

Child Health Nursing, 3e Update (Ball et al.)

Chapter 2 Family-Centered Care: Theory and Applications

1) A seven-year-old client tells the nurse, "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.

Answer: 1

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

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

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.

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

Page Ref: 33,34

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-2

2) 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.
3. traditional extended family.
4. heterosexual cohabitating family.

Answer: 4

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

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.

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.

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.

Page Ref: 35

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-2

3) 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.

Answer: 4

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

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

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

4. The single-parent family may lack 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.

Page Ref: 34

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-2

4) 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.

Answer: 2

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

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

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

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.

Page Ref: 37-38

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-3

5) 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

Answer: 4

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

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

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

4. The authoritative parenting style 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.

Page Ref: 37

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-3

6) A nurse is working with the mother of three children regarding 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.

Answer: 4

Explanation: 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 for misbehavior.

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

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

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

Page Ref: 39

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-3

7) A 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 rendered undrivable. The nurse learns that the father was furloughed from his job three weeks ago, and that the mother has recently 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.

Answer: 4

Explanation: 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.

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

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

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

Page Ref: 46, 48, 50

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Diagnosis

Learning Outcome: 2-4

8) 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 father from the heterosexual cohabitating family.
2. the divorced father from the binuclear family.
3. the divorced father when the single-parent mother has custody.
4. the stepfather from the blended or reconstituted family.

Answer: 2

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

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.

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.

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

Page Ref: 34

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub: Management of Care

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-5

9) 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

Answer: 2

Explanation: 1. Children whose parents divorce often fear abandonment.

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

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

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

Page Ref: 41

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-5

10) 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.

Answer: 2

Explanation: 1. Directing 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.

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

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.

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.

Page Ref: 50

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-6

11) 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.

Answer: 2

Explanation: 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.

2. Establishment of a trusting relationship between the family and the nurse is the essential preliminary step in obtaining an accurate family assessment.
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.
4. Observing the family in the home setting is recommended only in some cases.

Page Ref: 46-47

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-7

12) A 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.

Choice 1. The husband who retired from his job four years ago and 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 where 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

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

Explanation: 1. Stage VIII—Family in retirement and old age—this is the final stage of the family life cycle.

2. Stage I—Beginning family—this is the first stage of the family life cycle.

3. Stage V—Families with teenagers

4. Stage II—Childbearing family

5. Stage VII—Middle-aged parents

6. Stage III—Families with preschool children

Page Ref: 44-45

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-6

13) 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 adopted as an infant.
3. preschooler whose skin color differs from the adopted parents.
4. child entering kindergarten.

Answer: 4

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

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

3. This child recognizes differences in appearance and enjoys hearing his adoption story.

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

Page Ref: 43

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-5

14) While performing a family assessment, the nurse identifies which symptoms associated with dysfunctional family coping strategies? 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 decisions for the family, and the mother is compliant with the father's decisions.
5. Direct, open communication among family members is observed.

Answer: 1, 4

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

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

3. Spiritual supports are associated with functioning coping.

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

5. This is a functional coping strategy.

Page Ref: 45, 46

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-4

15) 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 consisting of three categories of information about the family's strengths and problems.

Answer: 2

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

2. This is the description of the ecogram.

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

4. This describes a Calgary Family Assessment Model.

Page Ref: 47

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

Nurs/Int Con: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-8