

**N310 Exam 3 Practice****Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Of the following, the client MOST likely to develop narcissistic personality disorder is the:
- female with unstable, chaotic family; comorbid depression; and substance abuse
  - male with familial adoration, expectation to be perfect, and a rigid personality
  - female with familial valuing of appearance and comorbid somatization disorder
  - male with violent, neglectful family, and who meets criteria for adolescent conduct disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Of the following, the client MOST likely to develop borderline personality disorder is the:
- female with unstable, chaotic family; comorbid depression; and substance abuse
  - male with violent, neglectful family and who meets criteria for adolescent conduct disorder
  - female with familial valuing of appearance and comorbid somatization disorder
  - male with familial adoration, expectation to be perfect, and a rigid personality
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A client asks about how various medications are prescribed to treat anxiety disorders. You base your reply on which of the following statements?
- Benzodiazepines are the treatment of choice for short-term management of acute anxiety.
  - Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor antidepressants are used primarily for acute management of panic attacks.
  - Beta blockers are usually prescribed on a regularly scheduled daily basis for long-term to manage generalized anxiety disorder.
  - Bupirone is the medication of choice to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Your home health client insists that you place four sheets of newspaper beneath your nursing bag and that all wound-care dressing supplies be returned to their special box in a specific order after being counted three times. You suspect that the client suffers from a particular anxiety disorder. You ask the client a series of questions to determine if subjective thoughts and feelings correspond to your observations. These questions would MOST likely include which of the following?
- “Are there certain objects that you find frightening or intensely bothersome to the point that you go out of your way to avoid seeing or being near them?”
  - “Do you find yourself troubled by unwanted, persistent, or recurrent thoughts that you can’t easily stop thinking about?”
  - “Have you ever felt trapped or very uncomfortable in a public place by yourself?”
  - “Do you have recurring nightmares about a very traumatic event such as a fire, flood, or severe car accident?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. An individual methodically wears a specific set of clothes for each day of the week; rarely deviates from a very detailed, neatly organized, written daily schedule; and has been “let go” from several jobs due to an inability to complete all the details of assignments by the scheduled deadlines. This individual is MOST likely diagnosable with:
- avoidant personality disorder
  - antisocial personality disorder
  - borderline personality disorder
  - obsessive-compulsive personality disorder

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. You are assigned to work with a client who has selective inattention, is focused on immediate concerns, and has a narrowed perceptual field. Identify the level of anxiety that BEST reflects your client's level of anxiety.
- mild
  - moderate
  - severe
  - panic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A client is diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder. The client is audited by the IRS and fined for failure to pay taxes. The reactive behavior this client is MOST likely to exhibit is:
- engaging in self-mutilating activities
  - fantasizing about revenge
  - withdrawing and isolating
  - feigning serious illness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A nurse working with a client with schizotypal personality disorder finds the client periodically using strange language that is not understood by others. Which of the following interventions is MOST likely to help the client?
- Ignore the strange language, and instruct peers to do likewise.
  - Give the client realistic feedback on why the nurse and others do not understand him.
  - Assign the client to watch people communicating on television and to do a role-play of one scenario.
  - Walk away from the client when he starts to use strange language.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The child is most at risk for violence toward self or others when he or she:
- has to compete too hard for attention
  - is in a too-crowded school situation
  - is not able to express feelings appropriately
  - doesn't have as much money or material possessions as his or her peers do
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In relation to the Axis I diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) is:
- the underlying birth onset personality that always precedes the development of OCD
  - distinct from OCD, although it often shares behaviors and patterns of rigidity
  - usually a less stable adult-onset form of OCD
  - not related to OCD except by similarity of name
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A nurse is facilitating a support group for parents of children diagnosed with autism. The nurse teaches the parents that when children with autism become physically ill:
- they are much more acutely aware of their bodies' physical distress signals
  - they instinctively indicate their illness in the same ways as do children without autism
  - they are less likely to exhibit their characteristic signs of autism
  - they do not respond to their bodies' cues that they are physically ill

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A psychiatric nurse is working with a client who frequently makes remarks such as, “I know my boss is setting me up to be fired; she just won’t admit it to me.” When the nurse calls this client to cancel a counseling appointment due to an emergency with another client, this client tells the nurse, “You really don’t want to meet with me, do you? You don’t like me very much.” This client is MOST likely diagnosed with:
- obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
  - paranoid personality disorder
  - schizoid personality disorder
  - schizotypal personality disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A client suffering from an extremely severe form of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) wants to know whether the physician-recommended neurosurgical procedure is likely to help alleviate his symptoms. The nurse should inform him that:
- the procedure has a very low likelihood of success, but is the client's last hope
  - although used in less than 0.5% of OCD cases, the results have proven to be extremely positive, with the majority of clients experiencing no further symptoms and the rest being significantly improved
  - due to the procedure’s high rate of success, it has become one of the preferred methods of treating OCD of all levels of severity
  - the client should trust the physician’s judgment and learn not to question the recommendations of medical professionals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. When working with a client diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder, the therapeutic approach likely to be the MOST effective would:
- appeal to the client’s sense of empathy
  - display a motherly, protective, nurturing demeanor
  - maintain a critical, authoritative affect
  - an unemotional but supportive approach
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When obtaining a history from a client who displays passive-aggressive or negativistic personality behaviors, the clinician expects to find which description of how the client was cared for during early childhood?
- indulgence and encouragement for the child to continue infantile behaviors
  - abrupt loss of nurturance, followed by unfair or excessive developmental demands
  - parents who were overly protective and did not allow the child to do things for him- or herself
  - parents who encouraged and praised all decisions the child made for him- or herself
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following treatment approaches has been found to be helpful in assisting a child with a diagnosis of autism to learn and acquire language?
- intensive, sustained special education programs, and behavior therapy beginning early
  - mainstreaming the child with autism with the regular public school classroom
  - extensive pet therapy with small animals
  - intensive art therapy to promote expression
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The nurse is developing a treatment plan for a client with a specific phobia. The nurse understands that the BEST treatment is usually:
- behavioral therapy
  - a neurological surgery procedure
  - large doses of various medications
  - there is no known effective treatment for specific phobias

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Client A lives alone and has become room-bound in her bedroom, which is the only place she feels calm and relaxed. She experiences extreme panic if circumstances force her to leave her room. Client B experiences extreme panic when alone and insists on accompanying family members on their errands to avoid staying at home alone. He feels calm and relaxed while he is out with family. Your nursing care interventions for these two clients are correctly based on what knowledge?
- Both clients are manifesting the same disorder based on fear of becoming helpless and incurring a panic attack.
  - Client A is manifesting a disorder based on unreasonable fear of specific objects, while Client B is manifesting a disorder based on feeling an overwhelming need to perform ritualistic behaviors.
  - Neither client is manifesting an anxiety disorder, as each is choosing his or her behavior within the range of normalcy.
  - Client A is manifesting agoraphobia, but Client B is manifesting generalized anxiety disorder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. An important nursing indication is to monitor children who are depressed for a number of symptoms that could herald increased suicide risk, including all EXCEPT which of the following?
- panic
  - agitation
  - somnolence
  - anxiety
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. You are working with an anxious client who states that she is experiencing terror and feeling a loss of control, and you find that her thoughts are disorganized as reflected in her speech. Your assessment is that this client is at which one of the following levels of anxiety?
- mild
  - moderate
  - severe
  - panic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. You are called in to the emergency department as the nurse for the psychiatric emergency team to evaluate a client. Your assessment reveals that 3 months ago the client watched several TV news reports about a local disaster involving the drowning of several children while on a camping trip, as well as heard numerous radio reports and discussions, read several articles with pictures in the local newspaper, and overheard others at work discuss the incident. Earlier today, the client went swimming at the local community pool. Your nursing assessment is correctly guided by the knowledge that for psychologically traumatized clients:
- psychological distress is not limited to only those directly involved in a traumatic event
  - PTSD involves voluntarily obsessing with the event and symbolically reenacting the event for others
  - the psychological distress indicates guilty involvement in the event in some way
  - only clients with a preexisting mental disorder will develop PTSD

- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. When you perform your nursing assessment on your medical acute-care client, she seems calm and relaxed. She readily discusses her medical condition and concerns and asks you questions. You refer her to discuss these issues in more depth with her provider. The next day you discover that she said, "I just couldn't open my mouth to say anything when the provider came in with all those medical students." Your next intervention is MOST appropriately to:
- do nothing, because the client will eventually get used to all the medical students and talk to the provider without further intervention on your part
  - refer the client for a psychiatric diagnostic workup
  - relieve the client of this chore by relaying the client's questions and concerns to the provider
  - assess the client for social anxiety disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. When working with a person diagnosed with avoidant personality disorder, the knowledgeable clinician understands that the BEST therapeutic approach is based on the knowledge that the person MOST likely believes that:
- the risk of rejection by others is equal whether from family, outsiders, or clinicians
  - therapy sessions need to remain private, even from family members
  - group therapy sessions are safer and less threatening than individual sessions
  - those outside the family will reject the person more than will the person's own family
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. A new client with a personality disorder has a long history of frequently moving to a new apartment due to arguments with landlords and of either being fired or quitting jobs due to disputes with coworkers and supervisors. Appropriate effective treatment modalities for this client include all but which of the following?
- hypnotherapy
  - conversational skills training
  - social skills training
  - anger management
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The MOST desirable treatment program for clients with borderline personality disorder would include:
- episodic crisis counseling and olanzapine as the sole effective medication
  - serial succession of counselors to avoid "therapeutic immunity"
  - long-term counseling and multiple medications
  - extended inpatient behavior modification program
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. When assessing a client with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD), the nurse would MOST expect to find which of the following behaviors?
- reckless spending
  - inability to discard worn-out and worthless objects
  - delegation of tasks to others without doing anything personally
  - lacking in values and ethics
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. When a child with ADHD is given a stimulant drug, which of the following side effects are MOST likely?
- reduced appetite
  - increased appetite
  - no difference in appetite
  - fluctuating appetite

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. A coworker often interrupts others during staff meetings with self-centered introjections, frequently flirts with visitors, and often responds to others in a dramatic, theatrical manner. These behaviors are consistent with which personality disorder?
- avoidant personality disorder
  - dependent personality disorder
  - histrionic personality disorder
  - narcissistic personality disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. When obtaining a history about the early life of individuals with borderline personality disorder (BPD), one would MOST likely find:
- an overprotective, ever-present mother
  - a violent, chaotic family history
  - a rigid, consistent daily schedule of activities
  - an intact family whose members were stoic and emotionally reserved
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The most therapeutic nursing approach when caring for an individual diagnosed with histrionic personality disorder would be to:
- respond to all requests and meet all needs immediately to avoid increasing anxiety and stress due to poor ability to delay gratification
  - wait a set period of time before responding to any nonurgent requests or needs to consistently increase ability to delay gratification
  - set and communicate realistic limits regarding your availability and abilities to gradually increase frustration tolerance
  - follow a specific time schedule of nursing care activities to provide the most consistent responses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. In cases of prolonged depression in children, which of the following areas MOST needs to be assessed, since depression can have a profound effect on this area in children?
- self-esteem
  - self-centeredness
  - language ability
  - listening skills
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Mark sees a snake while raking leaves in his yard. He immediately feels his heart start pounding rapidly, feels his hair “stand on end,” and breaks into a sweat. The aspect of Mark’s reaction that distinguishes anxiety from fear is that in Mark’s case the response is:
- anxiety triggered by sustained physical exertion
  - fear triggered by an attempt to go outside into a public place
  - anxiety triggered by reexperiencing a previously frightening event
  - fear triggered by a known, specific object or event
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. In working with a young child who is suspected of having symptoms of mania, the nurse could assist in differentiating the mania of bipolar disorder from ADHD by observing the child’s behavior for which of the following?
- periods of hyperactivity and periods of what seems like normal activity
  - ability to judge and pay attention to dangerous situations
  - ability to engage in meaningful play with age-appropriate playmates
  - attachment to significant caregivers and other people in his or her life

- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. You enter the room to meet with your client, who remarks, “I knew you were going to turn the doorknob just then because I had just finished counting to 100.” You note that this client consistently has higher pulse, respirations, and blood pressure (BP) after having to sit in a crowded waiting room than when the room is empty, and that the client dresses in unusual clothing combinations. This client is MOST likely diagnosed with:
- obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
  - paranoid personality disorder
  - schizoid personality disorder
  - schizotypal personality disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. You are assessing a client who tells you that he is not getting much sleep at night because he checks the door to see if it is locked up to 300 times before he finally goes to bed. This checking and rechecking of the lock on the door also occurs before he leaves the house for any length of time. This client MOST likely is suffering from which of the following disorders?
- panic disorder
  - phobia
  - post-traumatic stress disorder
  - obsessive-compulsive disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. You are ready to give your first injection to a client. You are worried about drawing the insulin up correctly. Your instructor asks you a question. You do not answer, so the instructor speaks louder to repeat the question. You look up, apologize, and state, “I didn’t hear what you said!” In thinking about this, you recognize that you had which of the following levels of anxiety?
- mild
  - moderate
  - severe
  - panic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. You are discussing the incidence of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) with a client. You would teach the client that OCD:
- is extremely rare
  - seldom occurs in women
  - occurs as commonly as diabetes and asthma
  - occurs only among alcoholics and drug abusers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The nurse wants to help a young child with emotional problems to express her feelings, explore her relationships, and learn to solve problems. Which of the following activities might the nurse plan in the interventions that would be the MOST helpful in meeting these goals with the young child?
- several one-on-one conversations each day with the assigned nurse
  - therapeutic play sessions
  - brief classes on feelings and problem solving
  - music therapy sessions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) in children and adolescents:
- quickly controls suicidal ideation and decreases the likelihood of attempts
  - is contraindicated due to high incidence of renal toxicity
  - may cause an increase in suicidal ideation and attempts
  - is significantly more effective than cognitive behavior therapy

- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. People correctly diagnosed with panic disorder can expect to:
- be able to control the physiologic changes and sensations during the attacks
  - experience advance warning “aura” symptoms prior to an attack
  - experience little or no residual anxiety between attacks
  - not experience very much psychological distress during the attacks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. A high school junior has repeatedly declined to join any extracurricular social groups or sports teams, despite evidence of natural skill and talent in several areas, saying, “I’m afraid I won’t be good enough.” The student’s teachers note that the student almost never initiates any interactions and quickly disengages from conversations, although the student remains attentive as an observer. This student is MOST likely diagnosed with:
- avoidant personality disorder
  - dependent personality disorder
  - histrionic personality disorder
  - narcissistic personality disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. When working with a client with a diagnosis of antisocial personality, you would MOST expect to see which of the following features?
- overattention to detail in work and school
  - disregard for and violation of the rights for others
  - guilt for having mistreated significant others
  - avoidance of conflict with others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. A client newly admitted to the behavioral medicine unit with a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder wants to continue watching TV in the community room when clients are supposed to be asleep in their rooms. The client says to the nurse, “This is my first night here. Can’t you bend the rules just this one time?” The MOST therapeutic response by the nurse would be to say:
- “No, rules are rules.”
  - “Let us spend a few minutes going over the rules of the unit.”
  - “Yes, this one time only because this is your first night here.”
  - “If it were up to me, it would be all right. I also like watching late-night TV.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. Your client has a degree in accounting and worked as an accountant prior to getting married and having children. She has recently been widowed and is now a single parent who has to return to the workforce after 15 years as a mother and housewife. She is diagnosed with generalized anxiety disorder. Autonomous generalist nursing interventions MOST appropriate for her would include:
- conducting individual psychotherapy
  - administering antianxiety medications prn
  - teaching her about her newly prescribed antianxiety medications
  - conducting exposure therapy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Treatment of children with a diagnosis of conduct disorder has been found to be more successful if:
- parents are involved in efforts to modify their child’s behavior
  - a combination of methylphenidate (Ritalin) and lithium is used
  - the child is in a residential treatment center away from the family influence
  - several therapists work with the child using a variety of techniques

- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. When a nurse is working with a client with a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder, the nurse needs to MOST realize that when this client does NOT get his or her way:
- the nurse may be at physical risk from the client
  - the client will become passive-aggressive
  - the client will become self-abusive and may harm him- or herself
  - the client will likely sue the nurse or the hospital
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. In working with a client with paranoid personality disorder, the MOST therapeutic approach would be for the nurse to:
- use a strict tone of voice to enforce limit setting
  - avoid giving the client any choices in matters
  - employ a teaching manner to provide information
  - maintain a nonemotional and matter-of-fact manner
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. You are assigned to teach your client how to give his or her own insulin. You assess the client's level or stage of anxiety. At what stage of anxiety will your client BEST pay attention to your instructions?
- mild
  - moderate
  - severe
  - panic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. The MOST commonly used medication for the improvement of symptoms of ADHD is which of the following?
- methylphenidate (Ritalin)
  - phentolamine (Regitine)
  - pemoline (Cylert)
  - trazodone (Desyrel)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. After moving to a new house, a 7-year-old girl refuses to go to school. She stays with her mother as the mother moves about the house. The child says things that indicate that she is afraid something will happen to her mother. This young girl is unable to stay in her own room alone at night. This 7-year-old's symptoms BEST match those of which of the following choices?
- depression
  - separation anxiety disorder
  - agoraphobia
  - normal childhood grief
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. In working with clients with personality disorders, the staff suddenly seem to be fighting with each other. Which of the following is the MOST likely explanation?
- Staff are tired and need a rest.
  - Staff are stressed and need to work on techniques to reduce stress.
  - Clients are manipulating staff and pitting staff against each other.
  - The rules on the unit are not clear, so the staff need to work on the rules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. You are assigned to work with a child who has a diagnosis of dysthymia. Which of the following symptoms do you MOST expect to find when taking a history from the mother?
- depression for most of the day, almost every day, for 2 or more years
  - refusal to get out of bed and failure to go to school or do usual tasks of childhood
  - difficult moods that include rage, anger, aggression, severe jealousy, and hatred
  - a period of severe depression lasting less than 3 months, disappearing suddenly

- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. You are a psychiatric nurse clinical specialist working with a client who has been diagnosed as having social anxiety disorder. Your nursing care plan appropriately includes providing therapy that will assist the client to change his responses to:
- being in situations where the client is alone
  - speaking or performing in public, meeting new people, or taking tests
  - being surrounded by other people in crowded places
  - having to shake hands and be exposed to others' germs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. You are working with a client who tells you that she periodically awakes at night and recalls dreaming about her experience of sexual abuse. She talks about flashbacks in which she visualizes the abuse and even smells the aftershave of her abuser. She also is having difficulties associating with friends and is isolating. She complains of feeling numb inside. This client is likely suffering from which of the following?
- panic disorder
  - phobia
  - post-traumatic stress disorder
  - obsessive-compulsive disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. A client reports to her counselor that she witnessed other clients talking and behaving "inappropriately" in the clinic waiting room. The client asks about these other clients' conditions and suggests, "Perhaps if we form a support group, I can help them." The MOST therapeutic response from the counselor would be to say:
- "Thanks for offering! The theory of group therapy is to help each other out, so perhaps we can try it for a short period of time and see how it goes."
  - "I appreciate your concern for others; however, it would help each of you the most if you each worked on your own individual issues as recommended by your treatment team."
  - "Thanks for telling me about it! I'll be sure to pass it on to their counselors and see what can be done to fix the problem in the waiting room."
  - "Well, how did you suddenly get to be so smart? Next I suppose you'll expect to be hired as a staff member!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. When assessing children for ADHD and bipolar disorder (BD), the nurse MOST correctly understands which of the following?
- ADHD and BD are mutually exclusive in the same child.
  - ADHD and BD are sequential, with ADHD acting as a precursor to BD.
  - ADHD and BD may frequently coexist in the same child.
  - ADHD in childhood that persists into adulthood is reclassified as BD.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. The client with a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder will MOST likely have which of the following nursing diagnoses?
- Violence, Risk for, Self-directed
  - Violence, Risk for, Other-directed
  - Fear
  - Hopelessness

- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. The MOST therapeutic nursing approach when caring for a client with schizoid personality disorder would be to:
- require the client to increase time spent in groups until it exceeds time spent alone
  - foster the development of sustained close friendships within the peer group
  - assist the client to change some behavioral characteristics, but not his or her basic personality
  - focus on the client getting in touch with inner feelings and showing emotions to others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. In meeting the needs of clients with somatization disorder, the nurse must recognize which of the following as an important major challenge?
- persuading the client to stop looking for a medical problem
  - ensuring that other caregivers know this is purely a psychological problem
  - limiting the client's tendency to overuse psychiatric care
  - preventing caregivers from becoming too fatigued
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Stimulants given to children for the treatment of ADHD are usually started and adjusted in which of the following ways?
- bolus dose and tapered off
  - low dose and adjusted weekly
  - weight dosed at the amount generally considered effective and not adjusted unless needed
  - low dose at home and high dose at school with adjustments for weekends and holidays
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Which question would you ask the client so you can better understand the significance of somatization disorder?
- "Do you live by yourself?"
  - "What do you think about your problem?"
  - "How does your illness affect how others interact with you?"
  - "Who do you consider to be your family?"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. You are observing a room full of children and are told that one of the children has a diagnosis of autism. You can MOST likely identify this child as the one who is engaged in which of the following behaviors?
- talking nonstop and not paying attention to the teacher or the work assignment
  - playing with a handful of rocks, putting them into a container, and taking them out over and over
  - behaving aggressively, hitting other children, and taking their belongings away from them
  - laying on the floor sleeping quietly even though it is not nap time
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. After carefully ruling out organic causes of somatic complaints, a nurse practitioner correctly diagnoses a client with somatization disorder and refers the client to a psychotherapist. As part of the disorder, the MOST likely outcome is that the client will:
- request psychiatric hospitalization
  - seek psychiatric consultation with several different psychiatrists
  - fail to keep the appointment and seek another medical opinion
  - spontaneously resolve all somatic symptoms

- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. A nurse is obtaining an initial history from a client diagnosed with dependent personality disorder. The nurse expects to find which description of how the client was cared for during early childhood?
- premature decrease in nurturing, and caregivers who were seldom available to the child
  - multiple caregivers who were alternately abusive and overly solicitous to the child
  - parents who were overly protective and did not allow the child to do things for him- or herself
  - parents who encouraged and praised all decisions the child made for him- or herself
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. You are caring for a client who displays very little range of emotions, seems indifferent to emotional connections with others, and describes being content leading a very solitary, asexual life. The description of this client is most consistent with which personality disorder?
- obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
  - paranoid personality disorder
  - schizoid personality disorder
  - schizotypal personality disorder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. As an advanced practice psychiatric nurse, you are treating a 19-year-old female college freshman for borderline personality disorder. Her roommate joins a sorority and begins packing to move into the sorority house. As a result of the diagnosis's essential features, you can expect this client to exhibit:
- strange ritualistic behavior
  - preoccupation with cleanliness, order, and perfectionism
  - frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment
  - remission of the disorder due to decreased level of stress
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Which characteristics are MOST often used to describe individuals with histrionic personality disorder?
- marked reactivity, impulsive behavior, anger with those closest to them, and a sense of emptiness
  - overestimation of abilities, inflated self-esteem, sense of superiority, and lack of empathy
  - constantly seeking attention; excessively emotional, dramatic, and shallow
  - manipulative, lying, violent, using others, charming, irritable, and bullying
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. The nurse working with a client with a somatoform disorder and following the theory of modeling and role-modeling would do which of the following?
- Listen to the client, and build a relationship on trust.
  - Use energy field theory, and share energy with the client.
  - Confront the client with the reality of the situation.
  - Model and teach the client to think in a healthy way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. What are the MOST striking physical manifestations of anxiety that a nurse might expect to find when assessing a client with anxiety?
- heart rate changes, pallor, sweating, hair standing on end
  - chills, fever, diarrhea, flushing
  - paresthesias, dry mouth, nasal congestion, headaches
  - confusion, agitation, syncope, depressed blood systolic pressure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. When working with a client with narcissistic personality disorder, the nurse will more likely find which of the following nursing diagnoses?
- Violence, Risk for, Self-directed
  - Fear
  - Powerlessness
  - Impaired Social Interactions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. An advanced practice psychiatric nurse is working with a client who is diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and asthma. The client has recently moved from his elderly parents' home to an assisted-living group home that allows pets. The nurse selects the concept map method of organizing the case information and constructing a comprehensive care plan for this client because it:
- clearly shows the linear progression of the client's developmental milestones
  - neatly compartmentalizes and differentiates the psychosocial from the physical issues
  - vividly shows the reciprocal interconnectedness of both psychosocial and physical issues
  - succinctly determines which issues are and are not appropriate for the care plan to address
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. A client on a psychiatric unit complains to the night shift nurse that the nurses on the other shifts do not know how to help the clients nearly as well as the night shift nurse. The client urges the night shift nurse to switch to another shift. The MOST therapeutic response from the night shift nurse would be to say:
- "I'm not in control of the schedule. You'll need to talk to the head nurse about rearranging the staff schedule."
  - "It's funny you should tell me that; other clients have said the same thing to me. I guess I just have a knack for getting along well with others."
  - "I'm sorry to hear that. Maybe I can help the others do a better job so that you get more help on all of the shifts."
  - "All of the nurses here are very skilled and well trained. If you have something to say about a particular nurse, it would be best if you spoke directly to that nurse."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. An individual diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) is hospitalized with newly diagnosed congestive heart failure. The most therapeutic approach for the nurse to use would be to:
- matter-of-factly enforce all hospital rules and activity schedules to provide an experience similar in nature to the client's usual routine
  - wait a set period of time before responding to any nonurgent requests or needs, to consistently increase ability to delay gratification
  - have several different staff members interact with the client as frequently as possible to desensitize the client's social anxiety stress responses
  - consistently follow a specific time schedule of nursing care activities that incorporates the client's personality traits whenever possible
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. You are a psychiatric nurse formulating a comprehensive outpatient treatment plan with a new client who carries a diagnosis of personality disorder. The client and you determine that learning new, more productive ways to relate with others on a day-to-day basis is an appropriate priority. The primary method that would effectively achieve this goal is:
- psychodrama
  - electroconvulsive therapy
  - hypnotherapy
  - pharmacotherapy