

Test Bank for Varney's Midwifery 7th Phillippi

CASE STUDY - CHAPTER 2

Kyra, a newly licensed certified nurse-midwife, advises Anne, who is 32 weeks pregnant, to have a pertussis vaccination during a regular prenatal visit. Anne's partner, Brandon, is also present. Kyra tells them that the vaccination is recommended by most maternity and pediatric care providers and that adverse reactions, such as allergy and fever, are possible but rare. She provides Anne with information on the frequency of these reactions. Kyra explains that it will help the baby develop immunity to a relatively common respiratory illness called pertussis and that this cannot be done by any other means until the baby is old enough to receive the vaccination at about 2 months of age. Anne says she does not want to have any vaccinations in pregnancy because she is worried about the effects of vaccine additives. Brandon says, "That's silly. We don't want the baby to get sick, do we?" Anne replies, "No, of course, I don't want that. I guess we can go ahead and do it." Kyra documents that Anne will accept the vaccination and continues with the visit.

QUESTIONS

1. What is missing from Kyra's counseling that may be preventing Anne from making an informed decision?
 - A. Information on the vaccination policies of area pediatricians
 - B. A discussion of the potential risks and benefits of avoiding the vaccine
 - C. Emphasis on the importance of adhering to the recommended vaccine schedule
 - D. Suggested methods for offsetting the effects of vaccine additives
2. Which ethical principle has Kyra failed to take into account when documenting Anne's acceptance of the vaccine?
 - A. Beneficence
 - B. Justice
 - C. Autonomy
 - D. Nonmaleficence

ANSWERS

1. B

The informed consent requires that an individual be competent, receive full information, comprehend the information, be free from coercion, and provide consent. Reviewing the possible risks and benefits of not receiving the vaccine enables Anne to give both informed consent and informed refusal. This reflects a higher ethical standard than informed consent alone.

2. C

To uphold the principle of autonomy, the midwife must respect a patient's right to make decisions regarding their care. Respect for privacy is an extension of this principle. Privately asking patients for permission to discuss their care in the presence of family members before doing so helps protect them from pressure or coercion and contributes to autonomous decision making.

Multiple Choice

1. Which ethical principle is the nurse-midwife exemplifying by respecting the right of the patient to make decisions regarding care?

- A) Justice
- B) Autonomy
- C) Beneficence
- D) Nonmaleficence

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Ethical Principles

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professional Foundations of Midwifery

2. Which ethical principle is the nurse-midwife exemplifying by promoting their patients' best interests and well-being?

- A) Justice
- B) Autonomy
- C) Beneficence
- D) Nonmaleficence

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Ethical Principles

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professional Foundations of Midwifery

3. Some states permit claims to be filed up to how many years after the adverse birth outcome?

- A) 2
- B) 7
- C) 18
- D) 21

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Malpractice Insurance Coverage

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professional Foundations of Midwifery

4. Which of the following questions is appropriate for the nurse-midwife to ask when purchasing indemnification malpractice coverage?

- A) "Do I need to get prior-acts coverage?"
- B) "What are the payout limits of the policy?"
- C) "Can I purchase a tail when I no longer need this coverage?"
- D) "Does state law dictate the minimum coverage that must be carried?"

Ans: B

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Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Malpractice Insurance Coverage
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5. Which ethical principle is the nurse-midwife exemplifying by avoiding actions that may harm a patient or newborn?

- A) Justice
- B) Autonomy
- C) Beneficence
- D) Nonmaleficence

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Ethical Principles
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professional Foundations of Midwifery

6. A nurse-midwife diagnoses a client with polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and consults with the endocrinologist regarding the client's care. Which communication technique would be appropriate in this situation?

- A) Closed-loop communication
- B) Handoff note
- C) SBAR
- D) Transfer note

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Communication Techniques for Successful Collaboration
Subject: Chapter 2
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7. Which question is appropriate for the nurse-midwife to ask when evaluating the limits of coverage when purchasing malpractice policy?

- A) "Do I need to get prior-acts coverage?"
- B) "What are the payout limits of the policy?"
- C) "Can I purchase a tail when I no longer need this coverage?"
- D) "Does state law dictate the minimum coverage that must be carried?"

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Malpractice Insurance Coverage
Subject: Chapter 2
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8. Which ethical principle is the nurse-midwife exemplifying by treating all individuals equally?

- A) Justice
- B) Autonomy
- C) Beneficence
- D) Nonmaleficence

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Chapter 02
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Ethical Principles
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Essay

1. What is licensed in 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories?
Ans: The certified nurse-midwife (CNM) is licensed in 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Types of Midwives in the United States
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professional Foundations of Midwifery

2. The nurse-midwife's ability to practice a set of tasks, procedures, and provide patient services at a specific healthcare facility is known as what?

Ans: Privileges refers to the nurse-midwife's ability to practice a set of tasks, procedures, and provide patient services at a specific healthcare facility.

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Hospital Privileges and Credentialing
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professional Foundations of Midwifery