

- MVP
- Breast cancer

PAGE 51: REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. a. Once the chief complaint is identified, a symptom analysis is performed to provide a thorough description of the symptom.
2. c. The genogram is a means of documenting the family history to identify familial or genetically linked health problems.
3. b. One of the purposes of the psychosocial history is to identify environmental health risk factors.
4. c. The purpose of the family history is to identify familial or genetically linked health problems. In-laws need not be identified since there is no genetic link.
5. c. The purpose of the review of systems is to identify the current and past health of each system.
6. a. The quality of a symptom is best assessed by asking the patient "What does it feel like?"
7. b. The severity of a symptom is very subjective and is best assessed by asking the patient to scale the symptom on a 0 to 10 scale.
8. d. Having the patient localize the symptom is the best way to assess location of a symptom.
9. a. The source and reliability of the history is found in the biographical data.
10. a and c. The chief complaint is a direct quote from the patient as to what the problem is and how long it has occurred.

CHAPTER 3

PAGE 74: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #1

With a blind patient, explaining exactly what you plan to do is even more important. Letting the patient feel the equipment before you use it may also help put him or her at ease.

PAGE 74: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #2

- Color changes such as cyanosis or pallor
- Diaphoresis
- Grimacing
- Guarding because of pain

PAGE 85: REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. d. A focused physical assessment is indicated when the patient's condition is acute or time does not permit a complete physical assessment. Since the patient has an acute problem, chest pain, a focused physical assessment is indicated.
2. a. The bell portion of the stethoscope is best for detecting low-pitched sound. When using the bell, it should be held lightly on the chest wall.

3. c. The dorsal aspect of the hand is best for assessing temperature changes.
4. a. The balls (bony portion) of your hand are best for detecting vibratory sensations.
5. b. The finger pads are the most discriminatory able to detect fine sensations.
6. a. Tenderness is elicited upon palpation; pain is present whether you are touching the patient or not.
7. d. The normal heart rate for a healthy infant ranges between 120 to 160 BPM.
8. a. The difference between the systolic and the diastolic pressure is referred to as the *pulse pressure*.
9. b. The best technique for taking a BP is to inflate the cuff 30 mm Hg above the point at which the palpable pulse disappears. This prevents falling into the auscultatory gap and obtaining an inaccurate reading.
10. a. Apnea is a period of absent respirations lasting for 15 seconds.

CHAPTER 4

PAGE 102: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #1

- Questions to ask Mrs. Kane prior to surgery:
 - What do you do to manage your pain?
 - Do you use alternative means of pain control such as meditation?

PAGE 102: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #2

- Yes, Mrs. Kane could experience acute and chronic pain.
 - She may experience chronic pain associated with DJD.
 - She'll experience acute pain related to surgery

PAGE 102: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #3

- 0 to 10 pain scale would be appropriate.

PAGE 107: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #4

- Patient verbalizes cause of pain.
- Guarding surgical site.
- Limited movement.
- Increase in vital signs.

PAGE 107: CRITICAL THINKING ACTIVITY #5

- Pain assessment should be assessed every hour.

PAGE 108: REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. a. Pain is a subjective symptom; therefore, asking the patient what she or he is feeling is the best way to assess pain.
2. b. The best way to assess the quality of pain is to ask the patient what does it feel like.