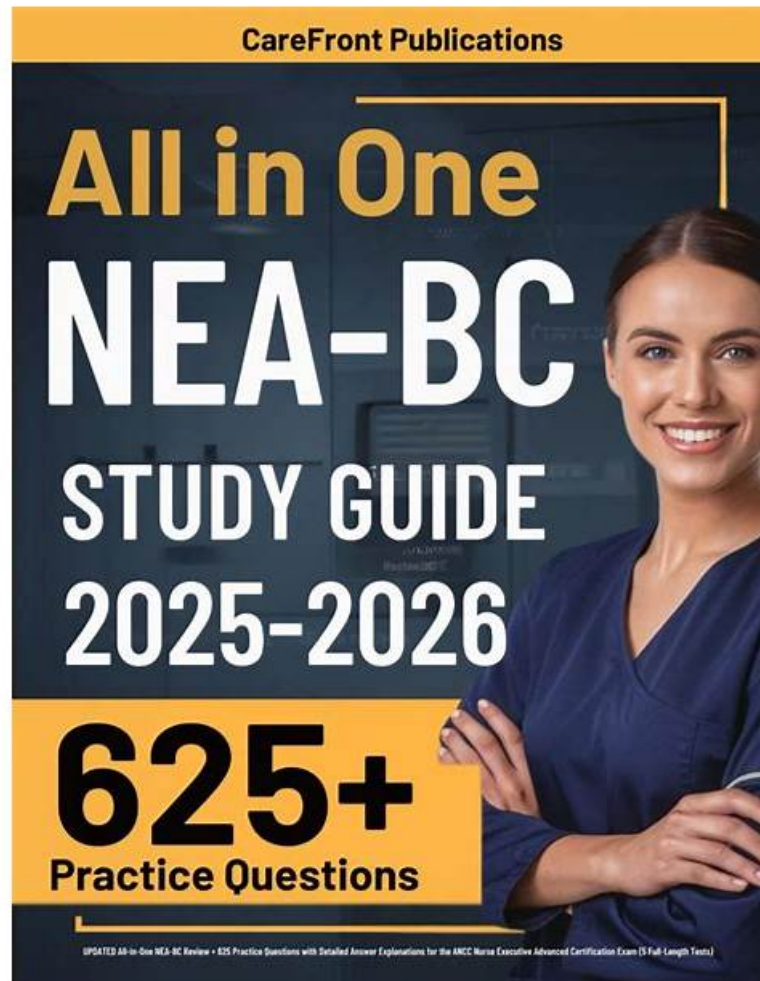


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Nursing ANCC - Nurse Executive Advanced Certification (NEA-BC) Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145

After a patient has been classified by acuity, what would it tell the manager?

- A. How many hours of nursing care is going to be required to treat the patient.
- B. None of the above
- C. How much revenue the patient will make for the facility.
- D. What the staffing mix of the unit should be.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a patient is classified by acuity in a healthcare setting, it primarily informs the healthcare manager about the level of nursing care required for the patient. Acuity classification systems are designed to assess the severity of a patient's condition and determine the intensity of medical care they need. This system helps in managing and allocating the appropriate nursing resources to ensure that patients receive the necessary level of care based on their specific health conditions.

Acuity levels are generally divided into categories such as low, moderate, and high. Each level dictates a different requirement of nursing attention and care duration: 1. **Low Acuity**: Patients may need routine monitoring and less frequent nursing interventions. These patients are often stable and recovering, requiring basic care and observation. 2. **Moderate Acuity**: These patients might have conditions that require more frequent checks and a moderate level of nursing intervention, possibly including medication management and assistance with daily activities. 3. **High Acuity**: Patients classified under high acuity need constant and intensive nursing care. They might be in critical condition, requiring complex and frequent medical interventions to stabilize their health. By understanding the acuity level, the manager can make informed decisions about staffing. This includes determining the number of nurses required on a shift and their levels of expertise to match the care needs of the patients assigned. For instance, a unit with predominantly high-acuity patients will need a higher proportion of specialized and experienced nursing staff compared to a unit with mostly low-acuity patients.

Furthermore, acuity classification aids in ensuring optimal patient outcomes and efficient use of hospital resources. It prevents scenarios where high-acuity patients receive insufficient attention or low-acuity patients unnecessarily use up extensive medical resources. This system also supports the hospital's operational efficiency by aligning patient needs with nurse staffing, ultimately aiming to provide safe, quality care while managing the workload and preventing nurse burnout.

Hence, the correct understanding and implementation of acuity classification not only assist managers in staffing and resource allocation but also play a vital role in enhancing patient care, safety, and the overall functioning of healthcare facilities. This focus on tailored care ensures that each patient receives attention based on their specific medical requirements, leading to better health outcomes and more effective management of hospital resources.

NEW QUESTION # 146

Research can be categorized in all but which of the following ways?

- A. reliable
- B. case study
- C. basic
- D. applied

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of categorizing research, it's essential to understand what constitutes a category of research versus a characteristic or quality of research. Categories of research are typically defined by the focus, purpose, or methodology used in the research, helping to classify the research according to a specific criterion or framework.

The term "reliable" in research refers to the consistency of a research study or measuring test. Reliability is about the repeatability of findings. If the study were to be done a second time, would it yield the same results? If so, the instrument and the results are considered reliable. For example, if a questionnaire measures traits like extroversion consistently among various individuals over time, it is said to be reliable. Reliability is a quality that makes research tools and methods trustworthy and preferable.

However, reliability is not a category of research; it is a criterion for evaluating the quality of research. Research categories typically include classifications like basic research, applied research, descriptive research, experimental research, qualitative research, and quantitative research, among others. Each of these categories describes a different focus or methodology: - **Basic research** is conducted to enhance knowledge without a particular application in mind. - **Applied research** aims to solve practical problems. - **Descriptive research** seeks to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon. - **Experimental research** tests the

impact of a variable on another. - **Qualitative research** involves non-numerical data and focuses on understanding concepts, thoughts, or experiences. - **Quantitative research** involves numerical data and often aims at quantifying problems and their relationships.

When the question asks which of the options is not a category of research, "reliable" stands out as referring not to a type of research but to the attribute of the research methodology or outcomes. Therefore, while "applied," "basic," and "case study" are all categories of research, "reliable" is not. It is a desired characteristic of the instruments and methods used in conducting research across various categories. Hence, "reliable" is the correct answer to the question regarding which option is not a category of research.

NEW QUESTION # 147

The process approach for all sectors to prepare for any emergency or disaster that may occur is which of the following?

- A. widespread emergency approach
- **B. all-hazards approach**
- C. comprehensive emergency management
- D. consequence management

Answer: B

Explanation:

The all-hazards approach is a methodology widely adopted in emergency management to prepare for, respond to, and recover from any type of disaster or emergency, regardless of its origin. This approach is comprehensive and inclusive, acknowledging that the specific nature of hazards can vary greatly, but the fundamental strategies for managing them can often be universally applied.

The primary advantage of the all-hazards approach is its broad applicability. It allows emergency preparedness plans to be versatile and flexible, enabling responders to tackle a wide range of incidents—from natural disasters like earthquakes and floods, to human-made events such as industrial accidents or terrorist attacks. This approach negates the need for unique strategies for each type of hazard, which can be resource-intensive and impractical.

In practice, the all-hazards approach involves several key components. First, it requires the assessment of potential risks and vulnerabilities that could impact an area or organization. This risk assessment is crucial in prioritizing resource allocation and planning efforts. Next, it emphasizes the importance of developing emergency response plans that include mobilization of resources, coordination among different agencies, and clear communication channels.

Training and exercises are also integral to the all-hazards approach. By conducting regular drills and simulation exercises, emergency response teams can improve their readiness and effectiveness. These exercises help identify gaps in response plans and provide opportunities for improvement.

Furthermore, the all-hazards approach supports the integration of mitigation strategies. Mitigation involves taking steps to reduce the impact of disasters before they occur, such as strengthening building codes, improving infrastructure resilience, and educating the public about preparedness measures.

Finally, this approach is dynamic, requiring continuous review and adaptation of strategies based on new information and emerging threats. It encourages a culture of preparedness that is proactive rather than merely reactive.

In conclusion, the all-hazards approach is not just about responding to emergencies when they occur but also about building a robust framework for disaster risk reduction that can withstand various challenges. Its comprehensive nature ensures that all sectors are equipped to handle unexpected situations effectively, making it a cornerstone of modern emergency management practices.

NEW QUESTION # 148

W Edwards Deming and Joseph Juran are recognized leaders in

- A. Zero-based budgeting
- **B. Total quality management**
- C. Behavioral science
- D. Medical ethics

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a comprehensive and structured approach to organizational management that seeks to improve the quality of products and services through ongoing refinements in response to continuous feedback. TQM requirements may differ from one organization to another, but the main principles of the philosophy are designed to ensure that businesses operate at their highest standards of quality and efficiency. The application of TQM can be in manufacturing, services, or even nonprofit sectors. Two of the pivotal figures in the development and popularization of TQM are W. Edwards Deming and Joseph Juran. Both contributed foundational concepts and practices that have shaped TQM into a robust management theory.

W). Edwards Deming is perhaps best known for his work in post-World War II Japan, where he taught top business managers how to improve design, product quality, testing, and sales through various methods, including the application of statistical methods. Deming developed the "14 Points for Management," a series of managerial guidelines that encourage a proactive approach to quality management. He emphasized the importance of leadership responsibilities in fostering quality improvements and was a staunch advocate for the use of data and measurement to evaluate performance.

Joseph Juran, on the other hand, is famous for his focus on the human dimensions of quality management. He emphasized the importance of managerial commitment and the need to set high quality standards and goals. Juran introduced the "Juran Trilogy," a concept that breaks down quality management into three managerial processes: planning, control, and improvement. He stressed that quality control should be conducted as an integral part of management control.

Both Deming and Juran believed that quality improvements must be continuous and require the commitment of the entire organization, especially top management. Their teachings form the bedrock principles of TQM, which emphasize employee involvement at all levels, continuous improvement, and a focus on customer satisfaction as primary goals. The legacy of these two quality management leaders is evident in the ongoing application of TQM principles across various industries around the world, underlining the universal relevance and effectiveness of their methods.

NEW QUESTION # 149

There are many theories of leadership. The theory that was directed toward identifying intellectual, emotional, physical, and other personal qualities of effective leaders is which of the following?

- A. charismatic leadership
- B. trait theory
- C. change theory
- D. behavioral theory

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question is "trait theory." Trait theory is a major theoretical approach in the study of leadership. This theory focuses on identifying specific personal qualities or attributes that distinguish effective leaders from non-leaders or less effective leaders. These attributes can be intellectual, emotional, physical, and other personal characteristics.

The fundamental premise of trait theory is that certain individuals possess innate qualities that make them better suited to leadership roles. This perspective suggests that these traits are largely inherent, and thus, the theory often implies that leaders are born, not made. This is in contrast to other leadership theories that focus on behaviors, situational interaction, or skills development, which suggest that leadership capabilities can be developed or are influenced by the environment.

Trait theory has evolved over time, initially focusing heavily on physical characteristics such as height and appearance, and later expanding to more psychological attributes like intelligence, self-confidence, and charisma. Modern trait theory now often includes a broader range of traits such as emotional intelligence and resilience.

Despite its popularity, trait theory has faced criticism, primarily because it can oversimplify the complexity of leadership and does not account for how situational factors affect leaders' effectiveness. It also tends to ignore the role of followers and does not adequately address how leaders change their behavior in different circumstances. However, despite these criticisms, the theory remains influential in the field of leadership studies and continues to be a point of reference for both academic research and practical leadership development.

NEW QUESTION # 150

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