

Customizable ACNS Exam Mode - ACNS Current Exam Content

ACNS Guidelines Practice Exam Questions With Complete Solutions

Guideline 1: Minimum Technical Requirements for Performing Clinical EEG correct answer: Digital equipment has many advantages over analog equipment and is now used for EEG in most facilities. Some recommendations in this guideline have changed to reflect the greater functionality of digital equipment, including the ability to record good quality signal with nontraditional electrodes and slightly higher impedances. The list of basic patient information has been expanded to include more factors that can influence the EEG. The sections on calibration, sensitivity, filters, and recording montages have been updated to maintain relevance for digital systems. Newly added sections include those discussing the utility of longer recordings, sleep deprivation, and simultaneous video recording. Other new sections include material on photic stimulation procedure, interpreting physician notification of critical EEG results, and data storage.

Guideline 2 for Standard Electrode Position Nomenclature correct answer: Previously guideline 5
Although the 10-10 system of electrode position nomenclature has been accepted internationally for almost two decades, it has not been used universally. The reasons for this and clinical scenarios when the 10-10 system provides additional localizing information are discussed in this revision. In addition, section IV elaborates on situations in which AF1/2, AF5/6, PO1/2, and PO5/6 electrode positions may be used for EEG recording.

What's more, part of that GuideTorrent ACNS dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zzebr_LM77v32OrOw9fARZQJxdpXzCVU

The aim that we try our best to develop the ACNS exam software is to save you money and time, and offer the effective help for you to pass the exam during your preparation for ACNS exam. Our software has help more ACNS exam candidates get the exam certification, but no matter how high our pass rate is, we still guarantee that if you fail the ACNS Exam, we will full refund the money you purchased the ACNS exam software, which makes you be more rest assured to purchase our product.

We aim to leave no misgivings to our customers so that they are able to devote themselves fully to their studies on ACNS guide materials and they will find no distraction from us. I suggest that you strike while the iron is hot since time waits for no one. With our ACNS Exam Questions, you will be bound to pass the exam with the least time and effort for its high quality. With our ACNS study guide for 20 to 30 hours, you will be ready to take part in the exam and pass it with ease.

>> Customizable ACNS Exam Mode <<

ACNS Current Exam Content | Latest ACNS Study Materials

Using ACNS exam prep is an important step for you to improve your soft power. I hope that you can spend a little time understanding what our study materials have to attract customers compared to other products in the industry. ACNS exam dumps

have a higher pass rate than products in the same industry. If you want to pass ACNS Certification, then it is necessary to choose a product with a high pass rate. Our study materials guarantee the pass rate from professional knowledge, services, and flexible plan settings. According to user needs, ACNS exam prep provides everything possible to ensure their success.

Nursing ANCC Adult Health Clinical Nurse Specialist Certification (ACNS) Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105

Which of the following tests is NOT typically used to diagnose Crohn's disease?

- A. Abdominal MRI.
- B. Abdominal X-ray.
- C. Barium enema.
- D. Colonoscopy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To determine which of the listed tests is not typically used to diagnose Crohn's disease, it is important to understand the usual diagnostic methods for this condition. Crohn's disease is a type of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that affects any part of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus, though most commonly it affects the end of the small bowel (the ileum) and the beginning of the colon.

Common diagnostic tests for Crohn's disease include: 1. **Colonoscopy**: This is one of the most important tests for diagnosing Crohn's disease. It allows direct visualization of the inside of the colon and the terminal ileum, enabling the identification of inflammation, ulcers, or other abnormalities. Biopsies can also be taken during this procedure to help confirm the diagnosis. 2. **Barium Enema**: This X-ray exam involves filling the large intestine with a barium solution to provide clearer images of the outline of the large intestine, revealing abnormalities related to Crohn's disease. 3. **Abdominal MRI**: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the abdomen can provide detailed images of the tissues in the abdomen and pelvis area without the use of radiation. It is particularly useful for assessing fistulas around the anal canal or small intestine.

An **Abdominal X-ray** is less commonly used as a primary diagnostic tool for Crohn's disease because it is not as sensitive or specific as the other tests. While it can reveal some signs of Crohn's disease, such as blockages or free air in the abdomen suggesting a perforation, it does not provide detailed images necessary for a definitive diagnosis. Therefore, an abdominal X-ray is not typically used to diagnose Crohn's disease but may be employed in emergency situations to check for complications like bowel obstructions. In conclusion, among the options given, the test that is not typically used to specifically diagnose Crohn's disease is the **Abdominal X-ray**. It may be used in the management or detection of complications but not as a primary diagnostic tool.

NEW QUESTION # 106

The Adult Clinical Nurse Specialist works for an organization that conducts research. The name given to the subjects in a research study who do not have the disease or condition that is being studied, but who are included in the study for comparison are:

- A. case series
- B. placebos
- C. cross sectionals
- D. controls

Answer: D

Explanation:

In clinical research, particularly in studies aiming to ascertain the effectiveness of a treatment or intervention, it's crucial to have a proper comparison group alongside the group receiving the treatment. This comparison group is referred to as "controls." These are individuals who do not have the disease or condition that the primary study group has, or who do not receive the intervention being tested. They are essential for providing a baseline against which the effects of the intervention can be measured.

Controls help researchers understand what changes would have occurred without the intervention. For example, in a clinical trial testing a new drug for diabetes, the control group would consist of participants who either receive a standard treatment for diabetes or a placebo (a substance with no therapeutic effect). This comparison ensures that any differences in outcomes between the control group and the treatment group can be attributed to the intervention itself, rather than other variables.

In contrast, other research terms have different functions: - A **case series** is a type of observational study that involves detailed reporting of symptoms, signs, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of a group of patients with a particular diagnosis, without a control group for comparison. - A **cross-sectional study** examines the relationship between diseases and other variables of interest as they exist in a defined population at one particular time. This type of study provides a 'snapshot' of the frequency and characteristics

of a disease in a population at a specific point in time. - A **placebo** is an inactive substance or treatment that looks the same as, and is administered in the same way as, the drug or treatment being tested. It is used to control for the placebo effect, a psychological benefit derived from the expectation of improvement, rather than the characteristics of the actual drug. Therefore, in the context of a clinical trial or research study, the term "controls" specifically refers to those individuals who serve as a baseline or standard for comparison against the group receiving the experimental treatment. This comparison is critical for the validity and reliability of the study's conclusions about the effectiveness and safety of the treatment under investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 107

You are seeing a young adult female who comes to the clinic and tells you she was raped late last night by her date. The immediate action taken by the CNS is:

- A. Send her immediately for counseling to help her deal with this situation.
- B. Call her family so they can be with her.
- **C. Accompany her to the emergency department for an exam.**
- D. Perform a pelvic examination to determine her injuries.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a young adult female reports that she was raped, the immediate and appropriate action for the Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) is to accompany her to the emergency department for a comprehensive examination. The emergency department is equipped with personnel who are specifically trained in conducting forensic examinations, which are crucial in these situations. These professionals have the expertise to meticulously collect and preserve evidence that is essential for legal proceedings, should the victim choose to pursue them.

Performing the examination in an emergency setting rather than a regular office or clinic is vital because it ensures that the evidence needed for a legal case, should the victim decide to press charges, is collected according to the required legal standards. This includes the collection of physical evidence, documentation of injuries, and possibly the administration of prophylactic treatments for sexually transmitted infections and emergency contraception.

Moreover, the CNS should ensure that the patient is treated with sensitivity and respect throughout the process. It is important that the victim has control over the subsequent steps following their disclosure of the incident. This includes deciding whether or not to notify family or friends. The CNS should also provide information on available rape crisis resources, including counseling and support groups, which can offer the necessary emotional support and guidance moving forward.

While it might seem appropriate to immediately address physical injuries or to provide counseling, these actions should be secondary to ensuring that the victim receives a proper forensic examination at the emergency department. Immediate counseling without addressing the need for a forensic exam might inadvertently compromise the collection of crucial evidence. Therefore, the priority is to first secure the forensic and medical needs at an emergency facility, followed by emotional and psychological support in the aftermath of the incident.

In summary, the CNS's role in this scenario is to provide immediate support by facilitating access to specialized care in the emergency department, preserving the patient's right to choose further actions, and ensuring access to comprehensive services that address both the immediate and long-term needs following an assault.

NEW QUESTION # 108

Which of the following manufactures glycogen from food that is not carbohydrate?

- A. Glycogenesis.
- **B. Glyconeogenesis.**
- C. Glyconeolysis.
- D. Glycogenolysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question of which process manufactures glycogen from food that is not carbohydrate is "Glyconeogenesis." However, it appears there might be some confusion or error in the terminology used. Typically, the term "Gluconeogenesis" is used in biochemistry to describe the formation of glucose from non-carbohydrate sources, such as proteins and fats. This glucose can subsequently be converted into glycogen through a process called "Glycogenesis." Glycogenesis is the specific biochemical pathway through which the body forms glycogen from glucose. This process primarily occurs in the liver and muscle cells when there is excess glucose in the body that needs to be stored for future energy use. Enzymes such as glycogen synthase play a crucial role in this process, facilitating the addition of glucose units to the growing glycogen chain.

On the other hand, Glycogenolysis is the process of breaking down glycogen into glucose when the body requires energy. This happens primarily in response to signals of low blood sugar, ensuring that glucose levels in the bloodstream remain balanced. Thus, if the original intent of the question was to identify a process that forms glycogen from non-carbohydrate sources, the correct term would likely be a combination of Gluconeogenesis followed by Glycogenesis. Gluconeogenesis first converts proteins and fats into glucose, and Glycogenesis then converts this glucose into glycogen for storage. The term "Glyconeogenesis," as used in the question, appears to be a mix-up or a non-standard term and might lead to confusion unless specifically defined in a particular context or source material.

NEW QUESTION # 109

Case managers perform all of the following duties EXCEPT for:

- A. Ensures delivery in a cost-effective manner.
- **B. Provides reimbursement.**
- C. Monitors delivery of services.
- D. Facilitates services.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Case managers are essential professionals in various sectors, particularly in healthcare, social services, and insurance. They play a critical role in coordinating and managing the various aspects of client care. Here is an expanded explanation of the duties that case managers typically perform, and why "Provides reimbursement" is not one of those duties:

****Monitors Delivery of Services****: Case managers are responsible for overseeing the delivery of services to their clients. This involves tracking and evaluating the services provided to ensure they meet the required standards and are delivered according to the plan. Case managers ensure that service providers adhere to agreed timelines and quality guidelines, and they address any issues that may arise during the service delivery process.

****Ensures Delivery in a Cost-effective Manner****: Cost-effectiveness is a crucial aspect of case management. Case managers work to balance the quality of services with cost constraints. They are tasked with finding the most efficient ways to provide necessary services without compromising the quality of care. This may involve negotiating prices, selecting cost-effective service providers, or recommending alternative services that achieve the same outcomes at a lower cost.

****Facilitates Services****: Facilitation is a key function in case management. This involves acting as an intermediary between the client and service providers. Case managers coordinate various services, schedule appointments, and ensure that all parties involved are informed of their roles and responsibilities. They may also assist in overcoming barriers to service delivery, such as scheduling conflicts, transportation issues, or lack of access to needed resources.

****Provides Reimbursement****: Unlike the other duties listed, providing reimbursement is not typically within the scope of responsibilities for a case manager. Reimbursement involves the repayment or compensation for costs incurred by the client, which is generally handled by insurance companies, governmental agencies, or billing departments within healthcare facilities. Case managers do not engage in financial transactions related to client care; their role is to ensure that the care needed is received, not to handle payments or financial reimbursements.

In summary, case managers are involved in the coordination, monitoring, facilitation, and cost management of services. They play a pivotal role in ensuring that all aspects of care are appropriately managed but do not handle direct financial transactions like reimbursements. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the boundaries of the case manager's responsibilities and the areas in which they contribute their expertise.

NEW QUESTION # 110

.....

We take the rights of the consumer into consideration. So as a company that aimed at the exam candidates of ACNS study guide, we offer not only free demos, Give three versions of our ACNS exam questions for your option, but offer customer services 24/7. Even if you fail the ACNS Exams, the customer will be reimbursed for any loss or damage after buying our ACNS training materials. Besides, you can enjoy free updates for one year as long as you buy our exam dumps.

ACNS Current Exam Content: <https://www.guidetorrent.com/ACNS-pdf-free-download.html>

So your personal effort is brilliant but insufficient to pass the ANCC Adult Health Clinical Nurse Specialist Certification (ACNS) exam and our ACNS test guide can facilitate the process smoothly & successfully, Nursing Customizable ACNS Exam Mode Every person who attempts the exam has different preparation style, Nursing Customizable ACNS Exam Mode The saved time can be used to go sightseeing or have a rest, Our experts created the valid ACNS study guide for most of candidates to help them get good result with less time and money.

