

正確的AANP-FNP無料問題 & 資格試験のリーダー & パススルーAANP-FNP日本語版と英語版

AANP FNP certification Questions and Answers Already Graded A+

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 ✓✓III first time audible, IV first time

thrill

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

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

P.S. MogiExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいAANP-FNPダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wRsDgulB1tWekvWnuVbdEI_Ix9nc1GZh

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>> AANP-FNP無料問題 <<

AANP-FNP日本語版と英語版、AANP-FNP資格問題集

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心の注意を払っています。

Nursing AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP) 認定 AANP-FNP 試験問題 (Q98-Q103):

質問 # 98

One way of learning what different medications a patient takes is to have the patient bring all medications and supplements she takes to an appointment. This is known as which of the following?

- A. Medication assessment.
- B. Review of systems.
- C. Medicine cabinet review.
- **D. Brown bag review.**

正解: D

解説:

The term "Brown bag review" refers to a method used by healthcare providers to gain a comprehensive understanding of all the medications a patient is currently taking. This method involves the patient collecting all their medications, including prescription drugs, over-the-counter (OTC) medications, vitamins, and herbal supplements, and bringing them to their medical appointment in a literal or figurative brown bag.

The primary goal of a Brown bag review is to ensure the patient's safety by enabling the healthcare provider to verify the medications being used, check for any potential drug interactions, ensure proper dosing, and confirm that the patient is following the prescribed medication regimen correctly. This review also provides an opportunity to educate patients about their medications, discuss any concerns they might have, and make adjustments to their prescriptions if necessary.

This practice is distinct from a "Review of systems" which is a systematic approach used during a medical interview to collect information about the different organ systems of the body. The Review of systems is designed to uncover symptoms and signs of diseases but does not specifically focus on medication review.

Furthermore, a "Medicine cabinet review" might sound similar, but it is not a commonly recognized term in clinical practice for a medication review strategy. The Brown bag review remains the standard terminology and practice for this type of comprehensive medication assessment during a healthcare visit.

In summary, the Brown bag review is a valuable practice in healthcare that helps in optimizing patient treatment plans and improving overall medication management. By bringing all their medications to the review, patients actively participate in their healthcare process, leading to better health outcomes.

質問 # 99

When treating a female patient with an uncomplicated urinary tract infection but otherwise healthy, the nurse practitioner knows that the preferred therapy is:

- **A. nitrofurantoin**
- B. amoxicillin
- C. cephalexin
- D. azithromycin

正解: A

解説:

When treating a female patient with an uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI) who is otherwise healthy, the preferred antibiotic therapy is nitrofurantoin. This preference is based on its efficacy, mode of action, and the typical causative agents of UTIs.

Nitrofurantoin is specifically effective against the most common pathogens responsible for uncomplicated UTIs, including *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*. It works by entering the bacterial cells and damaging their DNA, which ultimately stops their growth and leads to the elimination of the infection. This mechanism of action is particularly advantageous because it is less likely to contribute to antibiotic resistance compared to broader-spectrum antibiotics.

Amoxicillin, while used in the treatment of various bacterial infections, is generally not preferred for uncomplicated UTIs in otherwise healthy women due to its broader spectrum of activity and higher potential for resistance. Azithromycin is primarily effective against a different set of bacterial pathogens typically not associated with uncomplicated UTIs. Cephalexin can be used as an alternative in cases where nitrofurantoin is contraindicated or not tolerated by the patient, but it is not the first choice.

The specific choice of nitrofurantoin as the preferred therapy for uncomplicated UTIs in otherwise healthy women is also supported by its pharmacokinetic properties. It achieves high concentrations in the urine, which enhances its effectiveness at the site of infection. Additionally, its limited systemic absorption minimizes side effects and reduces the risk of disturbing the body's natural microbial

flora.

In summary, when treating uncomplicated UTIs in otherwise healthy female patients, nitrofurantoin is preferred due to its effective targeting of common urinary pathogens, its mechanism that reduces the risk of resistance, and its favorable pharmacokinetic properties that concentrate the drug in the urinary tract, maximizing efficacy while minimizing systemic effects.

質問 # 100

You have prescribed a topical medication for one of your patients with a skin disorder. You know that for the medication to have the maximum absorption it should be in which of the following forms?

- A. ointment
- B. gel
- C. paste
- D. tincture

正解: A

解説:

When it comes to prescribing topical medications for skin disorders, the form in which the medication is administered can greatly affect its absorption and effectiveness. A key factor in this is the viscosity of the vehicle (the base that carries the medication) used in the topical formulation.

Viscosity refers to the thickness and stickiness of a liquid. In the context of topical medications, vehicles can range from watery solutions to thick ointments. Generally, the thicker the vehicle, the better it is at facilitating the absorption of the medication into the skin. This is primarily because thicker vehicles tend to evaporate more slowly, maintain contact with the skin for longer periods, and penetrate the skin more effectively.

Ointments are among the most viscous forms of topical medication vehicles. They are usually oil-based and do not contain water, which helps them to remain on the skin's surface for extended periods. This prolonged contact time allows for greater absorption of the medication into the skin, making ointments particularly suitable for delivering higher concentrations of active ingredients.

In contrast, less viscous forms like lotions and gels contain more water and less oil, which causes them to evaporate more quickly and provide less skin penetration. This makes them less effective for conditions that require deeper skin absorption of the medication. Lotions and gels might be preferred for conditions that need lighter coverage and less potency, or when a cooling effect is desired.

Tinctures, another form of topical application, are alcohol-based solutions. The alcohol allows the tincture to penetrate the skin quickly, but it also evaporates rapidly, which can reduce the amount of time the active ingredient is in contact with the skin. This makes tinctures less suitable than ointments for conditions requiring sustained medication delivery.

Therefore, when maximum absorption of a medication into the skin is needed, an ointment is typically the most effective form. This is why, for a patient with a skin disorder requiring robust topical treatment, an ointment would be the recommended choice to ensure that the medication is absorbed deeply and effectively.

質問 # 101

Which of the following physiological changes would NOT be seen during pregnancy?

- A. Hemoglobin and hematocrit are decreased.
- B. Cardiac output decreases by 1/3 by the last two trimesters.
- C. Plasma volume will increase 50% by the end of the third trimester.
- D. The thyroid becomes diffusely enlarged by up to 15%.

正解: B

解説:

During pregnancy, numerous physiological changes occur to support the developing fetus and prepare the mother's body for labor. Understanding these changes is important not only for medical professionals but also for expectant mothers to recognize what is normal during pregnancy. Here, we will discuss why the statement that "Cardiac output decreases by 1/3 by the last two trimesters" is incorrect, and what actually happens to cardiac output during pregnancy.

Firstly, cardiac output, which is the amount of blood pumped by the heart per minute, actually increases during pregnancy, not decreases. This increase is necessary to accommodate the enhanced metabolic needs of the mother and the growing fetus. Typically, cardiac output increases by about 30-50% by the end of the third trimester compared to pre-pregnancy levels. This increase is facilitated by an increase in both the heart rate (tachycardia) and stroke volume (the amount of blood ejected with each heartbeat). The initial statement that cardiac output decreases by 1/3 during the last two trimesters is therefore incorrect. The rise in cardiac output begins as early as the first trimester and peaks during the mid-second to third trimesters. This physiological adaptation helps

to transport sufficient oxygen and nutrients to the fetus via the placenta and also supports the mother's increased metabolic demands. Other changes that accompany the increase in cardiac output include a decrease in systemic vascular resistance and an increase in blood volume. Plasma volume may increase by as much as 50%, which dilutes red blood cells leading to physiological anemia, often referred to as dilutional anemia of pregnancy. The heart may also enlarge slightly during pregnancy due to increased workload. Additionally, the statement mentions other physiological changes like the diffuse enlargement of the thyroid gland. Indeed, the thyroid gland can become slightly enlarged during pregnancy due to increased demands for thyroid hormones, which are crucial for fetal development, particularly brain development.

In summary, the correct physiological change during pregnancy regarding cardiac output is an increase, not a decrease. This increase is a crucial adaptation that helps meet the heightened metabolic demands of both the mother and fetus. Misunderstanding such fundamental changes can lead to confusion about what is normal in pregnancy and potentially misguide clinical assessments and interventions.

質問 # 102

You have initiated treatment for your patient with fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS). You should do a follow-up visit:

- A. in 2 weeks
- B. within 48 hours
- C. within 1 week
- **D. in a month**

正解: D

解説:

For a patient diagnosed with fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS), managing the condition effectively is crucial due to its chronic nature and the impact it can have on the patient's quality of life. FMS is characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain accompanied by fatigue, sleep, memory, and mood issues. The complexity of FMS and its symptoms often necessitates a tailored treatment plan, which should be closely monitored to ensure its effectiveness and adjust as necessary.

The initial recommendation for the timing of a follow-up visit is typically about one month after the start of treatment. This timeframe allows the healthcare provider to assess the patient's response to the treatment regimen and make necessary adjustments. It is essential during this visit to evaluate the efficacy of prescribed medications or therapies, adherence to the treatment plan, and the management of any side effects or complications.

Continuing follow-up visits on a monthly basis is advised until a noticeable improvement in symptoms is observed. These regular visits are crucial for several reasons: 1. **Monitoring Progress:** Regular assessments can help in tracking the progress of symptoms and adjusting treatments as needed. Fibromyalgia can vary significantly from one patient to another, and symptoms can fluctuate, making continuous monitoring important. 2. **Adjusting Treatment Plans:** Based on the feedback and health status of the patient, treatments might need to be adjusted. This could involve changing medications, introducing physical therapy or alternative therapies, and addressing any psychological impact through counseling or psychotherapy. 3. **Educational Support:** Follow-up visits provide an opportunity to educate the patient about self-management techniques, including exercise, stress reduction, and diet, which are vital components of managing FMS. 4. **Emotional and Psychological Support:** FMS can be challenging not just physically but also emotionally and psychologically. Regular interaction with healthcare providers can offer much-needed support and guidance.

While a one-month interval is typical, the frequency of follow-up visits might vary depending on the severity of the symptoms and the presence of other co-morbid conditions. In some cases, if the patient's condition worsens or if severe side effects from the treatment occur, more immediate follow-up might be necessary. Conversely, if the patient shows significant improvement and stabilizes, follow-up intervals might be extended.

Ultimately, the goal of the follow-up visits is to ensure that the treatment plan for FMS is as effective as possible, enhancing the patient's quality of life and managing symptoms proficiently. Regular, informed assessments by a healthcare provider play a critical role in achieving this goal.

質問 # 103

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完璧なAANP-FNP無料問題 & 優秀なNursing認定トレーニング - 素晴らしいNursing AANP Family Nurse Practitioner (AANP-FNP)

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