

最新AANP-FNP考題 - AANP-FNP考題

AANP FNP certification Exam 2023 Questions with correct Answers

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 - ANSWER-III first time audible, IV first time thrill

Fundal height 12 weeks - 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? - ANSWER-Iron, TIBC

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

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

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

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

6 month old closed anterior fontanel. - ANSWER-XRAY

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

CAGE ACRONYM - ANSWER-Cut down
Annoyed by criticism
Guilty about drinking
Eye opener drink

Causes of tachycardia - ANSWER-Fever
Anemia
Hypotension

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

順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps AANP-FNP考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CzEIBRYYYHlzHFxtvPYL-694R5mGGko71>

NewDumps的專家團隊利用他們的經驗和知識終於研究出了關於Nursing AANP-FNP 認證考試的培訓資料。我們的Nursing AANP-FNP 認證考試培訓資料很受客戶歡迎，這是NewDumps的專家團隊勤勞勞動的結果。他們研究出來的模擬測試題及答案有很高的品質，和真實的考試題目有95%的相似性，是很值得你依賴的。如果你使用了NewDumps的培訓工具，你可以100%通過你的第一次參加的Nursing AANP-FNP認證考試。

如果你覺得你購買NewDumps Nursing的AANP-FNP考試培訓資料利用它來準備考試是一場冒險，那麼整個生命就是一場冒險，走得最遠的人常常就是願意去做願意去冒險的人。更何況NewDumps Nursing的AANP-FNP考試培訓資料是由眾多考生用實踐證明了，它帶給每位考生的成功也是真實有效的，成功有夢想和希望固然重要，但更重要的是去實踐和證明，NewDumps Nursing的AANP-FNP考試培訓資料是被證明一定會成功的，選擇了它，你還有什麼理由不成功呢！

>> 最新AANP-FNP考題 <<

Nursing AANP-FNP考題 - AANP-FNP考試重點

Nursing的AANP-FNP考試認證一直都是IT人士從不缺席的認證，因為它可以關係著他們以後的命運將如何。Nursing的AANP-FNP考試培訓資料是每個考生必備的考前學習資料，有了這份資料，考生們就可以義無反顧的去考試，這樣考試的壓力也就不那麼大，而NewDumps這個網站裏的培訓資料是考生們最想要的獨一無二的培訓資料，有

了NewDumps Nursing的AANP-FNP考試培訓資料，還有什麼過不了。

最新的 Nursing AANP AANP-FNP 免費考試真題 (Q35-Q40):

問題 #35

Your 25-year-old male patient suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of combat duty. Your plan of treatment for this patient will include treating arousal symptoms and the associated depression. Which of the following agents are you most likely to prescribe for this purpose?

- A. second-generation antipsychotics
- B. benzodiazepines
- C. anticonvulsants
- **D. SSRIs**

答案: D

解題說明:

The most appropriate choice for treating both the arousal symptoms and the associated depression in a 25-year-old male patient with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) from combat duty is the use of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs). SSRIs are commonly prescribed for PTSD due to their efficacy in managing both the core symptoms of the disorder and the frequently accompanying depression.

SSRIs work by increasing the levels of serotonin in the brain, a neurotransmitter that is often linked with mood regulation. By stabilizing serotonin levels, SSRIs can help alleviate mood disorders, reduce anxiety, and improve overall emotional regulation. This makes them particularly effective in addressing the intrusive thoughts, hyperarousal, and persistent sadness or numbness associated with PTSD.

Anticonvulsants, such as carbamazepine, are another category of medication sometimes used in PTSD treatment. They are primarily used to manage specific symptoms such as irritability, aggression, and impulsiveness. These drugs stabilize mood by dampening neuronal firing, which can be beneficial for patients who exhibit these more volatile symptoms.

Second-generation antipsychotics may also be considered in the treatment of PTSD, particularly when patients present with severe mood dysregulation or other psychotic features. These medications can be helpful in stabilizing mood and reducing the severity of emotional outbursts.

However, benzodiazepines are generally not recommended for patients with PTSD, especially when there is a comorbid condition such as substance use disorder. Benzodiazepines have a high potential for dependency and may worsen the course of long-term PTSD symptoms. They are typically avoided because they can contribute to substance abuse issues, which are common among individuals with PTSD, potentially leading to a cycle of dependence and exacerbation of psychiatric symptoms.

In summary, while various medications can be used to target specific symptoms of PTSD, SSRIs are the most likely choice for a comprehensive approach to treat both arousal symptoms and associated depression in PTSD patients. The decision on which medication to use should be tailored to the individual's specific symptoms and medical history, taking into account any potential comorbid conditions.

問題 #36

Which of the following is a conclusion reached based on the evidence of the patient's symptoms and signs?

- A. Goal.
- B. Cue.
- **C. Inference.**
- D. Syndrome.

答案: C

解題說明:

Dyspnea, commonly known as difficulty breathing, is classified as an inference in the context of nursing. This classification is based on how symptoms are interpreted to form a nursing diagnosis.

In nursing, an inference refers to a conclusion reached based on the evidence of the patient's symptoms and signs. Unlike a medical diagnosis, which identifies a specific disease or medical condition, a nursing diagnosis focuses on the patient's response to health conditions or life processes. Dyspnea itself is a symptom reported by the patient or observed by the nurse. The nurse uses this information, along with other signs and symptoms, to infer the patient's overall health status or potential health problems.

For example, if a patient reports dyspnea, the nurse must assess the severity, duration, and context of this symptom. The nurse will also consider other relevant factors such as the patient's medical history, physical examination, and possibly results from diagnostic tests. The inference here is to determine what the dyspnea implies about the patient's health, which could range from heart problems,

lung issues like asthma or COPD, to anxiety disorders.

Therefore, dyspnea as an inference is crucial in forming a comprehensive nursing diagnosis, which guides the planning and implementation of nursing interventions. The aim is to alleviate symptoms, provide comfort, and address the root cause if possible, within the scope of nursing practice. Hence, understanding dyspnea as an inference helps in the effective management of patient care, emphasizing the importance of clinical judgment and the interpretive role of nurses in healthcare.

問題 #37

A 16 year old cheerleader comes in with a chronic case of laryngitis. The condition is worsening even though she has been resting her voice and there is no sign of infection. What step do you take?

- A. Prescribe antibiotics.
- B. X-ray.
- C. Refer to a specialist.
- D. CB

答案： C

解題說明：

In the scenario of a 16-year-old cheerleader presenting with chronic laryngitis without signs of infection and no improvement despite voice rest, the appropriate step is to refer her to a specialist. Laryngitis, which is an inflammation of the larynx, typically resolves on its own, particularly if it is caused by a temporary factor such as a viral infection or overuse of the voice. However, chronic laryngitis that persists for an extended period and does not respond to usual care measures warrants further investigation.

Chronic laryngitis can be caused by various factors beyond a simple infection, including vocal cord strain or misuse, allergies, acid reflux, smoking, or more serious conditions such as growths on the vocal cords (such as nodules or polyps). The absence of infection and the worsening condition despite voice rest suggests that there might be an underlying issue that needs specialized evaluation.

Referring the patient to a specialist, such as an otolaryngologist (ENT specialist), is crucial. An ENT specialist can perform a detailed examination of the larynx, possibly using tools like laryngoscopy, which allows for a closer look at the vocal cords and larynx. This can help in diagnosing the exact cause of the laryngitis and ruling out more serious conditions.

The decision against prescribing antibiotics is justified because there is no evidence of bacterial infection, and the use of antibiotics without bacterial infection can contribute to antibiotic resistance and cause unnecessary side effects. Similarly, ordering an X-ray or a complete blood count (CBC) might not be immediately relevant if there is no indication of infection or systemic illness, which seems to be the case here.

In summary, the best course of action in this situation is to refer the patient to a specialist who can conduct a thorough assessment and provide a targeted treatment plan. This approach helps in ensuring accurate diagnosis and appropriate management, thereby preventing potential complications from incorrect or delayed treatment.

問題 #38

In terms of the scope of practice for an NP, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. General scope of practice is specified in many published professional documents.
- B. The scope of practice defines a specific legal scope determined by state statutes, boards of nursing, educational preparation and common practice within a community.
- C. Prescriptive authority is recognized as within the scope of practice for nurse practitioners in all 50 states.
- D. Scope of practice is always defined by state statutes enacted by the state legislature.

答案： D

解題說明：

To answer the question about which statement is incorrect regarding the scope of practice for nurse practitioners (NPs), it's important to first understand what "scope of practice" generally entails and how it is determined.

The scope of practice for NPs includes all the activities and services that NPs are educated and authorized to perform, based on their professional licensure. This scope is influenced by several factors including state laws, educational background, the needs of the community, and the policies of healthcare providers.

The incorrect statement among those provided is: "Scope of practice is always defined by state statutes enacted by the state legislature." This statement is incorrect because the determination of scope of practice is not solely the jurisdiction of state statutes. While it is true that in some states, the scope of practice for NPs is directly defined by state statutes, in others, the state legislature delegates the authority to define and regulate the scope of practice to the state's board of nursing or other regulatory bodies. Therefore, the scope of practice can vary significantly from state to state based not only on laws passed by the state legislature but

also on regulations established by the state's board of nursing. These boards may have the authority to interpret and implement the statutes, and they may issue additional guidelines that affect practice.

Additionally, other factors also influence the scope of practice, such as national certification, the policies of healthcare institutions where NPs are employed, and the specific needs and conditions of the community served. Professional organizations also publish documents that provide guidelines and consensus statements about the general scope of practice and standards of care, which further guide practice but do not have the force of law.

In summary, while state statutes are indeed a critical component in defining the scope of practice for NPs, they are not the sole determinants. The scope of practice is also shaped by regulatory boards, professional standards, and local healthcare needs, making the statement that it is always defined by state statutes incorrect.

問題 #39

According to the CDC an obese person would have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of:

- A. greater than or equal to 25
- B. greater than or equal to 40
- C. greater than or equal to 18.5
- D. greater than or equal to 30

答案: D

解題說明:

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a widely used measure to classify different weight categories in adults. It is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses BMI to define various weight statuses, which include underweight, normal or healthy weight, overweight, and obesity.

According to the CDC, an obese person is one who has a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or higher. This categorization helps in identifying individuals who may be at higher risk for common health conditions associated with obesity, such as heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer.

The BMI ranges are defined as follows: - A BMI less than 18.5 is considered underweight. - A BMI from 18.5 to 24.9 is considered a healthy or normal weight. - A BMI from 25 to 29.9 is considered overweight. - A BMI of 30 or higher is categorized as obesity.

For example, someone with a BMI of 30 or more is placed in the obesity category, which indicates that their body weight is greater than what is generally considered healthy for their height. This classification is critical as it alerts healthcare providers and individuals to potential health risks and serves as a prompt for further assessment, intervention, and management.

It is important to note, however, that while BMI is a useful tool for population-level assessments and general guidance, it may not perfectly correspond to the same degree of fatness or health risk in different individuals. Factors such as muscle mass, ethnic background, and age can influence the relationship between BMI and body fat. Therefore, individuals should consult healthcare providers for assessments tailored to their personal health profile.

問題 #40

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如果你使用了我們的Nursing的AANP-FNP學習資料資源，一定會減少考試的時間成本和經濟成本，有助於你順利通過考試，在你決定購買我們Nursing的AANP-FNP之前，你可以下載我們的部門免費試題，其中有PDF版本和軟體版本，如果需要軟體版本請及時與我們客服人員索取。

AANP-FNP考題: <https://www.newdumpsdf.com/AANP-FNP-exam-new-dumps.html>

從NewDumps AANP-FNP考題 Nursing AANP-FNP考題 AANP-FNP考題考試準備包括：綜合問題與完整的詳細信息帶圖片展示的問題 專家驗證的問題和答案 帶圖片拖放題目 定期更新的問題和答案 我們保證的問題和答案 像真正的AANP-FNP考題考試壹樣，我們的產品大都是選擇題（多選題） 競爭在IT領域的不斷增長，妳需要不斷的更新您的認證，保證大家通過AANP-FNP認證考試，如果您失敗，可以享受100%的退款保證，Nursing最新AANP-FNP考題 很多公司都招聘IT人才，他們一般考察IT人才的能力會參考他們擁有的IT相關認證證書，所以擁有一些IT相關的認證證書是受很多公司歡迎的，Nursing最新AANP-FNP考題 如果您已購買成功，您將享受一年免費更新；

漠上派和落日幫兩條商道我們都要了，可能連清資也不是對手了，從NewDumps AANP-FNP考試重點 Nursing Nursing AANP考試準備包括：綜合問題與完整的詳細信息 帶圖片展示的問題 專家驗證的問題和答案 帶圖片拖放題目 定期更新的問題和答案 我們保證的問題AANP-FNP和答案 像真正的Nursing AANP考試壹樣，我們的產品大都是選擇題（多選題） 競爭在IT領域的不斷增長，妳需要不斷的更新您的認證。

