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## NEA BC Test 1 Exam Questions With 100% Correct Answers

**assertive communication - Correct Answer-**  
a communication style characterized by confidence and consideration for others

**Fogging - Correct Answer-**  
Assertive skill in which a person responds to a criticism by making noncommittal statements that cannot be argued against

**passive communication - Correct Answer-**  
A form of communication in which the individual fails to say what is meant

**cybernetic model - Correct Answer-**  
Nurse executive who wants to implement a program  
1. needs assessment  
2. program implementation  
3. results assessment (program obj., costs, and impact are evaluated.)

**Collegial Model - Correct Answer-Decision making model**  
involves collaboration and consensus of a group of peers and is often used in the education settings where professions share similar values and benefit from individual expertise

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## Nursing ANCC - Nurse Executive Advanced Certification (NEA-BC) Sample Questions (Q252-Q257):

### NEW QUESTION # 252

Which of the following can be done in Pre-Admission Testing?

- A. Cardiac surgery.
- B. Blood pressure test.
- C. Laparoscopy.
- D. Colonoscopy.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Pre-Admission Testing (PAT) is an essential part of the preparatory process before a patient undergoes surgery or is admitted to a hospital. The primary purpose of PAT is to ensure that the patient is in a suitable condition to undergo the procedure safely and to minimize the risk of postoperative complications. To proceed with any form of PAT, a physician's order is required, which specifies the tests to be conducted based on the patient's health status and the nature of the procedure they are scheduled for.

Among the various tests that can be performed during PAT, a blood pressure test is one of the most common and crucial assessments. High or low blood pressure can significantly affect the outcome of a surgery or any medical procedure. Monitoring blood pressure helps in determining the patient's cardiovascular health and can lead to adjustments in medication or treatment plans prior to surgery to ensure patient safety.

Other tests frequently included in PAT are the electrocardiogram (EKG), which assesses heart rhythm and electrical activity; chest X-rays, which provide images of the heart, lungs, airways, blood vessels, and the bones of the spine and chest; and blood work, which gives a detailed picture of the patient's general health status, including kidney function, liver function, and potential for bleeding or infection.

Though not mentioned explicitly in the initial options, procedures like laparoscopy and colonoscopy are typically preceded by some form of PAT, though the specific tests may vary based on the exact nature of the procedure and the patient's health. For instance, a patient scheduled for a laparoscopy may require additional liver function tests and a complete blood count, while a patient undergoing a colonoscopy might need tests related to gastrointestinal health and function.

Cardiac surgery, being a highly invasive and critical procedure, would require an extensive pre-admission testing regimen including, but not limited to, a comprehensive cardiovascular examination, multiple blood tests to check for enzymes and complete blood counts, and perhaps more specialized tests depending on the patient's medical history and the complexity of the surgery planned. In summary, blood pressure tests are a fundamental part of PAT, applicable universally across different procedures to assess and ensure the patient's stability and safety during and post-procedure. Other tests, while also crucial, are specifically tailored depending on the type of surgery or procedure planned and the individual's health needs.

### NEW QUESTION # 253

With a hypothesis, which would be considered to be the cause?

- A. Independent variable
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Common variable
- D. Uncommon variable

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In experimental research, the relationship between variables is crucial to understand the cause and effect within a given study. The two primary types of variables in such research are the independent variable and the dependent variable.

The independent variable is considered the cause in a hypothesis-driven experiment. This is because the independent variable is the one that the researcher manipulates or changes to observe what effect it has on another variable. By altering the independent variable, researchers can directly assess how changes in this variable influence the outcome or the dependent variable.

The dependent variable, on the other hand, is viewed as the effect. It is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment, and it is expected to change in response to the manipulation of the independent variable. The dependent variable depends on the state of the independent variable, and its changes are the effects observed and recorded by the researcher.

Therefore, when considering a hypothesis about cause and effect within an experiment, the independent variable is labeled as the cause. It is what the researcher adjusts to see if there is a resultant effect on another variable, which is the dependent variable. This setup allows the researcher to control for confounding elements and to isolate the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

In summary, in the context of experimental research that involves a hypothesis, the independent variable is the cause because it is the element that is manipulated to observe changes. The dependent variable, which changes in response to the independent variable, is considered the effect. This cause-and-effect relationship is fundamental to hypothesis testing in scientific research.

#### NEW QUESTION # 254

N-STAT is an ANA program that does which of the following?

- A. unifies nurses' political voices
- B. evaluates Medicare and Medicaid reforms
- C. assures a safe workplace for nurses
- D. recommends nursing health policies

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Nurses Strategic Action Team (N-STAT) is a pivotal program initiated by the American Nurses Association (ANA). The primary role of this program is to consolidate and amplify the political voices of nurses across the United States. By doing so, N-STAT empowers nurses to actively participate in the political process, advocating for policies that advance the quality of health care and the nursing profession as a whole.

Nurses are the largest group of health care professionals, which positions them uniquely to influence health care policy and practices. N-STAT leverages this extensive network by engaging nurses in advocacy efforts that promote beneficial health care reforms. This collective action is crucial in ensuring that the voices of nurses are heard in legislative arenas, where decisions affecting health care are made.

The program's effectiveness lies in its ability to unify nurses around common goals. These goals typically revolve around improving patient care, ensuring safe working conditions for health care workers, and supporting education and research in nursing. By speaking with a unified voice, nurses can exert a significant impact on public policy, influencing decisions that affect not only the nursing profession but the overall health care landscape.

Moreover, N-STAT provides nurses with the tools and resources needed to effectively advocate for their profession and their patients. This includes training on political advocacy, information on current health care issues, and strategies for effective communication with policymakers. By equipping nurses with these skills, N-STAT enhances their ability to advocate for meaningful changes in health care policy.

In summary, the Nurses Strategic Action Team (N-STAT) plays a vital role in unifying nurses' political voices to advocate for policies that improve health care. Through its efforts, N-STAT helps ensure that nurses have a powerful influence on health care policies, benefiting both the profession and the patients they serve.

#### NEW QUESTION # 255

What is the greatest factor in preventing the spread of illness?

- A. Gowning
- B. Facial masks.
- C. Hand washing.
- D. Clean linen.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The question posed asks about the most significant factor in preventing the spread of illness. The answer provided is hand washing, which is emphasized as the most critical preventive measure among other options such as gowning, clean linen, and facial masks.

This response is rooted in the principles of medical asepsis, which involve techniques to reduce and prevent the spread of pathogens. Medical asepsis includes a range of practices aimed at maintaining a clean and safe environment to minimize the risk of infection. Hand washing is highlighted as a fundamental aspect of these practices. Regular and thorough hand washing by healthcare providers, patients, and even visitors can significantly reduce the transmission of infectious agents. This simple yet effective method is essential because hands often act as vectors that carry disease-causing germs from one person to another or from one site to another within the same person's body.

While gowning, the use of clean linen, and wearing facial masks also play important roles in preventing infection, hand washing stands out because of its general applicability and established effectiveness. Gowning and masks are particularly relevant in specific settings like operating rooms or during outbreaks of respiratory illnesses, whereas hand washing is universally recognized and easy to perform in any setting. It serves as the first line of defense against the transmission of many types of pathogens.

Moreover, the emphasis on hand washing is backed by numerous studies and public health guidelines that document its efficacy in

interrupting the spread of infections. Organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) promote hand hygiene as a critical action for both healthcare workers and the general public, especially in controlling outbreaks of highly infectious diseases.

In summary, while other methods included under medical asepsis are valuable, hand washing is universally acknowledged as the single most effective practice to prevent the spread of infections. Its simplicity, cost-effectiveness, and broad applicability make it a cornerstone of infection prevention strategies in medical and everyday settings.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 256**

If an individual must make a choice between two equally unfavorable alternatives this is known as which of the following?

- A. all of the above
- B. ethical right
- C. ethical dilemma
- D. ethical judgment

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question "If an individual must make a choice between two equally unfavorable alternatives this is known as which of the following?" is "ethical dilemma." An ethical dilemma arises when a person faces a decision involving a conflict where every alternative might result in a compromise of some ethical principle, leading to outcomes that could be seen as undesirable or unfavorable on both sides.

In ethical dilemmas, the choices involved do not necessarily present a clear right or wrong answer but rather provide options that can seem equally morally challenging or entail a significant personal or social cost. This type of dilemma is particularly complex because it involves deeply held moral values or ethical principles that are in conflict, and the individual must weigh these against each other.

The essence of an ethical dilemma can often be traced back to conflicts of rights or duties. For example, a healthcare professional might have to choose between respecting patient confidentiality (a duty to the patient) and protecting the health of others (a duty to the public) if a patient refuses to disclose a communicable disease. Neither choice is inherently favorable as both uphold some ethical values while compromising others.

Thus, when faced with an ethical dilemma, the decision-making process becomes a careful balancing act. The individual must consider the consequences of each option, the stakeholders affected by the decision, and the extent to which each choice aligns with or violates their personal or professional ethical standards. This complex decision-making scenario underscores the challenging nature of ethical dilemmas, where despite making a considered choice, the outcome may still not be entirely satisfactory in an ethical sense.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 257**

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