

**Chapter 01: Overview of Perinatal and Pediatric Nursing in Canada**  
**Keenan-Lindsay: Leifer's Introduction to Maternity and Pediatric Nursing in Canada,**  
**1st Edition**

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A patient chooses to have a registered midwife (RM) provide care during her pregnancy and for her labour. What does the RM's scope of practice include?
  - a. Independent comprehensive practice
  - b. Prenatal care only
  - c. Attendance at only low-risk births
  - d. Only present for home births

ANS: A

The RM provides comprehensive independent prenatal, labour, and postpartum care for up to 6 weeks, for women who are low risk. Births may occur in hospital or at home. RMs are regulated health professions who have a 4-year university degree.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension      REF: 7      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Collaborative Care      KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

2. Which organization is responsible for the Baby Friendly Initiative (BFI) in Canada?
  - a. World Health Organization (WHO)
  - b. Breastfeeding Committee for Canada (BCC)
  - c. UNICEF
  - d. Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

ANS: B

The BCC is responsible for BFI designation in Canada. The BCC has developed the BFI 10 Steps and WHO Code Outcome Indicators for Hospitals and Community Health Services, which sets the international standards for the WHO/UNICEF global criteria within the Canadian context.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge      REF: 7      OBJ: 3 | 9  
TOP: The Past      KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

3. A pregnant woman who has recently immigrated Canada comments to a nurse, "I am afraid of childbirth. It is so dangerous. I am afraid I will die." What is the best nursing response reflecting cultural safety?
  - a. "Maternal mortality in Canada is extremely low."
  - b. "Anesthesia is available to relieve pain during labour and childbirth."
  - c. "Tell me why you are afraid of childbirth."
  - d. "Your condition will be monitored during labour and birth."

ANS: C

Asking the patient about her concerns helps promote understanding and individualizes patient care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application      REF: 11      OBJ: 7

TOP: Culturally Safe Care

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

4. An urban area has been reported to have a high perinatal mortality rate. What information does this provide?
- Maternal and infant deaths per 100,000 live births per year
  - Deaths of fetuses weighing more than 500 g per 10,000 births per year
  - Deaths of infants up to 1 year of age per 1000 live births per year
  - Fetal and neonatal deaths per 1000 live births per year

ANS: D

The perinatal mortality rate includes fetal and neonatal deaths per 1000 live births per year.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 8 OBJ: 10

TOP: Statistics KEY: Nursing Process Step: Assessment

5. What is the focus of current perinatal care?
- Hospital births for the majority of women
  - The traditional family unit
  - Care in a labour room and then a birthing room
  - A high-quality family experience for each patient

ANS: D

Current maternity practice focuses on a high-quality family experience for all families.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 7 | 8 OBJ: 2 | 8

TOP: Perinatal Care KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

6. Which organization offers certification for nurses in specialty areas?
- CNA
  - CAPWHN
  - CANN
  - CAPN

ANS: A

The Canadian Nurses Association offers certification exams for registered nurses in specialty areas including perinatal, community, neonatal, and pediatric intensive care. CAPWHN, CANN, and CAPN are specialty organizations for nursing groups in Canada.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 10 OBJ: 2 | 3

TOP: Nursing Certification KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

7. Which of the following requires self-reflection and discovery in order to provide care that is culturally appropriate?
- Cultural safety
  - Cultural awareness
  - Cultural humility
  - Cultural competence

ANS: C

Cultural humility is the precursor to providing culturally appropriate care. It is a process of self-reflection and discovery to understand one's own assumptions, biases, and values and how one's background and social environment have shaped one's experience

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge  
TOP: Cultural Humility

REF: 4  
OBJ: 1 | 7  
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Evaluation

8. In 2015, the WHO developed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). What issues do the new SDG's include that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) did not include?
- Climate change and environmental protection
  - Combating HIV and malaria
  - Eradicating poverty and hunger
  - Achieving universal primary education

ANS: A

Climate change and environmental protection are new goals of the SDGs. All other options are part of the MDGs

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge  
TOP: Sustainable Development Goals

REF: 13  
OBJ: 16  
KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

9. What guidelines define multidisciplinary patient care in terms of expected outcome and timeframe from different areas of care provision?
- Clinical pathways
  - Nursing outcome criteria
  - Standards of care
  - Nursing care plan

ANS: A

Clinical pathways, also known as critical pathways or care maps, are collaborative guidelines that define patient care across disciplines. Expected progress within a specified timeline is identified.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge  
TOP: Health Care Delivery Systems

REF: 12  
OBJ: 13  
KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

10. A nursing student has reviewed a hospitalized pediatric patient chart, interviewed her mother, and collected admission data. What is the next step the student will take to develop a nursing care plan for this child?
- Identify measurable outcomes with a timeline.
  - Choose specific nursing interventions for the child.
  - Determine appropriate nursing diagnoses.
  - State nursing actions related to the child's medical diagnosis.

ANS: C

The nurse uses assessment data to develop appropriate nursing diagnoses. Outcomes and interventions are then developed to address the relevant nursing diagnoses.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application  
TOP: Nursing Process

REF: 11  
OBJ: 10

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Nursing Diagnosis

11. A nursing student on a maternal–newborn rotation questions the floor nurse about the definition of the practical nurse scope of practice. What resource can the nurse suggest to the student?
- Canadian Nurses Association
  - Provincial regulatory board
  - Federal government
  - Canadian Association of Perinatal & Women’s Health Nursing

ANS: B

The scope of practice of the practical nurse is determined by the provincial board of nursing.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: 3

OBJ: 2

TOP: Standards of Practice

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

12. Which social determinant of health (SDOH) is specifically related to Indigenous people’s health?
- Colonization
  - Education
  - Social support networks
  - Employment and working conditions

ANS: A

All of the SDOH are important but the impact of colonization is related specifically to Indigenous people’s health.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

REF: 3

OBJ: 6

TOP: Social Determinants of Health

KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

13. How does the clinical pathway or critical pathway improve quality of care?
- Lists diagnosis-specific implementations
  - Outlines expected progress with stated timelines
  - Prioritizes effective nursing diagnoses
  - Describes common complications

ANS: B

Critical pathways outline expected progress with stated timelines. Any deviation from those timelines is called a *variance*.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

REF: 12

OBJ: 13

TOP: Critical Pathway

KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

14. How does electronic charting ensure comprehensive charting more effectively than handwritten charting?
- Provides a uniform style of chart
  - Requires certain responses before allowing the user to progress
  - All documentation is reflective of the nursing care plan
  - Requires a daily audit by the charge nurse

ANS: B

Comprehensive electronic documentation is ensured by requiring specific input in designated categories before the user can progress through the system.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 12 OBJ: 14  
TOP: Computerized Documentation KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

15. The nurse reminds family members that the philosophy of family-centred care is to provide control to the family over health care decisions. What is the appropriate term for this type of control?
- Empowerment
  - Insight
  - Regulation
  - Organization

ANS: A

The term *empowerment* refers to the control a family has over its own health care decisions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: 6 OBJ: 13  
TOP: Empowerment KEY: Nursing Process Step: Implementation

16. What is one major advantage to the application of critical thinking?
- Problem-free care
  - Limitation of approaches to care
  - Decreased need for assessment
  - Problem prevention

ANS: D

Critical thinking results in problem prevention in designing nursing care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 12 OBJ: 11  
TOP: Critical Thinking KEY: Nursing Process Step: N/A

17. Practical nursing students are discussing developing nursing diagnosis in post conference on the acute care clinical setting. The students are aware that the role of the practical nurse with nursing diagnosis formulation is what?
- To initiate and identify nursing diagnosis specific to patient
  - To update changes in nursing diagnosis as needed
  - To have an understanding of nursing diagnosis terminology
  - To accurately document nursing diagnosis on patient plan of care

ANS: A

The practical nurse is responsible for initiating nursing diagnosis specific to patients.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: 11 | 12 OBJ: 11  
TOP: Nursing Process  
KEY: Nursing Process Step: Nursing Diagnosis

## TRUE/FALSE

1. The term morbidity refers to the rates of illness within a population within a time frame.