

100%合格率のNursing AANP-FNP日本語サンプル &合格スムーズAANP-FNP的中関連問題 | 正確的なAANP-FNP日本語認定対策

AANP FNP certification Exam with 100% Correct answers 2024/2025 VERIFIED

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 - Correct Answer-III first time audible, IV first time thrill

Fundal height 12 weeks - Correct 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? - Correct Answer-Iron, TIBC

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

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

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

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

6 month old closed anterior fontanel. - Correct Answer-XRAY

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

CAGE ACRONYM - Correct Answer-Cut down

Annoyed by criticism

Guilty about drinking

Eye opener drink

Causes of tachycardia - Correct Answer-Fever

Anemia

Hypotension

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

試験の結果は、Japancert選択したAANP-FNP学習教材と直接関係しています。したがって、当社は試験のレビューに特に関心を持っています。試験の証明書を取得することはほんの始まりです。当社の練習資料は、広範囲に影響を与える可能性があります。この種の試験に関する要求は、AANP-FNPトレーニングクイズでNursing満たすことができます。ですから、私たちのAANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP)練習資料はあなたの未来にプラスの興味を持っています。このような小さな投資でありながら大きな成功を収めたのに、AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP)なぜあなたはまだためらっていますか？

すべての顧客の誠実な要件を考慮して、AANP-FNPテスト問題は「品質第一とクライアント最高」の原則に沿って持続し、高品質の製品を豊富に備えた候補者に約束します。試験での99%の合格率、購入前の無料試用版など、AANP-FNPトレーニング資料の多数の利点がよく知られています。お客様の観点から、当社のAANP-FNPテスト問題では、すべての候補者の要求が最優先事項となっています。最適なAANP-FNP模擬テストに対するお客様の信頼とフィードバックを大切にしています。

>> AANP-FNP日本語サンプル <<

最高AANP-FNP日本語サンプル & 資格試験のリーダー & 更新した Nursing AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP)

弊社JapancertのAANP-FNP試験準備では、学習習慣を身に付けるのに役立ちます。AANP-FNP学習教材を購入して使用すると、学習の良い習慣を身に付けることができます。さらに重要なことは、良い習慣は科学的な小

道具の学習方法を見つけ、学習効率を高めるのに役立ちます。そして、短時間でAANP-FNP試験に合格するのに役立ちます。弊社からAANP-FNPテストガイドを急いで購入すると、多くのメリットが得られます。

Nursing AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP) 認定 AANP-FNP 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 # 47

High risk factors for hearing loss in infants include all of the following except:

- A. gestational diabetes in mother's pregnancy
- B. seizures
- C. low Apgar scores at birth
- D. hyperbilirubinemia

正解: A

解説:

High-risk factors for hearing loss in infants include a variety of conditions and situations that can occur before, during, or after birth. Factors such as frequent ear infections, rubella, cytomegalovirus (CMV), and toxoplasmosis infections have been directly linked to an increased risk of hearing impairment in infants. These conditions can affect the development of the auditory system or cause damage to parts of the ear responsible for hearing. Hyperbilirubinemia, which leads to a condition known as jaundice in infants, can also affect hearing due to the potential damage it can cause to the brain's auditory pathways if bilirubin levels become excessively high. Low Apgar scores at birth, a measure of a newborn's health immediately after delivery, can indicate difficulties such as asphyxia, infection, or trauma, which are associated with hearing loss. Similarly, seizures in newborns may indicate neurological issues that could affect hearing.

However, gestational diabetes in a mother's pregnancy does not directly correlate with an increased risk of hearing loss in infants. Gestational diabetes primarily affects the mother's glucose levels and, while it can lead to other complications in newborns such as higher birth weights and subsequent delivery issues, it is not a known risk factor for hearing impairment. Therefore, gestational diabetes in a mother's pregnancy is the correct answer to the question about which condition does not increase the risk of hearing loss in infants.

Understanding these risk factors is crucial for early intervention and management to potentially mitigate the impact of hearing loss in infants. Early detection through newborn hearing screening programs is essential for identifying hearing impairment as soon as possible to provide timely treatment and support.

質問 # 48

You are deciding what type of medication to prescribe for your patient for treatment of a peptic ulcer. If you prescribe nizatidine what type of drug are you prescribing?

- A. proton pump inhibitor
- B. mucosal healing agent
- C. histamine2 antagonist
- D. antacid

正解: C

解説:

If you are considering prescribing nizatidine for the treatment of a peptic ulcer, you are choosing a medication that falls under the category of histamine2 (H2) antagonists. Nizatidine works by blocking histamine receptors on the cells in the stomach lining that produce acid. Specifically, it targets the H2 receptors, leading to decreased production of stomach acid.

H2 antagonists such as nizatidine are particularly useful in reducing gastric acid secretion and increasing the pH of the stomach, which can help in healing or preventing ulcers. By decreasing the amount of acid produced, these medications allow the stomach lining and any existing ulcerations more opportunity to heal.

Other drugs in the H2 antagonist class include cimetidine, famotidine, and ranitidine HCl. These medications share a similar mechanism of action with nizatidine, though they may differ in potency, duration of action, and side effects. Nizatidine is often chosen for its efficacy and favorable side effect profile.

It is important to differentiate H2 antagonists from other types of drugs used to treat peptic ulcers, such as proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and antacids. PPIs work by a different mechanism, inhibiting the proton pump in the stomach lining that is responsible for the final step in acid production. Antacids, on the other hand, neutralize existing stomach acid rather than reducing its production. When prescribing nizatidine, it is essential to consider the specific needs of the patient, their medical history, and any potential interactions with other medications they may be taking. As with any medication, monitoring the patient's response and adjusting the

treatment as necessary is crucial for effective management of peptic ulcers.

質問 # 49

What is the lifetime risk to the average American man of having latent prostate cancer?

- A. 67%
- **B. 40%**
- C. 10%
- D. 3%

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is 40%. This means that 40% of American men are estimated to develop latent prostate cancer during their lifetimes. Latent prostate cancer refers to cancer that is present in the prostate gland but has not yet caused any symptoms or signs detectable by current medical exams and technologies. It is often found incidentally during autopsies or other medical procedures that are not specifically aimed at detecting prostate cancer.

Latent prostate cancer, although it exists in the body, might never progress to a more severe or clinically significant stage. Therefore, although 40% of men might have this form of cancer, only a fraction of them will experience health problems or require treatment. Specifically, the lifetime risk of developing clinically significant prostate cancer, which requires intervention due to symptoms or potential for health deterioration, is about 10%. This reflects the disparity between having the disease and the disease causing issues that necessitate medical attention.

Furthermore, the risk of dying from prostate cancer is approximately 3%. This statistic highlights the effectiveness of current diagnostic and treatment strategies which can manage the disease in a way that minimizes mortality. It is also indicative of the nature of many prostate cancers, which can be slow-growing and less aggressive compared to other types of cancer.

These statistics emphasize the importance of regular medical check-ups and screenings, such as prostate-specific antigen (PSA) tests, which can help in early detection and management of prostate cancer. Early detection significantly increases the chances of successful treatment and management of prostate cancer, potentially reducing the progression from latent to more aggressive forms of the disease.

質問 # 50

The differential diagnoses for scarlet fever include all of the following EXCEPT:

- **A. intertrigo**
- B. Kawasaki syndrome
- C. Rubella
- D. Fifth disease

正解: A

解説:

Intertrigo is a skin condition characterized by inflammation of body folds, which is more prevalent in individuals who are obese or live in humid climates. This condition typically manifests as skin maceration, fissures, and erythema within the folds. Intertrigo is caused by the friction of skin rubbing against skin, which can be exacerbated by moisture and warmth in these areas, leading to irritation and sometimes secondary infection.

In the context of differentiating various skin and systemic conditions, it is important to note that intertrigo does not share the core characteristics or etiology with scarlet fever. Scarlet fever is a bacterial infection caused by group A *Streptococcus*, presenting with symptoms such as a red rash, fever, sore throat, and the characteristic "strawberry" tongue. The rash in scarlet fever typically has a fine, sandpaper-like texture and commences on the chest and abdomen before spreading to other parts of the body.

Kawasaki syndrome, on the other hand, is an acute febrile illness primarily affecting children under five years old and is considered in differential diagnoses due to its presentation of fever, rash, and involvement of mucous membranes, which could appear similar to scarlet fever. Kawasaki syndrome is distinguished by its specific criteria, including conjunctival injection, changes in the lips and oral cavity, and swelling or redness in the hands and feet.

Rubella, or measles, is another condition considered in the differential diagnosis for scarlet fever due to its initial presentation with fever, runny nose, cough, and a characteristic red blotchy rash that starts on the face and spreads. Measles is highly contagious and caused by the measles virus, distinct from the bacterial etiology of scarlet fever.

Fifth disease, caused by Parvovirus B19, also features in the differential diagnosis primarily due to its rash manifestation, which can sometimes mimic that of scarlet fever. The classic presentation of Fifth disease includes a "slapped cheek" appearance followed by a lacy patterned rash on the body.

Given these considerations, intertrigo does not fit into the spectrum of illnesses that resemble scarlet fever either by systemic involvement or by primary etiological agent, making it the correct answer to the query of conditions that do NOT include scarlet fever in their differential diagnosis.

質問 # 51

A mother brings her 4-year-old son into the clinic for a routine checkup. The mother complains that the child misbehaves and will not listen to her no matter what she does. The FNP suggests a "time out" for the child when he misbehaves. Which statement in regard to a "time out" for children is most accurate?

- A. The child should be allowed to do something constructive during the "time out."
- B. The "time out" should last for at least 10 minutes.
- C. The child should sit still in the "time out" for as many minutes as his age in years.
- D. "Time outs" should not be used until a child is at the age of reason.

正解: C

解説:

The concept of "time out" as a disciplinary method for children is one based on the principle of removing a child from an environment where inappropriate behavior has occurred, thereby giving them time to calm down and reflect on their actions. The effectiveness of this method lies in its simplicity and direct association with behavioral correction. When considering how long a "time out" should last, the general guideline suggests that the duration should correspond to the child's age - one minute per year of age. This recommendation is based on developmental appropriateness, ensuring that the punishment is neither too lenient nor overly harsh for the child's emotional and cognitive abilities.

For a 4-year-old child, as in the scenario provided, a "time out" should therefore last for four minutes. This time frame is sufficient to serve as a reminder of the consequences of misbehavior without causing undue distress or anxiety. During this time, it is crucial that the child is seated quietly without engaging in any activities such as reading or drawing. This lack of stimulation serves as a part of the corrective experience, emphasizing the pause from regular activities and creating a distinct contrast to normal play or interaction times.

The purpose of having the child sit still without distractions is to help them internalize the reason for the "time out" and to recognize the significance of their previous actions that led to this consequence. This method helps in fostering self-regulation and understanding of the impact of one's actions on others. Activities or distractions could undermine the effectiveness of the "time out," reducing its impact as a disciplinary measure.

It is essential, however, for parents or caregivers to explain to the child both the reason for the "time out" and what behavior is expected going forward. This explanation should be done calmly and clearly before and after the "time out" period to reinforce learning and correction. Understanding the reasons for consequences is crucial for the child's developmental learning and emotional growth.

Overall, the use of "time out" focused on the age-appropriate timing and conditions promotes an understanding of boundaries and acceptable behavior in a manner that respects the child's developmental stage. This approach not only helps in managing behavior at the moment but also aids in the broader aspect of character formation and social adaptation as the child grows.

質問 # 52

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今の多士済々な社会の中で、IT専門人士はとても人気がありますが、競争も大きいです。だからいろいろな方は試験を借って、自分の社会の地位を固めたいです。AANP-FNP認定試験はNursingの中に重要な認証試験の一つですが、JapancertにIT業界のエリートのグループがあって、彼達は自分の経験と専門知識を使ってNursing AANP-FNP「AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP)」認証試験に参加する方に対して問題集を研究続けています。

AANP-FNP的中関連問題: <https://www.japancert.com/AANP-FNP.html>

学習プロセス中の知識のギャップを埋めるためにAANP-FNP学習教材を改修および更新し、AANP-FNP試験の自信と成功率を高めるように最善を尽くします、Nursing AANP-FNP日本語サンプルそして、あなたの成功は99%の高い合格率で100保証されています、当社のAANP-FNP学習練習問題のAANP-FNP試験の準備をしている多くの人々が重い負担を軽減するのを助けるために、AANP-FNP学習教材には多くの特別な機能があります、Nursing AANP-FNP日本語サンプル それも受験生たちが実践を通して証明したことです、Nursing AANP-FNP日本語サンプルしかし、優秀な資料を利用すれば、短時間の準備をしても、高得点で試験に合格することができます、私たちは高い合格率のある有効なAANP-FNP練習テストをリリースし、何年も確実にすべてのユーザーが合格するのを助けるために尽力しています。

Nursing AANP-FNP日本語サンプル: 最高AANP-FNP的中関連問題素晴らしい

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