

## Kozier & Erb's *Fundamentals of Nursing*, 9/E

### Chapter 03

#### Question 1

Type: MCSA

Nursing students have been assigned to develop their own theory of nursing. Which of the following would they include in their theory, often referred to as the metaparadigm for nursing?

1. Society, medicine, nursing, and biology
2. Patient, facility, health, and nursing
3. Organization, discipline, nursing, and client
4. Client, environment, health, and nursing

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Rationale 1:** These options do not include the "pattern" associated with the four concepts that comprise a metaparadigm.

**Rationale 2:** These options do not include the "pattern" associated with the four concepts that comprise a metaparadigm.

**Rationale 3:** These options do not include the "pattern" associated with the four concepts that comprise a metaparadigm.

**Rationale 4:** Four major concepts—person (or client), environment, health, and nursing—can be superimposed on almost any theoretical work in nursing. They are collectively referred to as a metaparadigm for nursing.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 41

**Cognitive Level:** Remembering

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 03 Identify the components of the metaparadigm for nursing.

#### Question 2

Type: MCSA

Nursing students are researching how cultural practices affect the dying process of terminal cancer clients. For their research, they most likely will explore which of the following?

1. Critical theory
2. Midlevel theories
3. Grand theories
4. Stability models

**Correct Answer:** 1

**Rationale 1:** Critical theory research used in nursing helps explain how structures such as race, gender, sexual orientation, and economic class affect patient experiences and health outcomes. In this scenario (the influences of culture on the dying process), research on critical theory would help educate how these structures affect the human experience of death.

**Rationale 2:** Midlevel theories focus on exploring concepts such as pain, self-esteem, and learning.

**Rationale 3:** Grand theories are only occasionally used in nursing research. The stability model describes the dominant view of nursing theories.

**Rationale 4:** The stability model describes the dominant view of nursing theories.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 41

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

### Question 3

**Type:** MCSA

A nurse is caring for a client with a severe head trauma. Each shift, the nurse pays attention to the lighting, atmosphere, and surroundings the client is exposed to. The nurse is functioning according to the assumptions of which nursing theorist?

1. Dorothea Orem
2. Martha Rogers
3. Florence Nightingale
4. Jean Watson

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** Dorothea Orem's theory focused on self-care and doesn't apply here.

**Rationale 2:** Rogers's theory is the science of unitary human beings and doesn't apply here.

**Rationale 3:** Florence Nightingale defined nursing more than 100 years ago as "the act of utilizing the environment of the patient to assist him in his recovery." Attending to the client's surroundings, including the lighting and atmosphere, is being attentive to the client's environment. Deficiencies in environmental factors (especially air, water, drainage, cleanliness, and light) have produced lack of health or illness.

**Rationale 4:** Jean Watson defined nursing in relationship to caring and doesn't apply here.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 42-43

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

#### **Question 4**

**Type:** MCSA

Nursing staff members from an acute psychiatric unit have been asked to establish a nurse theorist they can easily identify with in their practice. Understanding the importance of developing a therapeutic relationship between themselves and their clients, especially in this unit, which theorist would they most likely be drawn to?

1. Florence Nightingale
2. Hildegard Peplau
3. Jean Watson
4. Dorothea Orem

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Rationale 1:** Florence Nightingale's theory focused around environmental controls.

**Rationale 2:** Hildegard Peplau, a psychiatric nurse, introduced a theory in which a therapeutic relationship between the nurse and client is central.

**Rationale 3:** Jean Watson's theory has caring as its central theme.

**Rationale 4:** Dorothea Orem's theory focused on self-care deficit.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 43

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Safe Effective Care Environment

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 5

**Type:** MCSA

During a hospital stay, the client has taken control of her recovery and rehabilitation and is utilizing available resources for her needs. This describes which level of Peplau's model?

1. Orientation
2. Identification
3. Exploitation
4. Resolution

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** Orientation is the first phase, when the client seeks help and the nurse provides the client with understanding and assistance.

**Rationale 2:** Identification is the second phase, where the client assumes dependence, interdependence, or independence in relation to the nurse.

**Rationale 3:** The nurse–client relationship is described in four phases, according to Peplau's interpersonal relations model. The exploitation phase occurs when the client derives full value from what the nurse offers through the relationship, using available services based on self-interest and needs. Power shifts from the nurse to the client.

**Rationale 4:** The last phase is resolution, where old needs and goals are put aside and new ones adopted.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 43

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 6

**Type:** MCSA

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Which of the following nurse theorists focused her theory on 14 fundamental needs of individuals?

1. Dorothea Orem
2. Florence Nightingale
3. Martha Rogers
4. Virginia Henderson

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Rationale 1:** Dorothea Orem's theory on self-care deficit does not contain 14 fundamental needs.

**Rationale 2:** Florence Nightingale's theory centered around the client's environment does not contain 14 fundamental needs.

**Rationale 3:** Martha Rogers related her theory to multiple scientific disciplines does not contain 14 fundamental needs.

**Rationale 4:** Henderson conceptualized the nurse's role as assisting sick or healthy individuals to gain independence in meeting 14 fundamental needs, from breathing normally to discovering the curiosity that leads to normal development and health.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 43

**Cognitive Level:** Remembering

**Client Need:** Physiological Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 7

**Type:** MCSA

A nurse has implemented the use of noncontact therapeutic touch. Which theorist applied the concept surrounding this intervention?

1. Florence Nightingale
2. Martha Rogers
3. Virginia Henderson
4. Rosemarie Parse

**Correct Answer: 2**

**Rationale 1:** Rogers states that humans are dynamic energy fields. Nurses applying Rogers's theory seek to promote interaction between the two energy fields. The use of noncontact therapeutic touch is based on the concept of human energy fields. Nightingale's theory centered on the client's environment. Henderson conceptualized the nurse's role as assisting individuals to gain independence in meeting 14 fundamental needs. Rosemarie Parse's theory revolves around *human becoming*.

**Rationale 2:** Rogers states that humans are dynamic energy fields. Nurses applying Rogers's theory seek to promote interaction between the two energy fields. The use of noncontact therapeutic touch is based on the concept of human energy fields. Nightingale's theory centered on the client's environment. Henderson conceptualized the nurse's role as assisting individuals to gain independence in meeting 14 fundamental needs. Rosemarie Parse's theory revolves around *human becoming*.

**Rationale 3:** Rogers states that humans are dynamic energy fields. Nurses applying Rogers's theory seek to promote interaction between the two energy fields. The use of noncontact therapeutic touch is based on the concept of human energy fields. Nightingale's theory centered on the client's environment. Henderson conceptualized the nurse's role as assisting individuals to gain independence in meeting 14 fundamental needs. Rosemarie Parse's theory revolves around *human becoming*.

**Rationale 4:** Rogers states that humans are dynamic energy fields. Nurses applying Rogers's theory seek to promote interaction between the two energy fields. The use of noncontact therapeutic touch is based on the concept of human energy fields. Nightingale's theory centered on the client's environment. Henderson conceptualized the nurse's role as assisting individuals to gain independence in meeting 14 fundamental needs. Rosemarie Parse's theory revolves around *human becoming*.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 43-44

**Cognitive Level:** Remembering

**Client Need:** Physiological Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:**

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

## **Question 8**

**Type:** MCSA

The nurse is teaching health and wellness principles to junior high students. According to Orem's theory, which category of self-care requisite are these students experiencing?

1. Universal
2. Developmental
3. Health deviation
4. Deficit

**Correct Answer: 2**

**Rationale 1:** Universal requisites are common to all people and include nutrition, hydration, elimination, and rest.

**Rationale 2:** Developmental requisites result from maturation or are associated with conditions or events, such as adjusting to a change in body image (adolescent maturation, in this case) or to the loss of a spouse.

**Rationale 3:** Health deviation requisites result from illness, injury, or disease or its treatment. They include actions such as seeking health care assistance, carrying out prescribed therapies, and learning to live with the effects of illness or treatment.

**Rationale 4:** Self-care deficit is not a self-care requisite, but it results when self-care agency is not adequate to meet the known self-care demand.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 44

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

### **Question 9**

**Type:** MCSA

Nursing students are working with clients on a secured Alzheimer's unit. Most of the clients are Stage II/III Alzheimer's disease. Which of the following types of nursing systems, according to Orem's theory, would be appropriate for this unit?

1. Supportive
2. Educative
3. Partly compensatory
4. Wholly compensatory

**Correct Answer: 4**

**Rationale 1:** Supportive systems (developmental) are designed for persons who need to learn to perform self-care measures and need assistance to do so. This would not be attainable for this group of clients.

**Rationale 2:** Educative systems (developmental) are designed for persons who need to learn to perform self-care measures and need assistance to do so. This would not be attainable for this group of clients.

**Rationale 3:** Partly compensatory systems are designed for individuals who are unable to perform some, but not all, self-care activities. Because the clients are in the end stage of the disease, their ability to care for themselves is greatly diminished. Some would not be able to care for themselves at all.

**Rationale 4:** Wholly compensatory systems are required for individuals who are unable to control and monitor their environment and process information. This would describe clients with Stage II/III Alzheimer's—those who need constant supervision and at some point in the near future, total care with all ADLs.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 44

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Safe Effective Care Environment

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 10

**Type:** MCSA

A nurse educator incorporates stress, power, authority, and personal space along with other concepts and considers these concepts essential knowledge for use by nurses. The educator is applying principles from which theorist into the curriculum?

1. Dorothea Orem
2. Imogene King
3. Jean Watson
4. Hildegard Peplau

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Rationale 1:** Orem's theory focuses on self-care/self-care deficit and not applicable here.

**Rationale 2:** Imogene King's theory of goal attainment is based on 15 concepts from nursing literature she selected as essential knowledge for use by nurses. These include self, role, perception, communication, interaction, transaction, growth and development, stress, time, personal space, organization, status, power, authority, and decision making.

**Rationale 3:** Jean Watson's theory centers on caring interaction and not applicable here.

**Rationale 4:** Hildegard Peplau's theory centers on the use of a therapeutic relationship between the nurse and client and not applicable here.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 44-45



**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 11

**Type:** MCSA

Nursing students must apply Neuman's systems model in the clinical area. Which of the following would represent an intrapersonal stressor to a client?

1. Inadequate health insurance coverage
2. Family members who quarrel frequently about the client's care
3. Adverse reaction to medication
4. Expectations regarding rehab

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** extrapersonal stressors are those that occur outside the person (financial/insurance concerns).

**Rationale 2:** interpersonal are those that occur between individuals (family members who quarrel).

**Rationale 3:** Neuman categorizes stressors as intrapersonal when they occur within the individual (like a drug reaction).

**Rationale 4:** Neuman categorizes stressors interpersonal-those that occur between individuals (expectations regarding rehabilitation).

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 45-46

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 12

**Type:** MCSA

A client is being seen in the clinic for the final follow-up appointment after an extensive course of rehabilitation. According to Neuman's model, which level of intervention does this describe?

1. Primary prevention
2. Secondary prevention
3. Resistant prevention
4. Tertiary prevention

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Rationale 1:** Primary prevention focuses on protecting the normal line of defense and strengthening the flexible line of defense.

**Rationale 2:** Secondary prevention focuses on strengthening internal lines of resistance, reducing the reaction, and increasing resistance factors.

**Rationale 3:** Secondary prevention focuses on strengthening internal lines of resistance, reducing the reaction, and increasing resistance factors.

**Rationale 4:** According to Neuman's model, nursing interventions focus on retaining or maintaining system stability and are carried out on three preventive levels: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Tertiary prevention focuses on readaptation and stability and protects reconstitution or return to wellness following treatment. A final follow-up appointment following extensive rehabilitation would be an example of tertiary prevention.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 45-46

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### **Question 13**

**Type:** MCSA

A student is caring for a client who contracted an infection following surgery. The client is afebrile during the student's shift, but still receiving IV antibiotics. This is an example of which level of prevention, according to Neuman's model?

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Tertiary
4. Critical

**Correct Answer: 2**

**Rationale 1:** Primary prevention focuses on protecting the normal line of defense and strengthening the flexible line of defense.

**Rationale 2:** Secondary prevention focuses on strengthening internal lines of resistance (fighting the infection with IV antibiotics), reducing the reaction, and increasing resistance factors. The fact that the client is now afebrile shows that the treatment is working to improve the client's condition.

**Rationale 3:** Tertiary prevention focuses on readaptation and stability and protects reconstitution or return to wellness following treatment.

**Rationale 4:** Critical prevention is not part of Neuman's model.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 45-46

**Cognitive Level:** Remembering

**Client Need:** Physiological Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

**Question 14**

**Type:** MCSA

Nursing students who help to set up an immunization clinic are initiating which level of prevention, according to Neuman's model?

1. Educational
2. Primary
3. Secondary
4. Tertiary

**Correct Answer: 2**

**Rationale 1:** Educational is not one of Neuman's levels of prevention.

**Rationale 2:** Primary prevention focuses on protecting the normal line of defense. Providing immunizations would be doing just that—protecting the body's normal response to disease by helping it to build antibodies.

**Rationale 3:** Secondary prevention focuses on strengthening internal lines of resistance.

**Rationale 4:** Tertiary prevention focuses on readaptation and stability.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 46

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

**Question 15**

**Type:** MCSA

A nursing student would like to explore the meaning of spirituality among clients and their response to spiritually centered interventions in nursing practice. The work of which theorist would be most beneficial for this student?

1. Roy
2. Neuman
3. Nightingale
4. Peplau

**Correct Answer:** 1

**Rationale 1:** Sr. Callista Roy's work focuses on the increasing complexity of person and environment and the relationship between and among persons, the universe, and what can be considered a supreme being or God. She uses characteristics of "creation spirituality" in her work and philosophy.

**Rationale 2:** Neuman developed her model based on the individual's relationship to stress.

**Rationale 3:** Nightingale's theory focuses on environmental manipulation.

**Rationale 4:** Peplau's centers on the therapeutic relationship between nurse and client.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 46-47

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

**Question 16**

**Type:** MCSA

The client is working to include his spouse in the treatment and recovery process of his illness. Which of Roy's modes does this exemplify?

1. Physiologic
2. Self-concept
3. Role function
4. Interdependence

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Rationale 1:** The physiologic mode involves the body's basic physiologic needs and ways of adapting with regard to function of the body's systems.

**Rationale 2:** The self-concept mode includes the physical self and the personal self.

**Rationale 3:** The role function mode is determined by the need for social integration and refers to the performance of duties based on given positions within society.

**Rationale 4:** The goal of Roy's model is to enhance life processes through adaptation in four adaptive modes. The interdependence mode involves one's relations with significant others and support systems that provide help, affection, and attention. Involving a spouse with the treatment and recovery process would be an example of this mode.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 46-47

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

### Question 17

**Type:** MCSA

The client is experiencing metabolic acidosis, a condition that involves the body's pH level, carbon dioxide, and bicarbonate balance. According to Roy's model, which mode is this client responding to?

1. Physiologic
2. Self-concept
3. Role function

#### 4. Interdependence

**Correct Answer:** 1

**Rationale 1:** The physiologic mode involves the body's basic physiologic needs and ways of adapting with regard to fluid and electrolytes, activity and rest, circulation and oxygen, nutrition and elimination, protection, the senses, and neurologic and endocrine function. The pH level as well as levels of the carbon dioxide and bicarbonate ion would be physiologic mechanisms at work in the body.

**Rationale 2:** The self-concept mode includes the physical self and the personal self.

**Rationale 3:** The role function mode is determined by the need for social integration and refers to the performance of duties based on given positions within society.

**Rationale 4:** The interdependence mode involves one's relations with significant others and support systems that provide help, affection, and attention.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 46-47

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Physiological Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

#### Question 18

**Type:** MCSA

A nurse has agreed to delay a client's treatment until the matriarch of the family can be present. Understanding that this is an important consideration for this client's cultural practices (Culture Care), the nurse is implementing which of Leininger's intervention modes?

1. Preservation and maintenance
2. Accommodation, negotiation
3. Restructuring
4. Repatterning

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Rationale 1:** Preservation and maintenance does not involve the scenario described in the stem.

**Rationale 2:** By allowing flexibility in scheduling client treatment in order to allow for the client's family member to be present—which in this case is an important aspect of their cultural practices—the nurse accommodates the client's needs.

**Rationale 3:** Restructuring does not involve the scenario described in the stem.

**Rationale 4:** Repatterning does not involve the scenario described in the stem.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 47

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

### **Question 19**

**Type:** MCSA

The nurse implements being authentically present to clients by supporting them in their beliefs and helping to instill a hopefulness in their recovery. The nurse has taken on the processes of which of the following theorists?

1. Florence Nightingale
2. Hildegard Peplau
3. Jean Watson
4. Rosemarie Parse

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** Nightingale's theory involved environmental manipulation.

**Rationale 2:** Peplau focused on the therapeutic relationship between nurse and client.

**Rationale 3:** Jean Watson believes the practice of caring is central to nursing and has developed nursing interventions referred to as clinical caritas processes. Of these, "being authentically present, and enabling and sustaining the deep belief system and subjective life world of self and one-being cared for" is an example.

**Rationale 4:** Parse developed the theory of human becoming.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 47-48

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

**Question 20**

**Type:** MCSA

A nurse has been working with a difficult client and at one point, elects to put aside the nurse's own beliefs and is able to experience a sense of true empathy for the client's situation. This is an example of which assumption, according to Parse's human becoming theory?

1. Meaning
2. Rhythmicity
3. Intersubjectivity
4. Cotranscendence

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Rationale 1:** Meaning arises from a person's interrelationship with the world. Rhythmicity is the movement toward greater diversity.

**Rationale 2:** Rhythmicity is the movement toward greater diversity.

**Rationale 3:** Intersubjectivity is not one of Parse's assumptions.

**Rationale 4:** Contrascendence is the process of reaching out beyond the self, which would be what the nurse in this scenario has implemented.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 48

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

**Question 21**

**Type:** MCSA



When a client who had a stroke gives up all hope of any amount of recovery, the nurse solicits a visit from a former stroke client who has physical limitations but has since gone back to work and through adaptation, can function independently at home. This nurse has fulfilled which role, according to Parse?

1. Mobilizing transcendence
2. Synchronizing rhythm
3. Illuminating meaning
4. True presence

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** Mobilizing transcendence is dreaming of possibilities and planning to reach them.

**Rationale 2:** Synchronizing rhythm involves leading through discussion to recognize harmony.

**Rationale 3:** According to Parse's theory, illuminating meaning refers to uncovering what was and what will be. In this situation, the stroke is what was, and the client who is now independent is what could be for the nurse's current client.

**Rationale 4:** Nurses must provide a "true presence" to their clients, but this is not a role in Parse's theory; it is a behavior.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 48

**Cognitive Level:**

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

**Question 22**

**Type:** MCSA

The pediatric nurse implements Watson's assumption regarding a caring environment by which of the following?

1. Providing all needs and cares to the nurse's clients
2. Ensuring that a zone of professionalism is present between the nurse and client
3. Allowing the clients to have choices, as appropriate, in their care
4. Selecting games and activities that are age appropriate for the clients

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**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** The nurse may not need to provide all needs and cares to the clients.

**Rationale 2:** Being conscientious of a "zone" of professionalism (i.e., keeping distant) would not be a characteristic of caring according to Watson.

**Rationale 3:** A caring environment, according to Watson's assumptions of caring, offers the development of potential while allowing the person to choose the best action for the self at a given point in time.

**Rationale 4:** Taking choices away from clients by making selections for them is also not a good example of true caring, as defined by Watson.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 46-47

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Psychosocial Integrity

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Evaluation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

### Question 23

**Type:** MCMA

Nursing students have been studying the "stability model" of nurse theorists. This view can be described as which of the following?

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. Dominant.
2. Systems framework.
3. Stress/adaptation framework.
4. Martha Rogers's theory.
5. Caring/complexity framework.
6. Callista Roy's theory.

**Correct Answer:** 1,2,3,6

**Rationale 1:** The dominant view of nursing theories is considered the "stability model" (Hood & Leddy, 2003).

**Rationale 2:** The dominant view of nursing theories is considered the "stability model" (Hood & Leddy, 2003), and may include systems as a frameworks.

**Rationale 3:** The dominant view of nursing theories is considered the "stability model" (Hood & Leddy, 2003), and may include stress/adaptation as a framework.

**Rationale 4:** The emerging view is considered the "growth model," with theories using caring or complexity as frameworks. This model includes the theory of Martha Rogers.

**Rationale 5:** The emerging view is considered the "growth model," with theories using caring or complexity as frameworks.

**Rationale 6:** The dominant view of nursing theories is considered the "stability model" (Hood & Leddy, 2003), and may include the theory of Callista Roy.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 48

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

**Client Need:**

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:**

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

#### **Question 24**

**Type:** MCMA

Grounding nursing research in theories from other disciplines is argued to be undesirable by some scholars. The reasons for this are which of the following?

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. It detracts from developing nursing as a separate discipline.
2. It makes nursing less relevant.
3. It helps bring a broader perspective and insight to nursing.
4. Other disciplines are not unique to the human condition.
5. Other disciplines get the benefit of nursing's research.

**Correct Answer:** 1,2,5

**Rationale 1:** Some nursing scholars think that grounding research in theories from other disciplines detracts from the development of nursing as a separate discipline.

**Rationale 2:** Some nursing scholars think that grounding research in theories from other disciplines makes nursing research less relevant.

**Rationale 3:** Some scholars believe that bringing insights and perspectives from other disciplines helps to broaden values of the profession.

**Rationale 4:** Other disciplines are attentive to the human condition.

**Rationale 5:** Other disciplines regularly share research findings, and it does not detract from the professional source.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 48

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:**

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:**

**Learning Outcome:** 05 Identify one positive and one negative effect of using theory to understand clinical practice.

### **Question 25**

**Type:** MCMA

A nurse shows an understanding of the practical nursing application of Watson's Assumptions of Caring philosophy when:

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. Asking the client to explain the impact that his culture and religion will have on required nursing care.
2. Asking clients when they prefer to be given the opportunity to bathe.
3. Feeling empathy towards the client's loss of mobility as a result of a fractured hip.
4. Always assuring the client has an unobstructed view out his room's window.
5. Arranging to fulfill a client's request to stay with him during a painful diagnostic test.

**Correct Answer:** 2,3,5

**Rationale 1:** This is more relevant to Leininger's Cultural Care Diversity and Universality Theory.

**Rationale 2:** Watson proposes that a caring environment offers the development of potential while allowing the person to choose the best action for the self at a given point in time.

**Rationale 3:** Watson proposes that human caring in nursing is not just an emotion, concern, attitude, or benevolent desire. Caring connotes a personal response such as empathy.

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**Rationale 4:** This is more relevant to Roy's Adaptation Model.

**Rationale 5:** Watson proposes that caring occasions involve action and choice by nurse and client. If the caring occasion is transpersonal, the limits of openness expand, as do human capacities.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 47-48

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Safe Effective Care Environment

**Client Need Sub:** Management of Care

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

### **Question 26**

**Type:** MCMA

A nurse shows an understanding of the central concepts of nursing when:

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. Including a client's family in discussions regarding the client's discharge health needs.
2. Assessing a physically dependent client's spouse for indications of caregiver stress.
3. Asking the clients to define what 'healthy and well' means to them.
4. Suggesting wound care supplies with the priority of cost.
5. Advocating for a client who is not responding to current pain control treatment.

**Correct Answer:** 1,2,3,5

**Rationale 1:** One of the recognized central concepts of nursing is that the recipients of nursing care include individuals, families, groups, and communities.

**Rationale 2:** One of the recognized central concepts of nursing is that the nurse addresses the client's environmental surroundings, including people in the physical environment, such as families, friends, and significant others, for unmet needs that ultimately affect the client.

**Rationale 3:** One of the recognized central concepts of nursing is that health is the degree of wellness or well-being that the client experiences.

**Rationale 4:** While important, economic frugality is not a central concept of nursing care.

**Rationale 5:** One of the recognized central concepts of nursing is that the nurse provides care on behalf of, or in conjunction with, the client.

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**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 41-42

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Safe Effective Care Environment

**Client Need Sub:** Management of Care

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.

04 Identify the role of nursing theory in nursing education, research, and clinical practice.

**Question 27**

**Type:** MCMA

According to Orem's self-care deficit theory, people are assisted through which of the following methods of helping?

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. Balancing rest.
2. Teaching.
3. Supporting.
4. Guiding.
5. Preventing hazards to life.

**Correct Answer:** 2,3,4,5

**Rationale 1:** Balancing rest and preventing hazards to life are part of the universal requisites of Orem's self-care needs.

**Rationale 2:** Orem's self-care deficit theory explains not only when nursing is needed, but also how people can be assisted through methods of helping that include teaching.

**Rationale 3:** Orem's self-care deficit theory explains not only when nursing is needed, but also how people can be assisted through methods of helping that include supporting.

**Rationale 4:** Orem's self-care deficit theory explains not only when nursing is needed, but also how people can be assisted through methods of helping that include guiding.

**Rationale 5:** Preventing hazards to life are part of the universal requisites of Orem's self-care needs.

**Global Rationale:** Page Reference: 44

**Cognitive Level:** Understanding

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**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 02 Describe the major purpose of theory in the sciences and practice disciplines.