

Chapter 1: Contemporary Maternal–Newborn and Child Health Nursing

Chapter 01_LO01_Q01

A nurse is examining different nursing roles. Which of the following best illustrates an advanced practice nursing role?

1. A registered nurse who is the manager of a large obstetrical unit
2. A registered nurse who is the circulating nurse at surgical deliveries (cesarean sections)
3. A clinical nurse specialist working as a staff nurse on a mother–baby unit
4. A clinical nurse specialist with whom other nurses consult for her expertise in caring for high-risk infants

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale:

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

Cognitive Level: Knowledge

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

Chapter 01_LO01_Q02

The major focus of the nurse practitioner is on:

1. Leadership.
2. Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment.
3. Independent care of the high-risk, pregnant client.
4. Tertiary prevention.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale:

1. Leadership might be a quality of the NP, but it is not the major focus.
2. Physical and psychosocial clinical assessment is the major focus of the nurse practitioner (NP), who provides care in many different clinical settings.
3. NPs cannot provide independent care of the high-risk pregnant client, but must work under a physician's supervision.
4. The NP cannot do tertiary prevention as a major focus.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge/Comprehension

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

Chapter 01_LO01_Q03

The role of the certified nurse–midwife (CNM) is to: (Select all that apply.)

1. Be prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth.
2. Give primary care for high-risk clients who are in hospital settings.
3. Give primary care for healthy newborns.
4. Obtain a physician consultation for any technical procedures at delivery.
5. Be educated in two disciplines of nursing.

Correct Answers: 1; 3; 5

Rationale:

1. A CNM is prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth and the care of healthy newborns.
2. CNMs cannot give primary care for high-risk clients who are in hospital settings. The

physician provides the primary care.

3. A CNM is prepared to manage independently the care of women at low risk for complications during pregnancy and birth and the care of healthy newborns.

4. The CNM does not need to obtain a physician consultation for any technical procedures at delivery.

5. The CNM is educated in the disciplines of nursing and midwifery.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge/Comprehension

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.1 Identify the nursing roles available to maternal-newborn and pediatric nurses.

Chapter 01_LO02_Q04

During the hospital admission process, the child's parent receives information about the pediatric unit's goals, including the statement that the unit practices "family-centered care." The parent asks why that should be important. The nurse would respond that in the "family-centered care" paradigm, the:

1. Mother is the principal caregiver in each family.
2. Child's physician is the key person in assuring the health of a child is maintained.
3. Family serves as the constant influence and continuing support in the child's life.
4. Father is the leader in each home; thus, all communications should include him.

Answer: 3

Rationale:

1. Culturally competent care recognizes that both matriarchal and patriarchal households exist.
2. The physician is not present during the day-to-day routines in a child's life
3. The foundation for the development of trusting relationships and partnerships with families is the recognition that the family is the principal caregiver, knows the unique nature of each individual child best, plays the vital role of meeting the child's needs, and is responsible for ensuring each child's health.
4. Culturally competent care recognizes that both matriarchal and patriarchal households exist.

Cognitive Level: Knowledge/Comprehension

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.2 Summarize the use of community-based nursing care in meeting the needs of childbearing and childrearing families

Chapter 01_LO03_Q05

Despite the availability of State Children's Health Insurance Programs (SCHIPs), many eligible children are not enrolled. The nursing intervention that can best help eligible children become enrolled is:

1. Assessment of the details of the family's income and expenditures.
2. Case management to limit costly, unnecessary duplication of services.
3. Advocacy for the child by encouraging the family to investigate its SCHIP eligibility.
4. Education of the family about the need for keeping regular well-child visit appointments.

Answer: 3

Rationale:

1. Financial assessment is more commonly the function of a social worker.
2. The case management activity mentioned will not provide a source of funding, and neither will the educational effort described.
3. In the role of an advocate, a nurse will advance the interests of another by suggesting the family investigate its SCHIP eligibility.
4. The case management activity mentioned will not provide a source of funding, and neither will the educational effort described.

Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Application

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1.3 Summarize the current status of factors related to health insurance and access to health care.

Chapter 01_LO04_Q06

The telephone triage nurse at a pediatric clinic knows each call is important. However, recognizing that infant deaths are most frequent in the following categories, the nurse must be extra attentive during calls from parents of infants who are: (Select all that apply.)

1. Less than 3 weeks old.
2. Of an American Indian family.
3. Of a non-Hispanic black family.
4. Between 6 and 8 months old.
5. Born to an unmarried mother.

Answer: 1; 3; 5

Rationale:

1. Almost two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the first 28 days after birth. This category has a higher risk of death than some of the other categories listed (American Indian family and infants age between 6 and 8 months old).
2. Almost two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the first 28 days after birth. This category has a higher risk of death than some of the other categories listed (American Indian family and infants age between 6 and 8 months old).
3. Infant mortality rates are highest among non-Hispanic black women (13.6 per 1,000 live births).
4. Almost two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the first 28 days after birth.
5. Infant mortality rates are higher among infants born to unmarried mothers.

Almost two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the first 28 days after birth.

Cognitive Level: Application

Category of Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Nursing Process: Analysis

Learning Outcome: 1.4 Relate the availability of statistical data to the formulation of further research questions.

Chapter 01_LO05_Q07

The maternity nurse's best defense against an accusation of malpractice or negligence is that the nurse:

1. Followed the physician's written orders.
2. Met the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN) standards of practice.
3. Is a certified nurse–midwife or nurse practitioner.
4. Was acting on the advice of the nurse manager.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale:

1. Following the physician's written orders is not enough to defend the nurse from accusations because the orders and/or advice might be wrong or unethical.
2. Meeting the AWHONN standards of practice would cover the maternity nurse against an accusation of malpractice or negligence because the standards are rigorous and cover all bases of excellent nursing practice.
3. Being a certified nurse–midwife or nurse practitioner does not defend the nurse against these accusations if she does not follow the AWHONN standards of practice.
4. Acting on the advice of the nurse manager is not enough to defend the nurse from accusations because the orders and/or advice might be wrong or unethical.

Cognitive Level: Application

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

Chapter 01_LO05_Q08

A nurse is working with pediatric clients in a research facility. The nurse recognizes that federal guidelines delineate that pediatric clients must give consent for participation in research trials.

Based on the client's age, the nurse would seek assent from which child? Select all that apply.

1. A precocious 4-year-old starting as a cystic fibrosis research study participant
2. A 7-year-old leukemia client electing to receive a newly developed trial medication
3. A 10-year-old starting in an investigative study for clients with precocious puberty
4. A 13-year-old client beginning participation in a research program for ADHD treatments

Correct Answers: 2; 3; 4

Rationale:

1. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about health care procedures and treatments, and give assent.
2. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about health care procedures and treatments, and give assent.
3. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about health care procedures and treatments, and give assent.
4. Federal guidelines mandate that research participants 7 years old and older must receive developmentally appropriate information about health care procedures and treatments, and give assent.

Cognitive Level: Application

Category of Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

Chapter 01_LO05_Q09

A 12-year-old pediatric client is in need of surgery. The health care member who is legally responsible for obtaining informed consent for an invasive procedure is:

1. The nurse.
2. The physician.
3. The unit secretary.
4. The social worker.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale:

1. Informed consent is legal preauthorization for an invasive procedure. It is the physician's legal responsibility to obtain this because it consists of an explanation about the medical condition, a detailed description of treatment plans, the expected benefits and risks related to the proposed treatment plan, alternative treatment options, the client's questions, and the guardian's right to refuse treatment.
2. Informed consent is legal preauthorization for an invasive procedure. It is the physician's legal responsibility to obtain this because it consists of an explanation about the medical condition, a detailed description of treatment plans, the expected benefits and risks related to the proposed treatment plan, alternative treatment options, the client's questions, and the guardian's right to refuse treatment.
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4. Informed consent is legal preauthorization for an invasive procedure. It is the physician's legal responsibility to obtain this because it consists of an explanation about the medical condition, a detailed description of treatment plans, the expected benefits and risks related to the proposed treatment plan, alternative treatment options, the client's questions, and the guardian's right to refuse treatment.

Cognitive Level: Comprehension

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

Chapter 01_LO05_Q10

A nurse who tells family members the sex of a newborn baby without first consulting the parents would be considered having committed:

1. Breach of privacy.
2. Negligence.

3. Malpractice.
4. A breach of ethics.

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale:

1. A breach of privacy would have been committed in this situation, because it violates the right to privacy of this family. The right to privacy is the right of a person to keep his person and property free from public scrutiny (of even other family members).
2. Negligence and malpractice are punishable legal offenses, and are more serious.
3. Negligence and malpractice are punishable legal offenses, and are more serious.
4. A breach of ethics would not apply to this situation.

Cognitive Level: Application

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

Chapter 01_LO05_Q11

According to the 1973 Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*, abortion is legal if induced:

1. At a federally funded clinic.
2. Before the period of viability.
3. To provide tissue for therapeutic research.
4. At a military hospital overseas.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale:

1. Whether at a federally funded clinic or at a military hospital overseas, abortion can be provided legally if under U.S. laws.
2. Abortion can be performed legally until the period of viability; after viability, the rights of the fetus take precedence.
3. Abortion cannot be used to provide tissue for therapeutic research.
4. Whether at a federally funded clinic or at a military hospital overseas, abortion can be provided legally if under U.S. laws.

Cognitive Level: Application

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

Chapter 01_LO05_Q12

Which of the following families might find cord blood banking to be especially useful?

1. A family with a history of leukemia
2. A family with a history of infertility
3. A family that wishes to select the sex of a future child
4. A family that wishes to avoid a future intrauterine fetal surgery

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale:

1. Families with a history of leukemia might find cord blood banking useful because cord blood, like bone marrow and embryonic tissue, contains regenerative stem cells, which can replace diseased cells in the affected individual.
2. A family with a history of infertility, or one that wishes to select the sex of a future child or avoid a future intrauterine surgery, would not be helped by cord blood banking.
3. A family with a history of infertility, or one that wishes to select the sex of a future child or avoid a future intrauterine surgery, would not be helped by cord blood banking.
4. A family with a history of infertility, or one that wishes to select the sex of a future child or avoid a future intrauterine surgery, would not be helped by cord blood banking.

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Category of Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 1.5 Delineate significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-child nursing.

Chapter 01_LO06_Q13

A nurse is providing guidance to a group of parents of children in the infant-to-preschool age group. After reviewing statistics on the most common cause of death in this age group, the nurse would include information about prevention of:

1. Cancer by reducing the use of pesticides in the home.
2. Accidental injury, including pool and traffic accidents.
3. Heart disease by incorporating heart-healthy foods into the child's diet.
4. Pneumonia by providing a diet high in vitamin C from fruits and vegetables.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale:

1. Unintentional injuries are the most common cause of death for children between 1 and 19 years old. In children 1–4, this is followed by drowning; fire and burns; suffocation; and pedestrian-related injuries.
2. Unintentional injuries are the most common cause of death for children between 1 and 19 years old. In children 1–4, this is followed by drowning; fire and burns; suffocation; and pedestrian-related injuries.
3. Unintentional injuries are the most common cause of death for children between 1 and 19 years old. In children 1–4, this is followed by drowning; fire and burns; suffocation; and pedestrian-related injuries.
4. Unintentional injuries are the most common cause of death for children between 1 and 19 years old. In children 1–4, this is followed by drowning; fire and burns; suffocation; and pedestrian-related injuries.

Cognitive Level: Comprehension

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1.6 Discuss the role of evidence-based practice in improving the quality of nursing care for childbearing families.

Chapter 01_LO06_Q14

Which of the following practices characterize the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice? Select all that apply.

1. Clinical practice supported by good evidence

2. Clinical practice supported by intuitive evidence
3. Clinical practice supported by data
4. Clinical practice that promotes quality
5. Clinical practice that provides a useful approach to problem solving

Correct Answers: 1; 3; 4; 5

Rationale:

1. Supported by good evidence and data, promotes quality, and provides a useful approach to problem solving are the hallmark characteristics of the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.
2. Clinical practice supported by intuitive evidence does not provide valid evidence and data for the proper actions.
3. Supported by good evidence and data, promotes quality, and provides a useful approach to problem solving are the hallmark characteristics of the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.
4. Supported by good evidence and data, promotes quality, and provides a useful approach to problem solving are the hallmark characteristics of the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.
5. Supported by good evidence and data, promotes quality, and provides a useful approach to problem solving are the hallmark characteristics of the basic competencies related to evidence-based practice.

Cognitive Level: Assessment

Category of Client Need: Safe, Effective Care Environment

Nursing Process: Analysis

Learning Outcome: 1.6 Discuss the role of evidence-based practice in improving the quality of nursing care for childbearing families.