

ACNS최신덤프자료, ACNS시험대비덤프공부



Nursing 인증 ACNS시험대비덤프를 찾고 계시다면 PassTIP가 제일 좋은 선택입니다. 저희 PassTIP에서는 여라가지 IT 자격증 시험에 대비하여 모든 과목의 시험대비 자료를 발췌하였습니다. PassTIP에서 시험대비덤프자료를 구입하시면 시험불합격시 덤프비용 환불신청이 가능하고 덤프 1년 무료 업데이트서비스도 가능합니다. PassTIP를 선택하시면 후회하지 않을 것입니다.

Nursing ACNS 시험을 어떻게 통과할 수 있을가 고민중이신 분들은 PassTIP를 선택해 주세요. PassTIP는 많은 분들이 IT인증 시험을 응시하여 성공하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. 최고급 품질의 Nursing ACNS 시험대비 덤프는 Nursing ACNS 시험을 간단하게 패스하도록 힘이 되어드립니다. PassTIP의 덤프는 모두 엘리트한 전문가들이 만들어낸 만큼 시험문제의 적중률은 아주 높습니다.

»» ACNS최신 덤프자료 <<

적중율 높은 ACNS최신 덤프자료 시험덤프자료

Nursing인증ACNS시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득한다면 여러분의 미래에 많은 도움이 될 것입니다. Nursing인증 ACNS시험자격증은 IT업계에서도 아주 인지도가 높고 또한 알아주는 시험이며 자격증 하나로도 취직은 문제없다고 볼만큼 가치가 있는 자격증이죠. Nursing인증ACNS시험은 여러분이 IT지식테스트 시험입니다.

최신 Nursing ANCC ACNS 무료샘플문제 (Q197-Q202):

질문 # 197

In Health Maintenance Organizations and Preferred Provider Organizations, providers are paid a monthly fee for each patient enrolled in their panel. What is this fee called?

- A. Enrollment fee.
- B. **Capitation fee.**
- C. Reimbursement charge.
- D. Premium.

정답: B

설명:

The correct term for the monthly fee paid to providers by Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) or Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) for each patient enrolled in their panel is called a "capitation fee." This system is fundamentally different from other payment methods in healthcare, such as fee-for-service or reimbursement charges.

In a capitation model, the healthcare provider receives a set amount of money per patient per month regardless of how many times the patient visits or the type of medical care required. This payment structure is designed to encourage providers to focus on maintaining the overall health of their patients, as their income is not dependent on the number of services rendered.

Contrary to other options like "enrollment fee," "reimbursement charge," or "premium," which have different implications in healthcare finance, a capitation fee specifically relates to the payment agreement between providers and insurance networks (HMOs or PPOs). An enrollment fee might be a one-time charge when a patient joins a new service, a reimbursement charge often refers to payments made after services are rendered based on specific billing claims, and a premium is generally the amount paid by beneficiaries for health coverage, paid monthly or annually to the insurance provider.

Thus, understanding the term "capitation fee" is crucial for grasping how healthcare providers manage their financial operations and patient care strategies within the frameworks of HMOs and PPOs. This model aims to optimize healthcare outcomes by making the providers less reliant on a fee-for-service system, which can sometimes incentivize unnecessary treatments. Instead, capitation encourages providers to deliver necessary and preventive care efficiently to keep patients healthy under a fixed budget.

질문 # 198

What is Not a common change associated with middle adulthood?

- A. Hair changes.
- B. Decreased ROM.
- **C. Intellectual capacity.**
- D. Loss of muscle mass.

정답: C

설명:

The question concerns common changes during middle adulthood, which typically spans the ages of 45 to 65. Among the options provided-Decreased Range of Motion (ROM), hair changes, loss of muscle mass, and intellectual capacity-the one that is not a common change in this age group is intellectual capacity.

Intellectual capacity generally refers to the ability to think, reason, and understand. It is a broad term that encompasses various cognitive functions including memory, concentration, and problem-solving. Research shows that intellectual capacity does not automatically decline as a direct consequence of middle age. Instead, significant decreases in these abilities are usually linked to neurological diseases or cerebral injuries, rather than the aging process itself.

In contrast, the other options listed-Decreased ROM, hair changes, and loss of muscle mass-are indeed typical physical changes associated with middle adulthood. Decreased ROM refers to a reduction in the flexibility and mobility of the joints. This occurs because the tissues surrounding the joints tend to lose their elasticity and lubricating fluids diminish, which is a natural part of the aging process.

Similarly, changes in hair, such as graying and thinning, are common as individuals age. The hair follicles produce less color as people grow older, and the density of the hair follicles may decrease. Loss of muscle mass, or sarcopenia, is another typical age-related change. It results from a combination of factors including hormonal changes, reduced physical activity, and changes in muscle tissue composition.

In summary, while physical changes such as decreased ROM, changes in hair, and muscle mass loss are common in middle adulthood, a decline in intellectual capacity is not typically observed unless influenced by specific pathological conditions. Thus, the correct answer to the question is that intellectual capacity does not commonly change during middle adulthood without external factors like cerebral injury.

질문 # 199

ANP Michelle has confirmed hematuria in one of her patients. What test can be performed to find the source of the problem and obtain a final diagnosis?

- A. An X-ray.
- **B. Cystoscopy.**
- C. An ultrasound.
- D. A urinalysis.

정답: **B**

설명:

When an Advanced Nurse Practitioner (ANP) like Michelle confirms the presence of hematuria, which is blood in a patient's urine, determining the source of the bleeding is crucial for proper diagnosis and treatment. Hematuria can be symptomatic of various conditions ranging from infections and stones in the urinary tract to more serious conditions such as tumors or kidney disease. To identify the underlying cause of hematuria, several diagnostic tests can be considered: 1. **Ultrasound**: This is a non-invasive imaging technique that uses high-frequency sound waves to create images of the organs within the body. An ultrasound of the abdomen and pelvis can help visualize the kidneys, bladder, and ureters to check for abnormalities such as stones or tumors. 2. **Cystoscopy**: This is a more direct method for diagnosing causes of hematuria. During a cystoscopy, a small camera called a cystoscope is inserted into the bladder through the urethra. This allows the healthcare provider to visually inspect the interior surfaces of the bladder and urethra. It is especially useful for identifying issues such as bladder tumors, stones, or internal injuries. This procedure can also be used to collect tissue samples (biopsy) for further analysis. 3. **X-ray**: While not as commonly used specifically for investigating hematuria, an X-ray may be employed to obtain images of the urinary tract, particularly if kidney stones are suspected. 4. **Urinalysis**: Although not a diagnostic test to find the source of hematuria, urinalysis is an initial test that can confirm the presence of red blood cells in the urine. It can also be used to detect infections, kidney disease, and other conditions. Out of these options, cystoscopy is often considered one of the most definitive tests for diagnosing the cause of hematuria. It allows healthcare providers to directly observe the urinary tract and identify any abnormalities that could be causing bleeding. This test is generally recommended if initial tests like urinalysis or ultrasound suggest an underlying problem that requires closer examination.

질문 # 200

What is rhythmic movement of the eyes?

- A. Wernicke encephalopathy.
- B. Cheyne-Stoke.
- **C. Nystagmus**
- D. Status epilepticus.

정답: **C**

설명:

The rhythmic movement of the eyes, known scientifically as nystagmus, involves repetitive, involuntary eye movements. These movements can be horizontal, vertical, or rotary and may affect one or both eyes. Because the eyes are unable to steadily hold a visual gaze, nystagmus often leads to issues with visual acuity; that is, it can impair the ability to see fine details.

Nystagmus can manifest due to a variety of reasons. It might be congenital (present at birth), or it can develop later in life due to an underlying medical condition. Some possible causes include inner ear problems, central nervous system disorders, or congenital disabilities affecting eye control. Additionally, certain medications or substances can induce nystagmus as a side effect.

The symptoms of nystagmus are primarily the involuntary eye movements. However, these movements can lead to other problems such as poor depth perception, dizziness, and difficulties with balance and coordination. People with nystagmus might adopt a head tilt or turn their heads in specific directions to see more clearly or reduce the effects of the eye movements. This compensatory behavior helps stabilize the image and improve vision but can lead to neck strain or other physical issues over time.

Diagnosing nystagmus involves a comprehensive eye examination, possibly including observing eye movements and conducting vision tests. In some cases, doctors may also recommend neurological exams or imaging studies to determine if there is an underlying cause in the brain or central nervous system.

Treatment for nystagmus depends on its cause. While there is no cure for most types of nystagmus, certain interventions can help manage its effects. These might include corrective glasses or contact lenses, vision therapy, medications to reduce the eye movements, or even surgery in specific cases. For some, simply using larger text or special visual aids can significantly improve reading and daily activities affected by nystagmus. Additionally, addressing any underlying conditions that contribute to nystagmus can also help manage the symptoms.

질문 # 201

What is the most common complication with parenteral nutrition (PN)?

- A. Malnourishment.
- B. Hypoglycemia.
- C. Hyperglycemia.
- D. Refeeding syndrome.

정답: C

설명:

Parenteral Nutrition (PN) is a form of feeding that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract, directly delivering nutrients into the bloodstream. It is used when patients cannot eat by mouth, absorb enough nutrients from food, or when they have severe digestive problems. While PN is lifesaving, it comes with several potential complications, among which hyperglycemia is the most common. Hyperglycemia, or high blood sugar, occurs frequently in patients receiving PN due to the high glucose content in the nutrient solution. The body's normal response to a sudden influx of glucose is to produce insulin, which helps cells absorb glucose from the bloodstream. However, in the context of PN, the natural insulin response may be inadequate or the patient may already have a compromised ability to produce or utilize insulin, especially in conditions like diabetes or stress-induced hyperglycemia.

To manage and mitigate the risk of hyperglycemia, it is crucial to monitor blood glucose levels regularly in patients receiving PN. Adjustments to the glucose concentration in the PN solution, or the addition of insulin to the solution, may be necessary based on these glucose readings. Healthcare providers must carefully calculate and adjust these parameters to maintain blood glucose levels within a normal range, thereby preventing the complications associated with hyperglycemia.

Failure to manage hyperglycemia can lead to serious complications, including diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state, or even increased susceptibility to infections. Therefore, monitoring and adjusting the PN regimen are essential steps in the management of patients receiving parenteral nutrition.

In conclusion, while PN is an essential medical intervention, it requires meticulous management to prevent complications such as hyperglycemia. Regular monitoring of blood glucose levels and appropriate adjustments in the nutrient mixture are vital to ensure the safety and effectiveness of this treatment modality.

질문 # 202

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Nursing ACNS 시험준비를 어떻게 해야 할지 고민 중이세요? 이 블로그의 이 글을 보는 순간 고민은 버리셔도 됩니다. PassTIP는 IT업계의 많은 분들께 Nursing ACNS 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하는 목표를 이루게 도와드렸습니다. 시험을 쉽게 패스한 원인은 저희 사이트에서 가장 적중율 높은 자료를 제공해드리기 때문입니다. 덤프구매후 1년 무료 업데이트를 제공해드립니다.

ACNS시험대비 덤프공부 : <https://www.passtip.net/ACNS-pass-exam.html>

많은 애용 바랍니다, Nursing ACNS최신 덤프자료 1년 무료 업데이트 서비스란, Nursing ACNS덤프는 최근 Nursing ACNS 시험의 기출문제모음으로 되어있기에 적중율이 높습니다. 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용 전액 환불해드리기에 우려없이 덤프를 주문하셔도 됩니다, ACNS인증 시험은 IT업계에 종사하고 계신 분이시라면 최근 많은 인기를 누리고 있다는 것을 알고 계실 것입니다, 이 덤프만 공부하시면 Nursing인증 ACNS시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다, Nursing ACNS최신 덤프자료 시험을 쉽게 패스한 원인은 저희 사이트에서 가장 적중율 높은 자료를 제공해드리기 때문입니다. 덤프구매후 1년 무료 업데이트를 제공해드립니다.

최대한 빨리하면 너무 늦지 않을 거야, 현재 거의 모든 회사와 산 ACNS업에서 데이터 과학이 아주 중요한 역할을 하고 있다, 많은 애용 바랍니다, 1년 무료 업데이트 서비스란, Nursing ACNS덤프는 최근 Nursing ACNS 시험의 기출문제모음으로 되어있기에 적중율이 높습니다. 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용 전액 환불해드리기에 우려없이 덤프를 주문하셔도 됩니다.

인기자격증 ACNS최신 덤프자료 시험 덤프자료

ACNS인증 시험은 IT업계에 종사하고 계신 분이시라면 최근 많은 인기를 누리고 있다는 것을 알고 계실 것입니다, 이 덤프만 공부하시면 Nursing인증 ACNS시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다.

- ACNS시험패스보장덤프 □ ACNS높은 통과율 덤프문제 □ ACNS유효한 시험덤프 □ 무료로 다운로드 하려면 ▶ www.dumpstop.com ◀로 이동하여 《 ACNS 》 를 검색하십시오 ACNS자격증공부
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