

Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The nurse is contributing to information for women in a fibrocystic breast disease support group. Which information does the nurse suggest including?
1. The manifestations of the condition usually subside with menopause.
 2. One cause is related to the use of hormonal birth control medications.
 3. The disease process frequently results in the development of cancer.
 4. Women between the ages of 20 and 30 years are most susceptible.
- _____ 2. The nurse is providing care for a patient who had a mastectomy for breast cancer 2 days ago and is now developing pulmonary congestion. For which reason is a mastectomy patient at risk for pulmonary complications?
1. Breast cancer often metastasizes to the lungs prior to diagnosis.
 2. Pathogens may have been introduced during the surgical procedure.
 3. The chest incision makes the patient hesitant to deep-breathe and cough.
 4. Mastectomy patients are on bedrest for the first 48 to 72 hours postoperatively.
- _____ 3. A patient at age 23 reports severe pelvic and back pain, which increases during her menses. After testing, she is diagnosed with endometriosis. Which information provided by the nurse is likely to be considered premature?
1. "The condition is called *retrograde menstruation*."
 2. "Removal of the ovaries is the most effective treatment."
 3. "Migrated endometrium cells attach to the abdominal organs."
 4. "The cells in the abdomen will build up and slough like the uterus."
- _____ 4. A 50-year-old woman states, "It is such a relief not to need birth control any more. I haven't had a period in 3 months." Which response by the nurse is correct?
1. "Birth control is usually unnecessary after age 50, even if you are still having periods."
 2. "It is still possible for you to get pregnant and you should consider having a tubal ligation."
 3. "You should continue to use birth control for at least 6 months after cessation of your periods."
 4. "Without confirmation, you are still considered to be perimenopausal and should continue birth control."
- _____ 5. The nurse is collecting data from a female client who is having difficulty conceiving. The nurse notes that the client has increased amounts of body and facial hair, is moderately overweight, and has acne-like lesions on the face. Which medical condition is the nurse likely to suspect?
1. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
 2. Decreased estrogen hormone
 3. Severe endometriosis
 4. Immature ovaries

- _____ 6. The nurse is providing care for a female patient diagnosed with displacement disorders currently being treated with placement of a pessary. Which nursing care is the most important for the nurse implement?
1. Provide information about weight management.
 2. Suggest methods to avoid constipation.
 3. Discuss how to perform Kegel exercises.
 4. Inform of symptoms to report to the HCP.
- _____ 7. The nurse is assisting with teaching to a woman who is having difficulty conceiving. Which instruction does the nurse provide about keeping a basal body temperature chart?
1. "Record your temperature in the late afternoon each day for 3 months."
 2. "Record your temperature every 4 hours, starting the first day of each month."
 3. "Record your temperature three times each day of your period, then once a day thereafter."
 4. "Starting with the first day of your period, record your temperature first thing each morning."
- _____ 8. A patient is inquiring about the insertion of an intrauterine device (IUD) for contraception. Which information from the nurse is incorrect?
1. Perforation of the vaginal wall is common.
 2. Effectiveness ranges between 5 to 10 years.
 3. Insertion is best during the first 7 days of menses.
 4. Procedure is performed in the HCP's office.
- _____ 9. A female reports being conflicted between the effectiveness of a condom versus a diaphragm for contraception. Which information does the nurse provide regarding effectiveness?
1. Diaphragms are more expensive.
 2. Condoms can be part of foreplay.
 3. Spermicide is a good addition to both.
 4. A female condom is more effective.
- _____ 10. A female patient who is in the last trimester of pregnancy is considering sterilization as a permanent method of birth control. The patient states, "I know this is what I want, but I don't want to do this until the baby is a little older." Which information does the nurse provide?
1. Removal of the uterus can be performed later.
 2. The patient's partner can opt for a vasectomy.
 3. Tiny implants can be nonsurgically placed later.
 4. The procedure is best performed after birth.
- _____ 11. The nurse is providing care for a female patient diagnosed with stage II breast cancer. The patient states, "I have done some research about targeted therapies and I'm not sure it is the best option." Which information does the nurse provide?
1. They will decrease positive body responses for some patients.
 2. They are still experimental and are not available for stage II cancer.
 3. They require positive testing for HER2 protein on the cancer cells.
 4. They target cancer cells and are less toxic to normal body cells.

- _____ 12. The nurse is providing care to a female patient who just received a diagnosis of agenesis of the ovaries. Which nursing care is most appropriate for the patient?
1. Monitor for physical pain related to testing.
 2. Express a willingness to listen if the patient wishes.
 3. Check surgical dressings for signs of bleeding.
 4. Provide for privacy so the patient can consider options.
- _____ 13. A female patient who is experiencing symptoms related to menopause is denied hormone replacement therapy by the HCP because of a family history of breast cancer and heart disease. Which suggestion does the nurse make for management of symptoms that is likely to be ineffective?
1. Initiate a calcium and vitamin regimen.
 2. Increase weight-bearing exercise and activity.
 3. Discuss the benefit of including dietary phytoestrogens.
 4. Dress in layers to promote comfort during hot flashes.
- _____ 14. The nurse is collecting data from a female patient with a possible Bartholin gland cyst. Which data does the nurse need to validate?
1. Lack of pain with intercourse
 2. Difficulty when attempting to sit
 3. Foul odor drainage from perineum
 4. Inability to void related to pain
- _____ 15. The nurse is reviewing discharge teaching for a patient who has undergone laparoscopic surgery. Which patient statement indicates that discharge teaching is effective?
1. "I will report feelings of dizziness to my physician."
 2. "I will call for a refill prescription if pain is intense."
 3. "I will maintain a full liquid diet until nausea passes."
 4. "I will refrain from showering until the staples are removed."
- _____ 16. A female patient is diagnosed with premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD). The HCP prescribes, along with hormonal contraceptives, supplements of calcium, magnesium, and vitamins E and B₆. Which information is most important for the nurse to provide to the patient?
1. Food sources high in calcium and magnesium
 2. Side effects of hormonal contraceptives
 3. Instructions that vitamin increases need HCP approval
 4. Natural sources of vitamins E and B₆
- _____ 17. The nurse works in the office of an HCP specializing in female health. Which patient does the nurse identify as being at greatest risk due to prescribed oral contraceptives?
1. A 20-year-old patient with a family history of cardiovascular disease
 2. A 45-year-old patient who smokes and is treated for diabetes and hypertension
 3. A 30-year-old patient with a history of thrombophlebitis and high cholesterol
 4. A 38-year-old patient with a high-stress job who is being treated for anxiety
- _____ 18. The nurse is providing care and support to a female client who tested positive for the BRCA 1 and BRCA 2 genes. Which statement by the patient indicates that additional information from the nurse is necessary?

1. "I think this requires that I be closely monitored for breast cancer."
2. "The only choice I have at this point is to have a bilateral mastectomy."
3. "This may explain why there is such a high incidence of family breast cancer."
4. "I feel blessed to have this information, it may save my female family members."

Multiple Response

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

- _____ 19. The nurse is caring for a woman who has just had a spontaneous abortion. Which instructions do the nurse provide? (Select all that apply.)
1. "Call if you experience bleeding for more than 3 days."
 2. "Call if there is more bleeding than during a heavy period."
 3. "The discharge often has a foul odor due to the procedure."
 4. "You can expect to pass large clots the size of golf balls."
 5. "Abstain from sexual intercourse as directed by your physician."
- _____ 20. After reviewing data, the nurse suspects that a young female patient is experiencing manifestations of toxic shock syndrome. Which findings does the nurse use to make this decision? (Select all that apply.)
1. Sore throat
 2. Peeling skin
 3. Fluid retention
 4. Red palms and soles of feet
 5. Muscle pain and weakness

Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Explain the pathophysiology of each of the disorders of the female reproductive system.

Page: 865

Heading: Fibrocystic Breast Disease

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Fibrocystic breast disease is due to a hormonal response, primarily to estrogen. Because estrogen levels decrease after menopause, the symptoms are likely to subside at that time.
2	Limitation of dietary fats and caffeine, along with the addition of oral contraceptives may help control hormonal changes associated with the condition.
3	Fibrocystic breast disease is not related to the development of breast cancer. However, the presence of fibrous tissue in the breasts make it more difficult to diagnose breast cancer should it develop.
4	Fibrocystic disease is most common in women between the ages of 30 and 50 years.

PTS: 1

CON: Patient-Centered Care

2. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Explain the pathophysiology of each of the disorders of the female reproductive system.

Page: 867

Heading: Malignant Breast Disorders

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Breast cancer does not often spread to the lungs before the diagnosis of breast cancer.
2	Pathogens should not be introduced during surgery and the mastectomy site is

	not the same as the lungs.
3	Patients can have ineffective breathing patterns and difficulty coughing because of pain with chest movement.
4	Bedrest is not necessary and may actually contribute to postsurgical complications.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

3. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Explain the pathophysiology of each of the disorders of the female reproductive system.

Page: 874

Heading: Endometriosis

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

Client Need: Teaching/Learning

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Endometriosis is considered to be retrograde menstruation because of the backward leakage of blood and tissue into the fallopian tubes and pelvic cavity.
2	The management of endometriosis is related to the management of hormones involved in menstruation. Reduction of ovulation via medications or surgical removal of the ovaries can be effective. However, the treatment results in infertility; this information can be premature to a young patient newly diagnosed with the condition.
3	The migrated endometrium cells will attach to or grow into tissues such as the intestinal walls, ovaries, and other abdominal structures/organs.
4	On a cyclic basis mediated by ovarian hormones, the endometrial cells in the abdomen will buildup and slough like those in the uterus. The difference is that the bleeding occurs within the abdominal cavity, causing pain, swelling, and damage to abdominal organs and structures. The scar tissue will result in infertility.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

4. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Describe the etiologies, signs, and symptoms of each disorder.

Page: 875

Heading: Menopause

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	To prevent conception, the patient needs to continue to practice birth control until she receives confirmation from her health care provider (HCP) that menopause is complete.
2	A tubal ligation is not necessary because only a brief time of needing protection remains.
3	Six months is not a magic number; menopause needs to be confirmed by an HCP.
4	It is important to remind perimenopausal women that they may still be fertile even after several months of amenorrhea.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

5. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Describe the etiologies, signs, and symptoms of each disorder.

Page: 881

Heading: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient is exhibiting and reporting the classic manifestations of PCOS.
2	With PCOS, many symptoms are a result of insulin resistance with excessive levels of insulin in the blood, which in turn stimulates the secretion of androgens.
3	Severe endometriosis does not exhibit the listed manifestations and is not related to PCOS.
4	PCOS is not related to immature ovaries.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

6. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Plan nursing care for females with reproductive disorders.

Page: 879

Heading: Displacement Disorders

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	It is important for a patient with displacement disorders to maintain a healthy

	weight because obesity will worsen the condition. However, there is another consideration that is more important.
2	Constipation can increase the manifestations of displacement disorders; however, another nursing action is more important.
3	The most important action by the nurse for a patient with displacement disorders is to discuss the importance and performance of Kegel exercises, which keep the pubococcygeus muscles strong and able to support pelvic organs.
4	With a pessary, the patient needs to report pink, bloody, or purulent drainage from the vagina to the HCP. This is important if it occurs. Kegel exercises are more important because they address an existing condition.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

7. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Compare different forms of contraceptives and their effectiveness.

Page: 884

Heading: Natural Family Planning

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

Client Need: Teaching/Learning

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The method described is incorrect to measure basal body temperature.
2	The method described is incorrect to measure basal body temperature.
3	The method described is incorrect to measure basal body temperature.
4	The nurse teaches the patient to keep a precise record of her oral temperatures with a basal thermometer each morning on awakening, before any other activity. The first day of her menses is day 1 on the temperature chart. Changing levels of hormones result in slight temperature changes, which can be used to identify when ovulation seems to be occurring and when particular hormone levels should be tested.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

8. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Compare different forms of contraceptives and their effectiveness.

Page: 884

Heading: Intrauterine Devices

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

Client Need: Teaching/Learning

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Perforation of the vaginal wall with an IUD rarely occurs.
2	The effectiveness of an IUD is between 5 to 10 years, depending on the specific product.
3	It is best to insert an IUD during the first 7 days of menses because the cervix is slightly open at this time.
4	The procedure is commonly performed in the HCP's office.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

9. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Compare different forms of contraceptives and their effectiveness.

Page: 885

Heading: Barrier Methods

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	It is true that a diaphragm is more expensive and may need to be refitted and replaced for a variety of reasons. However, this does not address effectiveness.
2	Male condoms can be applied as part of sexual foreplay; however, this does not address effectiveness.
3	The addition of spermicide with the use of any barrier contraception device improves the effectiveness.
4	There is no evidence that female condoms are more effective; they are more expensive and may break or be defective.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

10. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Compare different forms of contraceptives and their effectiveness.

Page: 886

Heading: Sterilization

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

Client Need: Teaching/Learning

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Removal of the uterus is a hysterectomy; there are effective methods of sterilization that are less invasive and with fewer possible complications.
2	The male partner of the patient can opt for a vasectomy; however, this statement

	does not specifically address the patient's wishes.
3	A nonsurgical procedure (Essure) uses an endoscope to place tiny implants into each fallopian tube to block tube patency. The procedure can be performed at any time.
4	There is no indication that the procedure is best performed after child birth unless the patient delivers via cesarean.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

11. ANS: 4

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Describe current therapeutic management for each disorder.

Page: 885

Heading: Targeted Therapies

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

Client Need: Pharmacological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	Some targeted therapies will intensify positive body responses and decrease negative body responses.
2	Many targeted therapies are beyond the experimental stage and can be used when appropriate for treatment of cancer.
3	Three drugs target the protein HER2, which is found on the surface of some breast cancer cells. The drugs are trastuzumab, pertuzumab, and lapatinib.
4	Because targeted therapy targets cancer cells specifically, they are less toxic to normal body cells.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

12. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Plan nursing care for female patients with reproductive disorders.

Page: 878

Heading: Disorders Related to the Development of Genital Organs

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Application (Applying)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient may have been diagnosed by testing procedures that do not cause pain, such as ultrasound.
2	The nurse needs to express a willingness to listen if the patient wishes to talk. The information can be emotionally devastating and cause intense feelings.

3	There is no indication that the patient has experienced surgery.
4	The patient will need privacy to deal with emotions and the meaning of the diagnosis. However, the most important nursing action is to project a caring and supportive attitude toward the patient.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

13. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Describe current therapeutic management for each disorder.

Page: 874

Heading: Hormone Replacement Therapy

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	To be effective, calcium and vitamin D therapy should begin in early adulthood. This suggestion is likely to be ineffective.
2	Increasing weight-bearing exercise and activity is appropriate to promote bone health, which is no longer protected by estrogen.
3	Phytoestrogens can provide the benefits of estrogen without hormone replacement therapy. However, phytoestrogens do carry some risks; food and supplement additions should be discussed with the HCP.
4	The suggestion to dress in layers so that clothing can be removed easily during hot flashes is an effective intervention during menopause.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

14. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: List data to collect when caring for patients with disorders of the female reproductive system.

Page: 890

Heading: Bartholin Cysts

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The patient with a Bartholin cyst is expected to have pain with intercourse.
2	The patient with a Bartholin cyst will express pain and difficulty with sitting.
3	Foul odor drainage is not expected with a Bartholin cyst.

4	The patient with a Bartholin cyst is not expected to have difficulty voiding.
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PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

15. ANS: 1

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

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

Page: 891

Heading: Gynecological Surgery

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The nurse can determine that teaching is effective if the patient understands the necessity of reporting dizziness, which can be indicative of internal bleeding.
2	Teaching has not necessarily been effective if the patient feels that a need to manage pain requires additional prescription pain medication. Most laparoscopic surgery does not require long-term use of pain medications.
3	Dietary restrictions are not commonly required after discharge for laparoscopic surgery.
4	Showering is not prohibited until staples are removed. The patient needs to follow the HCP's directions.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

16. ANS: 3

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Plan nursing care for female patients with reproductive disorders.

Page: 874

Heading: Premenstrual Syndrome and Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The nurse does not need to provide information about foods high in calcium and magnesium. The patient needs a healthy, balanced diet.
2	The nurse can provide information regarding the side effects of hormonal contraceptives; however, this is not the most important information.
3	The nurse needs to give the patient instructions not to increase vitamin doses without HCP approval because vitamins are medications as well as nutrients. High doses of some vitamins can cause physiological damage.
4	The nurse does not need to provide information about foods high in vitamins E

	and B ₆ .
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PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

17. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Compare different forms of contraceptives and their effectiveness.

Page: 876

Heading: Oral Contraceptives

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1	The 20-year-old patient has only one risk related to oral contraceptives, and that is a family history of cardiovascular disease.
2	The 45-year-old patient has three risk factors related to oral contraceptives: smoking, treatment for diabetes, and treatment for hypertension. This is the patient at greatest risk.
3	The 30-year-old patient with a history of thrombophlebitis is considered at high risk. However, having high cholesterol is not alone considered a risk.
4	The 38-year-old patient with a high-stress job who is being treated for anxiety has no risk factors directly related to the use of oral contraceptives.

PTS: 1 CON: Patient-Centered Care

18. ANS: 2

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

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

Page: 866

Heading: Malignant Breast Disorders

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-Solving Process

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1	The recognition that close monitoring is necessary does not indicate a need for additional information.
2	If the patient thinks that a bilateral mastectomy is her only option, the nurse may need to provide additional information.
3	The patient is making a correct connection between the genetics and family incidence of breast cancer. This does not indicate a need for additional information.
4	If the patient realizes that early identification of genetic tendencies to have

	breast cancer can be a blessing for future female family members, no additional information is needed.
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PTS: 1

CON: Patient-Centered Care

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

19. ANS: 1, 2, 5

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Plan nursing care for female patients with reproductive disorders.

Page: 888

Heading: Pregnancy Termination

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Reduction of Risk Potential

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	The patient should be instructed to notify the physician if bleeding lasts longer than 3 days.
2.	Bleeding should not exceed that of a heavy period.
3.	The discharge should not have a foul odor.
4.	Clots larger than a golf ball should be reported.
5.	The patient should abstain from sexual intercourse for the time specified by the HCP, usually 3 weeks.

PTS: 1

CON: Patient-Centered Care

20. ANS: 1, 2, 4, 5

Chapter: Chapter 42. Nursing Care of Women With Reproductive System Disorders

Objective: Describe the etiologies, signs, and symptoms of each disorder.

Page: 877

Heading: Toxic Shock Syndrome

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

Client Need: Physiological Integrity—Physiological Adaptation

Cognitive Level: Analysis (Analyzing)

Concept: Patient-Centered Care

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	Individuals with toxic shock syndrome may experience a sore throat, rash, blisters, and petechiae, followed by peeling of the skin, redness of the palms and soles of the feet, and muscle pain and weakness.
2.	Individuals with toxic shock syndrome may experience a sore throat, rash, blisters, and petechiae, followed by peeling of the skin, redness of the palms

	and soles of the feet, and muscle pain and weakness.
3.	Fluid retention is not a manifestation of toxic shock syndrome.
4.	Individuals with toxic shock syndrome may experience a sore throat, rash, blisters, and petechiae, followed by peeling of the skin, redness of the palms and soles of the feet, and muscle pain and weakness.
5.	Individuals with toxic shock syndrome may experience a sore throat, rash, blisters, and petechiae, followed by peeling of the skin, redness of the palms and soles of the feet, and muscle pain and weakness.

PTS: 1

CON: Patient-Centered Care