

Chapter 1: Introduction to Maternity and Pediatric Nursing

Multiple Choice

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

____ 1. A patient is admitted to the labor and delivery unit, and a plan of care based on that patient's needs is developed by which member of the health-care team?

1)	Licensed practical nurse (LPN)/Licensed vocational nurse (LVN)
2)	Registered nurse (RN)
3)	Nurse practitioner
4)	Certified nurse midwife

____ 2. How does a nurse practitioner's role differ from that of a certified nurse midwife with regard to maternity care?

1)	The nurse practitioner does not usually deliver babies but cares for women before and after delivery.
2)	The certified nurse midwife cannot prescribe medications, but a nurse practitioner does have prescribing privileges.
3)	The certified nurse midwife is hired by the hospital, whereas a nurse practitioner practices independently and does not have hospital privileges.
4)	The certified nurse midwife and the nurse practitioner have very similar roles with little difference between the two.

____ 3. The provider explains the need for an amniocentesis, but the patient declines the procedure. The nurse supports the patient's right to make this decision, demonstrating an understanding of which ethical principle?

1)	Autonomy
2)	Beneficence
3)	Nonmaleficence
4)	Justice

____ 4. The nurse joins a community outreach program to promote vaccination of children, demonstrating which ethical principle?

1)	Autonomy
2)	Beneficence
3)	Nonmaleficence
4)	Justice

____ 5. The nurse working in an acute care facility makes it a point to never look at the declaration page showing the patient's insurance or lack of insurance because of a belief that all patients should be treated equally. This demonstrates which ethical principle?

1)	Autonomy
2)	Beneficence
3)	Nonmaleficence
4)	Justice

____ 6. A patient asks the student nurse whether a medication is safe to take during pregnancy. The student thinks it is an approved medication during pregnancy. Which is the

student's best response?

1)	"I'm pretty sure it is a safe medication."
2)	"I'm not qualified to answer that question."
3)	"I will ask your obstetric provider."
4)	"I really don't know."

____ 7. Which term describes assisting a family to feel supported, listened to, and competent?

1)	Enable
2)	Empathy
3)	Egocentric
4)	Empowerment

____ 8. Which action should the nurse implement in order to apply the principles of family-centered care in the hospital environment?

1)	Implementing strict visitation policy for siblings
2)	Allowing a child to "cry it out" when parents leave the bedside
3)	Encouraging parents to continue bedtime routines, such as reading a story
4)	Discouraging cultural foods because they cannot be provided by the dietary department

____ 9. Which anatomical difference between adults and children places a pediatric patient at risk for insensible losses?

1)	Large body surface area
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2)	Obligatory nose breathing
3)	Disproportionate head size
4)	Poorly developed intercostal chest muscles

___ 10. Which pediatric anatomical factor increases the risk for respiratory failure when care is provided to a child?

1)	Smaller airway
2)	Obligatory nose breathing
3)	Large posterior head bone occiput
4)	Poorly developed intercostal chest muscles

___ 11. Which pediatric anatomical factor increases the risk for airway occlusion when care is provided to a child?

1)	A large posterior head bone occiput
2)	An increase in total body surface area
3)	A decrease in circulatory blood volume
4)	Intercostal chest muscles that are poorly developed

___ 12. The nurse is preparing an 8-year-old child for a procedure. Which statement is true of assent?

1)	Feedback from the child is part of the agreement or assent.
2)	All children 7 or older can participate in assent.
3)	Assent only applies to emancipated children.

4)	The health-care team does not need to include the parent or guardian in assent.
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____ 13. The nurse has many tasks to complete and is trying to ensure that they are all done in a timely manner. What is the first step the nurse should take when delegating?

1)	Review the legal standards of the task.
2)	Decide if the legal standards and specific activity of the task allow the task to be delegated.
3)	Clarify what the specific activity or task is by defining all aspects of the issue.
4)	Model the established practice that is accepted as the correct way to provide care.

____ 14. What is the nurse's responsibility in regard to informed consent?

1)	Answer the patient's questions about the procedure.
2)	Explain what the provider will be doing during the procedure.
3)	Ensure that the consent is signed by the provider and the patient prior to the procedure.
4)	Telling the patient all of the risks associated with the procedure.

____ 15. A 17-year-old in her first trimester visits the clinic for a prenatal appointment. She is upset because her parents want her to have an abortion but she does not. What should the nurse ask to find out the emancipation status of the patient?

1)	"Are you married?"
2)	"Do you have a lawyer?"
3)	"Do you have a job?"
4)	"Have you graduated high school?"

____ 16. Which of the following is not included in children's rights?

1)	Right to participation
2)	Right to decision-making
3)	Right to protection
4)	Right to provisions

____ 17. The nurse is uncomfortable with caring for a patient who is planning to undergo an abortion. What action should the nurse take?

1)	Continue to care for the patient.
2)	Talk to the patient about her decision.
3)	Notify the nurse manager.
4)	Delegate care to unlicensed assistive personnel.

____ 18. The parents of a child with brain cancer are debating whether or not to proceed with a high-risk surgery for their child. What is the best therapeutic response by the nurse?

1)	"Why don't you ask your child what the child wants?"
2)	"The surgery has a 75% mortality rate."
3)	"What do you know about the surgery?"
4)	"How can I help you with this decision?"

____ 19. What assessment is challenging for nurses to conduct in young children?

1)	Glasgow Coma Scale
2)	Pain

3)	Cardiovascular
4)	Respiratory

____ 20. A nurse is explaining child development to expectant parents. How should the nurse explain the proximal-distal aspect of development?

1)	Infants have head control before they can walk.
2)	Infants can grasp objects before they can move their arms.
3)	Infants can move their arms before they can grasp objects.
4)	Infants can crawl before they can walk.

____ 21. Which of the following is not a common reason that nursing students are anxious and fearful about studying maternity nursing or participating in the pediatric clinical experience?

1)	Being childless
2)	Being male
3)	Being a parent
4)	Insufficient knowledge

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

____ 22. The nurse working in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) sits with the family as the provider explains that the neonate has no hope of survival and recommends discontinuation of life support. Which ethical dilemma(s) should the nurse identify in this situation? (*Select all that apply.*)

1)	Quality of life versus quantity of life
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2)	The cost of providing futile care
3)	Euthanasia versus God's will
4)	Lack of support for decision-making
5)	Knowledge deficit

____ 23. The nurse working in an obstetric clinic admits a woman who is 5 months pregnant and admits to a heroin addiction. Which interventions will be effective in meeting the nurse's ethical obligation to the unborn fetus? (*Select all that apply.*)

1)	Reporting the patient's heroin use to the police
2)	Teaching the patient about the impacts to babies born to heroin addicts
3)	Providing referrals to community resources for drug treatment
4)	Discussing the option of abortion because the mother will be unable to care for the child
5)	Determining whether the patient has family support during her pregnancy

____ 24. Which toddler characteristics require the nurse to implement enhanced safety precautions when providing care? (*Select all that apply.*)

1)	Feeling invincible
2)	Learning to crawl
3)	Challenging limits
4)	Desiring autonomy
5)	Testing the environment

____ 25. Families are entitled to protected rights within a health-care institution. Which of the following are included in the protected rights of families? (*Select all that apply.*)

1)	Right to active participation in cultural beliefs and practices
2)	Right to visitation and family participation
3)	Right to personal dignity and privacy
4)	Right to refuse care provided by students
5)	Right to have elective procedures regardless of ability to pay

Chapter 1: Introduction to Maternity and Pediatric Nursing

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 2

Chapter number and title: 1: Introduction to Maternity and Pediatric Nursing

Chapter learning objective: Compare the roles of the licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/LVN), registered nurse (RN), nurse practitioner (NP), clinical nurse specialist (CNS), and certified nurse midwife (CNM).

Chapter page reference: 3-4

Heading: Roles in Maternal-Child and Pediatric Nursing

Integrated processes: Caring

Client need: Coordinated Care

Cognitive level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Pregnancy

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
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1	The LPN/LVN is responsible for carrying out the plan of care but does not develop the plan of care.
2	The RN is responsible for developing the plan of care.
3	Nurse practitioners do not develop the plan of care but may contribute to the development if they wish.
4	Certified nurse midwives do not develop the plan of care but may contribute to the development if they wish.

PTS: 1 CON: Pregnancy

2. ANS: 1

Chapter number and title: 1: Introduction to Maternity and Pediatric Nursing

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Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
1	Both the nurse midwife and the nurse practitioner care for women before and after delivery; however, nurse practitioners do not take responsibility for delivering babies, whereas midwives do deliver babies.
2	Both the nurse practitioner and the certified nurse midwife can prescribe medications.