

**Test Bank for Genetics and Genomics for Nursing 1st Edition by Kenner Lewis  
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***Kenner Genetics and Genomics for Nursing, 1/E***

**Chapter 2**

**Question 1**

**Type:** FIB

The hospital nurse educator developing a presentation on genetic and genomic competencies should plan to include \_\_\_\_\_ competencies.

**Standard Text:**

**Correct Answer:** 27

**Rationale :** There are 27 competencies described in the ANA monograph that should be discussed in this presentation.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Planning

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

**Question 2**

**Type:** MCSA

The nurse is considering applying for a position on a unit where many of the clients are affected by genetic anomalies. What is the nurse's most important consideration before pursuing this position?

1. Does the nurse want to have children in the future?
2. Will the salary be sufficient compensation for the stress of working on this unit?
3. Will the nurse's safety be considered?
4. What are the nurse's basic feelings about working with clients who have genetic anomalies?

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Rationale 1:** There is no reason to believe that working with clients who have genetic anomalies would affect the nurse's capacity to have healthy children in the future.

**Rationale 2:** While adequacy of compensation is always a consideration, there is no indication that it is a more critical issue in this situation.

**Rationale 3:** Safety is always a consideration, but there is no indication that it is a more critical issue in this situation.

**Rationale 4:** Just as in any other situation, the nurse must recognize personal attitudes and values related to the care of the clients served by the unit.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Safe Effective Care Environment

**Client Need Sub:** Management of Care

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

**Question 3**

**Type:** MCMA

A client from Brazil is referred to the genetics clinic after experiencing a third spontaneous abortion. What nursing actions are required of the nurse providing education for this client?

*Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.*

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. Make certain all the resource materials are written in Spanish.
2. Assess the client's literacy level prior to providing written materials.

3. Avoid eye contact when talking with the client.
4. Talk with the client about why she is seeking treatment.
5. Include verbal discussion of websites the client can access for additional information.

**Correct Answer:** 2,4

**Rationale 1:** There is no indication that Spanish is the language this client speaks.

**Rationale 2:** The nurse should provide materials the client can read and understand.

**Rationale 3:** The nurse should assess the client's comfort with eye contact before automatically using this approach.

**Rationale 4:** The nurse must assess the client's situation, including her response to the abortions and what she hopes to gain by seeking treatment. This discussion may help to identify cultural and religious factors that will help the nurse tailor education.

**Rationale 5:** The nurse should assess the client's education, literacy, and resources prior to offering website information. The client may be computer literate with easy access to a computer, or she may have no resources. In either case, a written list of websites is preferable to a verbal list.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

**Question 4**

**Type:** FIB

In order to practice at a level demonstrating competency, the nurse should ask family history questions that go back at least \_\_\_\_\_ generations.

**Standard Text:**

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale :** The registered nurse who meets the genetic and genomic competency in assessment demonstrates the ability to elicit a minimum of three-generation family health history information.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

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**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

### Question 5

**Type:** MCSA

The nurse who wishes to demonstrate competency in genetics and genomics should adopt which strategy?

1. Advocacy for identical services for every ethnic group
2. Identification of information sources useful in keeping current on genetics and genomics issues
3. Use of standardized educational information forms for all clients
4. Support of mandatory genetic testing of all clients admitted for diseases with genetic links

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Rationale 1:** The competent nurse will advocate for genetic- and genomic-based services that are specific and equitable.

**Rationale 2:** The nurse who is competent must work to stay informed on current issues and research in genetics and genomics.

**Rationale 3:** The competent nurse will recognize the need for personalization of information based on ethnic, cultural, religious, legal, fiscal, and societal issues related to genetics and genomics.

**Rationale 4:** The truly competent nurse understands that the client has a right to refuse such testing, despite the perceived potential benefit.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

### Question 6

**Type:** MCMA

A nurse recording the family history of a newborn identifies that many people in the mother's line and the father's line have died from cancer. What information should the nurse provide for these parents?

*Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.*

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. “Unfortunately, there is little you can do to change the effects of genetics.”
2. “You should be certain that your child is not exposed to secondhand smoke.”
3. “You need to have your child screened every six months for cancer development.”
4. “As your baby grows older, be sure to offer a well-balanced diet.”
5. “Your child should be started on immune-enhancing medications at an early age.”

**Correct Answer:** 2,4

**Rationale 1:** While genetics cannot be changed, there are many strategies to change or modify their effects.

**Rationale 2:** Because exposure to secondhand smoke is associated with the development of some cancers, these parents should actively prevent their child’s exposure.

**Rationale 3:** Having a newborn screened every six months is not necessary. Suggesting this level of concern may cause undue anxiety in the parents.

**Rationale 4:** Obesity is a risk factor for the development of many diseases, including some cancers.

**Rationale 5:** There are no “immune-enhancing” medications that prevent cancer.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-3: Identify intervention strategies that promote health and/or prevent disease in genetically high-risk populations.

**Question 7**

**Type:** MCSA

A client is advised to undergo genetic testing. The client says, “How will I afford to pay for this?” Which nursing response is best?

1. “I’m sure your insurance company will cover it. Most of them do.”

2. “We will work with your insurance company to explain why you need genetic testing.”
3. “Genetic studies are not very expensive now.”
4. “Payment will be an issue between you and your insurance company.”

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Rationale 1:** Genetic testing is not covered by many insurance companies.

**Rationale 2:** The health care provider who is competent in genetics and genomics understands the problems of reimbursement and payment. One of the nursing competencies is collaborating with insurance providers/payers to facilitate reimbursement.

**Rationale 3:** Genetic studies can be very expensive.

**Rationale 4:** The nurse competent in genetics and genomics will collaborate with insurance companies and payers.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

### **Question 8**

**Type:** MCSA

A public health nurse wishes to improve his ability to integrate genetics and genomics into his practice. To strengthen his foundation knowledge he should choose which college course?

1. Cellular biology
2. Organic chemistry
3. Introduction to sociology
4. Trigonometry

**Correct Answer:** 1

**Rationale 1:** A foundation in cellular biology is necessary for a basic understanding of genetics and genomics.

**Rationale 2:** It is not necessary to have coursework in organic chemistry to understand genetics and genomics.

**Rationale 3:** An introduction to sociology course is not likely to contain sufficient information about genetics and genomics.

**Rationale 4:** Coursework in trigonometry is not a prerequisite to understanding genetics and genomics.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Planning

**Learning Outcome:** 2-2: Identify differences in the knowledge base and skills needed to incorporate basic concepts in genetics and genomics into every type of nursing practice.

**Question 9**

**Type:** MCMA

Which factors would the nurse identify as a determinant of health?

*Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.*

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. The client's grandfather and father each had myocardial infarctions before the age of 50.
2. The client purchases groceries at a chain grocery store.
3. The client lives in a state where many people are obese.
4. Noise from a train interrupts the client's sleep several times each night.
5. The client has joined a group at work with the goal of losing 10 pounds over the next 6 months.

**Correct Answer:** 1,4,5

**Rationale 1:** One of the risk factors for coronary artery disease is a family history of the disorder. This is a determinant of health.

**Rationale 2:** Where groceries are purchased is not a determinant of health. *What* is purchased is a determinant of health.

**Rationale 3:** Living in a state where many people are obese does not determine the client's health.

**Rationale 4:** Interrupted sleep from an environmental factor is a determinant of health.

**Rationale 5:** This is behavioral determinant of health. The client has adopted a behavior to improve health.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Assessment

**Learning Outcome:** 2-2: Identify differences in the knowledge base and skills needed to incorporate basic concepts in genetics and genomics into every type of nursing practice.

**Question 10**

**Type:** MCSA

The nurse educator presented a program on genetics and genomics in health care to nurses and other personnel in several health care organizations. After a few weeks, the nurse wishes to evaluate its effectiveness. Who would give the nurse the best picture of the program's effects?

1. Clients who were cared for after the presentation
2. Chief financial officer
3. Quality assurance director
4. Infection control officer

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** Clients are not likely to have information about the global effectiveness of a program. **Rationale**

**2:** The chief financial officer's focus does not include monitoring or evaluating such programs. **Rationale 3:**

The purpose of quality assurance is to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of health care systems and/or programs.

**Rationale 4:** The infection control officer's focus does not include monitoring or evaluating such programs.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Evaluation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-2: Identify differences in the knowledge base and skills needed to incorporate basic concepts in genetics and genomics into every type of nursing practice.



### Question 11

Type: MCMA

The nurse is writing a grant to fund technologies needed for a state-of-the-art genetics/genomics clinic. Which technologies are necessary for this endeavor?

*Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.*

**Standard Text:** Select all that apply.

1. Genetic testing
2. Organ transplantation
3. Genetic bio-banking
4. Genetic screening
5. Genomic bio-banking

**Correct Answer:** 1,3,4,5

**Rationale 1:** The clinic should be able to perform genetic testing.

**Rationale 2:** The clinic does not need technology for organ transplantation.

**Rationale 3:** A state-of-the-art clinic should have facilities for genetic bio-banking.

**Rationale 4:** This clinic should have the technology needed for genetic screening.

**Rationale 5:** A state-of-the-art clinic should have the technology necessary for genomic bio-banking.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Planning

**Learning Outcome:** 2-2: Identify differences in the knowledge base and skills needed to incorporate basic concepts in genetics and genomics into every type of nursing practice.

### Question 12

Type: MCSA

Which statement by a nurse indicates the most competence in genetic referral activities?

1. "I am not certain if there are any genetics clinics in this area."
2. "I will get you the telephone number of a genetics clinic."
3. "If I call the genetics clinic I may be able to get you an earlier appointment."
4. "You should probably find a genetics clinic for follow-up care."

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** To be competent, the nurse must be aware of local or even regional care availability.

**Rationale 2:** Simply giving the telephone number to the client is not a good example of a referral.

**Rationale 3:** The nurse should facilitate the referral.

**Rationale 4:** The nurse has not facilitated referral for this client. In fact, the statement sounds like the nurse's opinion, not a referral.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-3: Identify intervention strategies that promote health and/or prevent disease in genetically high-risk populations.

### Question 13

**Type:** MCSA

A client has been identified as having a strong family history of breast cancer. The health care team recommends genetic testing. The client says, "I am not going to have the testing." Which nursing response is best?

1. "You should get this done. Think about your children."
2. "OK, if that is what you want."
3. "Do you understand the implications of not being tested?"
4. "If I were you, I would have the testing done."

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** Using guilt (“think about your children”) is not an appropriate intervention.

**Rationale 2:** The nurse should advocate for the client’s wishes but must first determine that the client is fully informed regarding this decision.

**Rationale 3:** The nurse should be certain the client understands the implications of this decision and then should support the decision.

**Rationale 4:** The nurse should not impose personal beliefs on the client.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Analyzing

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-3: Identify intervention strategies that promote health and/or prevent disease in genetically high-risk populations.

**Question 14**

**Type:** MCSA

A hospital has elected to sponsor genetics and genomics education sessions for nurses. Which comment by a nurse would indicate to the manager an understanding of the purpose of this education?

1. “I think we should send the nurses who work in obstetrics first.”
2. “So many diseases have a genetic component.”
3. “I’m an emergency department nurse. I don’t see the point.”
4. “I work in the newborn nursery, so I need to go to the first session.”

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Rationale 1:** There is no indication that the nurses who work in obstetrics need this education more or sooner than other nurses.

**Rationale 2:** This nurse understands that the need for genetics/genomics education is not limited to any particular specialty.

**Rationale 3:** Nurses who work in the emergency department care for clients with genetic tendencies to disease.

**Rationale 4:** Nurses of all specialties should receive this education. There is no indication that newborn nursery nurses should have priority.

**Global Rationale:**

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**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Evaluation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.

**Question 15**

**Type:** MCSA

The nurse executive of a major health care organization would like for all nurses working in the organization to master the essential competencies of genetic/genomic care. What is the best strategy for this nurse to institute?

1. Require that all nurses pass a written examination on the competencies.
2. Have managers ask questions about genetics in all employment interviews.
3. Work with the human resources department to include competencies as part of the job description.
4. Tell nurse managers to emphasize the genetic competencies in annual performance reviews.

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Rationale 1:** This is not the best strategy. Nurses may know the competencies but not practice them.

**Rationale 2:** This strategy may help to identify those with some competence before employment, but is not the best offered.

**Rationale 3:** This is a beginning towards the goal. The executive should also work to provide education to nurses and demonstrate the competencies in clinical practice.

**Rationale 4:** A nonspecific instruction to “emphasize these competencies” does not provide good direction to the nurse managers, who may also have little education in genetics/genomics. It is also difficult to base performance reviews on competencies unless they have been added to the job description.

**Global Rationale:**

**Cognitive Level:** Applying

**Client Need:** Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Client Need Sub:**

**Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation

**Learning Outcome:** 2-1: Outline basic concepts of genetics and genomics in nursing practice.