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SAP C_IBP_2305

SAP Certified Application Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain (2305)

3

- B. Only attribute-based totals can be added to the planning view.
- C. The values of the attribute-based total at the highest attribute level in the planning level can be changed.
- D. The total number of attributes that can use subtotals in the planning view can be restricted.

Antwort: A,D

79. Frage

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Aufgrund der großen Übereinstimmung mit den echten Prüfungsfragen- und Antworten können wir Ihnen 100%-Pass-Garantie versprechen. Wir aktualisieren jeden Tag nach den Informationen von Prüfungsabsolventen oder Mitarbeiter von Testcentern, unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu SAP C_IBP_2305 [SAP Certified Application Associate - SAP IBP for Supply Chain (2305)]. Wir extrahieren jeden Tag die Informationen der tatsächlichen Prüfungen und integrieren in unsere Produkte integrieren.

C_IBP_2305 Online Praxisprüfung:
https://www.deutschpruefung.com/C_IBP_2305-deutsch-pruefungsfragen.html

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NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
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Topic 1: Team and Program Management	12%	- Education and Training
		• 1. Staff training • 2. Patient education
		- Quality Management
		• 1. Policies and procedures • 2. Performance improvement • 3. Outcome measures
		- Interdisciplinary Team
		• 1. Roles and responsibilities • 2. Communication
		- Ethical and Legal Considerations
		• 1. End-of-life nutrition • 2. Informed consent • 3. Standards of practice
		- Monitoring of Nutrition Support
		• 1. Adjustment of care plans • 2. Clinical monitoring • 3. Laboratory monitoring
Topic 2: Clinical Monitoring and Management	18%	- Complications
		• 1. Infectious complications • 2. Mechanical complications • 3. Metabolic complications • 4. GI complications
		- Drug-Nutrient Interactions
		• 1. Effects of drugs on nutrients • 2. Effects of nutrients on drugs

Topic 3: Clinical Intervention	28%	- Parenteral Nutrition • 1. Indications • 2. Preparation and compounding • 3. Monitoring • 4. Vascular access devices • 5. Components (dextrose, amino acids, lipids) - Oral Nutrition Support • 1. Texture modifications • 2. Nutrition counseling • 3. Supplements - Enteral Nutrition • 1. Pediatric considerations • 2. Administration methods • 3. Access devices • 4. Formula selection • 5. Indications and contraindications - Nutrition Focused Physical Exam (NFPE) • 1. Identification of deficiency signs - Biochemical and Clinical Data • 1. Organ function tests • 2. Visceral protein markers • 3. Micronutrient levels - Estimation of Nutrient Requirements • 1. Energy expenditure • 2. Fluid requirements • 3. Protein requirements
Topic 4: Nutrition Assessment	18%	- Medical History and Physical Exam • 1. Identification of risk factors • 2. Assessment of nutritional status - Intake Assessment • 1. Dietary history • 2. Oral intake evaluation - Anthropometric Measurements • 1. Weight changes • 2. Growth parameters (pediatrics) • 3. Body composition

Topic 5: Basic Science	12%	- Anatomy
		• 1. GI tract anatomy • 2. Vascular access anatomy
		- Biochemistry and Metabolism
		• 1. Fluid and electrolyte balance • 2. Acid-base balance • 3. Micronutrient metabolism • 4. Macronutrient metabolism
		- Biochemical assessment
Topic 6: Clinical Practice	12%	• 1. Nutrient deficiency/toxicity
		- Physiology
		• 1. Endocrine regulation • 2. Immunology • 3. Gastrointestinal physiology
		- Disease-Specific Nutrition
		• 1. Oncology • 2. Renal disease • 3. Surgical patients • 4. Pancreatitis • 5. Hepatic disease • 6. Pulmonary disease • 7. Critical illness
		- Burns and Trauma
		• 1. Metabolic changes • 2. Nutritional requirements
		- Special Populations
		• 1. Transplant patients • 2. Pediatrics • 3. Geriatrics • 4. Obesity

>> NBNSC-CNSC Fragen&Antworten <<

NBNSC-CNSC Pass Dumps & PassGuide NBNSC-CNSC Prüfung & NBNSC-CNSC Guide

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NUTRITION NBNSC Certified Nutrition Support Clinician (CCN) NBNSC-CNSC Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q100-Q105):

100. Frage

Which of the following types of evaluations occurs during the design or implementation of a program in effort to identify the

program's weaknesses and correct them?

- A. Developmental evaluation.
- B. Correctional evaluation.
- **C. Formative evaluation.**
- D. Summative evaluation.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The correct answer to the question regarding which type of evaluation occurs during the design or implementation of a program to identify and correct the program's weaknesses is "Formative evaluation." Formative evaluation is a key component in the process of program development and implementation. Unlike summative evaluation, which assesses the effectiveness of a program at the end of its execution, formative evaluation is conducted during the early stages of program execution. This type of evaluation is particularly crucial as it focuses on the ongoing improvement of the program's design and delivery mechanisms.

During formative evaluation, evaluators collect data related to the program's processes and outcomes to identify any issues or areas needing improvement. This could include gathering feedback from participants, observing program activities, or assessing the resources and materials used. The primary goal here is to make real-time adjustments that enhance the program's effectiveness and efficiency, ensuring that it meets its intended objectives and serves the target population appropriately.

Moreover, formative evaluations help stakeholders understand and refine the program's theory of action or logic model. This understanding is vital for aligning the program's activities with its goals and for making necessary modifications to achieve the desired impact.

In summary, formative evaluation is integral during the initial phases of a program, focusing on identifying and addressing weaknesses through continual feedback and adjustments. This proactive approach ensures that the program develops in a way that maximizes its potential for success and effectiveness.

101. Frage

The maximum heart rate when determining level of exertion is determined by which of the following?

- **A. 220 beats per minute minus age**
- B. 120 beats per minute plus age
- C. 120 beats per minute plus respiratory rate
- D. 220 beats per minute minus respiratory rate

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The maximum heart rate (MHR) is a critical metric used in fitness and health to determine the appropriate level of exertion during physical activity. The most commonly used formula to estimate an individual's MHR is "220 beats per minute minus age." This formula provides a baseline for planning exercise programs and monitoring intensity levels during workouts.

Understanding how this calculation works is straightforward: you subtract the person's age from 220. For example, if you are 30 years old, your estimated maximum heart rate would be $220 - 30$, which equals 190 beats per minute. This number represents the highest your heart rate should reach during exercise.

This formula helps ensure that exercise remains within safe heart rate limits, preventing overexertion which can lead to adverse health events, especially in those with underlying heart conditions or other health issues. By staying below this threshold, individuals can maximize the benefits of their workout without exceeding their heart's capability to safely manage the increased workload.

It's important to note that while the "220 minus age" formula is widely used, it provides only an estimate and can vary based on the individual's fitness level, health status, and genetics. Some people might safely exercise at a heart rate closer to their estimated maximum, while others may need to stay at a significantly lower level. Therefore, it is often recommended to consult with healthcare or fitness professionals when designing a personalized workout regimen that involves heart rate targets.

Additionally, the use of heart rate monitors and other fitness technology can help individuals track their heart rates in real time, ensuring they remain within safe and effective ranges tailored to their specific health needs and fitness goals. This practice helps in optimizing workout outcomes and maintaining overall cardiovascular health.

102. Frage

A person with a BMI of 26.0 falls into which of the following categories?

- A. obese class I
- B. underweight

- C. overweight
- D. normal weight

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a simple calculation used to assess whether a person has a healthy body weight for a person of their height. It is obtained by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters (kg/m