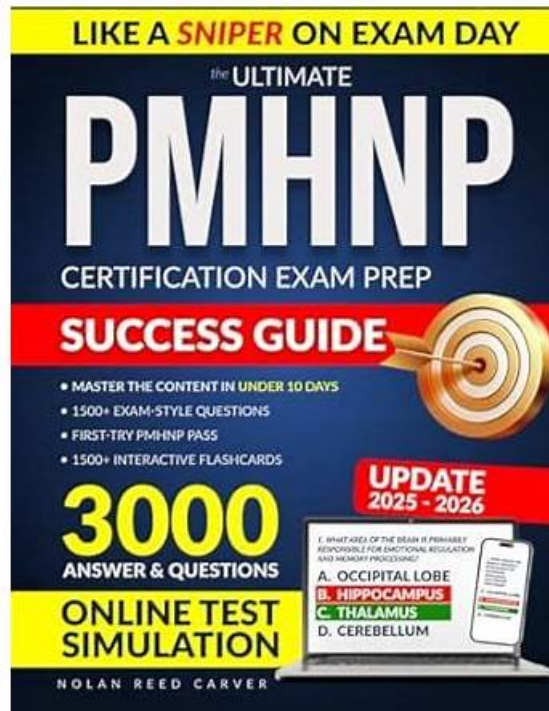


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## PMHNP Latest Dumps Ebook | Practice PMHNP Exam Pdf

With the help of performance reports of American Nurses Credentialing Center: Adult Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse Practitioner-Board Certified (PMHNP) Desktop practice exam software, you can gauge and improve your growth. You can also

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## College Admission American Nurses Credentialing Center: Adult Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse Practitioner-Board Certified Sample Questions (Q1274-Q1279):

### NEW QUESTION # 1274

You have a severely depressed patient who has just returned from electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). She is still unconscious. Which of the following would be a PRIMARY concern in observing this patient?

- A. confusion
- B. nausea and vomiting
- C. headache
- D. muscle soreness

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When considering post-operative care for a patient who has just undergone electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), several side effects must be closely monitored. ECT is a procedure where small electric currents are passed through the brain, intentionally triggering a brief seizure in order to cause changes in brain chemistry that can quickly reverse symptoms of certain mental health conditions, primarily severe depression. While effective, ECT can lead to several immediate post-treatment side effects.

Among the potential side effects, nausea and vomiting are particularly significant concerns, especially when the patient is unconscious. The primary reason for heightened concern in this context is the risk of aspiration. Aspiration occurs when stomach contents, including any vomit, are breathed into the lungs rather than being swallowed into the esophagus and stomach. This can lead to aspiration pneumonia, a serious and potentially life-threatening lung infection. Given that the patient is unconscious, their protective airway reflexes (such as coughing and throat clearing) are diminished, which drastically increases the risk of aspiration should they vomit.

Other side effects like headache, muscle soreness, and confusion, although uncomfortable and distressing, do not present an immediate risk to the patient's life. Headaches and muscle soreness can typically be managed with analgesics and rest, and while confusion can be disorienting, it usually resolves as the effects of the anesthesia wear off. These symptoms, though certainly requiring attention and management, do not pose the same level of risk as nausea and vomiting in an unconscious patient.

In summary, while all the listed side effects are important to address in the post-ECT care of a patient, nausea and vomiting are the primary concerns when the patient is still unconscious due to the significant risk of aspiration and the subsequent complications that can arise from it. Consequently, medical staff must prioritize monitoring and managing these symptoms to prevent any serious respiratory complications. This highlights the importance of not only treating the primary mental health condition but also vigilantly managing the side effects associated with the treatment.

### NEW QUESTION # 1275

What is an example of an associated symptom of schizophrenia that is neither positive nor negative?

- A. Apathy
- B. Attention deficit
- C. Inappropriate affect
- D. Anhedonia

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Patients with symptoms of schizophrenia often present with an inappropriate affect. This is a focus of treatment, along with positive and negative symptoms.

Apathy, anhedonia, and attention deficit are all negative symptoms of schizophrenia.

### NEW QUESTION # 1276

Which of the following is most likely to be a factor facilitating the growth of the nurse practitioner role?

- A. Reduction in salary due to nurse practitioner oversupply
- **B. Patient demand for services**
- C. Resistance from powerful medical organizations
- D. Legislative battles for independent practice

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Factors facilitating the growth of the nurse practitioner role include:

- \* Patient demand for services
- \* Patient acceptance of and satisfaction with nurse practitioners
- \* Decreasing stigmatization of psychiatric illnesses
- \* Emphasis on the need for integrated healthcare services

Factors constraining the growth of the nurse practitioner role include:

- \* Growing competition in the job market
- \* Reduction in salary due to nurse practitioner oversupply
- \* Reimbursement struggles with Medicare and private insurance companies
- \* Legislative battles for independent practice
- \* Mandatory physician supervision
- \* Resistance from powerful medical organizations

#### **NEW QUESTION # 1277**

A PMHNP considers the impact of biological, psychological, and sociological/environmental factors as contributors to each patient's current mental health. Which considerations are made in each section of this three-part framework known as the biopsychosocial model?

- A. Mental health diagnoses, physical health, and abuse history
- **B. Predisposing, perpetuating, and sociological/environmental factors**
- C. Mental health diagnoses, treatment fidelity, and environmental supports
- D. Mental health diagnoses, physical health, and resource availability

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The biopsychosocial model is commonly used to determine the state of an individual's mental health. It reflects the understanding that mental illness is rarely simply one variable but rather a combination of the three factors, which are biological, psychological, and environmental influences.

Each section of the biopsychosocial framework requires further questioning on predisposing, perpetuating, and protective factors that are unique to the individual. Working through this process allows the PMHNP to develop a thorough understanding of the factors that contribute to each client's mental health challenges.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 1278**

A 54-year-old female presents to the ER with alcohol intoxication. You are the nurse practitioner in the ER setting, and you order lab values for this patient. What lab values will you want to pay the most attention to when considering a diagnosis of alcohol use disorder?

- A. Elevated chloride
- B. Decreased triglycerides and decreased MCV
- C. Elevated potassium
- **D. Abnormal LFT (liver function test) values and increased MCV**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A patient presenting with an alcohol use disorder that is chronic will present with increased MCV and abnormal LFTs.

Elevated potassium and chloride levels are not likely to be indicative of an alcohol use disorder. In addition, patients with a chronic alcohol use disorder will have elevated triglycerides and increased MCV.



