

Smith,Crystal

Submitted: 4/24/2011 7:05:10 PM
Grade: 29.2% 🚩

Attempt Number: 1/3

Questions Attempted: 24/24

1. **The development of trust is important for a client with paranoid personality disorder. Which of the following actions is particularly important to include in a care plan?**
- a. Management of emotions
 - b. Respect for personal space and privacy
 - c. Identification of behavior patterns
 - d. Identification of support sources

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Identification of support sources

Feedback: a.Rationale: Respect for personal space and privacy will promote a sense of security and trust and should be prioritized before identification of support systems, emotion management, or recognition of behavior patterns.

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Nursing Process: Planning

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

2. **The nurse is caring for a client with antisocial personality disorder. Interventions for this client would be directed toward which behaviors?**
- a. Dependent behavior
 - b. Aggressive behavior toward others
 - c. Fearful behavior
 - d. Self-mutilation behavior

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Self-mutilation behavior

Feedback: a.Rationale: Individuals with antisocial personality disorder may exhibit aggression that is compounded by impulsiveness. They are often involved in criminal activities that do not consider the rights of others. Self-mutilating behavior is commonly seen among clients with borderline personality disorder. Dependency and fear are behaviors that would be observed in clients with cluster C personality disorders.

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Nursing Process: Planning

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

3. **What would the nurse expect to find when assessing a client with schizoid personality disorder?**
- a. Detachment
 - b. A sense of spontaneity
 - c. Open expression of feelings
 - d. Ability to tolerate social situations

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User Responses: d.Ability to tolerate social situations

Feedback: a.Rationale: The individual with schizoid personality disorder may appear absentminded or in a mental fog, does not respond to social cues, and is somewhat of a misfit. Schizoid individuals have difficulty acting spontaneously. They rarely express their feelings openly, and social situations would provoke anxiety.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

4. **A client with a diagnosis of schizotypal personality disorder has had several hospitalizations for depression. Nursing interventions for this client would include which of the following?**
- Set consistent limits.
 - Evaluate the client's self-care abilities.
 - Use concrete specific communication.
 - Be alert for flattery.

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Be alert for flattery.

Feedback: a.Rationale: The cognitive impairments noted in schizotypal personality disorder require that communication be clear. The nurse should be alert for flattery when working with clients who have an antisocial personality disorder diagnosis. The nurse will evaluate the client's self-care abilities when working with clients who have dependent personality disorder. Consistent limits are used with clients who manipulate.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

5. **A client has been out in the milieu wearing a short skirt and low-cut blouse. She is observed kissing a male client while she sits on his lap. Which of the following is the most therapeutic nursing intervention?**
- Ask the client to join you for the scheduled craft activity.
 - Ask the client why she is sitting on the other client's lap.
 - Tell the client to stop kissing the other client and get off his lap because the behavior is inappropriate.
 - Tell the client to go to her room because she is being sexually aggressive.

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User Responses: d.Tell the client to go to her room because she is being sexually aggressive.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Telling the client to stop the inappropriate behavior sets boundaries for behavior. Boundaries are established by providing consistent expectations and guidelines for self-control. The use of confrontation about the behavior is a technique that may help reduce the client's resistance. Asking the client why she is engaging in the behavior may be counterproductive as the client does not recognize the impact of her behavior on others. Punishing or ignoring the client is nontherapeutic and counterproductive. Asking the client to join you for a scheduled craft activity avoids addressing the inappropriate sexual behavior.

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Nursing Process: Implementation

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

6. **Clients with dependent personality disorder display clinging and demanding behaviors. Interventions to address these behaviors would include which of the following?**

- a. Use a calm, unhurried approach.
- b. Respect the client's privacy.
- c. Set limits on what should and should not be done for the client.
- d. Establish a no-harm contract.

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Establish a no-harm contract.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Setting limits on what should and should not be done for the client will minimize the client's dependence on others. A no-harm contract is an intervention for clients who engage in self-harming behavior. Clients who are paranoid will require the nurse to respect their privacy to decrease anxiety and foster trust. A calm, unhurried approach will promote security for clients with aggressive behavior.

Cognitive Level: Application

Nursing Process: Implementation

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

7. **A nurse is describing the diagnostic cluster of personality disorders to a group of nursing students. The nurse describes which characteristic as common to all three diagnostic clusters?**

- a. Client behavior is sporadic, with no particular pattern.
- b. Clients with personality disorders go through life repeating the same dysfunctional patterns.
- c. People with personality disorders are unable to experience painful feelings.
- d. These disorders usually develop during the toddler stage.

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User Responses: d. These disorders usually develop during the toddler stage.

Feedback: a. Rationale: Clients with personality disorders go through life repeating the same dysfunctional patterns. This is referred to as *chronicity* and *pervasiveness*. Individuals with personality disorders often experience intense painful feelings. The behavior patterns are pervasive and enduring. Personality disorders develop through childhood as the personality develops and are evident in adolescence and young adulthood.
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

8. **The nurse identifies which trio of traits as common to all personality disorders?**
- a. Failure to accept consequences of behavior, enhanced insight, and an external response to stress
 - b. Failure to accept consequences of behavior, lack of insight, and an internal response to stress
 - c. Failure to accept limits on behavior, lack of insight, and an external response to stress
 - d. Failure to accept consequences of behavior, lack of insight, and an external response to stress

Grade: 1

User Responses: d. Failure to accept consequences of behavior, lack of insight, and an external response to stress

Feedback: a. Rationale: Failure to accept the consequences of their own behavior is a trait common to people with all types of personality disorders. Lack of insight—in this case the failure to understand the impact of their behavior on others—is another common trait. An external response to stress is a third common trait—when feeling threatened, these individuals try to change the environment instead of changing themselves.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

9. **Which statement best describes the characteristic of pervasiveness as it applies to personality disorders?**
- a. The personality disorder affects impulse control.
 - b. The personality disorder affects interpersonal relationships.
 - c. The personality disorder affects vocational ability.
 - d. The personality disorder affects every dimension of life and seriously impairs interpersonal and functional abilities.

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User Responses: d.The personality disorder affects every dimension of life and seriously impairs interpersonal and functional abilities.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Personality disorders affect every dimension of life and seriously impairs interpersonal and functional abilities. Personality disorders affect interpersonal relationships, vocational ability, and impulse control, as well as other dimensions and abilities.
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

10. **A client with borderline personality disorder approaches the nurse with an invitation to join her for lunch after her discharge. The nurse's best therapeutic response to this client would be which of the following?**

- a. "That isn't possible. Let's talk more about this."
- b. "I'd love to, but it is against policy."
- c. "That sounds like a great idea."
- d. "That would be inappropriate. I am not allowed to work with you after discharge."

Grade: 0

User Responses: d."That would be inappropriate. I am not allowed to work with you after discharge."

Feedback: a.Rationale: Clients with borderline personality disorder have unstable interpersonal relationships. The nurse needs to incorporate clear, concise, and consistent limit setting and assist the client to assign a realistic meaning to the relationship with the nurse. It is not therapeutic to meet with the client outside of the clinical setting. The nurse should clearly state the boundaries of the nurse-client relationship in a way that does not reject the client.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Implementation
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

11. **A client uses manipulation as a way to meet his needs. The nurse is feeling frustrated and discusses the case with the clinical supervisor. The clinical supervisor counsels the nurse to be alert for which of the following reactions?**

- a. Countertransference
- b. Assertion
- c. Empathy
- d. Security

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User Responses: d.Security

Feedback: a.Rationale: Self-awareness is the first step in developing therapeutic approaches to clients with any personality disorder. By examining his or her own responses and feelings toward the client, the nurse will be better able to prevent countertransference from occurring. The behaviors demonstrated by personality-disordered clients often evoke strong negative feelings and responses in nurses. Security, empathy, or assertion are not typical reactions experienced by individuals who are feeling frustrated.
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

12. **The nurse is learning how to identify personal feelings when caring for clients with cluster B personality disorders. Which of the following statements by the nurse would reflect that learning has taken place?**
- a. "What does the client need from me?"
 - b. "How can I best stop the client from using manipulation?"
 - c. "Why does the client try to manipulate me?"
 - d. "When I feel I am being manipulated, I feel angry."

Grade: 1

User Responses: d."When I feel I am being manipulated, I feel angry."

Feedback: a.Rationale: The nurse who admits to feeling angry when being manipulated is exhibiting self-awareness. The nurse must be self-aware at all times when working with clients who have personality disorders. The questions about why the client manipulates, how to stop the client from manipulating, and what the client needs are all client-focused inquiries and will not promote self-awareness.
Cognitive Level: Evaluation
Nursing Process: Evaluation
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

13. **During the admission assessment, a client compliments the nurse's appearance and professional skills. The client states, "You really are one of the most intelligent nurses I've ever met. You have it all, looks and brains." The client then asks about the nurse's address and marital status. How should the nurse respond?**
- a. Thank the client for the compliments.
 - b. Tell the client to get the information from other staff.
 - c. In a way that nurtures the client's feelings.
 - d. In a way that establishes the boundaries of the nurse-client relationship.

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Grade: 1

User Responses:

Feedback:

d.In a way that establishes the boundaries of the nurse–client relationship.
a.Rationale: Individuals with antisocial personality disorder sometimes manipulate nurses to assume the roles of nurturers and rescuers. These clients have lifelong patterns of victimizing and exploiting others. It is of primary importance to set boundaries for interaction in a professional, therapeutic manner and implement appropriate self-disclosure. Nurses should never give out telephone numbers or be available to these clients outside the therapeutic relationship.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Implementation
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

14. **The nurse is working with a client who has a pervasive sense of inferiority. The nurse will need to address which of the following in the plan of care?**
- a. Appropriate self-disclosure
 - b. Boundary setting
 - c. Self-esteem
 - d. Confidentiality

Grade: 0

User Responses:

Feedback:

d.Confidentiality
a.Rationale: A pervasive sense of inferiority is common among individuals with personality disorders. Confronting negative beliefs is an intervention to increase the client's self-esteem. Confidentiality is maintained for all clients at all times. Boundary setting and appropriate self-disclosure are measures incorporated for clients who display manipulative behavior.
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Nursing Process: Planning
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

15. **The nursing staff is discussing boundary setting with a group of nursing students. Which of the following statements about boundary setting is accurate?**
- a. Boundaries are established by providing consistent expectations.
 - b. Boundaries are established to make the nursing staff's job easier.
 - c. Boundaries are defined by what behavior the nursing staff can tolerate.
 - d. Boundaries are defined by the physical layout of the unit.

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Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Boundaries are defined by the physical layout of the unit.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Boundary setting is implemented to define the therapeutic relationship and to provide consistent expectations and guidelines for client self-control. While the establishment of boundaries may make the nursing staff's job easier, that is not the client-focused therapeutic intention. The physical layout of the unit creates physical boundaries, but not behavior boundaries. Boundaries are consistent and are not based on what behavior the nursing staff can tolerate, but rather on providing consistent expectations and guidelines for client self-control.

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Nursing Process: Implementation

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

16. **A nurse is studying the development of personality. What statement would indicate that the nurse understands personality traits?**

- a. "Personality traits are lifelong maladaptive patterns."
- b. "Personality traits are enduring and deviate from societal norms."
- c. "Personality traits are persistent behavioral traits that do not significantly interfere with an individual's life."
- d. "Personality traits are rigid, stereotyped behavioral patterns."

Grade: 0

User Responses: d."Personality traits are rigid, stereotyped behavioral patterns."

Feedback: a.Rationale: Personality traits are persistent behavioral patterns that do not significantly interfere with one's life, even though the behaviors may be annoying or frustrating to others. In contrast, personality disorders are enduring, rigid, stereotyped behavioral patterns that are lifelong and maladaptive and deviate from societal norms.

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Nursing Process: Assessment

Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

17. **How can the nurse differentiate the client with dependent personality disorder from a client with perfectionist personality traits?**

- a. Clients with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder exhibit the need for perfection in everyone but themselves.
- b. Clients with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder exhibit order in their work lives but are able to relax when away from work.
- c. Clients with dependent personality disorder exhibit an excessive need to be cared for.
- d. Clients with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder exhibit order in all areas of their lives.

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Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Clients with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder exhibit order in all areas of their lives.

Feedback: a.Rationale: The client with dependent personality disorder exhibits an excessive need to be cared for, fear of separation, lack of self-confidence, and an inability to function independently. The person with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder strives at all times to keep the world predictable and organized and suffers from fear and anxiety. Individuals with obsessive–compulsive traits are excessively conscientious and rigid but can exhibit a contradictory pattern of slovenliness, which is also compulsive. They feel required to fulfill unending duties, responsibilities, and tasks, are self-critical, and adhere strictly and concretely to rules. Obsessive–compulsive individuals do not view taking work home and working long hours as an imposition, since work organizes their lives and binds their anxiety.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

18. **A nurse is working with the family of a client with perfectionist characteristics. The nurse describes the difference between perfectionist characteristics and obsessive–compulsive personality disorder as which of the following?**
- a. “A client with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder will exhibit behaviors that do not significantly interfere with his or her life.”
 - b. “A client with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder will demonstrate fear and anxiety concerning loss of control over situations, objects, or people.”
 - c. “A client with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder will exhibit behaviors that are adaptable and flexible.”
 - d. “A client with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder will exhibit behaviors that are not enduring and conform to societal norms.”

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.“A client with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder will exhibit behaviors that are not enduring and conform to societal norms.”

Feedback: a.Rationale: Clients with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder demonstrate fear and anxiety concerning loss of control over situations, objects, or people. Perfectionist personality traits are persistent behavioral patterns having to do with order and control that do not significantly interfere with one’s life, even though the behaviors may be annoying or frustrating to others. Personality disorders are enduring, rigid, stereotyped behavior patterns that are lifelong and maladaptive and deviate from societal norms.
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Nursing Process: Implementation
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

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19. **The nurse is assessing a client with a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder. What characteristic will the nurse expect to observe?**

- a. Suspicions
- b. Social detachment
- c. Rigidity
- d. Affective instability

Grade: 1

User Responses: d.Affective instability

Feedback: a.Rationale: Affective instability is characteristic of borderline personality disorder. The major features of cluster A disorders are pervasive distrust, social detachment, and subsequent impairment in social and occupational functioning. Individuals with paranoid personality disorder are inflexible in their perception of the world.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

20. **A client presents with social withdrawal accompanied by a sense of inadequacy. The nurse knows these symptoms are indicative of which of the following disorders?**

- a. Paranoid personality disorder
- b. Schizoid personality disorder
- c. Schizotypal personality disorder
- d. Avoidant personality disorder

Grade: 1

User Responses: d.Avoidant personality disorder

Feedback: a.Rationale: Avoidant personality disorder, a cluster C disorder, is characterized by a pattern of social withdrawal along with a sense of inadequacy, fear, and hypersensitivity to potential rejection or shame. Schizotypal personality disorder, paranoid personality disorder, and schizoid personality disorder are all cluster A diagnoses. The major features of these disorders are pervasive distrust, social detachment, and subsequent impairment in social and occupational functioning.
Cognitive Level: Evaluation
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

21. **The nursing student is comparing the essential characteristics of each cluster of personality disorders. She correctly identifies the essential characteristic of cluster B disorders as:**

- a. Pervasive distrust.
- b. Openness.
- c. Anxiety.
- d. Impulsivity.

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User Responses: d.Impulsivity.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Cluster B consists of borderline, antisocial, narcissistic, and histrionic disorders. A major feature of these disorders is impulsivity. Cluster C consists of dependent, avoidant, and obsessive-compulsive disorders. These disorders are characterized by anxiety. Cluster A consists of the paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders. The major features of these disorders are pervasive distrust, social detachment, and subsequent impairment in social and occupational functioning. Openness would be a characteristic of a mentally healthy individual.
Cognitive Level: Analysis
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

22. **A nurse is working with a client on the inpatient unit who exhibits attention-seeking behavior. What action should the nurse incorporate into interactions with this client?**
- a. No-harm contract
 - b. Confronting negative self-concepts
 - c. Role modeling
 - d. Matter-of-fact approach

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Matter-of-fact approach

Feedback: a.Rationale: A major intervention in dealing with attention-seeking behavior is role modeling appropriate behavior. A no-harm contract would be implemented for a client with self-destructive behavior. A matter-of-fact approach is useful for suspicious clients. Confrontation of negative self-concepts is useful when working with clients with a cluster C diagnosis.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Implementation
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

23. **The client with a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder tells the nurse that she is happy to see her. The client states, "You are the only one here who understands me." The nurse recognizes that the client is displaying:**
- a. Anxiety.
 - b. Impulsiveness.
 - c. Splitting.
 - d. Manipulation.

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User Responses: d.Manipulation.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Clients with borderline personality disorder often engage in splitting, a type of manipulative behavior that attempts to set one staff member against another. Impulsive clients often act before thinking about the potential consequences of their actions. Manipulation is an attempt to get needs met through using or exploiting others. Anxiety is associated with cluster C disorders.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

24. **Narcissistic clients have a constant need for attention. The client who feels rejected by a lack of attention may exhibit:**

- a. Feelings of emptiness.
- b. Affective instability.
- c. Acting-out behavior.
- d. Splitting.

Grade: 0

User Responses: d.Splitting.

Feedback: a.Rationale: Individuals with narcissism have a constant desire to be the center of attention that is based on a strong sense of entitlement. Narcissistic individuals feel they deserve to be treated in a special manner. When the need for constant attention is not met, the narcissistic person feels rejected and may retaliate through acting-out behaviors. Affective instability and feelings of emptiness are characteristics of borderline personality disorder. Splitting is a manipulative tactic to pit staff members against one another.
Cognitive Level: Application
Nursing Process: Assessment
Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity

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Activity Name: Chapter 22 Pre Test

1. b. Respect for personal space and privacy
2. b. Aggressive behavior toward others
3. a. Detachment
4. c. Use concrete specific communication.
5. c. Tell the client to stop kissing the other client and get off his lap because the behavior is inappropriate.
6. c. Set limits on what should and should not be done for the client.
7. b. Clients with personality disorders go through life repeating the same dysfunctional patterns.
8. d. Failure to accept consequences of behavior, lack of insight, and an external response to stress
9. d. The personality disorder affects every dimension of life and seriously impairs interpersonal and functional abilities.
10. a. "That isn't possible. Let's talk more about this."
11. a. Countertransference
12. d. "When I feel I am being manipulated, I feel angry."
13. d. In a way that establishes the boundaries of the nurse–client relationship.
14. c. Self-esteem
15. a. Boundaries are established by providing consistent expectations.
16. c. "Personality traits are persistent behavioral traits that do not significantly interfere with an individual's life."
17. c. Clients with dependent personality disorder exhibit an excessive need to be cared for.
18. b. "A client with obsessive–compulsive personality disorder will demonstrate fear and anxiety concerning loss of control over situations, objects, or people."
19. d. Affective instability
20. d. Avoidant personality disorder
21. d. Impulsivity.
22. c. Role modeling
23. c. Splitting.
24. c. Acting-out behavior.