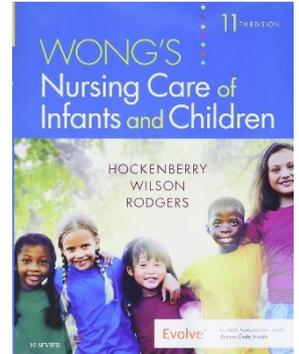


Chapter 01: Perspectives of Pediatric Nursing

Hockenberry: Wong's Nursing Care of Infants and Children, 11th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE :



1. What is the major cause of death for children in the United States?

- a. Heart disease
- b. Childhood cancer
- c. Injuries
- d. Congenital anomalies

ANS: C

Unintentional injuries (accidents) are the leading cause of death after age 1 year through adolescence. The leading cause of death for those younger than 1 year is congenital anomalies, and childhood cancers and heart disease cause a significantly lower percentage of deaths in children older than 1 year of age.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. Parents of a hospitalized toddler ask the nurse, “What is meant by family-centered care?” The nurse should respond with which statement?
- a. Family-centered care reduces the effect of cultural diversity on the family.
 - b. Family-centered care encourages family dependence on the health care system.
 - c. Family-centered care recognizes that the family is the constant in a child’s life.
 - d. Family-centered care avoids expecting families to be part of the decision-making process.

ANS: C

The three key components of family-centered care are respect, collaboration, and support. Family-centered care recognizes the family as the constant in the child’s life. The family should be enabled and empowered to work with the health care system and is expected to be part of the decision-making process. The nurse should also support the family’s cultural diversity, not reduce its effect.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

3. Evidence-based practice (EBP), a decision-making model, is best described as which?
- a. Using information in textbooks to guide care
 - b. Combining knowledge with clinical experience and intuition
 - c. Using a professional code of ethics as a means for decision making
 - d. Gathering all evidence that applies to the child’s health and family situation

ANS: B

EBP helps focus on measurable outcomes; the use of demonstrated, effective interventions; and questioning the best approach. EBP involves decision making based on the integration of the best research evidence combined with clinical expertise and patient values.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

4. Which best describes signs and symptoms as part of a nursing diagnosis?
- Description of potential risk factors
 - Identification of actual health problems
 - Human response to state of illness or health
 - Cues and clusters derived from patient assessment

ANS: D

Signs and symptoms are the cues and clusters of defining characteristics that are derived from a patient assessment and indicate actual health problems. The first part of the nursing diagnosis is the problem statement, also known as the human response to the state of illness or health. The identification of actual health problems may be part of the medical diagnosis. The nursing diagnosis is based on the human response to these problems. The human response is therefore a component of the nursing diagnostic statement. Potential risk factors are used to identify nursing care needs to avoid the development of an actual health problem when a potential one exists.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding
TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation
MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

5. The nurse is talking to a group of parents of school-age children at an after-school program about childhood health problems. Which statement should the nurse include in the teaching?
- Childhood obesity is the most common nutritional problem among children.
 - Immunization rates are the same among children of different races and ethnicity.
 - Dental caries is not a problem commonly seen in children since the introduction of fluorinated water.
 - Mental health problems are typically not seen in school-age children but may be diagnosed in adolescents.

ANS: A

When teaching parents of school-age children about childhood health problems, the nurse should include information about childhood obesity because it is the most common problem among children and is associated with type 2 diabetes. Teaching parents about ways to prevent obesity is important to include. Immunization rates differ depending on the child's race and ethnicity; dental caries continues to be a common chronic disease in childhood; and mental health problems are seen in children as young as school age, not just in adolescents.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

6. The nurse is planning care for a hospitalized preschool-aged child. Which should the nurse plan to ensure atraumatic care?
- Limit explanation of procedures because the child is preschool aged.

- b. Ask that all family members leave the room when performing procedures.
- c. Allow the child to choose the type of juice to drink with the administration of oral medications.
- d. Explain that EMLA cream cannot be used for the morning lab draw because there is not time for it to be effective.

ANS: C

The overriding goal in providing atraumatic care is first, do no harm. Allowing the child a choice of juice to drink when taking oral medications provides the child with a sense of control. The preschool child should be prepared before procedures, so limiting explanations of procedures would increase anxiety. The family should be allowed to stay with the child during procedures, minimizing stress. Lidocaine/prilocaine (EMLA) cream is a topical local anesthetic. The nurse should plan to use the prescribed cream in time for morning laboratory draws to minimize pain.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

7. Which situation denotes a nontherapeutic nurse–patient–family relationship?
- a. The nurse is planning to read a favorite fairy tale to a patient.
 - b. During shift report, the nurse is criticizing parents for not visiting their child.
 - c. The nurse is discussing with a fellow nurse the emotional draw to a certain patient.
 - d. The nurse is working with a family to find ways to decrease the family’s dependence on health care providers.

ANS: B

Criticizing parents for not visiting in shift report is nontherapeutic and shows an under involvement with the parents. Reading a fairy tale is a therapeutic and age appropriate action. Discussing feelings of an emotional draw with a fellow nurse is therapeutic and shows a willingness to understand feelings. Working with parents to decrease dependence on health care providers is therapeutic and helps to empower the family.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Integrated Process: Caring
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

8. The nurse is aware that which age-group is at risk for childhood injury because of the cognitive characteristic of magical and egocentric thinking?
- a. Preschool
 - b. Young school age
 - c. Middle school age
 - d. Adolescent

ANS: A

Preschool children have the cognitive characteristic of magical and egocentric thinking, meaning they are unable to comprehend danger to self or others. Young and middle school-aged children have transitional cognitive processes, and they may attempt dangerous acts without detailed planning but recognize danger to themselves or others. Adolescents have formal operational cognitive processes and are preoccupied with abstract thinking.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

9. The school nurse is assessing children for risk factors related to childhood injuries. Which child has the most risk factors related to childhood injury?
- Female, multiple siblings, stable home life
 - Male, high activity level, stressful home life
 - Male, even tempered, history of previous injuries
 - Female, reacts negatively to new situations, no serious previous injuries

ANS: B

Boys have a preponderance for injuries over girls because of a difference in behavioral characteristics, a high activity temperament is associated with risk-taking behaviors, and stress predisposes children to increased risk taking and self-destructive behaviors. Therefore, a male child with a high activity level and living in a stressful environment has the highest number of risk factors. A girl with several siblings and a stable home life is low risk. A boy with previous injuries has two risk factors, but an even temper is not a risk factor for injuries. A girl who reacts negatively to new situations but has no previous serious illnesses has only one risk factor.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

10. An adolescent patient wants to make decisions about treatment options, along with his parents. Which moral value is the nurse displaying when supporting the adolescent to make decisions?
- Justice
 - Autonomy
 - Beneficence
 - Nonmaleficence

ANS: B

Autonomy is the patient's right to be self-governing. The adolescent is trying to be autonomous, so the nurse is supporting this value. Justice is the concept of fairness. Beneficence is the obligation to promote the patient's well-being. Nonmaleficence is the obligation to minimize or prevent harm.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which responsibilities are included in the pediatric nurse's promotion of the health and well-being of children? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Promoting disease prevention
 - Providing financial assistance
 - Providing support and counseling
 - Establishing lifelong friendships
 - Establishing a therapeutic relationship
 - Participating in ethical decision making

ANS: A, C, E, F

The pediatric nurse's role includes promoting disease prevention, providing support and counseling, establishing a therapeutic relationship, and participating in ethical decision making; a pediatric nurse does not need to establish lifelong friendships or provide financial assistance to children and their families. Boundaries should be set and clear.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. The nurse is conducting a teaching session for parents on nutrition. Which characteristics of families should the nurse consider that can cause families to struggle in providing adequate nutrition? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Homelessness
 - Lower income
 - Migrant status
 - Working parents
 - Single parent status

ANS: A, B, C

Families that struggle with lower incomes, homelessness, and migrant status generally lack the resources to provide their children with adequate food intake, nutritious foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and appropriate protein intake. Working parents and single parent status do not mean the families will struggle to provide adequate nutrition.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

3. The nurse is preparing to complete documentation on a patient's chart. Which should be included in documentation of nursing care? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Reassessments
 - Incident reports
 - Initial assessments
 - Nursing care provided
 - Patient's response of care provided

ANS: A, C, D, E

The patient's medical record should include initial assessments, reassessments, nursing care provided, and the patient's response of care provided. Incident reports are not documented in the patient's chart.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying
TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation
MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

4. Which actions by the nurse demonstrate over involvement with patients and their families? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Buying clothes for the patients
 - Showing favoritism toward a patient
 - Focusing on technical aspects of care
 - Spending off-duty time with patients and families
 - Asking questions if families are not participating in care

ANS: A, B, D

Actions that show over involvement include buying clothes for patients, showing favoritism toward a patient, and spending off-duty time with patients and families. Focusing on technical aspects of care is an action that indicates under involvement, and asking questions if families are not participating in care indicates a positive action.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Integrated Process: Caring
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

5. Which are included in the evaluation step of the nursing process? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Determination if the outcome has been met
 - Ascertaining if the plan requires modification
 - Establish priorities and selecting expected patient goals
 - Selecting alternative interventions if the outcome has not been met
 - Determining if a risk or actual dysfunctional health problem exists

ANS: A, B, D

Evaluation is the last step in the nursing process. The nurse gathers, sorts, and analyzes data to determine whether (1) the established outcome has been met, (2) the nursing interventions were appropriate, (3) the plan requires modification, or (4) other alternatives should be considered. Establishing priorities and selecting expected patient goals are done in the outcomes identification stage. Determining if a risk or actual dysfunctional health problem exists is done in the diagnosis stage of the nursing process.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

6. Which should the nurse teach to parents regarding oral health of children? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Fluoridated water should be used.
 - Early childhood caries is a preventable disease.
 - Dental caries is a rare chronic disease of childhood.
 - Dental hygiene should begin with the first tooth eruption.
 - Childhood caries does not happen until after 2 years of age.

ANS: A, B, D

Oral health instructions to parents of children should include use of fluoridated water and dental hygiene beginning with the first tooth eruption. In addition, early childhood caries is a preventable disease and should be included in the teaching session. Dental caries is a common, not rare, chronic disease of childhood. Childhood caries may begin before the first birthday.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

7. The school nurse is explaining to older school children that obesity increases the risk for which disorders? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Asthma
 - Hypertension
 - Dyslipidemia
 - Irritable bowel disease

e. Altered glucose metabolism

ANS: B, C, E

Overweight youth have increased risk for a cluster of cardiovascular factors that include hypertension, altered glucose metabolism, and dyslipidemia. Irritable bowel disease and asthma are not linked to obesity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

8. The nurse is reviewing the Healthy People 2020 leading health indicators for a child health promotion program. Which are included in the leading health indicators? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Decrease tobacco use.
 - Improve immunization rates.
 - Reduce incidences of cancer.
 - Increase access to health care.
 - Decrease the number of eating disorders.

ANS: A, B, D

The Healthy People 2020 leading health indicators provide a framework for identifying essential components for child health promotion programs designed to prevent future health problems in our nation's children. Some of the leading health indicators include decreasing tobacco use, improving immunization rates, and increasing access to health care. Reducing the incidence of cancer and decreasing the number of eating disorders are not on the list as leading health indicators.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

9. Which actions by the nurse demonstrate clinical reasoning? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Basing decisions on intuition
 - Considering alternative action
 - Using formal and informal thinking to gather data
 - Giving deliberate thought to a patient's problem
 - Developing an outcome focused on optimum patient care

ANS: B, C, D, E

Clinical reasoning is a cognitive process that uses formal and informal thinking to gather and analyze patient data, evaluate the significance of the information, and consider alternative actions. Clinical reasoning is a complex developmental process based on rational and deliberate thought and developing an outcome focused on optimum patient care. Clinical reasoning is based on the scientific method of inquiry; it is not based solely on intuition.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation
MSC: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment

COMPLETION

1. The nurse is determining if a newborn is classified in the low birth weight (LBW) category of less than 2500 g. The newborn's weight is 5 pounds, 4 oz. What is the newborn's weight in grams? Record your answer in a whole number.

ANS:
2386

Convert the 4 oz to a decimal by dividing 4 by 16 = 0.25. Use 5.25 pounds and divide by 2.2 to get 2.386 kg. Multiply by 1000 to convert to grams = 2386.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC: Client Needs: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Chapter 02: Social, Cultural, Religious, and Family Influences on Child Health Promotion **Hockenberry: Wong's Nursing Care of Infants and Children, 11th Edition**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Children are taught the values of their culture through observation and feedback relative to their own behavior. In teaching a class on cultural competence, the nurse should be aware that which factor may be culturally determined?
- Ethnicity
 - Racial variation
 - Status
 - Geographic boundaries

ANS: C

Status is culturally determined and varies according to each culture. Some cultures ascribe higher status to age or socioeconomic position. Social roles also are influenced by the culture. Ethnicity is an affiliation of a set of persons who share a unique cultural, social, and linguistic heritage. It is one component of culture. Race and culture are two distinct attributes. Whereas racial grouping describes transmissible traits, culture is determined by the pattern of assumptions, beliefs, and practices that unconsciously frames or guides the outlook and decisions of a group of people. Cultural development may be limited by geographic boundaries, but the boundaries are not culturally determined.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

2. The nurse is aware that if patients' different cultures are implied to be inferior, the emotional attitude the nurse is displaying is what?
- Acculturation
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Cultural shock
 - Cultural sensitivity

ANS: B

Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's way of living and behaving is the best way. This includes the emotional attitude that the values, beliefs, and perceptions of one's ethnic group are superior to those of others. Acculturation is the gradual changes that are produced in a culture by the influence of another culture that cause one or both cultures to become more similar. The minority culture is forced to learn the majority culture to survive. Cultural shock is the helpless feeling and state of disorientation felt by an outsider attempting to adapt to a different culture group. Cultural sensitivity, a component of culturally competent care, is an awareness of cultural similarities and differences.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Integrated Process: Caring
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

3. Which is an accurate description of homosexual (or gay-lesbian) families?
- A nurturing environment is lacking.
 - The children become homosexual like their parents.
 - The stability needed to raise healthy children is lacking.
 - The quality of parenting is equivalent to that of nongay parents.

ANS: D

Although gay or lesbian families may be different from heterosexual families, the environment can be as healthy as any other. Lacking a nurturing environment and stability is reflective on the parents and family, not the type of family. There is little evidence to support that children become homosexual like their parents.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

4. The nurse is planning care for a patient with a different ethnic background. Which should be an appropriate goal?
- Adapt, as necessary, ethnic practices to health needs.
 - Attempt, in a nonjudgmental way, to change ethnic beliefs.
 - Encourage continuation of ethnic practices in the hospital setting.
 - Strive to keep ethnic background from influencing health needs.

ANS: A

Whenever possible, nurses should facilitate the integration of ethnic practices into health care provision. The ethnic background is part of the individual; it should be difficult to eliminate the influence of ethnic background. The ethnic practices need to be evaluated within the context of the health care setting to determine whether they are conflicting.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Caring
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

5. A Hispanic toddler has pneumonia. The nurse notices that the parent consistently feeds the child only the broth that comes on the clear liquid tray. Food items, such as Jell-O, Popsicles, and juices, are left. Which statement best explains this?
- The parent is trying to feed the child only what the child likes most.
 - Hispanics believe the "evil eye" enters when a person gets cold.
 - The parent is trying to restore normal balance through appropriate "hot" remedies.
 - Hispanics believe an innate energy called chi is strengthened by eating soup.

ANS: C

In several cultures, including Filipino, Chinese, Arabic, and Hispanic, hot and cold describe certain properties completely unrelated to temperature. Respiratory conditions such as pneumonia are “cold” conditions and are treated with “hot” foods. The child may like broth but is unlikely to always prefer it to Jell-O, Popsicles, and juice. The evil eye applies to a state of imbalance of health, not curative actions. Chinese individuals, not Hispanic individuals, believe in chi as an innate energy.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

6. How is the family systems theory best described?
- The family is viewed as the sum of individual members.
 - A change in one family member cannot create a change in other members.
 - Individual family members are readily identified as the source of a problem.
 - When the family system is disrupted, change can occur at any point in the system.

ANS: D

Family systems theory describes an interactional model. Any change in one member will create change in others. Although the family is the sum of the individual members, family systems theory focuses on the number of dyad interactions that can occur. The interactions, not the individual members, are the problem.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

7. When discussing discipline with the mother of a 4-year-old child, which should the nurse include?
- Parental control should be consistent.
 - Withdrawal of love and approval is effective at this age.
 - Children as young as 4 years rarely need to be disciplined.
 - One should expect rules to be followed rigidly and unquestioningly.

ANS: A

For effective discipline, parents must be consistent and must follow through with agreed-on actions. Withdrawal of love and approval is never appropriate or effective. The 4-year-old child will test limits and may misbehave. Children of this age do not respond to verbal reasoning. Realistic goals should be set for this age-group. Discipline is necessary to reinforce these goals. Discipline strategies should be appropriate to the child’s age and temperament and the severity of the misbehavior. Following rules rigidly and unquestioningly is beyond the developmental capabilities of a 4-year-old child.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

8. A parent of a school-age child tells the school nurse that the parents are going through a divorce. The child has not been doing well in school and sometimes has trouble sleeping. The nurse should recognize this as what?
- Indicative of maladjustment
 - A common reaction to divorce
 - Suggestive of a lack of adequate parenting
 - An unusual response that indicates a need for referral

ANS: B

Parental divorce affects school-age children in many ways. In addition to difficulties in school, they often have profound sadness, depression, fear, insecurity, frequent crying, loss of appetite, and sleep disorders. The child's responses are common reactions of school-age children to parental divorce.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

9. A mother brings 6-month-old Eric to the clinic for a well-baby checkup. She comments, "I want to go back to work, but I don't want Eric to suffer because I'll have less time with him." Which is the nurse's most appropriate answer?
- "I'm sure he'll be fine if you get a good babysitter."
 - "You will need to stay home until Eric starts school."
 - "Let's talk about the child care options that will be best for Eric."
 - "You should go back to work so Eric will get used to being with others."

ANS: C

Asking the mother about child care options is an open-ended statement that will assist the mother in exploring her concerns about what is best for both her and Eric. The other three answers are directive; they do not address the effect that her working will have on Eric.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

10. A foster parent is talking to the nurse about the health care needs for the child who has been placed in the parent's care. Which statement best describes the health care needs of foster children?
- Foster children always come from abusive households and are emotionally fragile.
 - Foster children tend to have a higher than normal incidence of acute and chronic health problems.
 - Foster children are usually born prematurely and require technologically advanced health care.
 - Foster children will not stay in the home for an extended period, so health care needs are not as important as emotional fulfillment.

ANS: B

Children who are placed in foster care have a higher incidence of acute and chronic health problems and may experience feelings of isolation and confusion; therefore, they should be monitored closely. Foster children do not always come from abusive households and may or may not be emotionally fragile; not all foster children are born prematurely or require technically advanced health care; and foster children may stay in the home for extended periods, so their health care needs require attention.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

11. The nurse is planning to counsel family members as a group to assess the family's group dynamics. Which theoretic family model is the nurse using as a framework?
- Feminist theory
 - Family stress theory
 - Family systems theory

d. Developmental theory

ANS: C

In family systems theory, the family is viewed as a system that continually interacts with its members and the environment. The emphasis is on the interaction between the members; a change in one family member creates a change in other members, which in turn results in a new change in the original member. Assessing the family's group dynamics is an example of using this theory as a framework. Family stress theory explains how families react to stressful events and suggests factors that promote adaptation to stress. Developmental theory addresses family change over time using Duvall's family life cycle stages based on the predictable changes in the family's structure, function, and roles, with the age of the oldest child as the marker for stage transition. Feminist theories assume that privilege and power are inequitably distributed based upon gender, race, and class.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

12. The nurse is reviewing the importance of role learning for children. The nurse understands that children's roles are primarily shaped by which members?
- Peers
 - Parents
 - Siblings
 - Grandparents

ANS: B

Children's roles are shaped primarily by the parents, who apply direct or indirect pressures to induce or force children into the desired patterns of behavior or direct their efforts toward modification of the role responses of the child on a mutually acceptable basis.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

13. The nurse is explaining different parenting styles to a group of parents. The nurse explains that an authoritative parenting style can lead to which child behavior?
- Shyness
 - Self-reliance
 - Submissiveness
 - Self-consciousness

ANS: B

Children raised by parents with an authoritative parenting style tend to have high self-esteem and are self-reliant, assertive, inquisitive, content, and highly interactive with other children. Children raised by parents with an authoritarian parenting style tend to be sensitive, shy, self-conscious, retiring, and submissive.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

14. The nurse is discussing issues that are important with parents considering a cross-racial adoption. Which statement made by the parents indicates further teaching is needed?
- "We will try to preserve the adopted child's racial heritage."

- b. "We are glad we will be getting full medical information when we adopt our child."
- c. "We will make sure to have everyone realize this is our child and a member of the family."
- d. "We understand strangers may make thoughtless comments about our child being different from us."

ANS: B

In international adoptions, the medical information the parents receive may be incomplete or sketchy; weight, height, and head circumference are often the only objective information present in the child's medical record. Further teaching is needed if the parents expect full medical information. It is advised that parents who adopt children with different ethnic backgrounds do everything to preserve the adopted children's racial heritage. Strangers may make thoughtless comments and talk about the children as though they were not members of the family. It is vital that family members declare to others that this is their child and a cherished member of the family.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

15. The nurse is discussing parenting in reconstituted families with a new stepparent. The nurse is aware that the new stepparent understands the teaching when which statement is made?
- a. "I am glad there will be no disruption in my lifestyle."
 - b. "I don't think children really want to live in a two-parent home."
 - c. "I realize there may be power conflicts bringing two households together."
 - d. "I understand contact between grandparents should be kept to a minimum."

ANS: C

The entry of a stepparent into a ready-made family requires adjustments for all family members. Power conflicts are expected, and flexibility, mutual support, and open communication are critical in successful relationships. So, the statement that power conflicts are possible means teaching was understood. Some obstacles to the role adjustments and family problem-solving include disruption of previous lifestyles and interaction patterns, complexity in the formation of new ones, and lack of social supports. Most children from divorced families want to live in a two-parent home. There should be continued contact with grandparents.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. The nurse is presenting a staff development program about understanding culture in the health care encounter. Which components should the nurse include in the program? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Cultural humility
 - b. Cultural research
 - c. Cultural sensitivity
 - d. Cultural competency

ANS: A, C, D

There are several different ways health care providers can best attend to all the different facets that make up an individual's culture. Cultural competence tends to promote building information about a specific culture. Cultural sensitivity, a second way of understanding culture in the context of the clinical encounter, may be understood as a way of using one's knowledge, consideration, understanding, respect, and tailoring after realizing awareness of self and others and encountering a diverse group or individual. Cultural humility, the third component, is a commitment and active engagement in a lifelong process that individuals enter for an ongoing basis with patients, communities, colleagues, and themselves. Cultural research is not a component of understanding culture in the health care encounter.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analyzing TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

2. The parents of a 5-year-old child ask the nurse how they can minimize misbehavior. Which responses should the nurse give? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Set clear and reasonable goals.
 - Praise your child for desirable behavior.
 - Don't call attention to unacceptable behavior.
 - Teach desirable behavior through your own example.
 - Don't provide an opportunity for your child to have any control.

ANS: A, B, D

To minimize misbehavior, parents should (1) set clear and reasonable rules and expect the same behavior regardless of the circumstances, (2) praise children for desirable behavior with attention and verbal approval, and (3) teach desirable behavior through their own example. Parents should call attention to unacceptable behavior as soon as it begins and provide children with opportunities for power and control.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

3. Which describe the feelings and behaviors of early preschool children related to divorce? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Regressive behavior
 - Fear of abandonment
 - Fear regarding the future
 - Blame themselves for the divorce
 - Intense desire for reconciliation of parents

ANS: A, B, D

Feelings and behaviors of early preschool children related to divorce include regressive behavior, fear of abandonment, and blaming themselves for the divorce. Fear regarding the future and an intense desire for reconciliation of parents is a reaction later school-age children have to divorce.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Integrated Process: Caring
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

4. Which describe the feelings and behaviors of adolescents related to divorce? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Disturbed concept of sexuality

- b. May withdraw from family and friends
- c. Worry about themselves, parents, or siblings
- d. Expression of anger, sadness, shame, or embarrassment
- e. Engage in fantasy to seek understanding of the divorce

ANS: A, B, C, D

Feelings and behaviors of adolescents related to divorce include a disturbed concept of sexuality; withdrawing from family and friends; worrying about themselves, parents, and siblings; and expressions of anger, sadness, shame, and embarrassment. Engaging in fantasy to seek understanding of the divorce is a reaction by a child who has preconceptual cognitive processes, not the formal thinking processes adolescents have.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding TOP: Integrated Process: Caring
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

5. The nurse is teaching parents about the effects of media on childhood obesity. The nurse realizes the parents understand the teaching if they make which statements? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. “Advertising of unhealthy food can increase snacking.”
 - b. “Increased screen time may be related to unhealthy sleep.”
 - c. “There is a link between the amount of screen time and obesity.”
 - d. “Increased screen time can lead to better knowledge of nutrition.”
 - e. “Physical activity increases when children increase the amount of screen time.”

ANS: A, B, C

Several studies have demonstrated a link between the amount of screen time and obesity. Advertising of unhealthy food to children is a long-standing marketing practice, which may increase snacking in the face of decreased activity. In addition, both increased screen time and unhealthy eating may also be related to unhealthy sleep. Increased screen time does not lead to a better knowledge of nutrition or increased physical activity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
MSC: Client Needs: Psychosocial Integrity

Chapter 03: Hereditary Influences on Health Promotion of the Child and Family **Hockenberry: Wong’s Nursing Care of Infants and Children, 11th Edition**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which genetic term refers to a person who possesses one copy of an affected gene and one copy of an unaffected gene and is clinically unaffected?
- a. Allele
 - b. Carrier
 - c. Pedigree
 - d. Multifactorial

ANS: B