

Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The nurse is providing care for a patient who presents with redness, itching, pain, and burning of the vulva and vagina. Which additional manifestation will support the nurse's suspicion of vulvovaginitis?
1. A thin watery vaginal discharge
 2. History of treatment for multiple sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
 3. Presence of Bartholin gland abscesses
 4. Nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite
- _____ 2. The nurse is collecting health information from a client who has presented with penile condyloma. Which comment by the patient indicates the greatest need for additional information from the nurse?
1. "I am glad that I received Gardasil as a teen."
 2. "I only have oral sex with my sexual partner."
 3. "I received two vaccinations before the age of 14."
 4. "I know I am still at risk for some types of human papilloma virus (HPV)."
- _____ 3. The nurse is collecting data on a patient with Chlamydia. Which assessment finding should be reported immediately to the registered nurse (RN) or physician?
1. Painful urination
 2. Red conjunctivae
 3. Vaginal discharge
 4. Sharp pain at the base of the ribs
- _____ 4. The nurse is gathering information from a male patient who is presenting with difficult, painful, and frequent urination and a clear penile discharge. Which additional information supports urethritis?
1. "My partner also has some of the same symptoms."
 2. "I could have gotten something from swimming in a river."
 3. "I don't have tenderness anywhere else in my genitals."
 4. "I drank cranberry juice in case it was my bladder."
- _____ 5. The nurse is providing care for a patient admitted for pneumonia. Which discovery made during admission will cause the nurse to notify the RN or HCP immediately?
1. Shortness of breath and coughing
 2. Poor intake of food and liquids
 3. An open, but painless ulcer on the penis
 4. Low output via an indwelling catheter
- _____ 6. A patient with hepatitis B virus (HBV) delivers a 6-pound, 2-ounce baby. Which action does the nurse anticipate will be needed for the infant?
1. IV antibiotics for 12 hours
 2. Antiviral eye medication less than 2 hours after birth

3. There is no treatment that is safe and effective for infants.
4. HBV-immune globulin before 12 hours and HBV vaccine series

- _____ 7. The nurse is providing care for a female patient who is pregnant and tests positive for genital HSV-2 (herpes simplex virus type 2). Which comment by the patient indicates to the nurse that patient teaching is effective?
1. "At least I have the least serious type of herpes virus."
 2. "I know that an active lesion will mean a cesarean section."
 3. "At least the baby is at low risk for having serious effects."
 4. "I will decline antiviral medications to avoid birth defects."
- _____ 8. The nurse is collecting data on a patient in a HCP's office. The patient tells the nurse he or she has the flu. The nurse notices a skin rash on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, mouth sores, and lymphadenopathy. Which question is most important for the nurse to ask?
1. "Do you ever have unprotected sex?"
 2. "Have you had any painless sores lately?"
 3. "Does your hair appear to be thinning?"
 4. "Is your activity hindered by joint pain?"
- _____ 9. The nurse reviews the medical record for a patient who is diagnosed with genital warts. Which method of treatment is unexpected if the patient is pregnant?
1. Cryotherapy
 2. Immunity stimulation
 3. Laser
 4. Electrocautery
- _____ 10. The nurse is involved with a follow up visit for a female patient who contracted and had been self-treating for pubic lice. Which comment by the patient indicates that patient teaching is effective?
1. "I read the instructions for oral permethrin very carefully."
 2. "I have not seen any new red tracks in my external genital area."
 3. "I plan to have a serious talk to the guy who gave me an STI."
 4. "I plan to be much more discriminate about who I have sex with."
- _____ 11. The nurse is providing care for residents in an extended-care facility. An oriented, older adult female states to the nurse, "I think my boyfriend made me sick. My private parts itch and hurt." Which action by the nurse is appropriate?
1. Ask permission for the RN to do a physical examination.
 2. Inquire if the male who was involved forced her to have sex.
 3. Request immediate STI testing for the male counterpart.
 4. Understand the female resident is likely confused about the event.
- _____ 12. The nurse is teaching a patient the importance of completing treatment for gonorrhea. On which information is the nurse basing this teaching?
1. Gonorrhea is not treatable.
 2. Only men experience symptoms; women are usually asymptomatic.
 3. Men and women may be asymptomatic and still transmit the infection.
 4. Treatment is associated with many serious side effects, so compliance is low.

- _____ 13. A patient who is pregnant is being treated for MPC. Which information is correct when the patient asks the nurse about the cause of the condition?
1. Imbalanced flora of the vagina
 2. Presence of organisms that cause STIs
 3. Risks of antibiotics during gestation
 4. Continued sexual activity during pregnancy
- _____ 14. A female client has been hospitalized multiple times requiring IV antibiotics for the treatment of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). The nurse provides information to the patient emphasizing the potential for infertility from PID. Which statement by the patient indicates effectiveness of the presented information?
1. The patient understands the importance of antibiotic therapy.
 2. The patient cries when learning about possible infertility.
 3. The patient asks about the available surgery to restore fertility.
 4. The patient promises to work on a monogamous relationship.
- _____ 15. A patient with frequent recurrent episodes of proctitis is diagnosed with rectal cancer. The patient is distraught and asks how cancer could develop. Which answer by the nurse is best?
1. Frequent inflammation of the anus and rectum causes cellular changes.
 2. The patient is likely to have a family history of gastrointestinal cancer.
 3. Cancer could have been prevented if the patient had followed medical advice.
 4. The patient could have avoided the disease with dietary and vitamin therapy.
- _____ 16. A female patient is at the HCP's office for an annual gynecological examination. When a bimanual examination is performed, the patient reports significant pain. Which medical condition is the patient likely to have?
1. Cystic ovaries
 2. Ectopic pregnancy
 3. PID
 4. MPC
- _____ 17. The nurse is visited by a teenage neighbor who asks, "I have a friend who thinks she has an STI and she is afraid to ask anyone about it. Can you give me some information for her?" Which reply does the nurse make?
1. "Are you sure that the 'friend' isn't you?"
 2. "Tell me some of the symptoms so I can help."
 3. "Would it help if I approached her mother with her?"
 4. "Delayed treatment can result in serious lifelong complications."
- _____ 18. The nurse is presenting information about preventing STIs to a group of female students. The nurse identifies that teaching is ineffective if which statement is made by a student?
1. "I don't know why I need all this information, I don't have sex."
 2. "I know my boyfriend loves me and will always keep me safe."
 3. "It sounds like serious things can happen after getting an STI."
 4. "I feel better knowing there are people and places to help me."

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

- _____ 19. The nurse is providing care for a patient recently diagnosed with Chlamydia. Which information does the nurse recommend be included in patient teaching? (Select all that apply.)
1. "Women with Chlamydia may complain of a sore throat."
 2. "Chlamydia is characterized by the development of chancres."
 3. "Ophthalmia neonatorum is seen in infants born to women with Chlamydia."
 4. "Chlamydia can be transmitted sexually and by blood and body fluid contact."
 5. "The risk of ectopic pregnancy is increased in women with a history of Chlamydia."
- _____ 20. A patient in labor is diagnosed with MPC. For which health problems does the nurse anticipate providing care to the newborn? (Select all that apply.)
1. Pneumonia
 2. Conjunctivitis
 3. Irregular heart rate
 4. Flaccid extremities
 5. Cyanotic extremities

Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 920

Heading: Vulvovaginitis

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	A thin watery vaginal discharge does not support the presence of vulvovaginitis.
2	A patient can have vulvovaginitis with or without sexual contact. A variety of sexually and nonsexually transmitted infectious agents can cause vulvovaginitis.
3	Bartholin glands can develop abscesses as a result of infection with nonsexually transmitted microbes or STIs such as gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
4	Nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite can present for a variety of reasons and is not a manifestation exclusively of vulvovaginitis.

PTS: 1

CON: Infection

2. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Plan teaching to promote STI prevention.

Page: 920

Heading: Human Papillomavirus

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Being vaccinated with Gardasil before the age of 15 years does not protect the patient against all types of high- and low-risk HPVs. The patient needs this information, but it is not the greatest need.
2	High-risk HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vagina, and vulva in women. Men can develop cancer of the penis. Both genders are at risk for anal and oropharyngeal cancers. This is the greatest need for information for this patient.
3	The Gardasil vaccine is effective in two doses if they are received before the age

	of 15; after 15, three doses are required. There is no need for additional information.
4	The patient is correct about still being at risk for types of HPV. Additional information may be helpful, but it is not the greatest need for this patient.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

3. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 921

Heading: Chlamydia

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Painful urination is a concern, but is not as health threatening as liver inflammation.
2	Conjunctivitis is a concern but is not as health threatening as liver inflammation.
3	Vaginal discharge is a concern but is not as health threatening as liver inflammation.
4	Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome, a surface inflammation of the liver, can also be caused by <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> . This inflammation may cause nausea, vomiting, and sharp pain at the base of the ribs that sometimes refers to the right shoulder and arm.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

4. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 920

Heading: Urethritis

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Female partners of men with urethritis can also exhibit the symptoms of urethritis. This information supports the diagnosis.
2	Urethritis is caused by a variety of microorganisms such as <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>C trachomatis</i> , <i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i> , <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i> , and herpes simplex virus. These are all microorganisms that

	are sexually transmitted. The patient is not likely to become infected by swimming in a river.
3	Urethritis can also cause epididymitis in the male patient, which accounts for tenderness on the testicles. The lack of genital tenderness may or may not support the diagnosis.
4	The patient's statement about drinking cranberry juice does not support urethritis. The patient suspected and responded to a possible bladder infection.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

5. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 920

Heading: Genital Ulcers

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	It is expected for a patient admitted with pneumonia to experience shortness of breath and coughing.
2	It is not unexpected for a patient admitted with pneumonia to have a poor intake of food and liquids. The nurse will encourage intake as tolerated.
3	The nurse will report the presence of an open ulcer on the patient's penis immediately to the RN or HCP. Genital ulcers can be caused by syphilis, herpes, and HIV. The absence of pain is most indicative of a syphilitic ulcer.
4	Because of the poor fluid intake, it is expected that the patient may have a low urinary output. However, the nurse will monitor this finding carefully.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

6. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Identify the pathogens involved with each of the common sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Page: 928

Heading: Hepatitis B

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Antibiotics are not effective against viruses.

2	Eye medication may be necessary for gonorrhea or Chlamydia.
3	The infant needs to receive the HBV vaccination.
4	It is recommended that all babies of HBV-positive mothers receive HBV immune globulin less than 12 hours after birth and then be immunized with HBV vaccine 1 week, 1 month, and 6 months after birth.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

7. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Explain how you will know whether your nursing interventions have been effective.

Page: 926

Heading: Herpes

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) is more serious than HSV-I.
2	Nursing teaching has been effective if the patient understands that an active lesion close to the time of birth will result in a cesarean section.
3	Babies born to women with genital herpes always carry a risk for skin, eye, mucous membrane, and nervous system involvement. If the newborn develops a disseminated herpes infection, it can be life threatening.
4	If the patient declines prophylactic antiviral medications at 36 weeks gestation, teaching has not been effective. The patient needs to know that medication at this point in pregnancy will not cause birth defects.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

8. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 925

Heading: Syphilis

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient may be exhibiting manifestations of secondary syphilis. Inquiring about unprotected sex may provide a source of an STI, but the nurse needs additional information before drawing any conclusions about the patient's condition.

2	The initial sign of syphilis is a painless, red, ulcerated area called a chancre, which can appear anywhere on the patient's body. Chancres are the only manifestation of the primary stage of syphilis. This question is most important in determining if the patient is experiencing the secondary stage of syphilis.
3	During the secondary stage of syphilis, the hair may thin; however, this is not a manifestation specific to syphilis.
4	Joint pain may occur during the second stage of syphilis; however, this is not a manifestation specific to syphilis.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

9. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe treatment options for common STIs.

Page: 927

Heading: Genital Warts (Low-Risk HPV)

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Cryotherapy is a safe treatment of genital warts during pregnancy. The freezing of the wart is performed by touching it with a cryoprobe or with a liquid-nitrogen soaked swab.
2	Immunity stimulation treatment is not considered safe during pregnancy. The therapy uses medications to manipulate the patient's immunity system into attacking the virus. The cytotoxic effects can damage the fetus.
3	Laser treatment on genital warts is safe during pregnancy. The laser causes destruction of the wart tissue.
4	Electrocautery is a safe treatment of genital warts during pregnancy. The process produces heat that causes proteins to coagulate, resulting in death of the wart tissue.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

10. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Explain how you will know whether your nursing interventions have been effective.

Page: 928

Heading: Genital Parasites

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Permethrin is a topical medication used for the treatment of scabies, not pubic lice. All medications for scabies or pubic lice are topical.
2	The lack of new red tracts under the skin is an indication that the patient does not have scabies. Resolution of pubic lice is supported by a lack of itching, redness, or visualization of the parasites.
3	The patient needs to understand that pubic lice or scabies are not true STIs.
4	Teaching is determined to be effective when the patient states a new cautious attitude about sexual partners.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

11. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Plan nursing care for patients with STIs.

Page: 920

Heading: Gerontological Issues

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The nurse needs to immediately inform the RN, who will ask for permission to perform a physical examination.
2	Before asking if the male forced the female to have sex, data must be gathered to support or rule out the event. It is possible that geriatric residents may have consensual sex.
3	If the female exhibits the manifestations indicative of an STI, the male will need to be tested. Older adults who engage in high-risk sexual behaviors are also at risk for STIs. However, the situation must be validated.
4	It states in the question that the female resident is oriented. The nurse needs to understand that older adults may have consensual sex. However, the condition of the female must be assessed.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

12. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Plan nursing care for patients with STIs.

Page: 921

Heading: Gonorrhea

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Comprehension (Understanding)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Gonorrhea is treatable with antibiotics, which have side effects, but not such serious side effects that compliance is affected.
2	Men may be asymptomatic or may have urethritis with a yellow urethral discharge.
3	Women who have gonorrhea may have either no noticeable symptoms or have a sore throat, mucopurulent cervicitis (MPC), urethritis, or abnormal menstrual symptoms such as bleeding between periods.
4	The antibiotics used to treat gonorrhea do not have side effects so serious that compliance is affected.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

13. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Identify the pathogens involved with each of the common sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Page: 920

Heading: Mucopurulent Cervicitis

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	MPC is not caused by an imbalance of the vaginal flora.
2	MPC is caused by the same organisms that cause urethritis. Some causative agents include <i>N gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>C trachomatis</i> , <i>U urealyticum</i> , <i>T vaginalis</i> , <i>C albicans</i> , and herpes simplex virus, which are associated with STIs.
3	Needing or receiving antibiotics during gestation does not cause MPC.
4	Sexual activity during pregnancy, either prolonged absence or frequent activity, does not cause MPC.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

14. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Explain how you will know whether your nursing interventions have been effective.

Page: 920

Heading: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	It is extremely important for the patient with PID to complete both the IV and oral antibiotics regimens to cure the infection. When the patient states an understanding, teaching is considered successful. Compliance is evaluated later.
2	The patient may be upset about the possibility of infertility, but without a specific plan, the nurse cannot be certain the information has been effective.
3	Asking about surgery to restore fertility does not indicate that information has been effective. The patient is seeking a resolution and not deciding on a change.
4	Becoming monogamous may or may not indicate the information was effective. A promise to change is not an indicator of change.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

15. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Identify the pathogens involved with each of the common sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Page: 928

Heading: Cellular Changes

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Cellular changes can be related to STIs and result in precancerous or cancerous changes. Herpes viruses, HIV, and human papilloma have all been linked to the development of cancer. Proctitis is especially prevalent among persons who engage in anal intercourse.
2	The patient may or may not have a family history of gastrointestinal cancer. Given the patient's medical history, proctitis is the most likely cause.
3	There is no information regarding medical advice given to the patient by the HCP.
4	Dietary and vitamin therapy are not always the best preventions of cancer; the patient has a history of a precancerous or cancerous condition related to cellular changes caused by inflammation.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

16. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 926

Heading: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Cystic ovaries are not diagnosed from pain during a bimanual examination.
2	An ectopic pregnancy is not diagnosed from pain during a bimanual examination.
3	PID can be asymptomatic until the performance of a bimanual examination, which causes pain.
4	MPC is not diagnosed from pain during a bimanual examination. It may produce mucopurulent yellow exudate on the cervix or be asymptomatic.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

17. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe treatment options for common STIs.

Page: 920

Heading: Nursing Care Tip

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Probing about the identity of the “friend” may keep the teenager from getting needed advice.
2	With or without symptoms, the nurse should encourage medical care. It is not within the nurse’s scope of practice to diagnose a condition.
3	The nurse needs to make sure the teenage friend gets appropriate help. Offering to approach the teenager’s mother may interfere with getting medical help.
4	It is most important for the nurse to explain why the teenager needs to seek medical attention for a possible STI. The nurse’s goal is to provide information and encourage early treatment to prevent complications.

PTS: 1 CON: Infection

18. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Explain how you will know whether your nursing interventions have been effective.

Page: 920

Heading: Nursing Diagnosis, Planning, and Implementation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Teaching can be valuable for future reference; just because the student is not sexually active does not mean that teaching is ineffective.
2	The prevention of STIs has nothing to do with how a boyfriend feels; the desire to have sex can prompt irresponsible behaviors. This comment indicates that teaching is ineffective for this student.
3	Understanding and voicing the seriousness of an STI indicate that teaching has been effective.
4	Teaching is effective if the student is aware of available resources, and how and where they can be accessed.

PTS: 1

CON: Infection

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

19. ANS: 4, 5

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 921

Heading: Chlamydia

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process

Client Need: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	Women who have gonorrhea may have either no noticeable symptoms or have a sore throat.
2.	Chancres can develop with syphilis.
3.	Newborns born to mothers who have gonorrhea can develop ophthalmia neonatorum.
4.	Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed STI in the United States. It can be transmitted sexually and by blood and body fluid contact. Chlamydia is a frequent cause of PID and infertility, and it increases the risk of ectopic pregnancy.
5.	Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed STI in the United States. It can be transmitted sexually and by blood and body fluid contact. Chlamydia is a frequent cause of PID and infertility, and it increases the risk of ectopic pregnancy.

PTS: 1

CON: Infection

20. ANS: 1, 2

Chapter: Chapter 44. Nursing Care of Patients With Sexually Transmitted Infections

Objective: Describe the signs and symptoms of each of the common STIs.

Page: 921

Heading: Mucopurulent Cervicitis

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process (Nursing Process)

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Infection

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	MPC during pregnancy can result in conjunctivitis and pneumonia in newborn infants.
2.	MPC during pregnancy can result in conjunctivitis and pneumonia in newborn infants.
3.	MPC does not cause irregular heart rate or flaccid or cyanotic extremities in the newborn.
4.	MPC does not cause irregular heart rate or flaccid or cyanotic extremities in the newborn.
5.	MPC does not cause irregular heart rate or flaccid or cyanotic extremities in the newborn.

PTS: 1

CON: Infection