**Study Questions**

**Chapter 25: The Complete Health History and Physical Examination**

1. Legal considerations are more vital than ever in nursing today. Which of the following will help protect nurses, their patients, and other health care providers and facilities?
	1. Document only face-to-face interactions.
	2. Respect confidentiality, and only discuss a patient (privately) with others who are also caring for that patient.
	3. Override a patient’s refusal of treatment when necessary.
	4. Consult with your facility’s supervisors and/or legal counsels when necessary.

Answer: b, d

Rationale: All interactions must be documented, including phone calls, letters, faxes, and e-mails. Patients have the right to refuse, and this must be respected and documented.

Question 2 refers to the following: A young mother brings her two toddlers to your emergency department, because one of them has a fever and has been fussing with his ears. As part of the basic information, you ask about tetanus immunization history. She replies, “Oh, I don’t believe in those.” You ask her if this is due to religious beliefs or a concern about the safety of immunizations, and she answers no, that she doesn’t really have a reason, but she just doesn’t “believe” in them.

1. Appropriate interventions would include:
	1. instructing her about the great good that mass immunizations have done.
	2. reporting her to the state’s child protection services.
	3. getting the children away from her on some pretext and giving them the shots.
	4. respecting her wishes and documenting her remarks.

Answer: a, d

Rationale: Despite the fact that an unimmunized population can lead to outbreaks of preventable diseases, her wishes must be respected, even if they are illogical. Nurses can do a lot with trying to educate the public, but the public must be willing to learn.

1. All of the following are true of physical assessments except which one?
	1. It should be performed in an unvarying sequence.
	2. It should generally follow a head-to-toe pattern.
	3. Different systems can be assessed simultaneously for each body part.
	4. Some systems may have to be assessed more thoroughly, depending on the patient’s condition.

Answer: a

Rationale: The sequence may have to vary, depending on the situation.

1. Which of the following is true of Healthy People 2010?
	1. It was established by the Department of Homeland Security.
	2. It is concerned mainly with getting people to stop smoking.
	3. Its goal are to increase the quality of life and the number of years of healthy life, and to eliminate health disparities.
	4. It provides for penalties for failing to promote wellness.

Answer: c

Rationale: Answer (c) is correct.

1. When assessing a youth for participation in athletics, these systems should be emphasized:
	1. neurological and cardiovascular
	2. musculoskeletal and cardiovascular
	3. eyes and musculoskeletal
	4. neurological and musculoskeletal

Answer: b

Rationale: Musculoskeletal and cardiovascular are the most important systems to assess.

1. The following cannot be assessed in the comatose patient:
	1. neurological system
	2. cardiovascular system
	3. psychological system
	4. musculoskeletal system

Answer: c

Rationale: Physical systems can be assessed, but one’s psychological system cannot in the comatose patient.

1. Cranial nerve I is assessed in this body part:
	1. nose
	2. eyes
	3. tongue
	4. ears

Answer: a

Rationale: Cranial nerve I is the olfactory nerve.

1. In general, the last systems to be assessed are:
	1. head and neck
	2. musculoskeletal
	3. cardiovascular
	4. genitalia, anus, and rectum

Answer: d

Rationale: The assessment follows a general head-to-toe pattern, and the most personal parts of the assessment are usually left until the end.