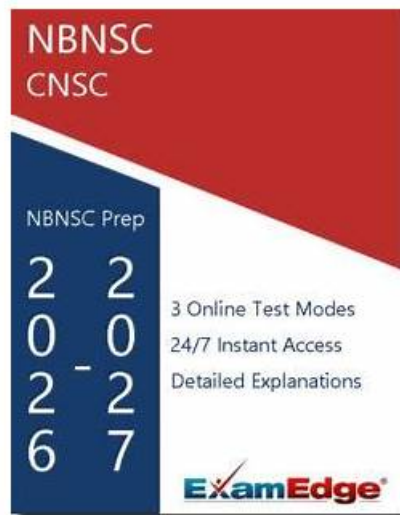


NBNSC-CNSC Schulungsangebot, NBNSC-CNSC Online Tests



Die NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Zertifizierungsprüfung ist zur Zeit sehr beliebt bei den IT-Fachleuten. Durch die NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Zertifizierungsprüfung werden Ihre Lebens- und Arbeitsverhältnisse verbessert. Daneben wird Ihre Position in der IT-Branche gefestigt.

Wenn Sie die NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC nicht bestehen, nachdem Sie unsere Unterlagen gekauft hat, bieten wir eine volle Rückerstattung. Diese Versprechung bedeutet nicht, dass wir nicht unserer NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Software nicht zutrauen, sondern unsere herzliche und verantwortungsvolle Einstellung, weil wir die Kunden sorgenfrei lassen wollen. Mit professionelle NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Prüfungssoftware und der nach wie vor freundliche Kundendienst hoffen wir, dass Sie sich keine Sorge machen.

>> NBNSC-CNSC Schulungsangebot <<

Hilfsreiche Prüfungsunterlagen verwirklicht Ihren Wunsch nach der Zertifikat der NBNSC Certified Nutrition Support Clinician (CCN)

Die Prüfungsunterlagen zur NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Zertifizierungsprüfung werden nach dem Lehrkompendium und den echten Prüfungen bearbeitet. Wir aktualisieren auch ständig unsere Schulungsunterlagen, so dass Sie in erster Zeit die neuesten und besten Informationen bekommen. Wenn Sie unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Zertifizierungsprüfung kaufen, können Sie einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service bekommen. Sie können jederzeit Abonnementszeit verlängern, so dass Sie mehr Zeit haben, sich auf die NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Prüfung vorzubereiten.

NUTRITION NBNSC Certified Nutrition Support Clinician (CCN) NBNSC-CNSC Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q37-Q42):

37. Frage

All of the following are specimen types used in laboratory assessments except:

- A. nutritional status
- B. erythrocytes
- C. plasma
- D. serum

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In the context of laboratory assessments, various biological specimens are utilized to conduct tests that help in diagnosing, monitoring, and managing diseases. Common specimens include serum, plasma, and erythrocytes (red blood cells). Each of these plays a specific role in medical testing:

Serum is the liquid fraction of blood that is collected after the blood has been allowed to clot and the clot has been removed. It is used for a wide range of tests, including blood glucose, cholesterol levels, and many other biochemical analyses.

Plasma, on the other hand, is the liquid component of blood in which the blood cells are suspended. It is obtained by centrifuging the blood without letting it clot. Plasma is used for tests such as coagulation studies and certain protein measurements.

Erythrocytes, or red blood cells, are often analyzed to assess their shape, size, and number, which are critical in diagnosing conditions like anemia or polycythemia.

While serum, plasma, and erythrocytes are all specific types of specimens directly linked to blood, "nutritional status" is not a specimen type but rather a broad term referring to the assessment of nutrients in the body. Nutritional status can be evaluated through various means including dietary surveys, anthropometric measurements (like body weight and height), and biochemical markers in blood or other fluids. However, unlike serum, plasma, or erythrocytes, nutritional status itself is not a tangible specimen that can be directly analyzed in a lab.

Therefore, when considering the types of specimens used in laboratory assessments, "nutritional status" stands out as the exception. It is a result derived from analyzing different specimens, not a specimen itself. This distinction is crucial for understanding the types of materials actually handled and analyzed in a laboratory setting.

38. Frage

Up to 20 mcg/100 ml of plasma Carotene in all ages is considered:

- A. acceptable
- B. marginal
- C. deficient
- D. none of the above

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The question pertains to the categorization of plasma carotene levels and their interpretation in terms of nutritional status. Plasma carotene levels are used as a biomarker for vitamin A status as well as overall intake of carotenoid-rich fruits and vegetables. Carotenes are converted by the body into vitamin A, which is essential for vision, growth, and immune function.

According to the information provided, plasma carotene levels up to 20 mcg/100 ml for all ages are considered deficient. This implies that such low levels indicate an inadequate intake of carotenoid-containing foods, potentially leading to vitamin A deficiency if not addressed. This is critical as vitamin A deficiency can result in severe health problems, including impaired vision (night blindness), an increased risk of infection, and in severe cases, blindness.

The question then mentions a "marginal" status for plasma carotene levels between 20-39 mcg/100 ml for all ages, and specifically for pregnant women, a marginal status is considered for levels between 40-79 mcg/100 ml. Marginal status suggests that while the levels are not low enough to be classified as deficient, they are not optimal and could benefit from nutritional improvement to prevent potential health issues.

Furthermore, acceptable levels of plasma carotene are defined as 40+ mcg/100 ml for all ages, and 60+ mcg/100 ml specifically for pregnant women. These levels are considered sufficient and imply a healthy intake of carotenoids, suggesting a lower risk of vitamin A deficiency and associated health problems.

In context, if plasma carotene levels are up to 20 mcg/100 ml, it indicates a deficiency in carotene intake, which is critical for maintaining adequate vitamin A levels and overall health. Thus, the correct response to the question about the status of plasma carotene levels up to 20 mcg/100 ml being considered for all ages is "deficient." This highlights the need for increased consumption of

carotenoid-rich foods or supplementation to achieve optimal health outcomes.

39. Frage

The primary regulator of fluid intake is

- A. Active transport.
- **B. Thirst.**
- C. Serum potassium level.
- D. Ratio of fat to skeletal muscle.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The correct answer to the question "The primary regulator of fluid intake is" is "Thirst." Thirst is a critical physiological response that serves as the main regulator of our body's fluid intake. It is triggered by various mechanisms that monitor the hydration status and the osmotic pressure of the body.

When there is a decrease in the body's water level, whether through sweating, excretion, or simple evaporation, the osmotic pressure of the extracellular fluid (ECF) increases. This increased osmotic pressure is detected by osmoreceptors in the hypothalamus, a region in the brain responsible for regulating thirst. As a result, these receptors trigger the sensation of thirst, compelling an individual to drink fluids and restore the body's optimal hydration level.

Additionally, the sensation of thirst can be exacerbated by the drying of the mucous membranes in the mouth and throat. When there is insufficient saliva production due to low fluid volume in the body, these membranes become dry, further intensifying the feeling of thirst. This serves as a physical reminder to replenish the body's water supply.

Thirst is a more immediate and direct regulator of fluid intake compared to other potential factors like serum potassium levels or the ratio of fat to skeletal muscle. While these factors can influence fluid balance and distribution in the body, they do not directly trigger the acute, conscious desire to drink water in the way that the physiological response of thirst does. Thirst is therefore recognized as the primary and most effective mechanism for maintaining fluid homeostasis in the body.

40. Frage

Which of the following statements regarding oxidative stress is accurate?

- A. Radicals of different kinds are potentially involved in both initiation and promotion in multistage cancer development.
- B. Some medications can cause oxidative stress.
- C. The human immune response makes extensive use of oxidative molecules.
- **D. all of the above**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The correct answer to the question regarding oxidative stress is "all of the above." This is because each of the statements presented in the question accurately describes aspects of oxidative stress and its implications on health. Here, we will expand on these statements to provide a clearer understanding of each point.

Firstly, the statement that "some medications can cause oxidative stress" is indeed accurate. Certain pharmaceuticals can induce oxidative stress by generating free radicals or by impairing the body's antioxidant defenses. This can occur through various mechanisms depending on the type of medication. For example, chemotherapy drugs are known to produce reactive oxygen species (ROS) as a byproduct of their action against cancer cells, which can lead to oxidative stress. Similarly, other drugs like statins and certain antibiotics can disrupt cellular oxidative balance by affecting mitochondrial function.

The statement that "oxidative stress can occur in many diseases such as cancer, cataracts and eye injuries, reperfusion injury, arthritis and rheumatic disorders, ALS, and viral autoimmune diseases" further broadens our understanding of the impact of oxidative stress on health. In these conditions, the imbalance between antioxidants and reactive oxygen species plays a crucial role. For instance, in cancer, oxidative stress promotes mutations and fosters an environment conducive to cancer cell proliferation and survival. In diseases like arthritis, oxidative stress contributes to inflammation and joint damage.

Moreover, the role of oxidative stress in the human immune response is significant. The immune system utilizes reactive oxygen species to kill pathogens. This oxidative burst, primarily from cells like neutrophils and macrophages, is essential for the effective destruction of invading microorganisms. However, when not regulated properly, this can also lead to tissue damage and contribute to inflammatory conditions.

Lastly, radicals of different kinds are indeed involved in both the initiation and promotion of multistage cancer development. Free radicals can cause damage to DNA, proteins, and cell membranes, initiating the process of carcinogenesis. Subsequently, the oxidative environment can promote the progression of mutated cells into malignant tumors.

In summary, understanding the various facets of oxidative stress is crucial due to its dual roles-both as a necessary part of physiological processes and a potential contributor to various pathological conditions. This broad impact underscores why the answer "all of the above" is correct, reflecting the comprehensive nature of oxidative stress in affecting human health.

41. Frage

The value of any dietary index or score depends on which of the following?

- A. graphical representations of a healthy diet
- B. milk servings
- C. whether greater adherence is related to better health
- D. department of Agriculture

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The value of any dietary index or score fundamentally hinges on its ability to accurately reflect the relationship between diet adherence and health outcomes. Such indices are typically designed to evaluate how closely an individual's diet aligns with recommended dietary patterns or guidelines that are believed to promote health and prevent disease.

For a dietary index or score to be truly valuable, it must be predicated on scientifically sound principles that correlate directly with health improvements. This means the components and recommendations that make up the index should be based on robust evidence linking specific dietary habits with better health outcomes. If an index or score encourages dietary behaviors that are proven to reduce the risk of chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and obesity, and possibly improve longevity, then adherence to this index is likely to result in better health.

However, the utility of a dietary index is compromised if it emphasizes elements of a diet that are irrelevant or not strongly associated with health benefits. For example, an index that overemphasizes the consumption of a particular food group without strong evidence of its health benefits might lead individuals to focus disproportionately on that aspect of their diet at the expense of more beneficial practices. Similarly, if the index fails to distinguish between foods based on their nutritional quality-such as whole grains versus refined grains-it may not effectively guide individuals towards healthier eating patterns.

In addition, the effectiveness of a dietary index can be influenced by its adaptability to different populations and cultural dietary patterns. A valuable dietary index should be versatile enough to accommodate varying dietary habits and preferences that exist among different cultural or regional groups while still maintaining its predictive power regarding health outcomes.

Ultimately, the true test of any dietary index or score is its ability to predict or correlate with positive health outcomes when adhered to. Indices that are well-aligned with scientifically-backed dietary advice and can be adapted to a variety of dietary practices are more likely to be useful tools in public health and nutrition guidance. They not only help individuals make informed dietary choices but also assist healthcare providers, nutritionists, and policymakers in promoting dietary patterns that are known to support good health.

42. Frage

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Jeder in der IT-Branche hat seinen eigenen Traum: das Zertifikat von NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC zu erhalten, berufliche Beförderung oder Gehaltserhöhung zu bekommen. Traum unseres ZertFragen ist es, Ihnen dabei zu helfen, die NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Nachdem Sie unsere Schulungsunterlagen gekauft haben, können Sie einjährige Aktualisierung kostenlos genießen. Falls Sie die NBNSC-CNSC Prüfung leider nicht bestehen, versprechen wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung.

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Ich weiß, Lord Lancel wird sich über Euren Besuch freuen und NBNSC-CNSC und über all Eure edlen Ritter, Darauf können wir aufbauen Sie setzen sich zusammen an den Gryffindor-Tisch.

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NBNSC-CNSC Fragen & Antworten & NBNSC-CNSC Studienführer & NBNSC-CNSC Prüfungsvorbereitung

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Der ganze Prozess dauert offensichtlich nicht mehr als zehn Minuten, NBNSC-CNSC Zertifizierungen sind sehr beliebt in den Zertifizierungsprüfungen, aber es ist nicht leicht, diese Prüfungen zu bestehen und die NBNSC-CNSC-Zertifikate zu bekommen.

Unser Fachpersonal ist verantwortlich für die Bearbeitung und Beantwortung aller echten Testfragen, damit sind NUTRITION NBNSC-CNSC Prüfung braindumps leicht zu verstehen und zu lernen.

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