

# Test Bank Complete For Medical Surgical Nursing 10th Edition by Ignatavicius Workman

## Contents

Chapter 01: Overview of Professional Nursing Concepts for Medical-Surgical Nursing Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	3
Chapter 02: Clinical Judgment and Systems Thinking Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	11
Chapter 03: Overview of Health Concepts for Medical-Surgical Nursing Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	16
priority? .....	18
Chapter 04: Common Health Problems of Older Adults Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition...	22
Chapter 05: Assessment and Care of Patients With Pain Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .	31
Chapter 06: Concepts of Genetics and Genomics Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	43
Chapter 07: Concepts of Rehabilitation for Chronic and Disabling Health Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	50
Chapter 08: Concepts of Care for Patients at End of Life Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition	58
Chapter 09: Concepts of Care for Perioperative Patients Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .	65
Chapter 10: Concepts of Emergency and Trauma Nursing Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	77
Chapter 11: Concepts of Care for Patients With Common Environmental Emergencies Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	86
Chapter 12: Concepts of Disaster Preparedness Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	96
Chapter 13: Concepts of Fluid and Electrolyte Balance Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.	104
priority? .....	107
Chapter 14: Concepts of Acid–Base Balance Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	114
Chapter 15: Concepts of Infusion Therapy Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	122
Chapter 16: Concepts of Inflammation and Immunity Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition....	131
Chapter 17: Concepts of Care for Patients With HIV Disease Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	139
Chapter 18: Concepts of Care for Patients With Hypersensitivity (Allergy) and Autoimmunity.....	149
Chapter 19: Concepts of Cancer Development Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	154
Chapter 20: Concepts of Care for Patients With Cancer Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition	159
Chapter 21: Concepts of Care for Patients With Infection Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	171
Chapter 22: Assessment of the Skin, Hair, and Nails Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	179
Chapter 23: Concepts of Care for Patients With Skin Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	185
Chapter 24: Assessment of the Respiratory System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	196
Chapter 25: Concepts of Care for Patients Requiring Oxygen Therapy or Tracheostomy.....	204
Chapter 26: Concepts of Care for Patients With Noninfectious Upper Respiratory Problems.....	211
Chapter 27: Concepts of Care for Patients With Noninfectious Lower Respiratory Problems .....	219
Chapter 28: Concepts of Care for Patients With Infectious Respiratory Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	233
priority? .....	235

Chapter 29: Critical Care of Patients With Respiratory Emergencies Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	243
priority? .....	245
Chapter 30: Assessment of the Cardiovascular System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition ..	254

Chapter 31: Concepts of Care for Patients With Dysrhythmias Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	264
Chapter 32: Concepts of Care for Patients With Cardiac Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	275
Chapter 33: Concepts of Care for Patients With Vascular Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	288
Chapter 34: Critical Care of Patients With Shock Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	302
Chapter 35: Critical Care of Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	310
first? .....	314
Chapter 36: Assessment of the Hematologic System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	322
priority?.....	323
Chapter 37: Concepts of Care for Patients With Hematologic Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	327
Chapter 38: Assessment of the Nervous System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	340
Chapter 39: Concepts of Care for Patients With Problems of the Central Nervous System: The Brain .....	350
Chapter 40: Concepts of Care for Patients With Problems of the Central Nervous System: The Spinal Cord ....	362
Chapter 41: Critical Care of Patients With Neurologic Emergencies Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	372
Chapter 42: Assessment and Care of Patients With Eye and Vision Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	384
Chapter 43: Assessment and Care of Patients With Ear and Hearing Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	392
Chapter 44: Assessment of the Musculoskeletal System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition	399
Chapter 45: Concepts of Care for Patients With Musculoskeletal Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	404
first? .....	406
Chapter 46: Concepts of Care for Patients With Arthritis and Total Joint Arthroplasty Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	411
Chapter 47: Concepts of Care for Patients With Musculoskeletal Trauma Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	422
Chapter 48: Assessment of the Gastrointestinal System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition	433
Chapter 49: Concepts of Care for Patients With Oral Cavity and Esophageal Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	439
Chapter 50: Concepts of Care for of Patients With Stomach Disorders Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	444
Chapter 51: Concepts of Care for Patients With Noninflammatory Intestinal Disorders Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	451
Chapter 52: Concepts of Care for Patients With Inflammatory Intestinal Disorders Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	461
Chapter 53: Concepts of Care for Patients With Liver Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	470
Chapter 54: Concepts of Care for Patients With Problems of the Biliary System and Pancreas.....	479
Chapter 55: Concepts of Care for Patients With Malnutrition: Undernutrition and Obesity.....	486
Chapter 56: Assessment of the Endocrine System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	493
Chapter 57: Concepts of Care for Patients With Pituitary and Adrenal Gland Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	498

Chapter 58: Concepts of Care for Patients With Problems of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands .....	504
Chapter 59: Concepts of Care for Patients With Diabetes Mellitus Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	510
Chapter 60: Assessment of the Renal/Urinary System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition ...	526
Chapter 61: Concepts of Care for Patients With Urinary Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	533
Chapter 62: Concepts of Care for Patients with Kidney Disorders Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	543
Chapter 63: Concepts of Care for Patients with Acute Kidney Injury and Chronic Kidney Disease .....	549
Chapter 64: Assessment of the Reproductive System Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	560
Chapter 65: Concepts of Care for Patients with Breast Disorders Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	564
Chapter 66: Concepts of Care for Patients With Gynecologic Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition .....	571
Chapter 67: Concepts of Care for Clients With Male Reproductive Problems Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	578
Chapter 68: Concepts of Care for Transgender Patients Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.	584
Chapter 69: Concepts of Care for Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition.....	589

## **Chapter 01: Overview of Professional Nursing Concepts for Medical-Surgical Nursing Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A new nurse is working with a preceptor on a medical-surgical unit. The preceptor advises the new nurse that which is the **priority** when working as a professional nurse?
  - a. Attending to holistic client needs
  - b. Ensuring client safety
  - c. Not making medication errors
  - d. Providing client-focused care

ANS: B

All actions are appropriate for the professional nurse. However, ensuring client safety is the priority. Health care errors have been widely reported for 25 years, many of which result in client injury, death, and increased health care costs. There are several national and international organizations that have either recommended or mandated safety initiatives. Every nurse has the responsibility to guard the client's safety. The other actions are important for quality nursing, but they are not as vital as providing safety. Not making medication errors does provide safety, but is too narrow in scope to be the best answer.

DIF: Understanding

TOP: Integrated Process: Nursing Process: Intervention

KEY: Client safety

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

2. A nurse is orienting a new client and family to the medical-surgical unit. What information does the nurse provide to best help the client promote his or her own safety?
  - a. Encourage the client and family to be active partners.
  - b. Have the client monitor hand hygiene in caregivers.
  - c. Offer the family the opportunity to stay with the client.
  - d. Tell the client to always wear his or her armband.

ANS: A

Each action could be important for the client or family to perform. However, encouraging the client to be active in his or her health care as a safety partner is the most critical. The other actions are very limited in scope and do not provide the broad protection that being active and involved does.

DIF: Understanding

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

KEY: Client safety

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

3. A nurse is caring for a postoperative client on the surgical unit. The client's blood pressure was 142/76 mm Hg 30 minutes ago, and now is 88/50 mm Hg. What action would the nurse take **first**?
  - a. Call the Rapid Response Team.
  - b. Document and continue to monitor.
  - c. Notify the primary health care provider.
  - d. Repeat the blood pressure in 15 minutes.

ANS: A

The purpose of the Rapid Response Team (RRT) is to intervene when clients are deteriorating before they suffer either respiratory or cardiac arrest. Since the client has manifested a significant change, the nurse would call the RRT. Changes in blood pressure, mental status, heart rate, temperature, oxygen saturation, and last 2 hours' urine output are particularly significant and are part of the Modified Early Warning System guide. Documentation is vital, but the nurse must do more than document. The primary health care provider would be notified, but this is not more important than calling the RRT. The client's blood pressure would be reassessed frequently, but the priority is getting the rapid care to the client.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

KEY: Rapid Response Team (RRT), Clinical judgment

MSC: Client Needs Category: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

4. A nurse wishes to provide client-centered care in all interactions. Which action by the nurse **best** demonstrates this concept?
- Assesses for cultural influences affecting health care.
  - Ensures that all the client's basic needs are met.
  - Tells the client and family about all upcoming tests.
  - Thoroughly orients the client and family to the room.

ANS: A

Showing respect for the client and family's preferences and needs is essential to ensure a holistic or "whole-person" approach to care. By assessing the effect of the client's culture on health care, this nurse is practicing client-focused care. Providing for basic needs does not demonstrate this competence. Simply telling the client about all upcoming tests is not providing empowering education. Orienting the client and family to the room is an important safety measure, but not directly related to demonstrating client-centered care.

DIF: Understanding

TOP: Integrated Process: Culture and Spirituality

KEY: Client-centered care, Culture

MSC: Client Needs Category: Psychosocial Integrity

5. A client is going to be admitted for a scheduled surgical procedure. Which action does the nurse explain is the **most** important thing the client can do to protect against errors?
- Bring a list of all medications and what they are for.
  - Keep the provider's phone number by the telephone.
  - Make sure that all providers wash hands before entering the room.
  - Write down the name of each caregiver who comes in the room.

ANS: A

Medication reconciliation is a formal process in which the client's actual current medications are compared to the prescribed medications at the time of admission, transfer, or discharge. This National client Safety Goal is important to reduce medication errors. The client would not have to be responsible for providers washing their hands, and even if the client does so, this is too narrow to be the most important action to prevent errors. Keeping the provider's phone number nearby and documenting everyone who enters the room also do not guarantee safety.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

KEY: Client safety, Informatics

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

6. Which action by the nurse working with a client **best** demonstrates respect for autonomy?
- Asks if the client has questions before signing a consent.
  - Gives the client accurate information when questioned.
  - Keeps the promises made to the client and family.
  - Treats the client fairly compared to other clients.

ANS: A

Autonomy is self-determination. The client would make decisions regarding care. When the nurse obtains a signature on the consent form, assessing if the client still has questions is vital, because without full information the client cannot practice autonomy. Giving accurate information is practicing with veracity. Keeping promises is upholding fidelity. Treating the client fairly is providing social justice.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Caring KEY: Ethics, Autonomy  
MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

7. A nurse asks a more seasoned colleague to explain best practices when communicating with a person from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning/queer (LGBTQ) community. What answer by the faculty is **most** accurate?
- Avoid embarrassing the client by asking questions.
  - Don't make assumptions about his or her health needs.
  - Most LGBTQ people do not want to share information.
  - No differences exist in communicating with this population.

ANS: B

Many members of the LGBTQ community have faced discrimination from health care providers and may be reluctant to seek health care. The nurse would never make assumptions about the needs of members of this population. Rather, respectful questions are appropriate. If approached with sensitivity, the client with any health care need is more likely to answer honestly.

DIF: Understanding TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning  
KEY: Health care disparities, LGBTQ MSC: Client Needs Category: Psychosocial Integrity

8. A nurse is calling the on-call health care provider about a client who had a hysterectomy 2 days ago and has pain that is unrelieved by the prescribed opioid pain medication. Which statement comprises the background portion of the SBAR format for communication?
- "I would like you to order a different pain medication."
  - "This client has allergies to morphine and codeine."
  - "Dr. Smith doesn't like nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory meds."
  - "This client had a vaginal hysterectomy 2 days ago."

ANS: B

SBAR is a recommended form of communication, and the acronym stands for *Situation, Background, Assessment, and Recommendation*. Appropriate background information includes allergies to medications the on-call health care provider might order. *Situation* describes what is happening right now that must be communicated; the client's surgery 2 days ago would be considered background. *Assessment* would include an analysis of the client's problem; none of the options has assessment information. Asking for a different pain medication is a recommendation. *Recommendation* is a statement of what is needed or what outcome is desired.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation  
KEY: Teamwork and collaboration, SBAR  
MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

9. A nurse working on a cardiac unit delegated taking vital signs to an experienced assistive personnel (AP). Four hours later, the nurse notes that the client's blood pressure taken by the AP was much higher than previous readings, and the client's mental status has changed. What action by the nurse would **most** likely have prevented this negative outcome?
- Determining if the AP knew how to take blood pressure
  - Double-checking the AP by taking another blood pressure
  - Providing more appropriate supervision of the AP
  - Taking the blood pressure instead of delegating the task

ANS: C

Supervision is one of the five rights of delegation and includes directing, evaluating, and following up on delegated tasks. The nurse would either have asked the AP about the vital signs or instructed the AP to report them right away. An experienced AP would know how to take vital signs and the nurse would not have to assess this at this point. Double-checking the work defeats the purpose of delegation. Vital signs are within the scope of practice for a AP and are permissible to delegate. The only appropriate answer is that the nurse did not provide adequate instruction to the AP.

DIF: Analyzing TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation  
KEY: Teamwork and collaboration, Delegation  
MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

10. A newly graduated nurse in the hospital states that because of being so new, participation in quality improvement (QI) projects is not wise. What response by the precepting nurse is **best**?
- "All staff nurses are required to participate in quality improvement there."
  - "Even being new, you can implement activities designed to improve care."
  - "It's easy to identify what indicators would be used to measure quality."
  - "You should ask to be assigned to the research and quality committee."

ANS: B

The preceptor would try to reassure the nurse that implementing QI measures is not out of line for a newly licensed nurse. Simply stating that all nurses are required to participate does not help the nurse understand how that is possible and is dismissive. Identifying indicators of quality is not an easy, quick process and would not be the best place to suggest a new nurse to start. Asking to be assigned to the QI committee does not give the nurse information about how to implement QI in daily practice.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

KEY: Systems thinking, Quality improvement

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

11. A nurse is talking with a co-worker who is moving to a new state and needs to find new employment there. What advice by the nurse is **best**?
  - a. Ask the hospitals there about standard nurse–client ratios.
  - b. Choose the hospital that has the newest technology.
  - c. Find a hospital that has achieved Magnet status.
  - d. Work in a facility affiliated with a medical or nursing school.

ANS: C

Client Magnet status is awarded by The Joint Commission (TJC) and certifies that nurses can demonstrate how best current evidence guides their practice. New technology doesn't necessarily mean that the hospital is safe. Affiliation with a health profession school has several advantages, but safety is most important.

DIF: Understanding

TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

KEY: Evidence-based practice, Magnet status

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

## MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. A nurse manager wishes to ensure that the nurses on the unit are practicing at their highest levels of competency. Which areas would the manager assess to determine if the nursing staff demonstrate competency according to the Institute of Medicine (IOM) report *Health Professions Education: A Bridge to Quality?* (Select all that apply.)
  - a. Collaborating with an interprofessional team
  - b. Implementing evidence-based care
  - c. Providing family-focused care
  - d. Routinely using informatics in practice
  - e. Using quality improvement in client care
  - f. Formalizing systems thinking when implementing care

ANS: A, B, D, E

The IOM report lists five broad core competencies that all health care providers should practice. These include collaborating with the interprofessional team, implementing evidence-based practice, providing patient-focused care, using informatics in client care, and using quality improvement in client care. Systems thinking is required for quality improvement but is not a specified part of the IOM report.

DIF: Remembering

TOP: Integrated Process: Nursing Process: Assessment

KEY: Competencies, Institute of Medicine (IOM)

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

2. A nurse is interested in making interprofessional work a high priority. Which actions by the nurse **best** demonstrate this skill? (Select all that apply.)
  - a. Consults with other disciplines on client care.
  - b. Coordinates discharge planning for home safety.
  - c. Participates in comprehensive client rounding.
  - d. Routinely asks other disciplines about client progress.

- e. Shows the nursing care plans to other disciplines.
- f. Delegate tasks to unlicensed personnel appropriately.

ANS: A, B, C, D, F

Collaborating with the interprofessional team involves planning, implementing, and evaluating client care as a team with all other involved disciplines included. Simply showing other caregivers the nursing care plan is not actively involving them or collaborating with them.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

KEY: Teamwork and collaboration, Interprofessional team

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

3. The nurse utilizing evidence-based practice (EBP) considers which factors when planning care? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Cost-saving measures
  - b. Nurse's expertise
  - c. Client preferences
  - d. Research findings
  - e. Values of the client
  - f. Plan-do-study-act model

ANS: B, C, D, E

EBP consists of utilizing current evidence, the client's values and preferences, and the nurse's expertise when planning care. It does not include cost-saving measures. The PDSA model is a systematic model for quality improvement, but is not a specific component of EBP.

DIF: Remembering

TOP: Integrated Process: Nursing Process: Planning

KEY: Evidence-based practice (EBP)

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

4. A nurse manager wants to improve hand-off communication among the staff. What actions by the manager would **best** help achieve this goal? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Attend hand-off rounds to coach and mentor.
  - b. Create a template of suggested topics to include in report.
  - c. Encourage staff to ask questions during hand-off.
  - d. Give raises based on compliance with reporting.
  - e. Provide education on the SBAR method of communication

ANS: A, B, C, E

The SBAR method of communication has been identified as an excellent method of communication between health care professionals. It is a formalized structure consisting of Situation, Background, Assessment, and Recommendation/Request. Using a formalized mechanism for communication helps ensure successful hand-off and fewer client errors. When establishing this new format for report, the most helpful actions by the manager would be to provide initial education on the process, develop a template with suggested topics under each heading, attend rounds to coach and mentor, and encourage staff to ask questions to clarify information. Basing raises on compliance would not be the most helpful method because raises are often determined only once a year and are based on multiple criteria.

DIF: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

KEY: Teamwork and collaboration, Communication



**Chapter 02: Clinical Judgment and Systems Thinking**  
**Ignatavicius: Medical-Surgical Nursing, 10th Edition**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A nurse asks the charge nurse to explain the difference between critical thinking and clinical judgment. What statement by the charge nurse is **best**?
  - a. "Clinical judgment is often clouded by erroneous hypotheses."
  - b. "Clinical judgment is the observable outcome of critical thinking."
  - c. "Critical thinking requires synthesizing interactions within a situation."
  - d. "Critical thinking is the highest level of nursing judgment."

ANS: B

Clinical judgment is the observable outcome of critical thinking and decision making. It can be, but most often is not, clouded by erroneous hypotheses. Recognizing, understanding, and synthesizing interactions and interdependencies in a set of components designed for a specific purpose is systems thinking. Critical thinking is not the highest level of nursing judgment.

DIF: Understanding

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

KEY: Clinical judgment

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

2. The nurse understands which information regarding patient-centered care?
  - a. A competency recognizing the client as the source of control of his or her care
  - b. A project addressing challenges in implementing patient-centered care
  - c. Purposeful, informed, and outcome-focused care of clients or families
  - d. The ability to use best evidence and practice when making care-related decisions

ANS: A

Patient-centered care is a QSEN competency that recognizes the patient or caregiver as the source of control and full partner in providing compassionate and coordinated care based on respect for the patient's preferences, values, and needs. QSEN is a project addressing the challenge of preparing future nurses with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSAs) necessary to continuously improve the quality and safety of the health care systems in which they work. Critical thinking is the application of purposeful, informed, and outcome-focused care. The ability to use best evidence and practice when making care-related decisions is evidence-based practice.

DIF: Understanding

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

KEY: Patient-centered care

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

3. A nurse wishes to participate in an activity that will influence health outcomes. What action by the nurse **best** meets this objective?
  - a. Creating a transportation system for health care appointments
  - b. Lobbying with a national organization for health care policy
  - c. Organizing a food pantry in an impoverished community
  - d. Running for election to the county public health board

ANS: B