

Test Bank for Nursing Diagnosis Handbook 12th Ackley

1.

During the assessment of a client with left-sided weakness who is right-hand dominant, the nurse identifies that the client needs assistance with ambulation. Which of the following would be the most relevant defining characteristic for the nursing diagnosis of self-care deficit: bathing in this client?

- a. Inability to access bathroom
- b. Inability to dry body
- c. Inability to wash body
- d. Inability to regulate bath water

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 100

2.

The nurse is developing a plan of care for a client who has left-sided weakness. Since there is only a tub for bathing in the home, the nurse recognizes that there is a self-care deficit: bathing related to which of the following?

- a. Severe anxiety
- b. Environmental barriers
- c. Inability to perceive body part
- d. Inability to perceive spatial relationships

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 100

3.

The nurse is planning care for a client with severe dementia who becomes agitated during bathing. Which of the following outcomes would be most applicable for this client's nursing diagnosis of self-care deficit: bathing?

- a. Client will state satisfaction with ability to use adaptive devices to bathe.
- b. Client will bathe self safely with minimal difficulty.
- c. Client will bathe with assistance of caregiver as needed and report satisfaction.
- d. Client will bathe with assistance without exhibiting defensive behaviors.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 100

4.

The nurse is developing the plan of care for a client with dementia. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include to preserve the client's dignity during bathing?

- a. Provide privacy and encourage client participation.
- b. Give analgesics 30 minutes prior to bathing.
- c. Provide client with a padded shower chair.
- d. Use a prepackaged bath.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 100

5.

In planning care for a client with dementia, the nurse should train caregivers bathing the client to use which of

the following behaviors to reduce aggression in the client?

- a. Avoid prior cueing for client.
- b. Increase the speed of the bath.
- c. Prepare client before water spray.
- d. Wash client's hair and face first.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 100

6.

The nurse is planning care for a client who has severe arthritis and has very limited fine motor hand dexterity. Which of the following would the nurse identify as the most relevant defining characteristic for this client for the nursing diagnosis of self-care deficit: dressing?

- a. Inability to choose clothing
- b. Inability to maintain appearance
- c. Inability to use zippers
- d. Impaired ability to obtain clothing

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 100

7.

The nurse is developing a plan of care for a client who has advanced dementia. The nurse recognizes that there is a self-care deficit: dressing related to which of the following?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Cognitive impairment
- c. Environmental barriers
- d. Weakness

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 100

8.

The nurse is planning care during rehabilitation for a client who experienced left-sided weakness following a stroke. Which of the following outcomes would be the most desirable for this client's nursing diagnosis of self-care deficit: dressing?

- a. Client will dress and groom self to optimal potential.
- b. Client will identify types of assistive technology.
- c. Client will be dressed by a caregiver.
- d. Client will explore potential barriers to dressing.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 100

9.

A client had a recent fall and has residual dizziness. What action by the nurse best promotes safety for the client during dressing?

- a. Have the client sit for as much dressing as possible.

- b. Perform the majority of dressing for the client.
- c. Teach the client to hold the bed with one hand.
- d. Use a gait belt in case the patient falls during dressing.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 100

10.

The nurse is teaching a client who has right-sided weakness due to a stroke methods for easier dressing. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include in this teaching session?

- a. Stand while dressing.
- b. Use clothing that fastens in the back.
- c. Use smart machine-based prompting.
- d. Dress the affected side first.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 100

11.

The nurse is planning care for a client who has Parkinson's disease with severe hand tremors. Which of the following would the nurse identify as the most relevant defining characteristic for this client for the nursing diagnosis of self-care deficit: feeding?

- a. Inability to cook food
- b. Inability to chew food
- c. Inability to bring food to mouth
- d. Impaired ability to manipulate food in mouth

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 100

12.

The nurse is developing a plan of care for a right-hand dominant client who had a right rotator cuff repair. The nurse recognizes that there is a self-care deficit: feeding related to which of the following?

- a. Environmental barriers
- b. Musculoskeletal impairment
- c. Neuromuscular impairment
- d. Perceptual impairment

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 100

13.

The nurse is planning care for a client who is left-hand dominant and is experiencing right-sided weakness and a frequent cough following a stroke. Which of the following outcomes would be the most desirable for this client's nursing diagnosis of self-care deficit: feeding?

- a. Client will feed self safely.
- b. Client will identify assistive technology for feeding.
- c. Client will use adaptive utensils for feeding.