

Module 3
FINAL EXAMINATION

**MULTIPLE
CHOICE**

Select the one best answer for each of the following:

1. The doctrine that holds each person responsible for his or her own actions is
 - a. negligence
 - b. malpractice
 - c. personal liability
 - d. respondeat superior

2. Hazardous acts that result in harm to another are called
 - a. civil law
 - b. negligence
 - c. malpractice
 - d. litigation

3. Malpractice can be charged only against those persons who
 - a. hold a license
 - b. are employed
 - c. give aid in an emergency
 - d. reveal a confidence

4. The statute protection professionals who give aid in emergencies is called the
 - a. Doctrine of Personal Liability
 - b. Doctrine of Professional Liability
 - c. Good Samaritan Act
 - d. Doctrine of Supervisory Negligence

5. Prior to any invasive body procedure, an informed consent must be signed.
 - a. before pre-op medications are given
 - b. after the patient has indicated an understanding of the procedure
 - c. in the presence of two adult witnesses
 - d. all of the above

6. Judgmental statements on the chart that may injure the patient's reputation are called

- a. slander
 - b. breach of confidentiality
 - c. libel
 - d. assault
7. Giving a blood transfusion to an unconscious Christian Science patient may result in charges of
- a. assault and battery
 - b. invasion of privacy
 - c. false imprisonment
 - d. implied consent
8. Unauthorized photographs may result in a suit for
- a. assault
 - b. battery
 - c. invasion of privacy
 - d. breach of confidentiality
9. The doctrine that holds the physician responsible for errors in directing the course of treatment is
- a. respondeat superior
 - b. supervisory negligence
 - c. captain of the ship
 - d. professional liability
10. The doctrine that holds the hospital responsible for the negligent acts of its nurses is
- a. respondeat superior
 - b. supervisory negligence
 - c. contributory negligence
 - d. professional liability
11. In which of the following situations has a nurse-patient relationship been initiated?
- a. The nurse is walking down the hall and says "Good morning" to Mr. Smith's family standing by the door
 - b. The nurse assesses Mr. Smith's TPR and BP
 - c. Mrs. Smith asks "What can I do for this constant headache I have?"
 - d. The nurse begins the shift by reviewing Mr. Smith's chart

12. A measure of acceptable nursing practice, such as “siderails are to be raised following the administration of pre-operative medication” is called
- the scope of practice
 - a standard of care
 - a standard procedure
 - a nursing order
13. When you make a charting error, the most appropriate action is to
- use correction fluid to cover the incorrect information
 - rewrite the whole page of notes
 - with a single line, cross out the entry, and write “error” above it with the date, time, and your initials
 - cross out the error and enter the correct information above it
14. Your co-worker is rushing off to lunch and asks you to chart the pain medication she just gave to Mrs. Green. Your most appropriate action would be to
- ask enough questions before she leaves to be sure your notes are correct
 - have the co-worker co-sign your notes
 - refuse to do the charting
 - ask the person to dictate the information and both of you sign the entry
15. A nurse may be held liable for malpractice in all of the following circumstances **except**
- when it can be shown that the nurse did not follow a standard of care
 - whenever there is a poor outcome for the patient
 - when, in similar circumstances, other nurses would have for seen the possibility of a negative outcome for a particular action
 - when the nurse obtains a consent for surgical procedures without a specific protocol delegation this responsibility to nursing staff
16. Which of the following is the best example of objective charting?
- Patient seems hostile
 - Wound appears to be healing
 - Fair day

- d. Patient states, “My headache is gone”
17. The document describing the standards of nursing care that must be followed by all nurses in North Carolina is
- a. the Scope of Practice
 - b. the Nurse Practice Act
 - c. the nurse’s job description
 - d. the agency’s policy manual
18. Refusing to allow a patient to leave the hospital “against medical advice” could result in charges of
- a. assault and battery
 - b. false imprisonment
 - c. premature departure
 - d. implied consent
19. Your **best** guiding principle, when faced with a potentially negligent situation, is
- a. do not exceed the scope of practice as defined by the Nurse Practice Act
 - b. Document clearly and concisely according to hospital procedure
 - c. do what you think, in your best judgment, is most appropriate for the patient at this time
 - d. seek input from your supervisor
20. The party ultimately responsible for your actions as a practicing nurse is
- a. the agency where you are employed
 - b. your immediate supervisor
 - c. the physician
 - d. you