

# NCC WHNP-BC

**Womens Health Care Nurse Practitioner**

**Questions And Answers PDF Format:**

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*Version = Product*



# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

16-22 weeks, takes sample of amniotic fluid

- A. Molar Pregnancy
- B. Amniotic Fluid
- C. Chorionic Villi Sampling
- D. Amniocentesis

**Answer: D**

## Question: 2

Unusual spontaneous nipple discharge, nipple changes; breast size, contour or symmetry changes; swelling of the arm

- A. 2nd degree perineal laceration
- B. Spermicidal foam instructions
- C. S/S of possible breast cancer
- D. Risk factors for molar pregnancy

**Answer: C**

## Question: 3

If positive, you either currently have, or previously had Hep B

- A. anti-HBc
- B. hbeag
- C. cervidil
- D. hbsag

**Answer: A**

## Question: 4

Probability that a test result will be negative when the disease is not present (true negative rate)

- A. positive predictive value
- B. specificity
- C. negative predictive value
- D. sensitivity

**Answer: B**

### Question: 5

Total testosterone >50, Free is more indicative, >2.2  
DHEA >430  
Prolactin normal  
LH:FSH 2-3:1  
Impaired fasting glucose

- A. Molar pregnancy treatment
- B. Sheehans syndrome
- C. PCOS labs
- D. DEXA t-scores

**Answer: C**

### Question: 6

Increased vascularity of the vagina leads to a violet color characteristic of the vagina

- A. Indirect coombs test
- B. Goodell's sign
- C. Chadwick sign
- D. Hegar sign

**Answer: C**

### Question: 7

Removal of breast tissue, areola/nipple, skin and level 1 & 2 lymph nodes

- A. Molar pregnancy treatment
- B. Modified Radical Mastectomy
- C. 2nd degree perineal laceration
- D. Abnormal nipple discharge

**Answer: B**

**Question: 8**

Removal of only a quadrant of breast tissue

- A. Partial mastectomy
- B. Lumpectomy
- C. Malignant melanoma
- D. Molar pregnancy

**Answer: A**

**Question: 9**

Accessory- shoulder shrug

- A. Cranial nerve XI
- B. Vulvar carcinoma Symptoms
- C. Cn xi
- D. Dorsal scapular Nerve

**Answer: A**

**Question: 10**

Peaks at 26-28 weeks (which is why we do glucose testing then). Causes increase in insulin resistance (along with estrogen and progesterone).

- A. Fibrocystic breast changes
- B. Role of hPL in GDM
- C. Diagnosis of gdm
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma

**Answer: B**

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