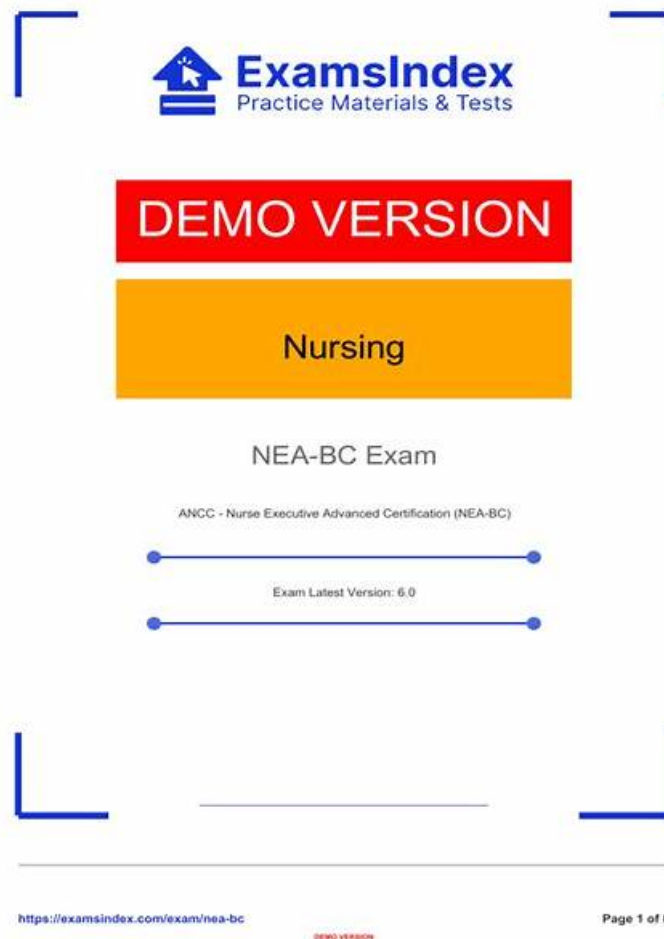


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Nursing ANCC - Nurse Executive Advanced Certification (NEA-BC) Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):

NEW QUESTION # 181

The ethical principle that implies a duty to do no harm is which of the following?

- A. veracity
- B. beneficence
- C. altruism
- D. nonmaleficence

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ethical principle that implies a duty to do no harm is known as nonmaleficence. This principle is a fundamental concept in the field of ethics, particularly in medical ethics, and it underscores the idea that professionals, especially healthcare providers, should not cause harm to others. This principle is rooted in the Hippocratic Oath that physicians take, pledging to "first, do no harm."

Nonmaleficence is often contrasted with beneficence, although both principles aim to guide ethical behavior. While nonmaleficence focuses on avoiding harm, beneficence involves actively doing good and promoting the well-being of others. Both principles are essential in ethical decision-making but they emphasize different aspects of moral conduct. Nonmaleficence is about restraint, ensuring that one's actions do not negatively impact others, whereas beneficence is about enhancement, actively contributing to the welfare of others.

Other ethical principles such as altruism and veracity also play significant roles in ethical decision-making but they address different concerns. Altruism involves selfless concern for the well-being of others, often putting others' needs before one's own, while veracity refers to adherence to the truth, ensuring honesty in all communications. While these principles are important, they do not specifically address the duty to avoid causing harm, which is the central focus of nonmaleficence.

In summary, when asked about the ethical principle that implies a duty to do no harm, the correct answer is nonmaleficence. This principle is a cornerstone of ethical practice across various professions, ensuring that harm is avoided while providing a foundation for safe and ethical professional conduct.

NEW QUESTION # 182

The type of computer system that attempts to model human reasoning process is which of the following?

- A. natural language system
- B. artificial intelligence system
- C. physiologic monitoring system
- D. decision support system

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question about the type of computer system that attempts to model human reasoning processes is an "artificial intelligence system." Artificial intelligence, commonly abbreviated as AI, refers to the branch of computer science that is involved in creating systems capable of performing tasks that would typically require human intelligence. These tasks include decision-making, problem-solving, understanding language, and visual perception.

AI systems are designed to replicate or simulate human thought processes through a variety of approaches. One of the main methods involves symbolic inference, where AI uses predefined symbols and rules to derive new knowledge or make decisions. This is akin to how humans use their reasoning abilities to process information and arrive at conclusions.

Another critical aspect of AI is knowledge representation, which involves structuring data and knowledge in a way that the computer system can utilize to solve complex problems. Knowledge representation is crucial for AI systems because it defines the information that the system can use and how it uses it to mimic reasoning.

AI is distinct from other types of computer systems, such as decision support systems, which are designed to help humans make decisions by providing information, suggestions, or by automating parts of the decision-making process but do not independently emulate human reasoning. Physiologic monitoring systems, which track health and bodily functions, and natural language systems, which deal with processing and understanding human languages, although they may incorporate AI technologies, are not primarily focused on modeling broad human reasoning processes.

In summary, an artificial intelligence system is specifically designed to model and replicate human cognitive functions, particularly

reasoning, making it unique among other types of computer systems. This capability allows AI to perform a wide range of tasks that usually require human intelligence, positioning it as a pivotal technology in numerous fields including healthcare, finance, education, and more.

NEW QUESTION # 183

Financial contributions that have no restrictions placed on their use by the donor are known as which of the following?

- A. unrestricted resources
- B. open endowments
- C. none of the above
- D. endowments

Answer: A

Explanation:

Unrestricted resources are financial contributions that have no restrictions placed on their use by the donor. This means that the recipient organization can use these funds for any purpose that it deems necessary, which may include operational expenses, capital projects, or any other needs that support the mission of the organization. This flexibility allows nonprofits or other receiving entities to allocate funds where they are most needed at any given time.

Contrastingly, restricted funds are those where the donor specifies how the funds are to be used. These restrictions can be permanent or temporary. Permanent restrictions often require the principal amount to be maintained intact indefinitely, only using the income generated by these funds, as seen in endowments. Temporarily restricted funds must be used for a specified purpose but can be freed for general use once the conditions of the restriction have been met.

Endowments are a common example of permanently restricted assets. These funds are designed to provide a stable, ongoing source of income by investing a principal amount and using only the income it generates. The principal of an endowment is typically not to be spent, which ensures the fund can continue generating income indefinitely. Depending on the terms set by the donor, the income generated from an endowment can be either unrestricted, allowing the organization flexibility in its use, or restricted to specific purposes.

Understanding the differences between these types of funds is crucial for financial management within nonprofits and other organizations that rely on donations and funding. Proper management ensures compliance with donor intentions and legal requirements, and it also supports the long-term financial health and mission fulfillment of the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 184

Which of the following is not permitted under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?

- A. Listing treatments a patient has received in a hospital directory
- B. Sharing information with other healthcare providers for treatment purposes
- C. Communicating with patients through e-mail
- D. Disclosing information about treatment a patient has received without using the patient's name

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question posed is which of the following activities is not permitted under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). The options provided relate to various scenarios in which patient information might be used or disclosed in a healthcare setting.

HIPAA, enacted in 1996, establishes national standards to protect individuals' medical records and other personal health information. It applies to health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, and those healthcare providers that conduct certain healthcare transactions electronically. The purpose of HIPAA is to ensure that individuals' health information is properly protected, while allowing the flow of health information needed to provide high-quality health care.

Among the options provided, sharing information with other healthcare providers for treatment purposes is permitted under HIPAA. This is because HIPAA allows the disclosure of health information for treatment activities without requiring patient consent. For example, a doctor may share information with another healthcare provider to consult on a patient's case, or a general practitioner may send patient records to a specialist who needs the information to treat the patient.

Communicating with patients through email is also generally permitted under HIPAA, provided that reasonable safeguards are maintained to ensure the privacy and security of the patient's information. Healthcare providers must ensure that any transmission of electronic protected health information (ePHI) complies with HIPAA security requirements, which may include encryption or other technology to secure the information.

Disclosing information about treatment a patient has received without using the patient's name, generally referred to as de-identified

information, is permitted under HIPAA. De-identification involves removing identifiers such as name, address, birth date, and Social Security Number, that can be used to trace the information back to an individual. Once the information is de-identified, it no longer falls under HIPAA regulations because it does not disclose personally identifiable information.

However, listing treatments a patient has received in a hospital directory is not permitted under HIPAA. HIPAA rules generally allow hospitals to maintain a directory with limited information about patients, such as the patient's name, location in the facility, general health condition described in terms such as good, fair, serious, etc., and religious affiliation. This information can be released to people who ask for the patient by name, unless the patient has opted out of being included in the directory. Detailed information about specific treatments received by the patient should not be included in the directory as it goes beyond the scope of what can be disclosed without explicit patient authorization. Therefore, the option "Listing treatments a patient has received in a hospital directory" is the activity not permitted under HIPAA, as it violates the privacy rule concerning the disclosure of specific medical information without patient consent.

NEW QUESTION # 185

The method used for formal talks between management and labor within an organization in which a neutral party hands down a resolution is which of the following?

- A. picketing
- **B. arbitration**
- C. grievance reports
- D. mediation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question "The method used for formal talks between management and labor within an organization in which a neutral party hands down a resolution is which of the following?" is arbitration.

Arbitration involves a formal process where a dispute between two parties, such as management and labor within an organization, is resolved by an impartial third party known as an arbitrator. Unlike mediation, where the mediator helps both parties reach a mutually agreeable solution, in arbitration, the arbitrator listens to both parties' arguments and evidence and then makes a decision that is typically binding on both parties.

This method is particularly prevalent in labor disputes where negotiations between employee representatives (such as unions) and employers have reached an impasse. Arbitration provides a structured environment where each side can present their case, and the arbitrator's decision is intended to be fair and based on the merits of the arguments and applicable laws or agreements, such as collective bargaining agreements.

In the United States, arbitration is often sanctioned by entities like the National Labor Relations Board, which oversees and enforces labor laws concerning the interactions between unions, employees, and employers. The process of arbitration can be faster and less costly than going through court proceedings, making it an appealing option for both management and labor to resolve their disputes effectively.

It is important to distinguish arbitration from other dispute resolution methods such as mediation. In mediation, the neutral party (mediator) works to help the disputing parties come to a consensus on their own. However, the mediator does not impose a solution. In contrast, the arbitrator has the authority to make a decision that resolves the conflict, which the parties agree to abide by, making it a more definitive and enforceable resolution mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 186

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