

Nursing AANP-FNP Prüfungsfrage, AANP-FNP Zertifikatsfragen

AANP FNP certification Questions With Answers 2022/2023

All diastolic murmurs are pathological. Murmurs Grades I-barely II-audible III- clearly audible, IV- first time thrill V-Steth edge VI-entire steth. EXAM - Answer - III first time audible, IV first time thrill

Fundal height 12 weeks - Answer - Fundal Height 12 weeks above symphysis pubis. EXAM

Fundus 16 weeks between symphysis pubis and umbilicus.
Fundus at 20 weeks is at umbilicus.

2 cm more or less from # of wk gestation is normal if more or less order US
3 month old infant with down syndrome, due to milk intolerance, mom started on goats milk; now has pale conjunctiva but otherwise healthy. Low HCT. What additional test would you order? - Answer - Iron, TIBC

3 months of synthroid, TSH increased, T4 normal, what do you do? - Answer - Increase Medication

3 ways to assess cognitive function in patient with signs/symptoms of memory loss - Answer - Mini mental exam

4 month old with strabismus, mom is worried..... - Answer - tell her it is normal.

4 month old wont keep anything down, what is the main thing you look at? - Answer - Growth chart

6 month old closed anterior fontanel. - Answer - XRAY

Abnormal cells on PAP, what do you do next? - Answer - Refer for Colposcopy

CAGE ACRONYM - Answer - Cut down

Annoyed by criticism

Guilty about drinking

Eye opener drink

Causes of tachycardia - Answer - Fever

Anemia

Hypotension

Cranial nerves responsible for extraocular eye movements - Answer - CN 3,4,6

P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Nursing AANP-FNP Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von DeutschPrüfung verfügbar:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=10G9INy2xuob_AoDETg4x_2J_9OF9TEsh

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>> Nursing AANP-FNP Prüfungsfrage <<

Nursing AANP-FNP Prüfung Übungen und Antworten

Unser DeutschPrüfung ist international ganz berühmt. Die Anwendbarkeit von den Schulungsunterlagen ist sehr groß. Sie werden von den IT-Experten nach ihren Kenntnissen und Erfahrungen bearbeitet. Die Feedbacks von den Kandidaten haben sich gezeigt, dass unsere Prüfungen eher von guter Qualität sind. Wenn Sie einer der IT-Kandidaten sind, sollen Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur Nursing AANP-FNP Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung ohne Zweifel wählen.

Nursing AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP) AANP-FNP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q96-Q101):

96. Frage

If a patient has experienced a musculoskeletal trauma, the nurse practitioner should use the mnemonic RICE. Which of the following would the "C" in RICE stand for?

- A. Compression
- B. Control
- C. Circulate
- D. Cellulitis

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The mnemonic RICE is a widely recommended first aid treatment for musculoskeletal injuries, such as sprains, strains, or bruises. It is a simple, easy-to-remember acronym that outlines the steps to manage acute injuries effectively. Each letter in the acronym RICE stands for a specific action that should be taken to minimize swelling, ease pain, and speed up the healing process. Here is an expanded explanation of each component:

****R - Rest:**** The first step in treating an acute injury involves resting the injured area. This means avoiding any activities that cause pain, stress, or discomfort to the affected area. Rest helps to prevent further damage and allows the healing process to begin without interruption.

****I - Ice:**** Applying ice to the injured area is a critical step. Ice helps to reduce swelling, inflammation, and pain. It is most effective when applied as soon as possible after the injury occurs. Typically, ice should be applied for about 15-20 minutes every hour, as long as the swelling continues. Care should be taken to wrap the ice in a cloth or use a cold pack to avoid direct contact with the skin, which can cause frostbite.

****C - Compression:**** Compression involves wrapping the injured area with an elastic medical bandage. This helps reduce swelling by limiting fluid accumulation and edema at the site of the injury. It is important to ensure that the bandage is wrapped snugly but not too tightly, as excessive compression can impede circulation and worsen the injury.

****E - Elevation:**** Elevating the injured area above the level of the heart helps reduce swelling by facilitating venous return and decreasing fluid accumulation. Elevation is most effective when combined with the other elements of the RICE protocol. For example, if the injured area is an ankle, the patient can lie down and prop the leg up on pillows.

In the context of the question provided, the correct answer is "Compression." The "C" in RICE stands for Compression, which is a crucial step in managing musculoskeletal traumas. Compression helps to control swelling and stabilize the injured area, both of which are vital for effective healing. By understanding and applying the RICE protocol, nurse practitioners and other healthcare providers can offer immediate and effective first aid that can significantly impact the recovery process of their patients.

97. Frage

A patient presents with emotional distress. What is the likely pulse rate?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When a person experiences emotional distress, such as anxiety, fear, or excitement, their sympathetic nervous system is stimulated. This system, part of the body's "fight or flight" response, triggers several physiological reactions, one of which is an increase in heart rate or pulse rate. This response is meant to prepare the body to either confront or flee from perceived threats.

The normal resting pulse rate for an adult ranges from about 60 to 100 beats per minute. Emotional distress can cause the pulse rate

to rise towards the higher end of this spectrum or even exceed it, depending on the intensity of the emotion and the individual's physiological response. Therefore, a pulse rate of 100 beats per minute in a patient experiencing emotional distress is likely and indicates a significant increase from their normal resting rate.

This elevated pulse rate is not uncommon in situations of stress or emotional upheaval. It is part of the body's natural response mechanism to prepare for immediate physical action. However, sustained high pulse rates due to ongoing stress or emotional issues might require medical attention, as prolonged periods of elevated heart rate can put additional strain on the heart and overall cardiovascular system.

In a clinical setting, if a patient presents with a pulse rate of 100 and is experiencing emotional distress, healthcare providers would likely consider these factors interconnected. They might also explore other symptoms or underlying causes contributing to the patient's condition, and provide appropriate interventions to help manage both the emotional distress and its physiological effects.

98. Frage

There are signs of jaundice in the newborn that you are examining. What will you use to determine the approximate level of jaundice in this newborn?

- A. Kramer's rule
- B. Azabo's rule
- C. George's rule
- D. White's rule

Antwort: A

Begründung:

To determine the approximate level of jaundice in a newborn, Kramer's rule is commonly used. This method provides an estimation of bilirubin levels based on the extent of yellow discoloration observed in different parts of the infant's body.

Kramer's rule involves visually inspecting the newborn's skin and correlating the level of jaundice based on the anatomic progression of skin yellowing. The examination should be conducted in natural light, which provides the most accurate assessment of skin color.

To perform the evaluation, a healthcare provider presses on the skin to blanch it and then observes the color as the skin returns to its normal state. This blanching technique helps differentiate the yellow color of the skin caused by jaundice from the underlying skin pigmentation.

The progression of jaundice according to Kramer's rule is typically graded as follows: - Grade 1: Yellowing of the skin appears only on the face, particularly the forehead and nose. - Grade 2: The yellow color extends down to the chest and abdomen. - Grade 3: Jaundice is visible on the arms and thighs. - Grade 4: The lower extremities (legs and feet) also show yellow discoloration.

Each grade corresponds to higher levels of bilirubin in the bloodstream, with the extent of body involvement suggesting more severe jaundice. For example, if jaundice is observed only on the face (Grade 1), it suggests a lower level of bilirubin compared to jaundice that has progressed to the legs and feet (Grade 4).

It is important to note that while Kramer's rule provides a quick and non-invasive way to estimate the severity of jaundice, it is not definitive. For accurate measurement of bilirubin levels, laboratory tests such as a serum bilirubin test are necessary. Moreover, in cases where the clinical assessment and the severity of jaundice are uncertain, or if the newborn shows signs of illness, further diagnostic evaluation and intervention may be required.

99. Frage

You are doing a physical assessment of a female patient whose probable diagnosis is Addison's disease. If this is indeed the final diagnosis you would expect to find all but which of the following during this examination?

- A. loss of hair in the axillary and pubic region
- B. bradycardia
- C. loss of weight
- D. orthostatic hypotension

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Addison's disease, also known as primary adrenal insufficiency, is a condition where the adrenal glands do not produce sufficient steroid hormones, including cortisol and aldosterone. This insufficiency leads to a variety of symptoms and signs that can be identified during a physical examination. Here, we will discuss each of the listed findings and clarify which one is not typically associated with Addison's disease.

****Loss of Weight:**** Weight loss is a common symptom in Addison's disease. Due to the lack of cortisol, which plays a critical role in metabolism and the management of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats, patients often experience decreased appetite and significant

weight loss.

****Bradycardia:**** Contrary to what might be expected, Addison's disease is more commonly associated with tachycardia rather than bradycardia. Bradycardia, or a slower than normal heart rate, is not a typical finding in Addison's disease. Cortisol deficiency generally leads to low blood pressure, and the body often compensates by increasing heart rate, resulting in tachycardia. Therefore, bradycardia would be the finding you would not expect in a patient with Addison's disease during a physical examination.

****Loss of Hair in the Axillary and Pubic Region:**** Addison's disease can also impact androgen levels, leading to changes in hair distribution. The decrease in androgens can result in the thinning or loss of pubic and axillary hair, making this a relevant finding in the assessment of someone with suspected Addison's disease.

****Orthostatic Hypotension:**** This is another common finding in Addison's disease. Due to aldosterone deficiency, there is less sodium retention which can lead to a decrease in blood volume, exacerbating the issue of low blood pressure. Patients with Addison's disease often experience a significant drop in blood pressure upon standing, known as orthostatic hypotension. In conclusion, during the physical assessment of a patient suspected of having Addison's disease, the presence of bradycardia would be unusual and not expected. The symptoms consistent with Addison's disease include weight loss, loss of hair in the axillary and pubic regions, orthostatic hypotension, and typically tachycardia, not bradycardia. Other signs to look for include hyperpigmentation of the buccal mucosa and other pressure areas, as well as muscle wasting.

100. Frage

Your 34-year-old female patient has been vomiting blood and her stools appear black and tarry. She complains of abdominal cramping. Which of the following is most likely to cause these signs and symptoms?

- A. diverticulosis
- B. hemorrhoids
- C. hepatitis
- **D. gastrointestinal bleeding**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Hemorrhoids are a common condition where veins in the rectal area become swollen and inflamed. Typically, hemorrhoids cause symptoms such as itching, discomfort, and bleeding during bowel movements. The bleeding seen with hemorrhoids is usually bright red and noticed on the toilet paper or in the toilet bowl. Hemorrhoids are less likely to cause severe bleeding or black, tarry stools, which are indicative of bleeding higher up in the gastrointestinal tract.

Gastrointestinal bleeding refers to any bleeding that occurs within the gastrointestinal tract, which extends from the mouth to the anus. This type of bleeding can manifest in various ways depending on the location and severity of the bleed. Vomiting blood (hematemesis) and having black, tarry stools (melena) are symptoms often associated with significant GI bleeding, possibly from the stomach or upper intestines. Such bleeding can be caused by a variety of conditions including peptic ulcers, gastritis, or esophageal varices, and warrants immediate medical attention.

Diverticulosis involves the formation of small pouches (diverticula) in the wall of the colon. While these pouches themselves may not cause discomfort, if they become inflamed or bleed, it can result in diverticulitis or diverticular bleeding. However, bleeding from diverticulosis is generally painless and would not typically be accompanied by abdominal cramping, although it can cause red blood or dark stools if the bleeding is substantial.

Hepatitis, an inflammation of the liver, usually does not directly cause GI bleeding. Symptoms of hepatitis include jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), fatigue, and abdominal pain, but not typically vomiting of blood or black, tarry stools unless there is an associated severe liver disease such as cirrhosis leading to complications like esophageal varices, which can bleed.

Given the symptoms described - vomiting blood and black, tarry stools accompanied by abdominal cramping - the most likely cause among the options provided is gastrointestinal bleeding. This condition is serious and can be life-threatening, requiring urgent medical evaluation to identify the source of the bleed and initiate appropriate treatment.

101. Frage

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AANP-FNP Zertifikatsfragen: <https://www.deutschpruefung.com/AANP-FNP-deutsch-pruefungsfragen.html>

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