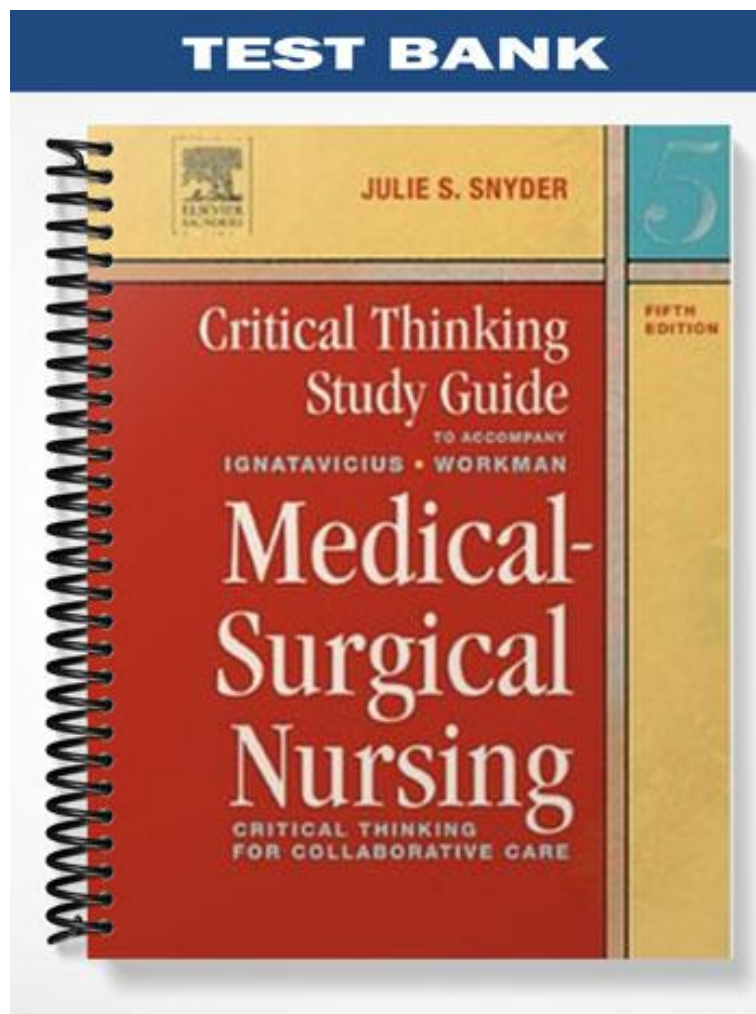


TEST BANK



**Critical Thinking
Study Guide**

TO ACCOMPANY
IGNATAVICIUS • WORKMAN

**Medical-
Surgical
Nursing**

CRITICAL THINKING
FOR COLLABORATIVE CARE

FIFTH
EDITION

Ignatavicius & Workman: Medical-Surgical Nursing: Critical Thinking for Collaborative Care, 5th Edition

Test Bank

Chapter 2: Community-Based Care

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following best describes the purposes of ambulatory health care delivery?
- A. Long-term skilled care, emergency care, health promotion
 - B. Health promotion, managed care, selected surgery
 - C. Health protection, short-term treatment, health promotion
 - D. Short-term treatment, long-term treatment, health protection

ANS: C

The purpose of ambulatory care is health promotion, health protection, short-term treatment, and follow-up of existing health problems.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

2. What factor has influenced the growth and acceptance of home care in the United States?
- A. The lower cost of home care as compared to institutional care
 - B. A cultural shift away from traditional nursing home care
 - C. The increasing numbers of terminally ill individuals
 - D. The recent nursing staff shortages

ANS: A

The growth of home care has been influenced by such factors as the shift from inpatient to community-based care, cost factors, the availability of portable technologic equipment, telehealthcare services and the influence of managed care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

3. Which of the following activities demonstrates a major role of the nurse in an ambulatory care setting?

- A. Drawing blood for preoperative testing
- B. Teaching the client how to change the dressing on an incisional biopsy site
- C. Obtaining the client's signature on the surgical consent form before surgery
- D. Performing a physical examination and taking the health history of a new client

ANS: B

Obtaining a surgical consent is the responsibility of the person performing the surgery. Blood drawing, taking histories, and performing physicals may be done by the nurse but are not primary nursing responsibilities. Client teaching is a primary role of the nurse.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

4. In what way does a nursing community center differ from a physician's office practice setting?
- A. Clients at nursing community centers are not eligible to receive care elsewhere.
 - B. Physicians' offices are usually associated with large university medical centers.
 - C. The care provided is limited to interventions for nursing diagnoses.
 - D. The primary health care providers are advanced practice nurses.

ANS: D

The primary health care providers at nursing community centers are advanced practice nurses (most often, certified nurse practitioners and certified nurse-midwives) who are authorized to intervene in specified medical diagnoses. These centers are often associated with large university medical centers, and the care provided can be paid for by third-party payers.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

5. Which of the following activities is outside of the scope or role of the home care nurse?
- A. Providing direct nursing care to an ill client in the home
 - B. Assessing the community for environmental hazards and health risks
 - C. Teaching family members how to monitor the intravenous infusion pump
 - D. Consulting with a dietician regarding the nutritional needs of a client with a large wound

ANS: B

Although home care encompasses some aspects of public health nursing and community health nursing, the focus of home care is on the individual client and family.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: Intervention

MSC: Client Needs Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

6. Which of the interventions performed by licensed nurses in the home would be reimbursed by Medicare for an eligible home care client?
- A. Administration of intravenous medication

- B. Bathing and positioning a paraplegic client
- C. Preparing a meal for a client requiring a special diet
- D. Evaluating the client's home setting before discharge

ANS: A

Medicare will reimburse only for skilled nursing care that fits one of the 15 Medicare-recognized skills attributable to nursing knowledge and licensure.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge TOP: Nursing Process Step: Intervention
MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

7. In which of the following settings would the nurse be expected to minimally implement the supervisor role of the nurse?
- A. Subacute care setting
 - B. Home care setting
 - C. Skilled nursing facility
 - D. Assisted living facility

ANS: B

In skilled nursing facilities, subacute care settings, and assisted living facilities, there are numerous unlicensed assistive personnel who are delegated various tasks. The registered nurse is responsible for overseeing the actions of such personnel. In the home care setting, the individual staff nurse does not generally supervise any other health care worker.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

8. Which of the following nursing home facilities offers the residents a range of services from independent living to skilled nursing care?
- A. Skilled nursing facilities
 - B. Chronic care facilities
 - C. Residential facilities
 - D. Nursing facilities

ANS: C

Residential facilities, which include rest homes and assisted living or continuing care facilities, can provide a continuum of services ranging from independent living to skilled care. Nursing facilities provide custodial care; skilled nursing facilities and chronic care facilities provide services requiring licensed health care professionals.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A
MSC: Client Needs Category: N/A

9. Which client is likely to require transitional subacute care before being discharged home?
- A. The client with stable human immunodeficiency virus infection
 - B. The client with a progressive neurologic disease
 - C. The client requiring deep wound management
 - D. The client who is ventilator dependent

ANS: C

Although clients requiring subacute care can encompass all these conditions, transitional care is considered an alternative to a prolonged hospital stay before discharge home or to a long-term care facility. Transitional subacute care is provided to the client with a deep wound that requires continued management before discharge. The stable client with HIV infection would receive medical/surgical subacute care, whereas the client who is ventilator dependent or who has a progressive neurologic disorder would require chronic subacute care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application TOP: Nursing Process Step: Implementation
MSC: Client Needs Category: Physiological Integrity

OTHER

1. An older woman has just had surgery to repair a fractured hip. Identify the care settings, ordering from least to most client autonomy, that the woman may encounter.
- A. Transitional care unit (TCU)
 - B. Skilled nursing facility (SNF)
 - C. Inpatient orthopedic unit
 - D. Independent living in her own home
 - E. Assisted-living facility (ALF)

ANS:

C, A, B, E, D

Rationale: Each care setting provides needed rehabilitative services, but the client's ability to engage in all needed activities of daily living determine the amount of skilled nursing care needed.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe, Effective Care Environment;

2. A client requiring intermittent infusion therapy for cancer is usually treated in which of the following care settings? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Home
 - B. Skilled nursing facility (SNF)
 - C. Inpatient unit
 - D. Outpatient clinic
 - E. Infusion center

ANS:

A, B, D, E

Rationale: Clients requiring intermittent infusion therapy are generally managed in less expensive settings than in an inpatient unit. Home, skilled nursing facilities, and outpatient or infusion clinics provide safe alternatives for supervising intermittent infusions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: Intervention

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe, Effective Care Environment;

3. Which characteristics distinguish nursing care in the home from nursing care in an inpatient setting? (Select all that apply.)
- A. An in-depth knowledge of care requirements across the life span is essential.
 - B. More emphasis is given to the role of nurse as teacher.
 - C. Direct supervision of unlicensed assistive personnel is continuous.
 - D. The client's care environment is controlled by nursing personnel.
 - E. The focus is on promoting self-care and independence.

ANS:

A, B, E

Rationale: Inpatient settings have greater control of the client's environment, and direct supervision of unlicensed assistive personnel is continuous. In home care settings, the client and/or family control the care environment, and supervision of unlicensed assistive personnel occurs episodically.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension TOP: Nursing Process Step: N/A

MSC: Client Needs Category: Safe, Effective Care Environment;