

# PMHN-BC인증공부문제 - PMHN-BC시험준비

## PMHN-BC Pharmacology Test Questions With Complete Solution

- What class of drugs is atropine in? - Answer Anticholinergic
- What class of drugs is cogentin (benztropine mesylate) in? - Answer anticholinergic
- What class of drugs is dicyclomine (bentyl) in? - Answer anticholinergic
- What are the side effects of anticholinergics? - Answer dry out, blurred vision, dry eyes, constipation, urinary retention, postural hypertension, confusion, heart rhythm disturbance
- Why prescribe anticholinergics? - Answer ordered to reduce EPS caused by antipsychotics
- What class of drugs is chlorpromazine (thorazine) in? - Answer first generation antipsychotics
- What class of drugs is perphenazine (trilafon) in? - Answer first generation antipsychotics
- What class of drugs is haloperidol (haldol) in? - Answer first gen antipsychotics
- What are some side effects of antipsychotics? - Answer weight gain, hyperglycemia, EPS (dystonia, akathisia, tar dive dyskinesia)
- Neuroleptic malignant syndrome: high fever, tachycardia, increased respiratory rate, AMS, muscle rigidity, high and low BP
- What class of drugs is Clozapine (Clozaril) in? - Answer 2nd generation antipsychotics
- What class of drugs is risperidone (risperdal) in? - Answer 2nd generation antipsychotics
- What class of drugs is olanzapine (zyprexa) in? - Answer 2nd generation antipsychotics
- What class of drugs is quetiapine (seroquel) in? - Answer 2nd generation antipsychotics

그 외, Fast2test PMHN-BC 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EI24AWwzp3W-5RPU0Rk3bq0epwtFQRZX>

최근 Nursing인증 PMHN-BC시험이 IT업계에서 제일 높은 인지도를 가지고 있습니다.바라만 보지 마시고Nursing인증 PMHN-BC시험에 도전해보세요. Fast2test 의 Nursing인증 PMHN-BC덤프로 시험준비공부를 하시면 한방에 시험 패스 가능합니다. Nursing인증 PMHN-BC덤프로 자격증취득에 가까워지고 나아가서는 IT업계에서 인정을 받는 열쇠를 소유한것과 같다고 할수 있습니다.

Fast2test의 Nursing인증 PMHN-BC덤프로 시험공부를 하신다면 고객님의 시간은 물론이고 거금을 들여 학원등록하지 않아도 되기에 금전상에서도 많은 절약을 해드리게 됩니다. Nursing인증 PMHN-BC덤프 구매의향이 있으시면 무료샘플을 우선 체험해보세요.

>> PMHN-BC인증공부문제 <<

## PMHN-BC시험준비 - PMHN-BC시험대비 덤프샘플 다운

Nursing PMHN-BC 시험자료를 찾고 계시나요? Fast2test의Nursing PMHN-BC덤프가 고객님의가장 찾고싶은 자료 인것을 믿어의심치 않습니다. Nursing PMHN-BC덤프에 있는 문제와 답만 기억하시면 시험을 쉽게 패스하여 자격증을 취득할수 있습니다. 시험불합격시 덤프비용 환불가능하기에 시험준비 고민없이 덤프를 빌려쓰는것이라고 생각하시면 됩니다.

## 최신 Nursing ANCC PMHN-BC 무료샘플문제 (Q56-Q61):

### 질문 # 56

When you implement a plan for a patient partly by making the patient feel comfortable and safe by orienting the patient to his rights and responsibilities, selecting specific activities for the patient's needs, and ensuring that the patient is maintained in the least restrictive environment that safety permits, this is known as which of the following?

- A. milieu therapy
- B. psychotherapy
- C. biological therapy
- D. integrative therapy

정답: A

### 설명:

The correct answer to the question is "milieu therapy." Milieu therapy is a therapeutic approach in mental health treatment that focuses on creating an environment that is supportive and therapeutic for the patient. This form of therapy emphasizes the importance of the social environment or milieu in which the healing process takes place.

In milieu therapy, every aspect of the patient's surroundings is considered to be a part of the treatment. This includes not only the physical setting but also the social interactions and the established routines within the therapeutic environment. By carefully structuring these elements, milieu therapy aims to help individuals learn to adapt to and cope with their social and interpersonal circumstances in healthier ways.

Key components of milieu therapy include: - **Orienting the patient to their rights and responsibilities:** This involves making sure that the patient understands their rights within the therapeutic setting as well as their responsibilities towards their own treatment process. - **Selecting specific activities tailored to the patient's needs:** Activities are chosen to match the patient's personal therapeutic goals, which could include group therapy sessions, individual counseling, therapeutic recreational activities, or skills training. - **Maintaining the patient in the least restrictive environment that safety permits:** The aim here is to ensure that the patient enjoys the maximum freedom possible while still ensuring their safety and the safety of others. This helps to foster a sense of normalcy and autonomy, which is crucial for the patient's self-esteem and recovery process. - **Informing the patient about the need for limits and the conditions necessary to remove them in a culturally competent manner:** This involves setting and explaining boundaries within the therapeutic environment in a way that is sensitive to the patient's cultural background and personal experiences. Overall, milieu therapy is designed to create a supportive and therapeutic community where patients can feel safe and comfortable, allowing them to focus on their recovery and rehabilitation. This approach can be particularly effective in settings such as psychiatric hospitals, residential treatment facilities, or therapeutic communities where multiple aspects of the daily living and social environment can be integrated into the treatment process.

### 질문 # 57

A patient is released after being treated for cocaine intoxication. Which of the following would a nurse recommend to increase community support?

- A. A
- B. Alanon.
- C. NA.
- D. Rehab.

정답: C

### 설명:

When a patient has been treated for cocaine intoxication and is being released from a medical facility, it is crucial to provide recommendations that will support their ongoing recovery. Community support groups play a vital role in the rehabilitation process by offering a network of individuals facing similar challenges, which can significantly enhance the patient's ability to maintain sobriety and manage addiction issues effectively.

One of the most appropriate recommendations for a patient recovering from cocaine addiction is to connect with Narcotics Anonymous (NA). NA is a community-based organization that is part of a larger global network aimed at helping individuals to overcome drug addiction and maintain long-term recovery. NA provides a supportive environment where individuals are encouraged to share their experiences and struggles with addiction in a confidential setting, following a structured 12-step program similar to that of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA).

The 12-step program includes steps that involve admitting powerlessness over addiction, recognizing a higher power that can offer strength, examining past errors with the help of a sponsor (experienced member), making amends for these errors, learning to live a new life with a new code of behavior, and helping others who suffer from the same addictions. This program is designed to promote

personal growth and healing, which are essential components of recovery from drug addiction.

It is important to clarify that while AA also uses a 12-step model, it is specifically geared towards individuals recovering from alcoholism, not drug addiction. Therefore, while AA provides tremendous support for alcohol-related issues, it is not the most suitable option for someone recovering from cocaine addiction. Similarly, Al-Anon is another support group, but it is designed to help family members of individuals struggling with addiction, not the addicts themselves. Its focus is on providing support and coping strategies for those who are indirectly affected by the substance abuse of a loved one.

A recommendation to join NA rather than AA or Al-Anon is based on the specific focus of NA on drug addiction, providing the most relevant and specialized support for a patient recovering from cocaine use. This ensures that the patient will receive the appropriate guidance and community support tailored to their particular recovery needs. Engaging with NA can help the patient build a network of supportive peers, which is crucial for long-term recovery and preventing relapse.

In summary, NA stands out as the recommended choice for someone recovering from cocaine intoxication due to its direct relevance to drug addiction, structured recovery program, and supportive community environment, all of which are essential for effective recovery and sustained sobriety.

### 질문 # 58

What model would be best for a patient with comorbid conditions?

- A. Acute
- **B. Whole person**
- C. Containment
- D. Biologic

정답: B

설명:

In the medical field, comorbid conditions refer to the presence of one or more additional diseases or disorders co-occurring with a primary disease or disorder. Managing a patient with comorbid conditions can be quite complex due to the different treatments and medications required for each condition. The best medical model to handle such situations is the whole person model.

The whole person model of care focuses on treating the person as a whole, rather than just focusing on the individual diseases or conditions. This approach takes into account the interactions between different diseases and conditions and how they can impact the overall health of the patient. It emphasizes the need to consider all aspects of a patient's health, including their physical, mental, and social well-being.

In the whole person model, the case manager plays a crucial role. They are responsible for coordinating the different treatments and services required by the patient. They ensure that all healthcare professionals involved in the patient's care are updated on the patient's condition and treatment progress. The case manager also works closely with the patient and their family to understand their needs and preferences, and to make sure the care provided aligns with these.

By using the whole person model, healthcare providers can provide more coordinated and comprehensive care to patients with comorbid conditions. This can lead to better health outcomes and improved patient satisfaction. Therefore, the whole person model is the best choice for a patient with comorbid conditions.

### 질문 # 59

If a nurse is feeling they need to rescue a patient, which of the following solutions might be effective?

- **A. All of the above**
- B. Allow the patient to direct issues.
- C. Avoid any secret alliances.
- D. Avoid calling the patient when off duty.

정답: A

설명:

When a nurse feels the need to "rescue" a patient, it typically refers to a scenario where the nurse may develop an overly involved or overly empathetic stance towards the patient, often leading to blurred professional boundaries. This feeling can sometimes result in the nurse taking extra measures that may not be professionally recommended or might even compromise the ethical standards of nursing care. Here are the expanded explanations for the suggested solutions to manage such a situation:

**\*\*Allow the patient to direct issues:\*\*** This approach empowers the patient by letting them have a say in their care decisions and express their concerns and preferences. By doing so, the nurse shifts from being a rescuer to a facilitator of care. This strategy can help in preventing overidentification with the patient's condition, where the nurse might otherwise project personal feelings and potentially overstep professional boundaries to 'save' the patient. Allowing the patient to direct their issues encourages autonomy,

enhances patient satisfaction, and maintains a professional nurse-patient relationship.

**\*\*Avoid any secret alliances:\*\*** Secret alliances, or unofficial understandings and agreements between the nurse and the patient that are concealed from other healthcare team members, can be problematic. They can disrupt the continuity and consistency of care, create conflicts within the care team, and might even lead to favoritism or partiality. By avoiding such alliances, the nurse maintains transparency, promotes teamwork, and upholds the integrity of the care provided. This practice helps in managing the impulse to rescue by reinforcing professional boundaries and ensuring that all actions taken are in the patient's best interest and within ethical guidelines.

**\*\*Avoid calling the patient when off duty:\*\*** Making personal calls or contacts outside of professional hours can lead to overinvolvement in the patient's life, which might blur the lines between personal and professional relationships. This behavior can be misconstrued by the patient or might create dependencies that are not conducive to the patient's independence and recovery. By refraining from contacting patients while off duty, the nurse can maintain a healthy work-life balance and professional boundaries, thus avoiding the pitfalls of feeling the need to rescue or becoming too emotionally involved with the patient.

**\*\*All of the above\*\*** would be correct. Each of these strategies aims to foster professional conduct, uphold ethical standards, and ensure that the nurse-patient relationship promotes healing and autonomy without overstepping necessary boundaries. In conclusion, managing the urge to rescue involves reinforcing professional boundaries, encouraging patient autonomy, maintaining transparency in actions, and ensuring all interactions are ethically sound and supportive of the patient's overall well-being.

### 질문 # 60

Avoidant personality disorder exhibits the characteristic of:

- A. reluctance to delegate tasks or work with others
- B. unwillingness to be involved with people unless sure of being liked
- C. difficulty making everyday decisions
- **D. all of the above**

정답: D

설명:

Avoidant personality disorder (APD) is a mental health condition characterized by a pervasive pattern of social inhibition, feelings of inadequacy, and hypersensitivity to negative evaluation. Individuals with this disorder exhibit several distinct features which reflect their intense fear of rejection and criticism. Below, each characteristic is expanded upon in detail.

**\*\*Difficulty making everyday decisions\*\*** - People with avoidant personality disorder often struggle with making everyday decisions without an excessive amount of advice and reassurance from others. This stems from a fear of making mistakes or being criticized for their choices. The anxiety around potential disapproval can be debilitating, leading to significant delays or avoidance in decision-making. This characteristic highlights the pervasive doubt and insecurity felt by individuals with APD, even in minor issues that typically would not warrant such worry.

**\*\*Unwillingness to be involved with people unless sure of being liked\*\*** - One of the most prominent characteristics of avoidant personality disorder is the individual's reluctance to engage in social interactions unless they are certain they will be liked and accepted. This is not simply shyness; rather, it is a deep-rooted fear of rejection and ridicule. Individuals with APD often perceive themselves as socially inept or personally unappealing, which exacerbates their reluctance to form new relationships unless they perceive unequivocal acceptance from others.

**\*\*Reluctance to delegate tasks or work with others\*\*** - People with APD may also hesitate to delegate tasks or collaborate closely with colleagues due to their fear of disapproval or criticism. They often worry that their inadequacies will be exposed or that they will be blamed for any errors, leading to avoidance of teamwork or leadership roles where closer scrutiny and interpersonal interactions are inevitable. This can limit their professional growth and contribute to underachievement.

In summary, avoidant personality disorder is marked by intense anxiety surrounding social acceptance, fear of criticism, and a deep-seated feeling of inadequacy. These characteristics manifest in various aspects of personal and professional life, severely impacting the individual's ability to function and form healthy relationships. Understanding and addressing these traits through professional mental health support is crucial for managing APD.

### 질문 # 61

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