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THIS OFFERING EXPIRES IN 2 YEARS:
MARCH 30, 2011

LEARNER FEEDBACK QUESTIONS #303

1. Nurses are guided primarily by which guidelines when dealing with patient/family wishes related to dying?
   a. Joint Commission standards
   b. Hospital policies
   c. Code of Ethics for Nurses
   d. State nurse practice act

2. Fendy’s research documented the most common emotion felt by nurses and physicians in dealing with dying patients/families related to dying is:
   a. anger
   b. sadness
   c. depersonalization
   d. powerlessness

3. Delivering bad news to patients/families is most difficult for healthcare professionals because they:
   a. don’t have death and dying training
   b. haven’t yet experienced death personally
   c. haven’t cared for a dying patient
   d. haven’t developed a therapeutic relationship with the family

4. If a dying patient has a number of family members involved in the decision-making process, the nurse may:
   a. seek out family leaders when disseminating information
   b. set up group sessions for all family members at designated times
   c. tell them they have to come to consensus on the patient’s treatment plan
   d. stick to answering questions posed by one family member only

5. Family members report the most important request they expect nurses to honor when a patient is dying is:
   a. facilitate communication with their physician
   b. help them make the decision based on the nurse’s experience in similar cases
   c. be available to them
   d. honor the request for a special nurse to be assigned to the patient

6. When discussing life-sustaining equipment for the dying patient with families, nurses may do all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. listen to their fears
   b. give families their opinion of what they might do for a family member in a similar situation
   c. explain the outcomes of maintaining life-sustaining equipment versus withdrawing it
   d. let families know staff will not abandon them regardless of their decision for the patient

7. When presenting information to family members of dying patients, nurses should:
   a. avoid medical jargon
   b. give families their opinion of what they might do for a family member in a similar situation
   c. explain the outcomes of maintaining life-sustaining equipment versus withdrawing it
   d. speak to all family members at the same time

8. Offering hope to the patient/family who is dying:
   a. is recommended if the patient seeks it
   b. can help the family prepare themselves for the loss
   c. can be reframed to not include the prognosis but hope for quality time with family
   d. is usually left to the clergy to decide if appropriate

9. With dying children, the most important thing nurses can do for parents is:
   a. help the parents limit family member visiting hours
   b. reassure them they did not contribute to the child’s condition
   c. set up respite times for parents
   d. offer them as much hope as you can

10. Which of the following interventions is LEAST effective in preventing moral distress in nurses when working with dying patients and their families?
    a. recognize it
    b. learn more about it
    c. talk about it with other nurses
    d. use distraction techniques

Evaluation

1. I can outline the responsibilities of the nurse as advocate when bad news is communicated to family.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

2. I can employ family-focused care that recognizes a family’s needs when a loved one is not responding to treatment and heroic measures are considered futile.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

3. I can discuss special considerations when giving bad news to parents of children.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

4. I can recognize the dimensions of moral distress in self and others and take actions to address this experience.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

5. The objectives relate to the overall goal of the article.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

6. The article is well-written and logically organized, and defines terms adequately.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree