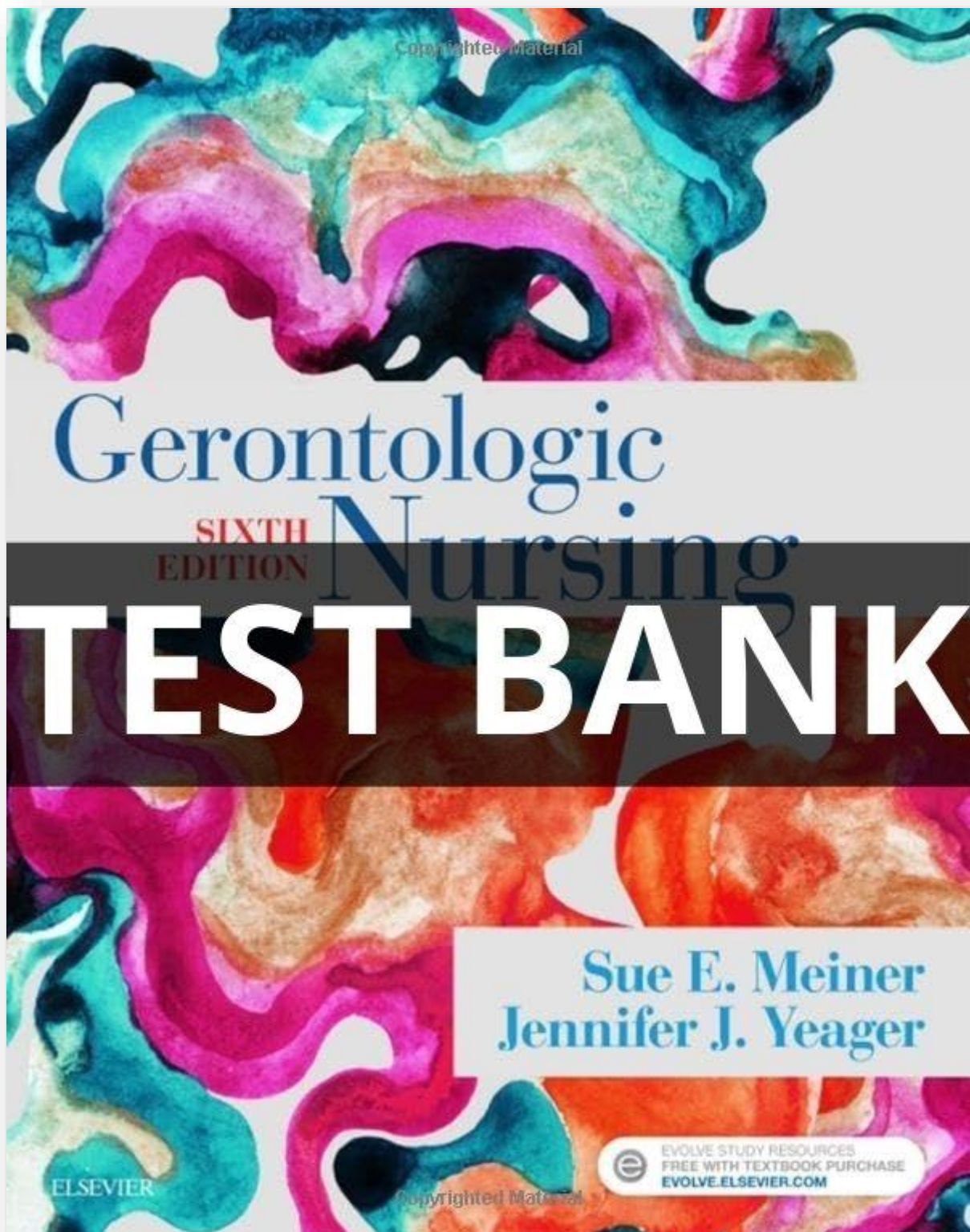


Test Bank

**Gerontologic Nursing 6th Edition by
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Chapter 01: Overview of Gerontologic Nursing

Meiner: Gerontologic Nursing, 6th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In 2010, the revised *Standards and Scope of Gerontological Nursing Practice* was published.

The nurse would use these standards to

- promote the practice of gerontologic nursing within the acute care setting.
- define the concepts and dimensions of gerontologic nursing practice.
- elevate the practice of gerontologic nursing.
- incorporate the concepts of health promotion, health maintenance, disease prevention, and self-care

ANS: D

The current publishing of the *Standards and Scope of Gerontological Nursing Practice* in 2010 incorporates the input of gerontologic nurses from across the United States and includes comprehensive concepts and dimensions important to those practicing gerontologic nursing. It was not intended to promote gerontologic nursing practice within acute care settings, define concepts or dimensions of gerontologic nursing practice, or elevate the practice of gerontologic nursing.

DIF: Remembering

OBJ: 1-1

TOP: N/A

MSC: Safe and Effective Care Environment

2. When attempting to minimize the effect of ageism on the practice of nursing older adults, a nurse needs to first
- recognize that nurses must act as advocates for aging patients.
 - accept that this population represents a substantial portion of those requiring nursing care.
 - self-reflect and formulate one's personal view of aging and the older patient.
 - recognize ageism as a form of bigotry shared by many Americans.

ANS: C

Ageism is an ever-increasing prejudicial view of the effects of the aging process and of the older population as a whole. With nurses being members of a society holding such views, it is critical that the individual nurse self-reflects on personal feelings and determines whether such feelings will affect the nursing care that he or she provides to the aging patient. Acting as an advocate is an important nursing role in all settings. Simply accepting a fact does not help end ageism, nor does recognizing ageism as a form of bigotry.

DIF: Applying

OBJ: 1-6

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning

MSC: Safe and Effective Care Environment

3. The nurse planning care for an older adult who has recently been diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis views the priority criterion for continued independence to be the patient's
- age.
 - financial status.
 - gender.
 - functional status.

ANS: D

Maintaining the functional status of older adults (especially those with chronic health conditions) may avert the onset of physical frailty and cognitive impairment, two conditions that increase the likelihood of institutionalization.

DIF: Remembering

OBJ: 1-4

TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: Physiologic Integrity

4. A nurse working with the older adult population is most likely to assess a need for a financial social service's referral for which person?
- White male
 - Black female
 - Hispanic male
 - Asian American female

ANS: B

The poverty rate among older women is substantially higher than that seen among men. The poverty rates for people of color is higher than that of whites.

DIF: Remembering

OBJ: 1-4

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: Safe and Effective Care Environment

5. A nurse is preparing to complete a health assessment and history on an older patient. Which statement reflects an understanding of the general health status of this population?
- "I'll need to document the medications the patient is currently prescribed."
 - "I would like to understand how supportive the patient's family members are."
 - "Most older patients are being treated for a variety of chronic health care issues."
 - "It will be interesting to see whether this patient sees herself as being healthy."

ANS: D

It is a misconception that old age is synonymous with disease and illness. In fact, older adults already tend to view their personal health positively despite the presence of chronic illness, disease, and impairment. The nurse should always determine the patient's sense of wellness and independence when conducting a health and history assessment. An assessment of medication use and family support is important for any patient. Many older adults do have chronic health conditions, but their perception is more important than a single number.

DIF: Applying

OBJ: 1-4

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

6. The nurse is caring for an older adult who has been admitted to an acute care hospital for treatment of a fractured femur. The family expresses concern about their father's pending transfer to a subacute care facility. What response by the nurse is best?
- "Acute care facilities lack the long-term physical therapy your dad requires."
 - "Your dad will be much happier in a more serene, private environment."
 - "The subacute facility will focus on helping your dad to maintain his independence."
 - "Insurance, including Medicare, will cover only a limited amount of time here."

ANS: C

The transfer of the patient to a subacute facility is based on the need to maintain the patient's level of function and independence, a task the acute care facility is not prepared to address once the patient is physiologically stable. The acute care facility may or may not be able to provide long-term therapy. The patient may or may not be happier in the new setting; the nurse should not make this judgment. It is true that insurance only pays for a limited amount of time in an acute care facility, but this is not the best reason for the patient to transfer.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 1-4

TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

7. To best assure both the quality of care and the safety of the older adult patient who requires in-home unlicensed assistive personal (UAP) assistance, which action by the gerontologic nurse is best?
- Evaluates the competency of the UAP staff.
 - Assumes the roles of case manager and patient advocate.
 - Arranges for the needed UAP provided services.
 - Assesses the patient for functional limitations.

ANS: A

As more care traditionally provided by professional nurses is being transferred to UAP, the nurse must assume more responsibility for educating, training, and evaluating the competency of UAP staff to provide safe, effective care for the older adult patient.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 1-5

TOP: Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

MSC: Safe and Effective Care Environment

8. The nurse working with older adults understands what information about certification in gerontologic nursing?
- It is mandatory for those in long-term care settings.
 - It is voluntary and shows clinical expertise in an area.
 - It allows nurses to be paid by third-party payers.
 - It allows nurses to advance their careers in a job.

ANS: B

Certification is voluntary and shows that a nurse has additional knowledge and expertise in a certain area of practice. It is not mandatory in specific care settings. It does not allow for third-party reimbursement. It may be part of a career ladder program, but that is not true of all work settings.

DIF: Remembering OBJ: 1-2

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning

MSC: Safe and Effective Care Environment

9. A nurse works in a gerontologic clinic. What action by the nurse takes highest priority?
- Serving as a patient advocate
 - Educating patients about diseases
 - Helping patients remain independent
 - Referring patients to home health care

ANS: C

One of the challenges and priorities of the gerontologic nurse is helping patients to maintain their independence. While nurses do serve as patient advocates, educate patients, and make referrals, these actions are not specific to gerontologic nursing.

DIF: Remembering

OBJ: 1-2

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

10. A nurse is caring for an older patient in the emergency department. What information about the patient will be most helpful in creating a plan of care?
- Baseline physical and cognitive functioning
 - Living conditions and family support
 - Medications and current medical problems
 - Results of the Mini-Mental State Examination

ANS: A

The nurse is encouraged to view older patients as individuals and consider their baseline physical and cognitive functional status as a standard by which to compare the patient's current status. The other information is also important, but the basis of individualized care begins with the patient's strengths and weaknesses.

DIF: Applying

OBJ: 1-2

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

11. The faculty member explains to students that many older Americans continue to work past the "retirement age." What best explains this trend?
- Feeling healthier longer
 - Changing financial outlook
 - Becoming bored in retirement
 - A desire to give back

ANS: B

As financial situations may have declined as a result of many economic factors, more older adults work past their "retirement age." The other options may be reasons for some to continue working, but financial necessity is the reason the majority continue to do so.

DIF: Remembering

OBJ: 1-3

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

12. What information does the faculty member teach students about Medicare?
- Covers anyone with end-stage renal disease
 - Part A covers some prescription costs
 - Part B covers inpatient hospital costs
 - Part D eliminates the drug "donut hole"

ANS: A

Although Medicare is primarily for those over the age of 65, it does cover people of any age with end-stage kidney disease. Part A covers hospital costs. Part B is medical insurance. The "donut hole" was fixed by the Affordable Care Act.

DIF: Understanding OBJ: 1-3
TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

13. A nursing manager notes that many older patients are admitted to the nursing unit for acute problems. What action can the manager take to most benefit this population?
- Provide mandatory education on the needs of the older patient.
 - Create programs that minimize functional losses.
 - Ensure staffing numbers are adequate for dependent patients.
 - Encourage all nurses to obtain gerontologic certification.

ANS: B

Many older adults need acute care for sudden illness and injury but the acute care setting is not ideal for them. Programs that prevent functional decline and promote independence would make the hospital less dangerous place for older adults. The other actions will help the older patients cared for in the unit, but only to limited degrees.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 1-4 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC: Physiologic Integrity

14. The dean of a new nursing program wishes to ensure graduates are prepared to care for older patients. What document should guide the dean in designing the curriculum?
- The Nurse Practice Act for that state
 - The American Nurses Association (ANA) Code of Ethics for nurses
 - Healthy People 2020*
 - The Recommended Baccalaureate Competencies and Curricular Guidelines*

ANS: D

The Recommended Baccalaureate Competencies and Curricular Guidelines for the Nursing Care of Older Adults is an updated version of *The Essentials of Baccalaureate Education for Professional Nursing Practice*. This document was first published by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) in 2008 and was updated in 2010. The other three documents do not have information about curricular requirements to prepare students to care for the older population.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 1-2 TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

15. A nurse wants to plan a community event at a retirement center. What topic would most likely be best received?
- Heart healthy living
 - Financial planning
 - Avoiding scams
 - Ethnic cooking classes

ANS: A

Older adults are demanding more programs and services aimed at health maintenance and promotion and disease and disability prevention. Based on this information, the heart healthy living presentation would be best received.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 1-3 TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. The clinic nurse caring for an older diabetic patient with a sixth-grade education anticipates that the patient may experience difficulty with which of the following? (*Select all that apply.*)
 - a. Recognizing the importance of keeping clinic appointments.
 - b. Following a low-carbohydrate diet.
 - c. Paying for insulin and syringes.
 - d. Deciding on a primary health care provider.
 - e. Naming a health care surrogate.

ANS: A, B, C

Even though the educational level of the older population has steadily increased, lower educational level and decreased literacy affects the older adults' ability to live a healthy life, understand the importance of medical follow-up, and manage acute illness and chronic conditions. These patients may also have fewer financial resources to devote to health care issues. Choosing a primary provider and naming health care surrogates would not necessarily be affected.

DIF: Analyzing OBJ: 1-4 TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment
MSC: Safe and Effective Care Environment

2. The nurse studying the history of gerontologic nursing learns which information about the specialty? (*Select all that apply.*)
 - a. The number of older Americans is diminishing.
 - b. The gerontologic nursing conference group was established in 1962.
 - c. The gerontologic clinical nurse specialist certification was offered in 1989.
 - d. There were no writings about the care of older persons until World War II.
 - e. The first *Standards of Practice for Gerontologic Nursing* was written in 1969.

ANS: B, C, E

The gerontologic nursing conference group was established in 1962, the gerontologic clinical nurse specialist certification was first offered in 1989, and the first *Standards of Practice for Gerontologic Nursing* was written in 1969. The population of older Americans is the fastest-growing subset of the population. Writings about care of the aged can be found from as early as 1900.

DIF: Remembering OBJ: 1-2
TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning
MSC: Nursing Process: Assessment

3. The student asks the gerontologic clinic nurse why so many older people are women. What information does the nurse provide? (*Select all that apply.*)
 - a. Reduced maternal mortality
 - b. Decreased deaths from infectious diseases
 - c. More deaths from chronic disease in men
 - d. The protective role of estrogen
 - e. Women tend to smoke and drink less than men

ANS: A, C, D

A decrease in maternal mortality, more deaths from chronic illness in men, and the protective effects of estrogen all help account for the disparity in genders as people age.

DIF: Understanding OBJ: 1-4

TOP: Integrated Process: Teaching-Learning

MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

4. The gerontologic nurse plans community programming for older women, noting what facts about this population subgroup? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. More likely to live alone
 - b. Increased chance of living in poverty
 - c. Taking care of a spouse
 - d. Suffering many chronic diseases
 - e. Living with extended families

ANS: A, B, D

Older women have a greater chance than men of living alone and in poverty. They also have a greater degree of functional impairment and chronic disease.

DIF: Remembering OBJ: 1-5

TOP: Nursing Process: Analysis MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

5. The nurse knows that the most common causes of death in the older population result from which diseases? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Cerebrovascular disease
 - b. Communicable diseases
 - c. Heart disease
 - d. Cancer
 - e. Diabetes

ANS: A, C, D, E

Nearly 75% of all deaths stem from the following 10 causes: heart disease, cancer (lung), chronic respiratory disease (COPD), accidents, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, influenza/pneumonia, kidney disease, and suicide.

DIF: Remembering OBJ: 1-4

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Chapter 02: Theories Related to Care of the Older Adult

Meiner: Gerontologic Nursing, 6th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The practitioner who believes in the free radical theory of aging is likely to recommend that the older adults
- a. avoid excessive intake of zinc or magnesium.
 - b. supplement his or her diet with vitamins C and E.
 - c. increase intake of complex carbohydrates.
 - d. avoid the use of alcohol or tobacco.

ANS: B

Vitamins C and E are two naturally occurring antioxidants that appear to inhibit the functioning of the free radicals or possibly decrease their production in the body. The free radical theory of aging is not related to zinc, magnesium, carbohydrates, or alcohol and tobacco.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 2-5 TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. To provide effective care to the older adult, the nurse must understand which of the following?
- Older adults are not a homogeneous sociologic group.
 - Little variation exists in cohort groups of older adults.
 - Health problems are much the same for similar age groups of older adults.
 - Withdrawal by an older adult is a normal physiologic response to aging.

ANS: A

Older adults are not a homogenous sociological group, having four distinct cohort groups and many individual variations within these cohorts. Nurses must take to not treat older adults as if they were all the same. Health needs will vary among the cohorts and among individuals. Withdrawal is not a normal part of aging and may signify depression.

DIF: Understanding OBJ: 2-2
TOP: Nursing Process: Planning MSC: Health Promotion and Maintenance

3. The nurse is using the eight stages of life theory to help an older adult patient assess the developmental stage of personal ego differentiation. The nurse does this by assisting the patient to do which of the following?
- Determine feelings regarding the effects of aging on the physical being.
 - Describe feelings regarding what he or she expects the future to hold.
 - Identify aspects of work, recreation, and family life that provide self-worth and pleasure.
 - Elaborate on feelings about the prospect of his or her personal death.

ANS: C

During the stage of ego differentiation versus work role preoccupation, the task for older adults is to achieve identity and feelings of worth from sources other than the work role. The onset of retirement and termination of the work role may reduce feelings of self-worth. In contrast, a person with a well-differentiated ego, who is defined by many dimensions, can replace the work role as the major defining source for self-esteem. Determining feelings related to the effects of aging, future death, or what the future may hold is not part of this theory.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 2-5 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC: Psychosocial Integrity

4. A patient is recovering from a mild cerebral vascular accident (CVA). The home care nurse notes that the patient is talking about updating a will and planning funeral arrangements. Which of the following responses is most appropriate for the nurse to make?
- "You seem to be preoccupied with dying."
 - "Is there anything I can do to help you?"
 - "Are you worried about dying before you get your affairs in order?"

- d. “Let’s focus on how you are recovering rather than on your dying.”

ANS: B

According to Peck’s expansion of Erikson’s theory, the older adult who has successfully achieved ego integrity and ego transcendence accepts death with a sense of satisfaction regarding the life led and without dwelling on its inevitability. The patient’s action reflects a healthy transition and should be supported. Using the word “preoccupied” sounds judgmental. Asking if the patient is worried is a yes/no question and is not likely to lead to further conversation. Saying “Let’s focus on you how are recovering” discounts the patient’s decisions and actions and is patronizing.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 2-4 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC: Psychosocial Integrity

5. A nurse is caring for a patient whose spouse died recently from a sudden illness after 45 years of marriage. The patient was the primary caregiver for the spouse during this time. The patient is now depressed and withdrawn and has verbalized feelings of uselessness. Which action by the nurse is best?
- Encourage the patient take up a hobby that will occupy some time.
 - Explain that volunteering would be an excellent way to stay useful.
 - Assure the patient that these feelings of sadness will pass with time.
 - Ask the patient to share some cherished memories of the spouse.

ANS: B

Volunteering will help the patient to interact with people and feel productive and valued for the ability to help others as stated in the activity theory. A hobby does not offer the chance to help others and may create more isolation. Assuring the patient that feelings will pass is false reassurance and does nothing to help the patient to be proactive. Reminiscing is a valued activity, but it is not the best choice for regaining a sense of usefulness.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 2-4 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation
MSC: Psychosocial Integrity

6. A patient has recently been diagnosed with end-stage renal disease. The patient has cried often throughout the day and finally confides in the nurse that “I am going home to be with my Lord.” The nurse’s best response is
- “There is no reason to believe the end is near.”
 - “Do you want me to call your family?”
 - “We have a wonderful chaplain if you’d like me to call him.”
 - “I think this is the time for us to pray together.”

ANS: C

It is important for the nurse to acknowledge the spiritual dimension of a person and support spiritual expression and growth while addressing spirituality as a component in holistic care without imposing upon the patient. Because the patient has made reference to the Lord, the nurse can safely offer religion-oriented spiritual care. Telling the patient there is no reason to believe that death is near does not help the patient work through emotions and is providing false reassurance. Asking about calling the family is a yes/no question and is not therapeutic. The nurse is assuming too much by saying it is time to pray.

DIF: Applying OBJ: 2-4 TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation