

# Nursing AANP-FNP認定試験に一発合格したいのか

## AANP FNP certification Questions with Answers 2024.

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 \n ✓III first time audible, IV first time thrill

Fundal height 12 weeks \n ✓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? \n ✓Iron, TIBC

3 months of synthroid, TSH increased, T4 normal, what do you do? \n ✓Increase Medication

3 ways to assess cognitive function in patient with signs/symptoms of memory loss \n ✓Mini mental exam

4 month old with strabismus, mom is worried..... \n ✓tell her it is normal.

4 month old wont keep anything down, what is the main thing you look at? \n ✓Growth chart

6 month old closed anterior fontanel. \n ✓XRAY

Abnormal cells on PAP, what do you do next? \n ✓Refer for Colposcopy

CAGE ACRONYM \n ✓Cut down

Annoyed by criticism

GUILTY about drinking

Eye opener drink

Causes of tachycardia \n ✓Fever

Anemia

Hypotension

Cranial nerves responsible for extraocular eye movements \n ✓CN 3,4,6

2026年Pass4Testの最新AANP-FNP PDFダンプおよびAANP-FNP試験エンジンの無料共有: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UCt0cTII6UJ8DE8LXye3613oo8uMjN\\_r](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UCt0cTII6UJ8DE8LXye3613oo8uMjN_r)

Pass4Testの専門家チームがNursingのAANP-FNP認定試験に彼らの自分の経験と知識を利用して絶えず研究し続けています。Pass4Testが提供したNursingのAANP-FNP試験問題と解答が真実の試験の練習問題と解答は最高の相似性があり、一年の無料オンラインの更新のサービスがあり、100%のパス率を保証して、もし試験に合格しないと、弊社は全額で返金いたします。

今の競争の激しいIT業界ではNursingのAANP-FNP試験にパスした方はメリットがおおくなります。給料もほかの人と比べて高くして仕事の内容も豊富です。でも、この試験はそれほど簡単ではありません。

>> AANP-FNP受験資料更新版 <<

## Nursing AANP-FNP復習対策書、AANP-FNP受験記

Pass4TestのNursingのAANP-FNP試験トレーニング資料はNursingのAANP-FNP認定試験を準備するのリーダーです。Pass4TestのNursingのAANP-FNP試験トレーニング資料は高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含んでいるものです。それは正確性が高く、カバー率も広いです。あなたはPass4Testの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

## Nursing AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP) 認定 AANP-FNP 試験問題 (Q86-Q91):

### 質問 # 86

Your 72-year-old patient presents with edema, fatigue, and anuria

a. After testing, you determine he is positive for Glomerular disease. Which of the following would LEAST likely be a differential diagnosis for Glomerular disease?

- A. Idiopathic.
- B. Cancer.
- C. Chronic renal failure.
- D. Acute renal failure.

正解: A

解説:

Glomerular disease refers to a variety of conditions that affect the tiny filtering units in the kidneys known as glomeruli. These glomeruli are responsible for filtering waste products and excess substances from the blood, which are then excreted in the urine. When the glomeruli are damaged or inflamed, the kidneys cannot function properly, leading to symptoms such as edema (swelling due to fluid retention), fatigue, and anuria (absence of urine production).

The differential diagnosis for glomerular disease includes various potential causes and conditions that may present with similar symptoms or affect the glomeruli similarly. These can include acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, and cancer, among others. Each of these conditions can lead to glomerular damage either directly or as a consequence of the disease process.

Acute renal failure (ARF) involves a sudden loss of kidney function, often caused by an event that leads to kidney injury such as severe dehydration, significant blood loss, or toxic drug interactions. In ARF, the damage to the kidneys can include the glomeruli, making it a relevant differential diagnosis when considering glomerular disease.

Chronic renal failure (CRF), also known as chronic kidney disease (CKD), is the gradual loss of kidney function over time. Like acute renal failure, chronic renal failure can affect the glomeruli due to long-standing hypertension, diabetes, or other chronic conditions, thus making it another important differential diagnosis for glomerular disease.

Cancer, particularly cancers that directly involve the kidneys or secondary cancers that metastasize to the kidneys, can also impact glomerular function. Kidney cancers or systemic cancers such as multiple myeloma can cause glomerular damage either through direct invasion of the kidney tissues or through paraneoplastic syndromes.

Idiopathic causes refer to conditions where the cause is unknown. In the context of glomerular disease, idiopathic glomerulonephritis is a term used when there is glomerular inflammation without a clear underlying cause. Since idiopathic essentially means the absence of a known cause, it is included as a differential diagnosis by default in many medical conditions, including glomerular disease.

Given the options provided - acute renal failure, cancer, chronic renal failure, and idiopathic - all are potential differential diagnoses for glomerular disease, each possibly explaining the underlying pathology affecting the glomeruli. However, considering that idiopathic simply means that the cause is unknown, it would be the least likely specific differential diagnosis when more definitive causes (like acute or chronic renal failure, or cancer) are present and identifiable. Thus, idiopathic would be considered the least likely differential diagnosis in a scenario where other specific causes are identifiable and fit the clinical presentation.

### 質問 # 87

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

#### 質問 # 88

Janet is reviewing a patient's test results and determines he has hypothyroidism, which means the thyroid does what?

- A. Swells up in size.
- B. Shrinks in size.
- C. Does not produce enough thyroid hormone.
- D. Produces too much thyroid hormone.

正解: C

解説:

Hypothyroidism is a condition where the thyroid gland, which is located in the neck and plays a crucial role in regulating metabolism, fails to produce sufficient amounts of thyroid hormone. This hormone is vital for various bodily functions, including managing metabolism, heart rate, and body temperature. When the thyroid does not produce enough of this hormone, it leads to the condition known as hypothyroidism.

The symptoms of hypothyroidism can vary widely depending on the severity of the hormone deficiency. Common symptoms include fatigue, unexplained weight gain, constipation, dry skin, hair loss, sensitivity to cold, and a slower heart rate. These symptoms occur because thyroid hormones are critical to energy production and consumption in the body, influencing how the body processes energy.

Hypothyroidism can be caused by several factors. One common cause is Hashimoto's thyroiditis, an autoimmune disorder where the body's immune system attacks the thyroid gland, impairing its ability to produce hormones. Other causes may include certain medications, radiation therapy to the neck, surgical removal of part or all of the thyroid gland, and iodine deficiency.

Diagnosis of hypothyroidism typically involves a review of symptoms, a physical examination, and blood tests to measure levels of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and thyroxine. Elevated TSH levels and low thyroxine levels in the blood are indicative of hypothyroidism. Treatment usually involves hormone replacement therapy, specifically with a synthetic thyroid hormone called levothyroxine, which helps to restore hormone levels and reverse the symptoms of the disorder.

It is important for individuals diagnosed with hypothyroidism to receive regular monitoring and follow-up care to ensure that the prescribed treatment is effectively managing the condition. Adjustments in the dosage of hormone replacement may be necessary over time based on periodic blood tests and symptom assessment. Proper management of hypothyroidism is crucial to maintaining a good quality of life and preventing potential complications such as heart problems and severe depression.

#### 質問 # 89

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

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

正解: B

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 # 90

Which of the following patients is most likely to have severe joint symptoms as a result of Fifth disease?

- A. a 15-year-old boy
- B. a 5-month old female infant
- C. a 43-year-old female in otherwise good health
- D. an elderly male

正解: C

解説:

Fifth disease, also known as erythema infectiosum, is primarily caused by parvovirus B19. This common viral infection often affects children, manifesting as a mild rash on the face, trunk, and limbs. Though typically benign in children, the disease can present differently in adults.

In adults, particularly those in good health without underlying immunodeficiency, Fifth disease can lead to more pronounced joint symptoms. These symptoms include pain and swelling, most frequently affecting the hands, feet, and knees. Unlike the presentation in children, adults, especially women, might experience these joint symptoms with little or no accompanying rash.

The immune response in adults compared to children may account for the variation in symptom presentation. Adults' immune systems can react more aggressively to the infection, leading to more significant inflammation in the joints. This heightened inflammatory response is why adults, particularly women, are more likely to experience severe arthralgia or arthritis as a consequence of the infection.

Given this information, a 43-year-old female in good health is statistically more likely to experience severe joint symptoms from Fifth disease compared to a 5-month-old infant, a 15-year-old boy, or even an elderly male. Women tend to have a higher prevalence of autoimmune diseases, which might influence the more intense immune response to parvovirus B19, thereby increasing the likelihood and severity of joint symptoms.

In conclusion, while Fifth disease is commonly a mild condition in children, in adults, especially middle-aged women, it can lead to significant joint discomfort. This distinction in symptom manifestation between different age groups and sexes is crucial for accurate diagnosis and management of the condition.

#### 質問 # 91

.....

Pass4Testはお客様の要求を満たせていい評判をうけいたします。たくさんのひとは弊社の商品を使って、試験に順調に合格しました。そして、かれたちがリピーターになりました。Pass4Testが提供したNursingのAANP-FNP試験問題と解答が真実の試験の練習問題と解答は最高の相似性があり、一年の無料オンラインの更新のサービスがあり、100%のパス率を保証して、もし試験に合格しないと、弊社は全額で返金いたします。

**AANP-FNP復習対策書**: <https://www.pass4test.jp/AANP-FNP.html>

AANP-FNP実際のテストに合格した多くのIT担当者が、試験に合格するために私たちの助けを借りていました、理論と実践だけでなく、シラバスの指導のガイダンスで、当社のAANP-FNPトレーニングガイドは、業界の傾向に従って高品質の試験資料を達成しました、弊社の優秀なヘルパーによる効率に魅了された数万人のAANP-FNP受験者を引き付けたリーズナブルな価格に沿ってみましょう、Nursing AANP-FNP受験資料更新版多くの企業は、候補者に実務経験だけでなく、いくつかの専門的な資格も要求しています、IT職員にとって、AANP-FNP試験認定書はあなたの実力を証明できる重要なツールです、Nursing AANP-FNP受験資料更新版早速買いに行きましょう。

あら、お帰りドアには鍵がかかっておらず、なかには姉の志織がいた、あなたAANP-FNPが学生であっても、学校での学習、仕事、その他の重要なことで忙しく、AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP)学習に時間を割くことができないインサーピススタッフであっても。

# ユニーク-最新のAANP-FNP受験資料更新版試験-試験の準備方法AANP-FNP復習対策書

AANP-FNP実際のテストに合格した多くのIT担当者が、試験に合格するために私たちの助けを借りていました。理論と実践だけでなく、シラバスの指導のガイダンスで、当社のAANP-FNPトレーニングガイドは、業界の傾向に従って高品質の試験資料を達成しました。

弊社の優秀なヘルパーによる効率に魅了された数万人のAANP-FNP受験者を引き付けたリーズナブルな価格に沿ってみましょう。多くの企業は、候補者に実務経験だけでなく、いくつかの専門的な資格も要求していません。IT職員にとって、AANP-FNP試験認定書はあなたの実力を証明できる重要なツールです。

- AANP-FNP学習資料 □ AANP-FNP認定内容 □ AANP-FNP日本語版問題集 □ □ [jp.fast2test.com](http://jp.fast2test.com) □には無料の【 AANP-FNP 】問題集がありますAANP-FNP試験勉強過去問
- 試験の準備方法-100%合格率のAANP-FNP受験資料更新版試験-実用的なAANP-FNP復習対策書 □ □ [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com) □サイトにて□ AANP-FNP □問題集を無料で使おうAANP-FNP日本語版復習資料
- AANP-FNP問題と解答 □ AANP-FNP試験参考書 □ AANP-FNP資格参考書 □ ウェブサイト ▶ [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com) □から⇒ AANP-FNP ◀を開いて検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいAANP-FNP日本語版問題集
- 試験の準備方法-完璧なAANP-FNP受験資料更新版試験-最新のAANP-FNP復習対策書 □ ▶ [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com) □で▶ AANP-FNP □を検索して、無料で簡単にダウンロードできますAANP-FNP過去問無料
- AANP-FNP受験資格 □ AANP-FNP試験参考書 □ AANP-FNP認定内容 □ ☀ [www.japancert.com](http://www.japancert.com) □☀□を開いて▶ AANP-FNP □を検索し、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてくださいAANP-FNP学習資料
- 試験の準備方法-100%合格率のAANP-FNP受験資料更新版試験-実用的なAANP-FNP復習対策書 □ “[www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com)”サイトにて最新（ AANP-FNP ）問題集をダウンロードAANP-FNP日本語版参考資料
- AANP-FNP日本語復習赤本 □ AANP-FNP関連日本語版問題集 □ AANP-FNP関連復習問題集 □ ▶ [www.mogixam.com](http://www.mogixam.com) ◀には無料の▶ AANP-FNP ◀問題集がありますAANP-FNP日本語版問題集
- 唯一無二AANP-FNP受験資料更新版 | 素晴らしい合格率のAANP-FNP: AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP) | 更新のAANP-FNP復習対策書 □ “[www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com)”の無料ダウンロード☀ AANP-FNP □☀□ページが開きますAANP-FNP資格試験
- AANP-FNP資格参考書 □ AANP-FNP日本語版復習資料 □ AANP-FNP試験参考書 □ （ [www.passtest.jp](http://www.passtest.jp) ）サイトにて「 AANP-FNP 」問題集を無料で使おうAANP-FNP受験料過去問
- AANP-FNP日本語版参考資料 □ AANP-FNP日本語版復習資料 □ AANP-FNP学習資料 □ ☀ [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com) □☀□サイトにて最新「 AANP-FNP 」問題集をダウンロードAANP-FNP日本語版問題集
- AANP-FNP受験料過去問 □ AANP-FNP受験資格 □ AANP-FNP実際試験 □ ▶ AANP-FNP ◀を無料でダウンロード（ [www.jpshiken.com](http://www.jpshiken.com) ）で検索するだけAANP-FNP関連復習問題集
- [socialmediaentry.com](http://socialmediaentry.com), [bookmarkgenius.com](http://bookmarkgenius.com), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [myportal.utt.edu.tt](http://myportal.utt.edu.tt), [1001bookmarks.com](http://1001bookmarks.com), [loriejag315262.luwebs.com](http://loriejag315262.luwebs.com), [www.vrdianpai.cn](http://www.vrdianpai.cn), [bookmarkextent.com](http://bookmarkextent.com), [ibni.co.uk](http://ibni.co.uk), [murrayvgic477374.tzkblog.com](http://murrayvgic477374.tzkblog.com), [thefairlist.com](http://thefairlist.com), Disposable vapes

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のPass4Test AANP-FNP PDFダンプをダウンロードする：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UCt0cTII6Ul8DE8LXye3613oo8uMjN\\_r](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UCt0cTII6Ul8DE8LXye3613oo8uMjN_r)