

最新NEA-BC考證 & NEA-BC新版題庫上線

序号	考试名称		考试日期
1	教师资格 (笔试)		3月9日
2	咨询工程师 (投资)		4月13、14日
3	房地产经纪人协理、房地产经纪人		4月20、21日
4	演出经纪人员资格		5月11日
5	注册建筑师	一级	5月11、12、18、19日
		二级	5月11、12日
6	会计 (初级)		5月11-19日
7	护士执业资格		5月18-20日
8	教师资格 (面试)		5月18、19日
9	监理工程师		
10	环境影响评价工程师		
11	卫生 (初级、中级)		5月25、26日、6月1、2日
12	计算机技术与软件 (初级、中级、高级)		5月25、26日
13	银行业专业人员职业资格 (初级、中级)		6月1、2日
14	注册计量师		6月15、16日
15	翻译专业资格 (一、二、三级)		
16	社会工作者		6月22、23日
17	土地登记代理人		
18	注册核安全工程师		9月7、8日
19	注册设备监理师		9月7、8日
20	注册测绘师		
21	会计 (中级、高级)		
22	一级建造师		9月21、22日
23	资产评估师		
24	机动车检测维修士、机动车检测维修工程师		
25	出版 (初级、中级)		10月13日
26	审计 (初级、中级、高级)		
27	通信 (初级、中级)		10月19日

27	统计(初级、中级)	10月19日	
28	注册城乡规划师		
29	勘察设计行业	岩土	10月19、20日
		注册土木工程师 港口与航道工程	
		注册土木工程师 水利水电工程(5个专业)	
		注册土木工程师 道路工程	
		注册电气工程师(2个专业)	10月20日
		注册公用设备工程师(3个专业)	
		注册化工工程师	
		注册环保工程师	
		注册结构工程师 一级	
		注册结构工程师 二级	
30	广播电视编辑记者、播音员主持人		
31	房地产估价师	10月19、20日	
32	拍卖师(纸笔作答)		
33	统计(初级、中级、高级)	10月20日	
34	一级造价工程师	10月26、27日	
35	执业药师(药学、中药学)		
36	银行业专业人员职业资格 (初级、中级)	10月26、27日	
37	房地产经纪人协理、房地产经纪人		
38	教师资格(笔试)	11月2日	
39	经济(初级、中级)	11月2、3日	
40	专利代理人		
41	一级注册消防工程师		
42	计算机技术与软件 (初级、中级、高级)	11月9、10日	
43	税务师		
44	注册验船师		
45	演出经纪人员资格	11月16日	
46	拍卖师(实际操作)		
47	注册安全工程师		
48	翻译专业资格(一、二、三级)	11月16、17日	
49	公路水运工程助理试验检测师、试验检测师		
50	教师资格(面试)	2020年1月4、5日	

51	证券业从业人员资格	3月2-3日, 5月4-5日, 6月1-2日, 7月6-7日, 8月31日-9月1日, 11月30日-12月1日
52	期货从业人员资格	1月12日, 3月23日, 5月18日, 7月13日, 9月7日, 11月16日
53	基金从业人员资格	3月30日, 4月20-21日, 5月25日, 6月22日, 9月21-22日, 10月19日, 11月23-24日
54	专业技术人员计算机应用能力考试	各地自行确定

P.S. KaoGuTi在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 Nursing NEA-BC考試題庫: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18zyRc2zfWGRfBYvWFnjz2JH2BA-709HL>

NEA-BC 考試是一個Nursing 的認證考試, 通過了一些Nursing認證考試的IT人士是受很多IT行業歡迎的。所以越來越多的人參加NEA-BC認證考試, 但是通過NEA-BC認證考試並不是很簡單的。如果你沒有參加一些專門的相關培訓是需要花很多時間和精力來為考試做準備的。現在KaoGuTi可以幫你節約省很多寶貴的時間和精力。

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>> 最新NEA-BC考證 <<

已驗證的最新NEA-BC考證 | 第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試和完美的Nursing ANCC - Nurse Executive Advanced Certification (NEA-BC)

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最新的 Nursing ANCC NEA-BC 免費考試真題 (Q112-Q117):

問題 #112

A nurse executive wants to model trustworthiness as an ethical principle in all interactions with patients and other staff. Which of the following is the best way to model this principle?

- A. Practice active listening
- B. Promote shared decision-making
- **C. Follow through on promised actions**
- D. Maintain open communications with staff

答案： C

解題說明：

Trustworthiness is a fundamental ethical principle in healthcare, emphasizing the importance of reliability and integrity. A nurse executive aiming to model trustworthiness effectively must demonstrate behaviors that reinforce this value consistently. Among various possible actions, following through on promised actions stands out as the most direct and impactful method to embody this principle.

****Following through on promised actions:**** When a nurse executive commits to certain actions and fulfills these commitments, it sends a clear message about the importance of trustworthiness. This behavior not only builds trust between the executive and the staff but also sets a standard for others within the organization. Whether the promises involve small tasks or significant changes within the department, seeing them brought to fruition reassures staff and patients alike that they can depend on their leader's words. This reliability is crucial in healthcare settings, where actions often directly affect patient care and staff well-being.

****Other Considered Options:**** 1. ****Maintain open communications with staff:**** While open communication is vital for a healthy work environment and can contribute to a sense of trust, it does not directly demonstrate trustworthiness in the same concrete manner as fulfilling promises. Open communication is more about the flow of information and less about proving reliability through actions. 2. ****Practice active listening:**** This is another important skill that can help in understanding and addressing the concerns of patients and staff. Active listening can build emotional trust and rapport, but it does not inherently display a commitment to follow through with specific actions. 3. ****Promote shared decision-making:**** Involving staff in decision-making processes can enhance engagement and trust. However, shared decision-making primarily shows respect for the team's input and collaborative leadership rather than directly showcasing trustworthiness through the fulfillment of personal commitments.

In conclusion, while all these actions are valuable in building a positive organizational culture, following through on promised actions is the most direct and impactful way to model trustworthiness. This approach not only demonstrates the nurse executive's personal integrity but also sets a behavioral standard, encouraging a culture of reliability and honesty throughout the organization.

問題 #113

The Fair Labor Standards Act

- A. Requires paid maternity leave for employees
- B. Establishes a grievance procedure for non-exempt employees
- **C. Requires overtime pay for non-exempt employees**
- D. Protects employees against age discrimination

答案： C

解題說明：

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), enacted in 1938, is a critical piece of legislation in the United States that aims to protect workers by setting standards for minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and youth employment across the private sector and in Federal, State, and local governments.

One of the primary provisions of the FLSA is its requirement for overtime pay for non-exempt employees. According to the FLSA, non-exempt employees must be paid at least one and one-half times their regular pay rate for each hour worked beyond the standard 40-hour workweek. This requirement is designed to compensate employees fairly for extended work hours and to encourage employers to limit work hours and distribute employment.

It is crucial to distinguish between non-exempt and exempt employees under the FLSA. Non-exempt employees, typically paid on an hourly basis, are covered by the FLSA's overtime rules. In contrast, exempt employees, who usually earn a fixed salary and meet certain criteria related to their job duties and salary level, are not entitled to overtime pay regardless of the hours they work. This distinction ensures that workers compensated by hourly wages are adequately compensated for longer working hours, whereas salaried workers have different compensatory arrangements reflective of their roles and responsibilities.

Contrary to some misconceptions, the FLSA does not require employers to provide paid maternity leave nor does it establish a grievance procedure specifically for non-exempt employees. These areas are covered under different federal laws or are subject to state regulations and company-specific policies. Additionally, the Act does not protect employees against age discrimination; this is the domain of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA).

In summary, the Fair Labor Standards Act is foundational in its provision of minimum wage standards and the requirement of

overtime pay for non-exempt workers, ensuring that employees receive fair compensation for hours worked beyond the standard workweek. Its impact is significant in promoting the welfare of the workforce and establishing a baseline for employee treatment across various industries.

問題 #114

A subject of a study has the right to self-determination. This can be violated in certain ways. When subjects are unaware that research data are being collected because the investigator develops a description of the study indicating that it is normal activity or part of health care, this is considered which of the following?

- A. coercion
- B. overt data collection
- C. deception
- **D. covert data collection**

答案： D

解題說明：

The correct answer to the question is "covert data collection."

Covert data collection refers to a method where research data are gathered without the explicit awareness or consent of the participants. This happens when the researcher does not disclose that the activities being observed are part of a study. In the scenario described, the investigator misleadingly presents the research as normal activity or routine health care, effectively concealing the fact that an investigation is taking place. This deceptive practice is used to prevent any influence that the awareness of being studied might have on the subjects' behavior, thus aiming to gather more genuine data reflecting natural behaviors.

However, while covert data collection can sometimes yield more authentic results, it raises significant ethical concerns, particularly regarding the principle of informed consent. Informed consent is a foundational ethical requirement in research involving human subjects. It necessitates that participants are fully aware of their involvement in research, understand the nature and purpose of the study, and voluntarily agree to participate. By disguising the research as normal activity, the investigator violates this principle, potentially harming the trust between subjects and researchers.

Moreover, covert data collection is considered particularly problematic when it involves sensitive aspects of individuals' lives, such as illegal activities or private matters like health conditions. In such cases, not only is the ethical breach more severe due to the sensitivity of the information, but there is also a higher risk of causing psychological, social, or legal harm to the participants if the data were to be inadvertently disclosed or misused.

Therefore, while covert data collection is a method utilized across various disciplines, including psychology and nursing, it is often subject to stringent ethical scrutiny and is generally discouraged unless absolutely necessary and justified by a significant potential benefit to scientific understanding that cannot be obtained by other means. Even then, such research must be conducted with utmost care to protect and respect the rights and well-being of the subjects involved.

問題 #115

The charting method which encompasses the acronym "DART" (diagnosis, action, response, and teaching) is which of the following?

- A. charting by exception
- B. problem-oriented charting
- C. PIE charting
- **D. focus charting**

答案： D

解題說明：

The correct answer to the question regarding the charting method that encompasses the acronym "DART" (Diagnosis, Action, Response, and Teaching) is focus charting.

Focus charting is a systematic approach to documentation in nursing and healthcare settings. It is designed to streamline the process of recording patient care by focusing on specific concerns or issues, rather than using a more generalized or narrative style. The acronym "DART" is integral to this method, guiding the structure of each entry in the patient's records.

Let's break down the components of "DART": - **D (Diagnosis)**: This component captures the primary concern or diagnosis related to the patient's health care at the time of documentation. It serves as the focal point for the entry. - **A (Action)**: Here, the healthcare provider notes any interventions or actions taken to address the patient's diagnosis or concern. This could include medical treatments, nursing interventions, or other therapeutic measures. - **R (Response)**: This section records the patient's response to the interventions noted under Action. It assesses the effectiveness of the treatment or intervention and provides crucial feedback on the patient's progress. - **T (Teaching)**: This final component documents any teaching or education provided to the patient or

their caregivers. It covers information given about the condition, its management, and preventive measures, ensuring that the patient is an active participant in their care.

The term "focus" in focus charting refers to its patient-centered approach, where the documentation revolves around specific patient concerns or issues rather than a standardized checklist. This approach not only ensures a more personalized record of care but also enhances the clarity and efficiency of communication among healthcare providers.

Focus charting differs from other methods like charting by exception, which only documents deviations from predefined norms; PIE charting (Problem, Intervention, Evaluation), which is structured specifically around problems and their outcomes; and problem-oriented charting, which is organized around a list of problems but lacks the specificity of the "DART" components.

In summary, focus charting with its "DART" methodology offers a structured yet flexible framework for documenting patient care, focusing on actionable and patient-specific concerns, making it a preferred choice in various healthcare settings for its effectiveness in patient care management and communication.

問題 #116

Which of the following is NOT an element that must be proven by the plaintiff in a malpractice case?

- A. proximate cause
- **B. intentional action**
- C. duty of care
- D. actual harm or damage

答案： B

解題說明：

In a malpractice case, the plaintiff must prove specific elements to establish that malpractice occurred. These elements form the basis of a typical negligence claim within the medical or professional context. Here is an explanation of the elements typically required and why "intentional action" is not among them:

****Duty of Care****: The first element that must be proven is that there was a duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff. In the context of medical malpractice, this means that there was a professional relationship between the healthcare provider (defendant) and the patient (plaintiff), establishing the healthcare provider's duty to act as a competent and prudent professional would under similar circumstances.

****Breach of Duty of Care****: Once it is established that there was a duty of care, the plaintiff must then demonstrate that the defendant breached this duty. This involves showing that the defendant's actions or omissions fell below the standard of care expected in their professional capacity. This could be through negligent actions, errors in treatment, or failure to act when action was required.

****Causation (Proximate Cause)****: The plaintiff must also prove causation, specifically that the breach of duty directly caused the injury or harm. This is often referred to as proximate cause. It connects the breach of duty to the resulting harm in a way that legally holds the defendant responsible for the damages.

****Actual Harm or Damage****: Finally, the plaintiff must demonstrate that they suffered actual harm or damage. This could be physical injury, mental anguish, additional medical costs, loss of income, or other forms of harm directly resulting from the defendant's breach of duty. Without proof of harm, even if there was a breach of duty, there can be no malpractice claim.

****Intentional Action****: This is NOT typically an element that needs to be proven in a malpractice case. Malpractice generally revolves around negligence, not intentional wrongdoing. "Intentional action" implies a deliberate act intended to cause harm, which falls under different legal categories such as assault or battery. In malpractice cases, the focus is on negligence or substandard care rather than intentional misconduct. Thus, proving an "intentional action" is not relevant to a standard malpractice claim, which distinguishes it from the other elements listed above.

問題 #117

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NEA-BC新版題庫上線：https://www.kaoguti.com/NEA-BC_exam-pdf.html

而且，在XXX的NEA-BC問題集的幫助下，至今還沒有出現考試失敗的情況，Nursing 最新NEA-BC考證 你想在IT行業中大顯身手嗎，你想得到更專業的認可嗎，Nursing 最新NEA-BC考證 一生輾轉千萬裏，莫問成敗重幾許，得之坦然，失之淡然，與其在別人的輝煌裏仰望，不如親手點亮自己的心燈，揚帆遠航，KaoGuTi NEA-BC新版題庫

