
- D) Acute emergencies are addressed by emergency departments, and are not delayed by those practicing self-care.

Page Ref: 3

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance: Self-Care

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.2. Describe strategies to empower patients or families in all aspects of the healthcare process. | AACN Essentials Competencies: IX

.7. Provide appropriate patient teaching that reflects developmental stage, age, culture, spirituality, patient preferences, and health literacy considerations to foster patient engagement in their care. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Health care economic policy; reimbursement structures; accreditation standards; staffing models and productivity; supply chain models | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.

Learning Outcome: 1 Discuss the impact of the self-care movement on contemporary childbirth.

MNL LO: Recognize contemporary issues related to care of the childbearing family.

- 2) Care delivered by nurse-midwives can be safe and effective and can represent a positive response to the healthcare provider shortage. Nurse-midwives tend to useless technology, which often results in which of the following?
- A) There is less trauma to the mother.
 - B) More childbirth education classes are available.
 - C) They are instrumental in providing change in the birth environment at work.
 - D) They advocate for more home healthcare agencies.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Nurse-midwife models of care can be one way to ensure that mothers receive excellent prenatal and intrapartum care.
- B) It is appropriate for nurse-midwives, in conjunction with doctors and hospitals, to provide childbirth classes for expectant families.
- C) By working with other staff members and doctors, the nurse-midwife is able to implement changes as needed within the birthing unit.
- D) Clients are increasingly going home sooner, so there needs to be more follow-up in the home.

Page Ref: 3

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Standards: QSEN Competencies: III.A.6. Describe how the strength and relevance of available evidence influences the choice of interventions in provision of patient-centered care. | AACN Essentials Competencies: IX. 5. Deliver compassionate, patient-centered, evidence-based care that respects patient and family preferences. | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment: Read and interpret data; apply health promotion/disease prevention strategies; apply health policy; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning.

Learning Outcome: 2 Compare the nursing roles available to the maternal-newborn nurse.

MNL LO: Recognize contemporary issues related to care of the childbearing family.

- 3) The nurse is telling a new client how advanced technology has permitted the physician to do which of the following?
- A) Treat the fetus and monitor fetal development.
 - B) Deliver at home with a nurse-midwife and doula.
 - C) Have the father act as the coach and cut the umbilical cord.
 - D) Breastfeed a new baby on the delivery table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) The fetus is increasingly viewed as a patient separate from the mother, although treatment of the fetus necessarily involves the mother.
- B) A nurse-midwife and a doula are not examples of technological care.
- C) Fathers being present during labor and coaching their partners represents nontechnological care during childbirth.
- D) Breastfeeding is not an example of technology impacting care.

Page Ref: 2—3

Cognitive Level: Understanding

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

QSEN Competencies: I.B.10. Engage patients or designated surrogates in active partnerships that promote health, safety and well-being, and self-care management. | AACN Essentials

Competencies: IX.5. Deliver compassionate, patient-centered, evidence-based care that respects patient and family preferences. | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice,

roles, and responsibilities of health care team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation.

Learning Outcome: 6 Evaluate the potential impact of some of the special situations in contemporary maternity care.

MNL LO: Recognize contemporary issues related to care of the childbearing family.

- 4) A nurse is examining different nursing roles. Which example best illustrates an advanced practice nursing role?
- A) A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetrical unit
 - B) A registered nurse who is the circulating nurse during surgical deliveries (cesarean sections)
 - C) A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a mother-baby unit
 - D) A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for her expertise in caring for high-risk infants

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetrical unit is a professional nurse who has graduated from an accredited program in nursing and completed the licensure examination.
- B) A registered nurse who is a circulating nurse at surgical deliveries (cesarean sections) is a professional nurse who has graduated from an accredited program in nursing and completed the licensure examination.
- C) A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a mother-baby unit might have the qualifications for an advanced practice nursing staff member but is not working in that capacity.
- D) A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for expertise in caring for high-risk infants is working in an advanced practice nursing role. This nurse has specialized knowledge and competence in a specific clinical area, and is master's prepared.

Page Ref: 5

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care **Standards:** QSEN Competencies: II.A.2. Describe scopes of practice and roles of healthcare team members. | AACN Essentials Competencies: VI. 6. Compare/contrast the roles and perspectives of the nursing profession with other care professionals on the healthcare team (i.e. scope of discipline, education, and licensure requirements). | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of health care team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.

Learning Outcome: 2 Compare the nursing roles available to the maternal-newborn nurse.

MNL LO: Recognize contemporary issues related to care of the childbearing family.

- 5) A nursing student investigating potential career goals is strongly considering becoming a nurse practitioner (NP). The major focus of the NP is on which of the following?
- A) Leadership
 - B) Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment
 - C) Independent care of the high-risk pregnant client
 - D) Tertiary prevention

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Leadership might be a quality of the NP, but it is not the major focus.
- B) Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment is the major focus of the NP.
- C) NPs cannot provide independent care of the high-risk pregnant client, but must work under a physician's supervision.
- D) The NP cannot do tertiary prevention as a major focus.

Page Ref: 5

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care **Standards:** QSEN Competencies: II.A.2. Describe scopes of practice and roles of healthcare team members. | AACN Essentials Competencies: VI. 2. Compare/contrast the roles and perspectives of the nursing profession with other care professionals on the healthcare team (i.e. scope of discipline, education, and licensure requirements). | NLN Competencies: Teamwork: Scope of practice, roles, and responsibilities of health care team members, including overlaps. | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment.

Learning Outcome: 2 Compare the nursing roles available to the maternal-newborn nurse.

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