

**Test Bank for Lewis Medical Surgical Nursing, 12th Edition  
WITH ACTUAL QUESTIONS AND CORRECT VERIFIED  
ANSWERS ALREADY GRADED A+ 100% GUARANTEED  
PASS!**

Admission Database - {ANSWER}->A collection of information used to develop a plan of care and discharge goals with the patient's input.

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) - {ANSWER}->The use of the best research-based evidence combined with clinician expertise and consideration of patient preferences.

Nursing Process - {ANSWER}->A problem-solving tool used to identify and manage patients' health care needs.

Assessment Phase - {ANSWER}->The phase where the nurse gathers information about the patient to diagnose patient strengths and problems.

Evaluation Phase - {ANSWER}->The phase that determines whether the desired patient outcomes have been met and whether the nursing interventions were appropriate.

Patient Outcomes - {ANSWER}->The measurable results that indicate the effectiveness of nursing interventions.

Nursing Interventions - {ANSWER}->Actions taken by nurses to improve patient health outcomes.

Patient Comfort - {ANSWER}->The state of physical and emotional well-being of a patient during care.

Clinical Expertise - {ANSWER}->The specialized knowledge and skills that a clinician has acquired through experience.

Nursing Care Plan - {ANSWER}->A detailed outline of the nursing interventions and patient goals for care.

Patient Assessment - {ANSWER}->The systematic collection of patient data to inform care decisions.

Health Record - {ANSWER}->A comprehensive document that contains a patient's medical history and care details.

Patient Safety - {ANSWER}->The prevention of errors and adverse effects associated with patient care.

Hypovolemia - {ANSWER}->A condition characterized by a deficiency of blood volume, often due to excessive fluid loss.

Clinical Judgment - {ANSWER}->The nurse's ability to make decisions based on patient data, experience, and evidence.

Patient Care - {ANSWER}->The services provided to patients to maintain or improve their health.

Nursing Theory - {ANSWER}->A framework that guides nursing practice and helps to understand patient care.

Data Analysis - {ANSWER}->The process of evaluating data to determine the effectiveness of patient care.

Patient Preferences - {ANSWER}->The individual choices and values of patients that should be considered in their care.

Biopsychosocial Nature - {ANSWER}->An approach that considers biological, psychological, and social factors in patient care.

Patient Strengths - {ANSWER}->Positive attributes and resources that patients possess to aid in their recovery.

Health Problems - {ANSWER}->Conditions that negatively affect a patient's physical or mental well-being.

Fluid Intake - {ANSWER}->The amount of fluids consumed by a patient, which is crucial for maintaining hydration.

Patient Education - {ANSWER}->The process of teaching patients about their health conditions and care plans.

Child Care Arrangements - {ANSWER}->Plans made for the care of children while a parent is hospitalized or otherwise occupied.

Collaboration in Nursing - {ANSWER}->Working together with other healthcare professionals to provide optimal patient care.

Patient-Centered Care - {ANSWER}->An approach that respects and responds to individual patient preferences, needs, and values.

Bacterial Infection - {ANSWER}->An infection caused by bacteria, which can lead to various health complications.

Diaphoresis - {ANSWER}->Excessive sweating, often associated with fever or illness.

Clinical Problem Statement - {ANSWER}->Includes problem, causes, signs, and symptoms.

Nursing Diagnosis - {ANSWER}->Subjective and objective data supporting patient issues.

Assistive Personnel (AP) - {ANSWER}->Can measure vital signs like blood pressure.

Scope of Practice - {ANSWER}->Defines tasks appropriate for each nursing role.