

## **Lewis: Medical-Surgical Nursing in Canada, 3rd Edition**

### **Chapter 01: Introduction to Medical-Surgical Nursing Practice in Canada**

#### **Answer Key – Pre-Assessment**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. C

Rationale: Entry-level nurses with a baccalaureate degree are prepared to function as RNs. With experience and continued study, nurses may specialize in an area of practice and may obtain certification in nursing specialties through the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA). Certification usually requires clinical experience and successful completion of an examination. A nurse practitioner is an example of an advanced-practice nurse. An advanced-practice nurse has a minimum of a master's degree with advanced education in pharmacology and physical assessment as well as expertise in a specialized area of practice.

2. A

Rationale: Systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials are considered the strongest level of evidence to answer questions about interventions (i.e., cause and effect).

3. D

Rationale: During the planning phase of the nursing process, the nursing diagnoses direct the development of patient outcomes or goals and identify nursing interventions to accomplish the outcomes. The assessment phase of the nursing process includes the collection of subjective and objective patient information on which to base the plan of care. The evaluation phase of the nursing process determines if the patient outcomes have been met as a result of nursing interventions. Nursing diagnosis is the act of analyzing the assessment data and making a judgement about the nature of the data.

4. C

Rationale: A collaborative nursing function is demonstrated when the nurse monitors patients for complications of acute illness, administers IV fluids and medications per physician or nurse practitioner orders, and implements nursing interventions such as providing emotional support or teaching about specific procedures. Nursing functions may be dependent, collaborative, or independent. The nurse functions dependently when carrying out medical orders. Physician-initiated nursing functions may include administering medications, performing or assisting with certain medical treatments, and assisting with diagnostic tests and procedures. Independent nursing functions include interventions such as promotion and optimization of health, prevention of illness, and patient advocacy.

5. B

Rationale: Nursing interventions that require independent nursing knowledge, skill, or judgement such as assessment, patient teaching, and evaluation of care cannot be delegated. These interventions are the responsibility of the RN. The scope of practice for LPN/LVNs is determined by their provincial or territorial licensing organization. The RN must know the

legal scope of practical/vocational nursing practice, and delegates and assigns nursing functions appropriately. Depending on the province or territory, LPN/LVNs may administer medications, perform sterile procedures, and provide a wide variety of interventions planned by the RN. HCAs or NAs are unlicensed individuals who serve in an assistive role to the RN. The RN may delegate specific activities such as obtaining routine vital signs on stable patients, feeding/assisting patients at mealtimes, ambulating stable patients, and helping patients with bathing and hygiene.