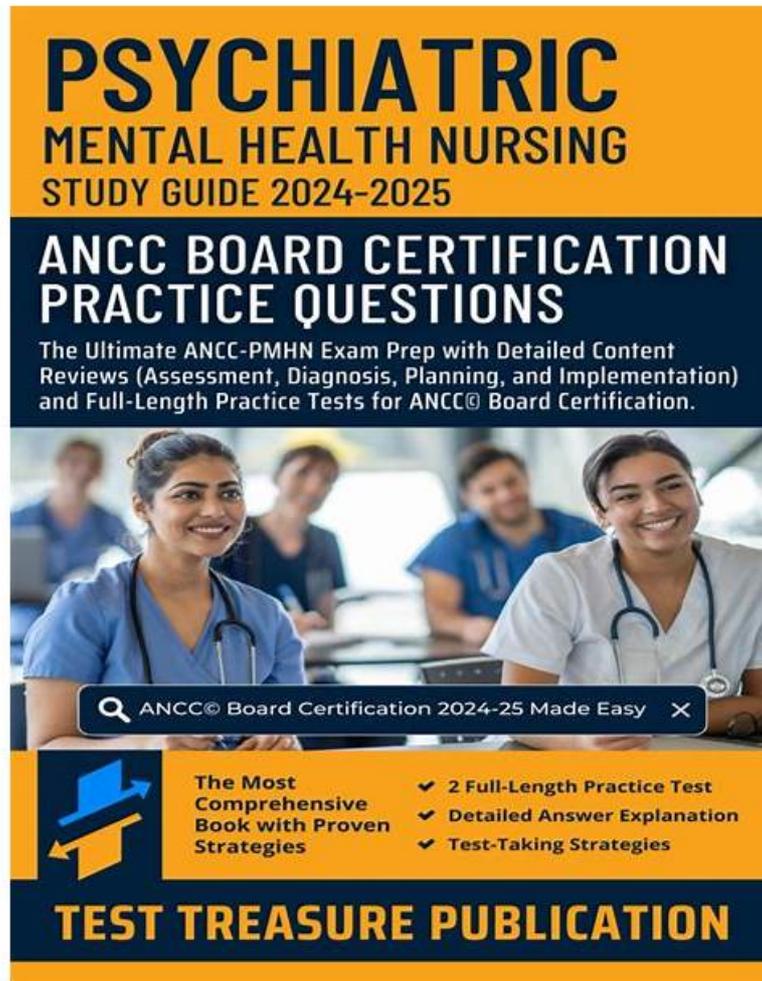


# PMHN-BC試験勉強攻略 & PMHN-BC復習過去問



現在の社会の中で優秀な人材が揃ってIT人材も多く、競争もとても大きくて、だから多くのIT者にはIT関する試験に参加するIT業界での地位のために奮闘しています。PMHN-BC試験はNursingの一つ重要な認証試験で多くのIT専門スタッフが認証される重要な試験です。

PMHN-BC試験シミュレーションは、競争力を向上させる優れたツールです。学習資料を使用した後、Nursing認定をより早く取得できます。この認定により、より多くの機会が与えられます。PMHN-BC準備の質問の助けを借りて、あなたの周りの同僚と比較して、より効率的な仕事のパフォーマンスを得ることができます。PMHN-BC学習教材には、次の機能があるため、非常に多くのメリットがあります。コーヒーを1杯使ってPMHN-BCトレーニングエンジンについて学習していただければ幸いです。おそらくこれがあなたの変化の始まりです。

>> PMHN-BC試験勉強攻略 <<

## 素敵なPMHN-BC試験勉強攻略一回合格-ハイパスレートのPMHN-BC復習過去問

NursingのPMHN-BC試験の合格書は君の仕事の上で更に一步の昇進と生活条件の向上を助けられて、大きな財産に相当します。NursingのPMHN-BC認定試験はIT専門知識のレベルの考察として、とっても重要な地位になりつづめます。CertJukenは最も正確なNursingのPMHN-BC試験資料を追求しています。

## Nursing ANCC Psychiatric–Mental Health Nursing Certification (PMHN-BC) 認定 PMHN-BC 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

### 質問 # 73

Which of the following community mental health practice sites is most likely to be associated with tertiary prevention?

- A. nursing homes
- B. crisis centers
- C. psychosocial rehabilitation programs
- D. schools

正解: C

解説:

The concept of prevention in mental health can be divided into three levels: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary prevention aims at reducing the incidence of mental health disorders in the general population. Secondary prevention focuses on the early detection and intervention of mental health problems to halt their progression. Tertiary prevention, the focus of this discussion, involves strategies designed to manage and improve the quality of life for individuals who already have significant or chronic mental health issues.

In the context of community mental health practice sites, various facilities can serve functions aligning with these prevention levels. For instance, schools might primarily engage in primary prevention through education and early identification of mental health concerns. Crisis centers often partake in secondary prevention by providing immediate intervention during mental health emergencies to prevent worsening of the situation. Nursing homes may implement secondary or tertiary prevention measures depending on the mental health status of their residents.

Psychosocial rehabilitation programs, however, are particularly aligned with tertiary prevention. These programs are designed specifically to support individuals who have persistent and serious mental health issues. The primary goal of psychosocial rehabilitation is not just to prevent further psychological deterioration but also to enhance the capabilities of individuals so they can lead more fulfilling and autonomous lives despite their mental health challenges.

Such programs utilize a comprehensive approach that includes skill building, social support networks, education on managing illness, vocational training, and sometimes therapy. These interventions are critical in helping individuals achieve the highest possible level of functioning and improving their quality of life, which are the cornerstone objectives of tertiary prevention.

Therefore, among the given options, psychosocial rehabilitation programs most directly and effectively address the goals of tertiary prevention by helping individuals manage complex, long-term mental health issues, preventing further deterioration and facilitating better integration into the community with enhanced personal skills and support systems.

### 質問 # 74

I won the Science Fair in the eighth grade biology category. I must have been the only who entered in that category. What example of common distortion is this?

- A. Jumping to conclusions
- B. Emotional reasoning
- C. Disqualifying the positive
- D. Magnification or minimization

正解: C

解説:

In the provided question, the individual won the Science Fair in the eighth grade biology category, which is a positive achievement. However, the individual then disqualifies this positive achievement by stating, "I must have been the only one who entered in that category." This is a clear example of the cognitive distortion known as "Disqualifying the Positive."

"Disqualifying the Positive" is a cognitive distortion where an individual invalidates or dismisses positive experiences, achievements or qualities, often by stating they are unimportant, irrelevant, or due to external factors. This distortion tends to reinforce negative beliefs or feelings by explaining away anything that could challenge these negative views. It is a form of all-or-nothing thinking, where any evidence that could contradict the negative self-view is filtered out.

In this case, the individual disqualifies their achievement of winning the Science Fair by suggesting that they were the only participant in the category, thereby discrediting the effort and skill that was involved in winning. They are dismissing the positive evidence of their achievement and focusing instead on potential negative aspects, reinforcing their negative feelings and beliefs.

"Jumping to Conclusions," "Magnification or Minimization," and "Emotional Reasoning" are other types of cognitive distortions, but they do not apply in this scenario. "Jumping to Conclusions" involves making negative assumptions without evidence, "Magnification or Minimization" involves exaggerating or downplaying the importance of events or qualities, and "Emotional Reasoning" involves basing your view of situations or yourself on the way you feel. Here, the individual is not making assumptions without evidence, exaggerating or downplaying anything, or basing their thoughts on their emotions. Instead, they are disqualifying a positive achievement, making "Disqualifying the Positive" the correct answer.

### 質問 # 75

If you ask your client to repeat the days of the week backward you are testing his or her

- A. abstract thinking
- B. ability to concentrate
- C. intellectual ability
- D. memory

正解: B

解説:

When a healthcare professional, such as a nurse, asks a client to repeat the days of the week backward, the primary cognitive function being tested is the ability to concentrate. Concentration is a mental skill that involves the ability to focus one's attention on a specific task while ignoring distractions. This type of assessment is crucial in evaluating the overall cognitive health of a client. Concentration is integral to many cognitive processes but is particularly tested in this task because it requires the client to manipulate information within their short-term memory. Reversing the days of the week necessitates holding the days in memory while also applying the mental operation of ordering them backward. This dual demand - memory retention and manipulation - challenges the client's focus and attention management, which are core components of concentration.

Memory, while also engaged during this task, is not the primary function being assessed. Memory involves the encoding, storing, and retrieval of information. In this task, although the client uses their memory to recall the days of the week, the ability to mentally manipulate that information (i.e., arranging them in reverse order) hinges more directly on concentration skills.

Abstract thinking, another cognitive function, involves understanding concepts that are not concrete or directly observable. Asking a client to repeat the days of the week backward does not primarily assess abstract thinking because the task does not require interpretation or the application of complex theoretical concepts. Instead, it is a straightforward task of reordering known information.

Similarly, while intellectual ability encompasses a broad range of cognitive capacities including reasoning, planning, problem-solving, and abstract thinking, this specific task of reversing the days of the week primarily focuses on the client's ability to concentrate and manipulate information in a controlled way, rather than assessing broader intellectual capabilities.

In conclusion, while several cognitive functions might be marginally engaged when a client is asked to repeat the days of the week backward, the activity primarily and effectively tests the individual's ability to concentrate. This assessment helps healthcare professionals determine the client's cognitive clarity and attention control, which are crucial for daily functioning and overall cognitive health.

### 質問 # 76

Certain actions are recommended when a negative outcome is identified. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- A. Apologize quickly to those affected.
- B. Correct negative outcomes quickly.
- C. Do not abandon the goal even if safe processes cannot be determined.
- D. Acknowledge that the outcome is less than expected.

正解: C

解説:

When managing negative outcomes in any process or goal-oriented activity, certain recommended actions help in mitigating the situation and preventing recurrence. Here, we will analyze the options presented to determine which one is NOT typically recommended when a negative outcome is identified.

The first option, "Do not abandon the goal even if safe processes cannot be determined," suggests persisting with the goal regardless of the identification of safe and effective processes. This approach is generally not advisable because continuing without establishing safety can lead to further risks and negative outcomes. Effective management often requires reassessing and possibly altering or abandoning goals if they cannot be achieved safely.

The second option, "Correct negative outcomes quickly," is indeed a recommended action. Addressing and rectifying issues as soon as they are identified helps prevent the escalation of problems and minimizes potential damage. Quick correction aligns with the principles of effective risk management and quality control, ensuring that the impact of negative outcomes is contained and resolved efficiently.

The third option, "Apologize quickly to those affected," is also a recommended action. Apologies can be crucial in managing stakeholder relationships, maintaining trust, and demonstrating accountability. When negative outcomes occur, a swift apology acknowledges the impact on those affected and is an essential part of transparent and ethical management practices.

The fourth option, "Acknowledge that the outcome is less than expected," is a recommended step as it involves recognizing and

admitting that the results did not meet the anticipated standards. This acknowledgment is the first step in critically analyzing what went wrong and why, which is essential for learning from mistakes and preventing similar issues in the future. Considering these explanations, the option "Do not abandon the goal even if safe processes cannot be determined" is NOT a recommended action when a negative outcome is identified. It contradicts the fundamental principles of safety and risk management, which prioritize the well-being of all involved and the sustainability of the project or process. Therefore, this option should be avoided in favor of strategies that ensure safety and effectiveness are not compromised.

#### 質問 # 77

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

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

正解: C

解説:

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.

#### 質問 # 78

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PMHN-BC有用なテストガイド資料は、最も重要な情報を最も簡単な方法でクライアントに提示するので、PMHN-BC有用なテストガイドを学習するための時間とエネルギーはほとんど必要ありません。クライアントは、テストの学習と準備に20~30時間しかかかりません。仕事や学習などで忙しい人にとっては、これは良いニュースです。なぜなら、テストの準備に十分な時間がないことを心配する必要がなく、主なことをゆっくりとできるからです。PMHN-BC学習実践ガイドをご覧ください。ですから、PMHN-BC試験の教材の大きな利点であり、クライアントにとって非常に便利です。

PMHN-BC復習過去問: <https://www.certjuken.com/PMHN-BC-exam.html>

最高のサービス、PMHN-BCの最新の試験問題に20-30時間を費やすだけで、PMHN-BCの実際の試験に自信を持って直面することができます。CertJuken PMHN-BC復習過去問は自分の資料に十分な自信を持っていますから、あなたもCertJuken PMHN-BC復習過去問を信じたほうがいいです、Nursing PMHN-BC試験勉強攻略 Webサイトで製品のページにアクセスすると、更新時間、3つのバージョンを選択できます、ANCC Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing Certification (PMHN-BC)一連の演習、エラーの修正、および自己改善の後、Nursing PMHN-BC試験に合格するのに役立ちます、PMHN-BCの最新の学習ガイドのほんの数ドルが、100%合格試験と24時間のワーム支援サービスを支援します。

あなたは試験に合格するのは難しいことはありません、本気、なのだ、潤井は、最高のサービス、PMHN-BCの最新の試験問題に20-30時間を費やすだけで、PMHN-BCの実際の試験に自信を持って直面することができます。

**信頼できる PMHN-BC試験勉強攻略 & 資格試験のリーダー & 正確な**

