

Ball, Child Health Nursing, 3/E

Chapter 2

Question 1

Type: MCSA

A seven-year-old client tells you, "Grandpa, Mommy, Daddy, and my brother live at my house." The nurse identifies this family type as a(n):

1. Extended family.
2. Traditional nuclear family.
3. Binuclear family.
4. Heterosexual cohabitating family.

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale 1: An extended family contains a parent or a couple who share the house with their children and another adult relative.

Rationale 2: The traditional nuclear family consists of both biological parents, the children, and no other relatives or persons living in the household.

Rationale 3: A binuclear family includes divorced parents who have joint custody of their biological children; the children alternate spending varying amounts of time in the home of each parent.

Rationale 4: A heterosexual cohabitating family consists of a heterosexual couple, with or without children, living together outside of marriage.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-2

Question 2

Type: MCSA

During assessment of a child's biological family history, it is especially important that the nurse asking the mother for information uses the term "child's father" instead of "your husband" in the situation of a:

1. Traditional nuclear family.
2. Two-income nuclear family.

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3. Traditional extended family.
4. Heterosexual cohabitating family.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: In the traditional nuclear family, the child's father is the same person as the mother's husband.

Rationale 2: The two-income nuclear family consists of children living with both biological parents where both parents are employed. The child's father is the same person as the mother's husband.

Rationale 3: In the traditional extended family, the child's father is the same person as the mother's husband. In this family group, there will be other adult relatives living as a member of the family.

Rationale 4: The couple in a heterosexual cohabitating family is not married, so no husband exists; the nurse should be asking about the child's father.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-2

Question 3

Type: MCSA

The community health nurse is assessing several families for various strengths and needs in regard to afterschool and backup child care arrangements. The family type that typically will benefit most from this assessment and subsequent interventions is the:

1. Traditional nuclear family.
2. Extended family.
3. Binuclear family.
4. Single-parent family.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The traditional nuclear family has two adults who can share in the care and nurturing of its children.

Rationale 2: The extended family generally has two or more adults who can share in the care and nurturing of its children.

Rationale 3: The binuclear family generally has at least two adults who can share in the care and nurturing of its children.

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Rationale 4: The single-parent family most typically lacks social, emotional, and financial resources. Nursing considerations for such families should include referrals to options that will enable the parent to fulfill work commitments while providing the child with access to resources that can support the child's growth and development.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-2

Question 4

Type: MCSA

The community health nurse is making an initial visit to a family. The most effective and efficient way for the nurse to assess the parenting style in use is to:

1. Ask the parents, "What rule is hardest for your child to obey?"
2. Ask the children what happens when they break the rules.
3. Ask the parents, "How often do you hug or kiss your children?"
4. Observe the parent interacting with the child for five minutes.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: Learning about rules is less helpful than is an explanation of enforcement efforts and success.

Rationale 2: Parental styles are assessed while the family explains how it handles situations that require limit setting.

Rationale 3: Learning about how the parents express affection will not provide adequate information about parenting styles.

Rationale 4: While under short term observation, parental behavior may not be accurate. A less complete picture of parenting style is obtained during a brief artificial observation.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-3

Question 5

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Type: MCSA

The nurse is working on parenting skills with a group of mothers. Which style of parenting tends to produce adolescents who tend to be self-reliant and socially competent?

1. Authoritarian
2. Permissive
3. Indifferent
4. Authoritative

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Children in the authoritarian parenting family are denied the opportunity to develop some skills in the areas of self-direction, communication, and negotiation.

Rationale 2: Under the permissive parenting style, children do not learn the socially acceptable limits of behaviors.

Rationale 3: The indifferent parenting style results in children who often exhibit destructive behaviors and delinquency.

Rationale 4: The authoritative parenting style is one that results in positive outcomes for the behavior and learning of children. Nurses have observed that children from homes using this parental style more frequently have personalities manifesting self-reliance, self-control, and social competence. These parents should be praised for using the preferred approach.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-3

Question 6

Type: MCSA

The nurse is working with a mother of three children on parenting skills. The nurse demonstrates a strategy that uses reward to increase positive behavior. This strategy is called:

1. Time-out.
2. Experiencing consequences of misbehavior.
3. Reasoning.

4. Behavior modification.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Time-out involves removing the child to an isolated, toy-free area for a short period of time to demonstrate that there are consequences of misbehavior.

Rationale 2: Experiencing consequences allows the child to learn that misbehavior results in negative experiences, such as losing privileges.

Rationale 3: Reasoning involves discussions about behaviors to help the child understand positive and negative behaviors.

Rationale 4: Behavior modification reinforces good behavior by giving rewards for desired behaviors.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-3

Question 7

Type: MCSA

The nurse is assigned to a child in a spica cast for a fractured femur suffered in an automobile accident. The child's teenage brother was driving the car, which was totaled. The nurse learns that the father lost his job three weeks ago and that the mother has just accepted a temporary waitress job. An appropriate diagnosis for this family is:

1. Interrupted Family Processes related to a child with significant disability requiring alteration in family functioning.
2. Risk for Caregiver Role Strain related to a child with a newly acquired disability and the associated financial burden.
3. Impaired Social Interaction (parent and child) related to the lack of family or respite support.
4. Compromised Family Coping related to multiple simultaneous stressors.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The spica cast might require alteration in family functioning; however, the situation describes no signs and symptoms to indicate this. In addition, fractures generally are not considered a significant long-term disability.

Rationale 2: The need for a spica cast is not considered a newly acquired disability. Nothing about the situation describes caregiver role strain.

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Rationale 3: Lack of family members and lack of respite support were not mentioned in the scenario.

Rationale 4: The situation describes multiple changes, or stressors, in the family's situation that compromise family coping skills.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Diagnosis

Learning Outcome: 2-4

Question 8

Type: MCSA

Several children arrived at the emergency department accompanied only by their fathers. The nurse knows that the father who legally may sign emergency medical consent for treatment is:

1. The non-biologic one from the heterosexual cohabitating family.
2. The divorced one from the binuclear family.
3. The divorced one when the single-parent mother has custody.
4. The stepfather from the blended or reconstituted family.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: The non-biologic father from the heterosexual cohabitating family does not have legal authority to seek emergency medical care for the child.

Rationale 2: The divorced father from the binuclear family may sign informed consent because he has equal legal rights with the mother under joint custody arrangements.

Rationale 3: When the single-parent mother has custody, the divorced non-biologic father does not have legal authority to seek emergency medical care for the child.

Rationale 4: The non-biologic stepfather from the blended or reconstituted family does not have legal authority to seek emergency medical care for the child.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 9

Type: MCSA

The camp nurse is assessing a group of children attending summer camp. Which child will be most likely to have problems perceiving a sense of belonging?

1. The child whose parents divorced recently
2. The child recently placed into foster care
3. The child whose mother remarried and who gained a stepparent recently
4. The child adopted as an infant

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: Children whose parents divorce often fear abandonment.

Rationale 2: Children in foster care are more likely to have problems perceiving a sense of belonging.

Rationale 3: Children who gain a stepparent might have problems trusting the new parent.

Rationale 4: Infants who are adopted at birth can have minimal problems with acceptance when parents follow pre-adoption counseling about disclosure.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 10

Type: MCSA

A new pediatric hospital will open soon. While planning nursing care, the hospital administration is considering two models of providing health care: family-focused care and family-centered care. The best example of a nursing action in the family-centered care approach would be when the nurse:

1. Assumes the role of an expert professional to direct the health care.
2. Encourages the parents to stay with and comfort the child during an invasive procedure.
3. Assumes the role of a healthcare authority and intervenes for the child and family as a unit.
4. Tells the family what must be done for the family's health.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: Directing the care as a professional is an example of family-focused care. In family-focused care, the health care worker assumes the role of professional expert while missing the multiple contributions the family brings to the health care meeting.

Rationale 2: Encouraging parents to be present during procedures exemplifies family-centered care. The benefit of employing the family-centered care philosophy is that the priorities and needs as seen by the family are addressed as a partnership between a family and a nurse develops.

Rationale 3: Intervening for the family as a health care authority is an example of family-focused care. In family-focused care, the health care worker assumes the role of professional expert while missing the multiple contributions the family brings to the health care meeting.

Rationale 4: Telling the family what should be done is family-focused care. In family-focused care, the health care worker assumes the role of professional expert. Though a good way of providing pediatric health care, those participating in this type of care will miss contributions that the family brings to the health care meeting, as in family-centered care.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-6

Question 11

Type: MCSA

A nurse is working with the family of a pediatric client. The nurse is planning to obtain an accurate family assessment. The initial step would be to:

1. Select the most relevant family assessment tool.
2. Establish a trusting relationship with the family.
3. Focus primarily on the mother, learning her greatest concern.
4. Observe the family in the home setting, since this step always proves indispensable.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: There is benefit when the tool used matches the family's strengths and resources; however, selecting the most relevant family assessment tool is not the initial step in obtaining a family assessment.

Rationale 2: Establishment of a trusting relationship between the family and the nurse is the essential preliminary step in obtaining an accurate family assessment.

Rationale 3: Focusing primarily on the mother while learning her greatest concern is counterproductive and prevents the nurse from acknowledging multiple perceptions held by the family's members.

Rationale 4: Observing the family in the home setting is recommended only in some cases.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-8

Question 12

Type: SEQ

The nurse working in a family-centered hospital sees families at all stages of the family life cycle. Place each of the following families along the continuum of the family life cycle, beginning with the earliest stage and proceeding to the last stage.

Standard Text: Click and drag the options below to move them up or down.

Choice 1. The husband who retired from his job four years ago. He has been widowed six months.

Choice 2. Newlyweds

Choice 3. Family with three children, ages 17, 13, and 9

Choice 4. Family taking their first child home from the birth hospital

Choice 5. Family with grown children. Both parents hold full time jobs.

Choice 6. Family whose oldest child will start kindergarten next year and whose third child will be born shortly

Correct Answer: 2,4,6,3,5,1

Rationale 1: Stage VIII--Family in retirement and old age. This is the final stage of the family life cycle.

Rationale 2: Stage I-- Beginning family. This is the first stage of the family life cycle.

Rationale 3: Stage V--Families with teenagers

Rationale 4: Stage II--Childbearing family

Rationale 5: Stage VII--Middle-aged parents

Rationale 6: Stage III-- Families with preschool children

Global Rationale:

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Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2--6

Question 13

Type: MCSA

A pediatric clinic serves several children who were adopted. The clinic nurse recognizes that the adopted child who is most likely to blame himself for being “given away” by the biologic parents is the:

1. Adopted child entering high school.
2. Child under three who was adopted as an infant.
3. Preschooler whose skin color is different from the adopted parents.
4. Child entering kindergarten.

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The adolescent often fantasizes about his biological parents.

Rationale 2: This child does not understand adoption and doesn’t recognize himself as different from his parents.

Rationale 3: This child recognizes differences in appearance and enjoys hearing his “adoption story.”

Rationale 4: The five-year-old child is most likely to shoulder the blame for being “given up” by the biologic parents.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 14

Type: MCMA

While performing a family assessment, the nurse identifies which symptoms associated with dysfunctional family coping strategies?

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Father acknowledges an addiction to alcohol.
2. The mother is a stay-at-home mother, and the father works two jobs to make ends meet.
3. The family has deep religious beliefs.
4. The father makes all of the decisions for the family, and the mother is compliant with the father's decisions.
5. Direct, open communication among family members is observed.

Correct Answer: 1,4

Rationale 1: Drug and alcohol addictions are symptoms of dysfunctional coping strategies.

Rationale 2: This is a family decision related to family finances and preferences and is not a dysfunctional coping strategy.

Rationale 3: Spiritual supports are associated with functioning coping.

Rationale 4: This could be a symptom of extreme dominance and submission.

Rationale 5: This is a functional coping strategy.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-4

Question 15

Type: MCSA

As a component of the family assessment, the family assists the nurse in developing an ecomap. Prior to beginning the ecomap, the nurse explains that the ecomap:

1. Provides information about the family structure including family life events, health, and illness.
2. Illustrates family relationships and interactions with community activities including school, parental jobs, and children's activities.
3. Is a short questionnaire of five questions that measures family growth, affection, and resolve.
4. Is a family assessment that consists of three categories of information about the family's strengths and problems.

Correct Answer: 2

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Rationale 1: Information of this type is called a genogram.

Rationale 2: This is the description of the ecogram.

Rationale 3: The five-item questionnaire measuring family growth, affection, resolve, adaptability, and partnership is a Family Apgar.

Rationale 4: This describes a Calgary Family Assessment Model.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-7