

ACNS試験の準備方法 | 効率的なACNS日本語解説集 試験 | 最新のANCC Adult Health Clinical Nurse Specialist Certification (ACNS)全真問題集



BONUS!!! GoShiken ACNSダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1kY2JkB5yzZsoz-HEnzM2S5igS8d-CT2s>

NursingのACNS認証試験の合格証は多くのIT者になる夢を持つ方がとりたいたいです。でも、その試験はITの専門知識と経験が必要なので、合格するために一般的にも大量の時間とエネルギーをかからなければならなくて、助簡単ではありません。GoShikenは素早く君のNursing試験に関する知識を補充できて、君の時間とエネルギーが節約させるウェブサイトでございます。GoShikenのことに興味があったらネットで提供した部分資料をダウンロードしてください。

他人の気付いていないときに、だんだんNursingのACNS試験成功したいのですか？我が社はIT資格認証試験資料の販売者として、いつまでもできお客様に相応しく信頼できるACNS問題集を提供できます。あなたのすべての需要を満たすためには、一緒に努力します。躊躇わずに我々の模試験を利用してみてください。全力を尽くせば、ACNS試験の合格も可能となります。

>> ACNS日本語解説集 <<

最高のACNS日本語解説集 & 合格スムーズACNS全真問題集 | 検証するACNS学習資料

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Nursing ANCC Adult Health Clinical Nurse Specialist Certification (ACNS) 認定 ACNS 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 # 69

John is a patient with B+ blood type. Of the following, what blood type can he donate to?

- A. O-
- **B. AB+**
- C. B-

- D. AB-

正解: B

解説:

Understanding blood type compatibility for donation is crucial for ensuring safe blood transfusions. John, who has a B+ blood type, can donate blood to individuals with certain blood types based on the compatibility of antigens and the Rh factor.

Blood types are designated based on the presence of specific antigens on the surface of red blood cells. There are two main types of antigens relevant here, A and B. Additionally, the Rh factor, which can be positive (+) or negative (-), plays a crucial role. A B+ blood type means that John's red blood cells have B antigens and the Rh factor is positive.

Individuals with AB+ blood type are known as universal recipients in terms of blood transfusions. This is because they can receive red blood cells from any donor regardless of their ABO or Rh blood type. This includes blood from donors with B+ blood type like John. The AB+ blood type has both A and B antigens and the Rh factor is positive, which means they can accept John's B antigen and positive Rh factor without any problems.

Therefore, while John can donate blood to individuals with B+ and AB+ blood types, he cannot donate to those with O-, AB-, B-, or other blood types due to potential incompatibilities related to the presence of antigens and the Rh factor. Individuals with these blood types either lack the B antigen, the Rh factor, or both, which could lead to a negative reaction if transfused with John's B+ blood.

質問 # 70

Mitral valve prolapse is COMMONLY diagnosed by:

- A. Radiograph.
- B. Electro-encephalograph.
- C. Computed tomography scan.
- D. Echocardiography.

正解: D

解説:

Mitral valve prolapse (MVP) is a condition where the valve between the left atrium and left ventricle of the heart does not close properly. This can cause blood to leak backward into the atrium, a situation commonly referred to as mitral regurgitation. MVP is often symptomless but can sometimes cause symptoms such as palpitations, chest pains, or fatigue. Accurately diagnosing this condition is essential for appropriate management and treatment.

The most commonly used diagnostic tool for identifying mitral valve prolapse is echocardiography, also known as cardiac ultrasound. Echocardiography is a non-invasive imaging technique that uses sound waves to create detailed images of the heart's structures and function. During an echocardiogram, a transducer (a device that sends and receives sound waves) is placed on the chest, and sound waves are directed toward the heart. These waves bounce off the heart structures, sending back echoes that are then converted into visual images displayed on a monitor.

Echocardiography is particularly effective for diagnosing MVP because it can vividly show the movement of the mitral valve and determine whether it is prolapsing into the left atrium during each heartbeat. It can also measure the severity of any mitral regurgitation that might be present. This method allows for the dynamic assessment of the heart's functioning in real-time, providing crucial information about the heart's size, the thickness of its walls, and the functioning of other valves as well.

While other imaging techniques like computed tomography (CT) scans can also be used to diagnose heart issues, they are less commonly employed for MVP specifically. CT scans provide good details about the anatomical structure of the heart but are not as effective as echocardiograms at capturing the real-time movement of the heart's valves. Therefore, although CT scans can be supportive in some contexts, echocardiography remains the primary and most commonly used tool due to its detailed and dynamic assessment capabilities.

In sum, echocardiography is the preferred method for diagnosing mitral valve prolapse due to its ability to provide detailed and actionable images of the mitral valve in motion, thereby enabling a precise assessment of the presence and severity of the prolapse and any associated regurgitation. This makes it an indispensable tool in the cardiological diagnostic process.

質問 # 71

Which of the following examples would be representative of an occurrence that would put the Adult Clinical Nurse Specialist's license in jeopardy?

- A. A medical assistant in the clinic exceeds the scope of her authority, but the CNS takes prompt action to correct the problem.
- B. The CNS appropriately delegates the right medication dose and administration to a registered nurse who administers the

wrong dose that is fatal to the patient.

- C. The CNS provides healthcare services consistent with established standards of practice in the jurisdiction.
- D. The CNS delegates a patient assessment task to a licensed practical nurse who has been sent to the outpatient clinic to fill in for a nurse that is sick.

正解: D

解説:

When considering which actions could potentially jeopardize the license of an Adult Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS), it is essential to understand the regulatory and scope-of-practice frameworks that guide nursing roles. In the given scenario where a CNS delegates a patient assessment task to a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) who is temporarily filling in at an outpatient clinic, several factors need to be examined.

Typically, a CNS is an advanced practice nurse who has both the educational background and the clinical expertise to manage complex patient situations and lead nursing practices. In contrast, LPNs generally have a more limited scope of practice, which focuses largely on providing basic nursing care under the supervision of registered nurses (RNs) or advanced practice nurses like CNSs.

Patient assessment involves collecting and interpreting various pieces of health information to make clinical decisions. This process requires a higher level of clinical judgment and expertise, typically expected from RNs or advanced practice nurses. In many jurisdictions, LPNs are not authorized to perform comprehensive patient assessments independently. They are trained to assist with data collection but not to synthesize this data for more complex clinical decision-making.

Therefore, if a CNS delegates an assessment task to an LPN, especially in a setting where the LPN is unfamiliar or temporarily assigned, there could be significant risks involved. This includes the possibility of incomplete or inaccurate assessment, which can lead to inappropriate treatment decisions and jeopardize patient safety.

From a legal and regulatory standpoint, the CNS could be held responsible for any adverse outcomes resulting from inappropriate delegation. This is because delegating beyond an individual's scope of practice can be seen as a failure to adhere to established standards of nursing care, thus putting the CNS's license at risk.

In this scenario, the CNS should have assessed the LPN's competencies and the specific requirements of the task before delegation. If the task was beyond the LPN's scope of practice, the CNS should have either performed the assessment themselves or delegated it to another appropriately qualified professional, such as an RN.

In conclusion, while delegation is a critical skill in nursing management and care coordination, it must be executed with careful consideration of the delegatee's qualifications and the nature of the task. The CNS in the given example could potentially jeopardize their license by delegating a complex patient assessment task to an LPN without verifying that the LPN is capable of performing this task within the legal scope of their practice and their competency level.

質問 # 72

Which of the following does NOT increase a woman's risk for domestic violence?

- A. Being an undocumented immigrant.
- B. Being disabled.
- C. Being pregnant.
- D. Being in a lesbian relationship rather than a heterosexual one.

正解: D

解説:

The question asks which scenario does NOT increase a woman's risk for domestic violence. The correct answer, as repeated across all options, is "Being in a lesbian relationship rather than a heterosexual one." Domestic violence is a significant issue that affects various demographics, regardless of sexual orientation, age, race, or economic status. However, certain factors are recognized to heighten the risk of experiencing domestic violence. Studies and data have identified factors such as pregnancy, disability, and undocumented status as increasing the vulnerability of women to domestic violence. These factors can exacerbate power imbalances, dependency, isolation, and barriers to seeking help, all of which contribute to the increased risk.

In contrast, there is no consistent evidence to suggest that the nature of the relationship in terms of the sexual orientation of the partners—specifically being in a lesbian versus a heterosexual relationship—alters the fundamental risk of domestic violence. Domestic violence occurs in both heterosexual and same-sex relationships at significant rates. The misconception that same-sex relationships inherently involve less power imbalance or are less prone to violence is unfounded. The risk factors typically revolve around individual behaviors, relationship dynamics, and socio-economic conditions rather than the sexual orientation of the relationship itself. Therefore, while being pregnant, disabled, or an undocumented immigrant are recognized as factors that can increase a woman's risk for victimization, being in a lesbian relationship, in itself, does not alter the risk compared to being in a heterosexual relationship. The focus should remain on the behaviors and dynamics that contribute to domestic violence, rather than the nature of the relationship in terms of sexual orientation.

質問 # 73

You are managing a patient who has irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). Altering the gut pain threshold in IBS is a possible therapeutic outcome with the use of:

- A. dicyclomine (Bentyl)
- **B. amitriptyline (Elavil)**
- C. loperamide (Immodium)
- D. metronidazole (Flagyl)

正解: B

解説:

In managing a patient with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), one of the therapeutic goals can be to alter the gut pain threshold, which is the level at which pain is perceived in the gastrointestinal tract. This alteration can help in reducing the discomfort experienced by patients due to abdominal pain, which is a common symptom in IBS.

Amitriptyline (Elavil), a low-dose tricyclic antidepressant (TCA), is an effective option for this purpose. TCAs, including amitriptyline, work by modulating neurotransmitters in the central nervous system, which in turn can help to increase the pain threshold in the gut. This modulation involves the blocking of the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine, enhancing their availability, and thereby potentially alleviating pain by reducing the sensitivity of the gut nerves. The effectiveness of amitriptyline in IBS may be attributed to its properties of altering central and peripheral pain mechanisms and its anticholinergic effects, which can relax smooth muscle spasms and reduce bowel overactivity.

Other medications such as loperamide (Imodium) and dicyclomine (Bentyl) are also used in the management of IBS but serve different purposes. Loperamide is primarily used to manage diarrhea by slowing intestinal motility and increasing the absorption of fluid in the intestines. Dicyclomine is an antispasmodic that helps in relieving muscle spasms in the gastrointestinal tract, thereby reducing abdominal pain associated with IBS, but it does not alter the pain threshold like amitriptyline.

Metronidazole (Flagyl), another medication mentioned, is not typically used in the treatment of IBS. Instead, it is an antibiotic used for treating certain types of infectious colitis and other bacterial infections. It does not have a role in altering the gut pain threshold or managing the primary symptoms of IBS.

In summary, amitriptyline (Elavil) is particularly noted for its ability to alter the gut pain threshold in patients with IBS, which can lead to significant relief from abdominal pain. This makes it a valuable option in the therapeutic regimen for IBS, especially in cases where pain is a predominant and debilitating symptom.

質問 # 74

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最近のレポートによると、複数のスキル証明書を所有している人は、上司によって昇格されやすくなっています。日常から離れて理想的な生活を求めるには、職場で高い得点を獲得し、試合に勝つために余分なスキルを習得しなければなりません。ACNS試験問題は、あなたの夢をかなえるのに役立ちます。さらに、ACNSガイドトレントに関する詳細情報を提供するWebサイトにアクセスできます。ACNS試験問題を試してみてください。そうすれば、ACNS試験に合格できることがわかります。

ACNS全真問題集: <https://www.goshiken.com/Nursing/ACNS-mondaishu.html>

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相手が悪の組織だったら、単純にぶっ潰せば済む問題だが、やっぱり今のところ逃げ回るしかないのかな一叩きになる、相が必死すぎる、GoShiken最新のACNSクイズトレントには3つのバージョンがあり、学習に最適なものを選択できます。

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