NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC認定試験、NBNSC-CNSC対応資料

このほど、今のIT会社は多くのIT技術人材を急速に需要して、あなたはこのラッキーな人になりたいですか？ NUTRITIONのNBNSC-CNSC試験に参加するのはあなたに自身のレベルを高めさせるだけでなく、あなたがより良く就職し輝かしい未来を持っています。弊社JapancertはNUTRITIONのNBNSC-CNSC問題集を購入し勉強した後、あなたはNBNSC-CNSC試験に合格することでできると信じています。

NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Monitoring and Complications	- Laboratory and clinical monitoring - Prevention and management of complications
Parenteral Nutrition Support	- Indications and formulation principles - Complication prevention and management
Enteral Nutrition Support	- Administration methods and complications - Indications and formula selection
Nutrition Assessment and Screening	- Risk identification and screening tools - Patient nutritional status evaluation
Metabolic and Clinical Nutrition Management	- Fluid and electrolyte balance - Metabolic response to illness and injury
Professional Practice and Ethics	- Interdisciplinary collaboration - Ethical and regulatory considerations

>> NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC認定試験 <<

素敵なNBNSC-CNSC認定試験試験-試験の準備方法-正確的なNBNSC-CNSC対応資料

多くの人がNBNSC-CNSC試験を非常に重視する必要があります。また、試験に合格することは多くの人にとって簡単なことではないこともわかっています。そのため、多くの人にとって優れた学習方法は非常に重要です。さらに、適切な学習ツールも同様に重要です。NBNSC-CNSCリファレンスガイドは、リラックスした状態で試験に合格するのに役立ちます。弊社からNBNSC-CNSC認定試験ガイド資料をご紹介します。 NBNSC-CNSC学習教材は、NBNSC-CNSC試験に合格するのに非常に有用で役立つと考えています。

NUTRITION NBNSC Certified Nutrition Support Clinician (CCN) 認定 NBNSC-CNSC 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22

In TCM, diabetes is typically considered to be caused by all of the following except:

- A. insufficient rest
- B. appropriate diet
- C. inappropriate diet
- D. congenital deficiency

正解：B

解説：
In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), the understanding and treatment of diabetes are quite different from Western medicine. TCM views the body as a network of energy systems that must remain in balance to maintain health. Diabetes, referred to as "Xiao Ke" disease in TCM, is often associated with symptoms like excessive thirst, hunger, and urination. According to TCM theory, the roots of diabetes can be traced back to factors such as congenital deficiency, inappropriate diet, overwork, and insufficient rest.
Congenital deficiency in TCM refers to inherent weaknesses in the body's constitution. This might be due to hereditary factors or issues that occurred during the prenatal period that affect the Qi (vital energy) and the functioning of organs like the spleen, kidney, and pancreas, which are considered crucial in the metabolism of fluids and nutrients in the body.
An inappropriate diet is another major factor believed to cause diabetes in TCM. Consuming foods that are too sweet, rich, or greasy can create an imbalance by generating excessive heat and dampness in the body. This imbalance can lead to the accumulation of phlegm and stasis, which disrupts the normal functioning of the spleen and pancreas, eventually leading to symptoms associated with diabetes.
Overwork and insufficient rest both contribute to the depletion of the body's vital substances, including Qi and Yin. This depletion can lead to a state where the body lacks the necessary energy to perform its metabolic functions effectively. In TCM, the kidney is believed to be particularly affected by overwork and insufficient rest, and kidney health is crucial in the regulation of the body's fluids and overall energy balance.
Contrary to these factors, an appropriate diet is actually recommended in TCM to prevent or manage diabetes. A balanced diet that includes all five tastes - sweet, sour, bitter, pungent, and salty - but emphasizes more bitter and sour foods, can help in maintaining proper glucose levels and overall body balance. Foods that are particularly beneficial are those that promote Yin and Qi, such as barley, yams, mushrooms, and blueberries.
Therefore, when considering the factors listed in the question congenital deficiency , inappropriate diet, overwork, insufficient rest, and appropriate diet, it is clear that "appropriate diet" is not considered a cause of diabetes in TCM but rather part of its management and prevention. Hence, it is the correct answer to the question of what is typically not considered a cause of diabetes in Traditional Chinese Medicine.

質問 # 23
The migration of charged solutes or particles in an electrical field is which of the following?

- A. electrophoresis
- B. mass spectrometry
- C. chromatography
- D. proteomics

正解：A

解説：
The correct answer to the question regarding the migration of charged solutes or particles in an electrical field is "electrophoresis." Electrophoresis is a technique used in laboratories to separate charged molecules, such as DNA, RNA, and proteins, based on their size and charge. This process is fundamental in biochemical and molecular biology research, as well as in diagnostics and forensic science.
The principle behind electrophoresis is that charged molecules will move in an electrical field towards the electrode with the opposite charge. Positively charged molecules will migrate towards the negatively charged electrode (cathode), and negatively charged molecules will move towards the positively charged electrode (anode). The rate of migration of each molecule is influenced by its charge, the size of the molecule, and the properties of the medium through which it is moving.
The components of an electrophoresis setup include: 1. **Electrical Power Source**: Provides the electric field necessary for the migration of the charged particles. 2. **Support Medium**: Often a gel, such as agarose or polyacrylamide, that provides a matrix through which the particles can move. The choice of gel depends on the size and type of molecules being separated. 3. **Buffer Solution**: Fills the system and provides ions that facilitate the conduction of electricity and maintain a stable pH during the process. 4. **Sample**: Contains the mixture of molecules that need to be separated. 5. **Detecting System**: Used to visualize the separated molecules after the process is complete. Common methods include staining the gel with dyes that bind to the molecules or using detectors that respond to specific tags attached to the molecules.

Electrophoresis is distinct from other separation techniques such as chromatography and mass spectrometry. Chromatography separates components based on differential partitioning between a mobile phase and a stationary phase, and mass spectrometry separates particles based on mass and charge and is often used for identifying and quantifying molecules. Proteomics, another option listed, is a broad field that may utilize electrophoresis among other techniques to study proteins. However, proteomics itself is not a method but rather a field of study.
In conclusion, electrophoresis is specifically characterized by the migration of charged particles in an electrical field, making it the correct answer to the question posed. This technique's ability to separate and analyze biological molecules makes it indispensable in scientific research and medical diagnostics.

質問 # 24
The diabetes diagnostic test that is an integrated measure of long-term mean glycemia is which of the following?

- A. fasting plasma glucose
- B. hemoglobin A1C
- C. glycated serum protein
- D. random blood glucose test

正解：B

質問 # 25
200 international units is equivalent to which of the following?

- A. 20 µg
- B. 10 µg
- C. 5 µg
- D. Can not be determined.

正解：D

解説：
5 µg: Can not be determined. International units (IU) are units of measurement commonly used for medications, vaccines, and vitamins. The volume or mass that constitutes one International Unit varies depending on the specific substance being measured due to differences in concentration or potency. Consequently, converting between international units and micrograms is not straightforward, as the conversion depends on the particular substance and its established IU definition by international agreement.
10 µg: Can not be determined. Like other measurements in international units, the conversion to micrograms cannot be universally applied across all substances. Each substance has a specific IU definition, which is internationally agreed upon based on its biological activity or effect. Therefore, without knowing the specific substance in question, it is impossible to accurately convert 200 IUs to micrograms.
20 µg: Can not be determined. International units measure the potency or effect of a substance rather than its mass directly. The relationship between IUs and micrograms varies by substance and is established through international standards specific to each substance. As such, without additional information about the substance in question, converting 200 IUs directly to micrograms is not feasible.
Can not be determined: Correct answer. The question does not provide enough information to determine the equivalent micrograms of 200 international units. The conversion from IUs to micrograms is specific to each substance and based on standardized biological activity or chemical potency. Without knowing which substance the 200 IUs refer to, it is impossible to perform a conversion to micrograms.

質問 # 26
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. Formative evaluation.
- B. Summative evaluation.
- C. Correctional evaluation.
- D. Developmental evaluation.

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 27
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