

AANP-FNP考古題介紹 & AANP-FNP證照指南

AANP FNP Certification 2023-2024 Questions and Answers 100% Correct

All diastolic murmurs are pathological. Murmurs Grades I-barely II-audible III- clearly audible, IV- first time thrill V-Steth edge VI-entire steth. EXAM - ANSWER-III first time audible, IV first time thrill

Fundal height 12 weeks - ANSWER-Fundal Height 12 weeks above symphysis pubis. EXAM

Fundus 16 weeks between symphysis pubis and umbilicus.
Fundus at 20 weeks is at umbilicus.
2 cm more or less from # of wk gestation is normal if more or less order US

3 month old infant with down syndrome, due to milk intolerance, mom started on goats milk; now has pale conjunctiva but otherwise healthy. Low HCT. What additional test would you order? - ANSWER-Iron, TIBC

3 months of synthroid, TSH increased, T4 normal, what do you do? - ANSWER-Increase Medication

3 ways to assess cognitive function in patient with signs/symptoms of memory loss - ANSWER-Mini mental exam

4 month old with strabismus, mom is worried..... - ANSWER-tell her it is normal.

4 month old wont keep anything down, what is the main thing you look at? - ANSWER-Growth chart

6 month old closed anterior fontanel. - ANSWER-XRAY

Abnormal cells on PAP, what do you do next? - ANSWER-Refer for Colposcopy

CAGE ACRONYM - ANSWER-Cut down
Annoyed by criticism
Guilty about drinking
Eye opener drink

Causes of tachycardia - ANSWER-Fever
Anemia
Hypotension

Cranial nerves responsible for extraocular eye movements - ANSWER-CN 3,4,6

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>> AANP-FNP考古題介紹 <<

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最新的 Nursing AANP AANP-FNP 免費考試真題 (Q40-Q45):

問題 #40

You have a 35-year-old female patient who is complaining of wrist pain. She is an administrative assistant who does a great deal of computer work in her job. You will test her for carpal tunnel syndrome. When you tap at the volar surface of the wrist you are performing which of the following tests?

- A. Tinel's sign
- B. Phalen's maneuver
- C. McMurray's test
- D. carpal compression maneuver

答案： A

問題 #41

When conducting a cultural assessment, which of the following is most likely to be a question you would ask?

- A. What medications the patient takes.
- B. What the major support systems in the patient's family are.
- C. What foods the patient eats regularly.
- D. All of the above.

答案： D

解題說明：

When conducting a cultural assessment, it is essential to ask a variety of questions that cover different aspects of a patient's life to get a comprehensive understanding of their cultural background. Each question aims to uncover specific cultural practices and beliefs that can significantly influence health care outcomes. Below are some typical questions that might be asked during such an assessment, with explanations for why they are important.

"What are the major support systems in the patient's family?" This question helps to understand the patient's family dynamics and social support networks. Knowing who the patient turns to in times of need can provide insights into their stress relief mechanisms and emotional support structures. It also helps in planning patient care, particularly after discharge or during long-term treatment, ensuring that the patient has a reliable support system to aid in recovery and adherence to medical advice.

"What foods does the patient eat regularly?" This question is crucial as it not only gives insight into the patient's dietary habits but also highlights cultural foods or dietary practices that may need to be considered in their care plan. Dietary habits can affect various health aspects, including allergies, metabolic processes, and even the effectiveness of prescribed medications. Understanding a patient's regular diet can aid in creating a nutrition plan that respects their cultural preferences while addressing any health issues.

"What medications does the patient take?" This question is standard in most medical assessments but gains additional layers in a cultural context. Some cultures use traditional remedies that may interact with conventional drugs. Understanding all substances the patient uses-medicinal or otherwise-enables safer prescribing and helps prevent adverse drug interactions. Additionally, some patients might prioritize traditional medicines over modern treatments, and knowing this preference can facilitate more culturally sensitive and effective communication about healthcare options.

Overall, each of these questions serves to build a fuller picture of the patient's cultural context, which is essential for providing culturally competent care. Understanding a patient's cultural background can greatly enhance the effectiveness of treatment by aligning medical advice with cultural practices, thus improving patient adherence and satisfaction with the healthcare process.

問題 #42

Your patient has presented in the second stage of Syphilis. Which of the following is the recommended treatment option?

- A. Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 million U IM as a one-time dose.
- B. Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 million U IM x 2 weekly doses.
- C. Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 million U IM x 3 weekly doses.
- D. Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 million U IM x 4 weekly doses.

答案： A

解題說明：

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. The management of syphilis depends on the stage of the disease. In the second stage of syphilis, characteristic symptoms include skin rashes and mucous membrane lesions. Treatment at this stage is crucial to prevent progression to more severe stages that can have serious systemic effects.

The recommended treatment for the second stage of syphilis is Benzathine penicillin G, administered as a single intramuscular (IM) injection of 2.4 million units. Penicillin G is highly effective against the *Treponema pallidum* bacterium, and a single dose can be

sufficient to eradicate the infection from the body in the secondary stage. This treatment option is preferred due to its effectiveness, ease of administration, and the ability to ensure complete adherence with a single visit.

However, not all patients can receive penicillin due to allergies. For patients allergic to penicillin, alternative treatment options include Doxycycline and Tetracycline. Doxycycline is administered orally at a dose of 100 mg twice daily for two weeks, and Tetracycline is administered as 500 mg four times daily for two weeks. These antibiotics are also effective against *Treponema pallidum* but require a longer course of treatment and depend on patient adherence to the medication schedule.

It is important to monitor patients for allergic reactions and adherence to the prescribed treatment regimen, regardless of the medication used. Additionally, sexual partners should be notified, tested, and treated if necessary to prevent reinfection and further spread of the disease. Regular follow-up is essential to ensure that the infection has been completely eradicated and to manage any potential complications.

問題 #43

Louise is a 75-year-old patient who has been having regular Pap smears throughout her adult life. All of her Pap smears have been normal. She asks you whether she needs to keep having this test every year. Which of the following replies would be appropriate?

- A. After age 70 having a Pap smear every 2 - 3 years is the norm.
- B. All women must have a Pap smear annually.
- C. If you are still sexually active a Pap smear is necessary every year.
- D. Since you have never had abnormal results a Pap smear is no longer necessary.

答案： D

解題說明：

The appropriate response to Louise's question about whether she needs to continue having annual Pap smears would be based on the guidelines provided by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). According to ACOG, a woman may stop having Pap smears after age 65 if she has had three consecutive normal results and no abnormal results in the past 10 years, provided there are no other risk factors present that might necessitate continued screening. This guideline takes into account a history of normal Pap smear results and the decreased likelihood of developing new HPV infections (which are largely responsible for changes that can lead to cervical cancer) as a woman ages.

In Louise's case, since she is 75 years old and has had consistently normal Pap smear results throughout her adult life, and assuming no other high-risk conditions are present, it would be reasonable to consider discontinuing further Pap smears. This advice aligns with ACOG's recommendation and reflects a standard approach to managing the health care of older women who are at low risk for cervical cancer. It is important to individualize care based on the patient's overall health, history, and risk factors. Additionally, this approach can help in avoiding unnecessary procedures and potential complications that might arise from them in older adults.

The other potential responses that suggest continuing annual Pap smears regardless of past results, or changing the frequency to every 2-3 years after age 70, do not align as closely with the current expert recommendations. These responses may lead to unnecessary testing, which can cause undue stress, discomfort, and potential harm without providing significant benefits. Moreover, the suggestion that a Pap smear is necessary every year if a woman is still sexually active does not align with ACOG guidelines, which do not base the cessation of Pap smears on sexual activity but rather on age and previous Pap smear results combined with risk factors.

Thus, the most accurate and relevant response for Louise would be to inform her that, based on her age and history of normal Pap smear results, and in the absence of other complicating factors, she may no longer need to continue with routine Pap smears. It is always important to discuss such decisions in the context of a comprehensive health evaluation and consider any other individual factors that might influence screening recommendations.

問題 #44

You are evaluating an adult female who has had a seizure. Her husband tells you that his wife seemed confused and her arms and legs began twitching uncontrollably. He also reports that before the twitching began her sense of smell was affected and she thought she was hearing her deceased father talking to her. With these symptoms, your most likely diagnosis will be which of the following?

- A. grand mal seizure
- B. simple focal seizure
- C. complex partial seizure
- D. myoclonic seizure

答案： C

解題說明：

The symptoms described by the husband of the patient, including confusion, twitching of arms and legs, altered sense of smell, and

auditory hallucinations (hearing her deceased father talking to her), suggest a diagnosis of a complex partial seizure. Complex partial seizures, also referred to as focal seizures with impaired awareness, involve a change or loss of consciousness or awareness and can manifest with various sensory, motor, or autonomic symptoms. These seizures often appear as if the person is daydreaming or "zoned out." Complex partial seizures originate in one hemisphere of the brain and do not typically involve the whole brain, which differentiates them from generalized seizures like grand mal seizures. The manifestations can vary widely depending on the specific brain region affected. For example, the temporal lobe is commonly involved in complex partial seizures, which can lead to auditory or olfactory hallucinations, emotional changes, or gastro-intestinal sensations.

In contrast, other seizure types such as grand mal seizures (now commonly referred to as tonic-clonic seizures) involve both hemispheres of the brain and are characterized by a loss of consciousness and violent muscle contractions. Simple focal seizures involve one area of the brain and do not result in loss of consciousness. Myoclonic seizures are brief, shock-like jerks of a muscle or a group of muscles.

Given the reported symptoms of sensory hallucinations, twitching (which could represent focal motor seizures), and altered mental status, the most fitting diagnosis would be a complex partial seizure. It is important to further evaluate and monitor the patient, ideally under the care of a neurologist, for a comprehensive assessment including an EEG (electroencephalogram) which can help in confirming the diagnosis and planning the management strategy.

問題 #45

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上帝讓我成為一個有實力的人，而不是一個好看的布娃娃。當我選擇了IT行業的時候就已經慢慢向上帝證明了我的實力，可是上帝是個無法滿足的人，逼著我一直向上。這次通過 Nursing的AANP-FNP考試認證是我人生中的一大挑戰，所以我拼命的努力學習，不過不要緊，我購買了PDFExamDumps Nursing的AANP-FNP考試認證培訓資料，有了它，我就有了實力通過 Nursing的AANP-FNP考試認證，選擇PDFExamDumps培訓網站只說明，路在我們腳下，沒有人決定它的方向，擁有了PDFExamDumps Nursing的AANP-FNP考試培訓資料，就等於擁有了一個美好的未來。

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