

APEA 3P EXAM PREP7 ETHICS PROFESSIONAL ISSUES QUESTIONS AND 100% VERIFIED ANSWERS WITH EXPANATIONS

An older adult male with moderately severe dementia presents with his caregiver daughter. His BMI is 18. His clothes have food stains on them and he looks as though he hasn't been bathed in days. How should the nurse practitioner handle this?

The NP should comment to the daughter about his poor care.

The NP should report this as potential elder abuse.

The patient should be asked about his care.

The daughter should be asked about the type of care he receives.

This patient presents as though he is being poorly cared for and mistreated. This occurs in about 3-8% of the adult population in the United States. There is no evidence that the patient has been physically abused, but he obviously suffers from neglect. This is a form of elder abuse, just as physical, sexual, psychological, or financial abuse is. Older adults with dementia often suffer abuse most frequently.

A nurse practitioner is working in a minor care area of an emergency department. An illegal immigrant has a puncture wound caused by an unknown sharp object in a trash

container. A dirty needle is suspected. The nurse practitioner:

Should administer a tetanus injection only since the patient has no medical insurance.

Should prescribe appropriate medications for HIV exposure even though the nurse practitioner knows the patient can't afford them.

Should not mention the possibility of HIV exposure from a dirty needle to the patient.

Can offer to buy the HIV medications for \$50 with their professional discount at the pharmacy next door.

The standard of care followed by the nurse practitioner should not depend on whether the patient has insurance or not. It is unethical to not properly inform the patient of risks he may have been exposed to from the puncture wound. Offering to buy the medications for the patient is noble but is not a sustainable practice. The nurse practitioner should prescribe the medications as for anyone with possible HIV exposure and refer to social services or a community referral agency that can help this patient acquire the appropriate medications.

A nurse practitioner is working in a minor care clinic. She realizes that a patient with a minor laceration does not have insurance and is using his brother's insurance information today so that his visit will be covered. How should she proceed?

She should let him know that she knows what he is doing. She should ignore this

and proceed to suture his wound.

She should let the clinic's business office know

what is happening.

She should not suture his wound and ask him to leave.

The nurse practitioner cannot ignore the fact that this patient is attempting to defraud the clinic and insurance company in order to receive free care. If she does not let the business office know, she is a party to the fraud. She should let the business office know what is happening and have the patient present documents verifying that he is who he states that he is. If he cannot, he can still receive care if he is willing to pay for it. An alternative care site should be offered to him.

Which study listed below is considered an experimental study? Case series

Cross-sectional

study Cohort

study

Meta-analysis

Observational studies are studies in which subjects are observed. No intervention takes place with them. Examples of these are found in the first three choices. A meta-analysis takes published information from other studies and combines the information to arrive at a conclusion. Although a meta-analysis can use observational studies,