

Intimate Partner Violence-Evidence Collection and Documentation for Home Care Clinicians

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📁 Nursing

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Examination

1. In IPV, a "safety plan" is a plan
 - a. on which authorities to call first
 - b. for having someone designated to care for children in case of a bad outcome
 - c. for a victim in the event that he or she decides to leave the abuser quickly
 - d. on how the victim will defend themselves in the event of further abuse
 - e. on how to get even with the alleged perpetrator

2. Meticulous documentation of evidence provides all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. evidence for the perpetrator
 - b. protection for the nurse
 - c. testimony for the court
 - d. protection for the agency
 - e. evidence for the client

3. Appropriate documentation has several distinct areas that need to be in the record, and these include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. narrative note of the patient's statements/history
 - b. photographs
 - c. body map
 - d. physical findings
 - e. treatment options

4. Regarding the body map, which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Body maps are used for identifying the location but not the extent of the wounds or bruises.
 - b. Identify or list wounds alphabetically versus numerically.
 - c. Be general rather than too detailed.
 - d. Use words like "multiple".
 - e. Document the location of the patient's bruises or wounds but not the size.

5. Photographs should be identified with all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. a number
 - b. the dimensions of the wound
 - c. a medical record number
 - d. the date
 - e. the patients name

6. Regarding photographs, which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Indicate the total number of photos taken but keep them separate from the medical record.
 - b. Only include a ruler to visually see the scale of the wounds.
 - c. Take medium range photos to show the location of the injury, close-up photos are of little use.
 - d. Take photographs of the injuries as soon as possible, later stages of the injuries are not helpful.
 - e. Use a tape measure or wound measuring device to give exact dimensions.

7. When documenting a patient's statements in the narrative note, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- a. Do not place the term "domestic violence" or abbreviations such as "IPV" in the diagnosis section of the medical record.
- b. Delineate the patient's own words in quotation marks or use such phrases as "patient states" or "patient reports".
- c. Describe the patient's demeanor, such as she/he was "hysterical."
- d. Describe the person who allegedly hurt the patient by using quotation marks to set off the statement.
- e. Record the time of day the patient is examined and, if possible, indicate how much time has elapsed since the abuse occurred.

8. All of the following statements regarding intimate partner violence are true EXCEPT

- a. It refers to violent behavior between partners regardless of gender.
- b. Intimate partners need not be cohabiting.
- c. Sexual activity is a necessary element.
- d. It generally is a continuing pattern of behavior rather than a single violent act.
- e. For women, it is defined as "a pattern of coercive behaviors that may include repeated battering, psychological abuse, and sexual assault, etc."

9. Once a forensic patient is recognized, four overlapping clinical practice issues are addressed, which include all of the following EXCEPT.

- a. physical evidence collection
- b. crisis intervention
- c. documentation
- d. reporting to State authorities
- e. non-physical evidence collection

10. Regarding evidence collection, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT

- a. The ability to recognize evidence acknowledges that it may come in varying forms and sizes.
- b. Physical evidence is anything that has been used, left, removed, altered, or contaminated during the committing of a crime.
- c. It involves an assessment of psychosocial history, separating the injuries from the story and asking hard questions.
- d. In many situations, important information that may not be required for patient care is nonetheless vital to later investigation.
- e. It does not require the patient's consent because a crime was committed.

11. Up to _____ of injuries resulting from abuse are to the head and neck.

- a. 25%
- b. 40%
- c. 50%
- d. 65%
- e. 85%

12. The "null theory" means

- a. every injury has a story
- b. don't assume that a crime was committed
- c. start from the beginning
- d. there is a reason why intimate partner violence occurred
- e. that the evidence will explain the event

13. Violence during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk for all of the following EXCEPT

- a. premature delivery
- b. preeclampsia
- c. intrauterine growth restriction
- d. spontaneous abortion

e. antepartum hemorrhage

14. **The American Association of Colleges of Nursing recently published their position statement on "Competencies Necessary for Nurses to Provide High Quality Care to Victims of Domestic Violence." The position statement addressed all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. Prevention activities
- b. Identification and documentation of abuse and its health effects
- c. Ethical, legal, and cultural issues of reporting and treatment
- d. Interventions to reduce vulnerability and increase safety
- e. Methods on how to properly report the events to State or Local authorities

15. **All of the following statements regarding confidentiality are true EXCEPT**

- a. Confidentiality means that medical records/files are kept in a place that only staff members, involved in the patient's care, have access to.
- b. If what your patient tells you about violence will not be kept confidential, you must inform the patient before she/he answers your questions.
- c. Confidentiality means that medical records/files are locked in a cabinet.
- d. Because IPV is a crime, the information needs to be reported to state authorities regardless of consent.
- e. Confidentiality needs to be assured when screening.

16. **Screening for IPV should not be performed in all of the following situations EXCEPT**

- a. The alleged victim does not make eye contact
- b. You are concerned that screening is unsafe for either the patient or for you
- c. You cannot secure a private space to conduct the screening
- d. You do not have an appropriate interpreter if a language barrier exists
- e. The partner/significant-other refuses to leave the room

17. **When asking questions in a nonjudgmental fashion, all of the following are true EXCEPT**

- a. Do not dismiss what you are told, even if the patient minimizes the information
- b. Tell them that as a healthcare provider, you cannot choose sides
- c. Stay calm and do not exhibit emotional or body language reactions to what you hear
- d. Do not rush on to the next question; wait to hear the answers
- e. Make and keep eye contact with the patient

18. **When validating the patient, all of the following are true EXCEPT**

- a. Tell the patient what they should do
- b. You believe her/him
- c. Your relationship with her/him will not change based on their disclosure
- d. She/he is not alone - that this has happened to other women/men
- e. You do not blame her/him for what happened

19. **When a patient answers "Yes" to IPV, it is important to know all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. How is the IPV experience affecting the patient physically and psychologically?
- b. Are the patient and/or the alleged perpetrator using drugs and/or alcohol?
- c. When did the violence occur and does the patient have a relationship with the alleged perpetrator currently?
- d. The whole story of what happened.
- e. What type of violence was it?

20. **A bruise with any yellow coloration is older than _____ hours.**

- a. 1
- b. 6
- c. 12
- d. 18



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