

Pressure Ulcers eCourse: Module 5.7 Quiz

1. Which of following can cause pain in pressure ulcers?
 - a. Maceration
 - b. Friction or shear
 - c. Damaged nerve endings
 - d. Inflammation

2. Individuals with deep pressure ulcers suffer no pain because the nerve endings are destroyed.

True False

3. Which of the following can cause pain in pressure ulcers?
 - a. Infection
 - b. Induration
 - c. Procedures and treatments
 - d. Muscle spasms

4. Pressure ulcer pain only occurs during activity and treatments/procedures.

True False

5. Why should we use validated pain scales to assess pressure ulcer pain?
 - a. Most reliable indicator of pain
 - b. Quantifies severity of pain
 - c. Provides means to monitor effectiveness of pain control
 - d. Saves money

6. Validated pain scales are the only method that should be used to assess patient pain.

True False

7. What types of non-verbal cues should you look for when assessing pressure ulcer pain?
 - a. Facial expressions
 - b. Vocalizations
 - c. Patient complaints
 - d. Changes in activity patterns

8. Which of the following are validated pressure ulcer pain scales appropriate for use with neonates and children?
 - a. FLACC
 - b. PUSH
 - c. CRIES
 - d. BWAT

9. Which of the following are good techniques to use to reduce and/or prevent pain in pressure ulcer patients?
 - a. Lift or transfer sheets
 - b. Smooth linens
 - c. Position off wound
 - d. Frequent dressing changes

10. Which of the following are good practices for preventing pressure ulcer pain?
 - a. Gentle cleansing
 - b. Skin care products
 - c. Protecting periwound skin
 - d. Reduced pressure on wounds

11. What are some effective strategies for managing pressure ulcer pain?
 - a. Patient time out
 - b. Keep wound moist and covered
 - c. Non-adherent dressings
 - d. Pain medication
 - e. Repositioning

12. For which procedures should additional doses of pain control medications be given?
- a. Wound manipulation
 - b. Wound measurement
 - c. Wound cleansing
 - d. Dressing changes
 - e. Debridement
13. To reduce pain due to wound procedures / treatments, when should a topical pain medication be applied?
- a. An hour before
 - b. 20 to 30 minutes prior
 - c. Just prior to treatment
 - d. After the treatment
 - e. Not required at all
14. For chronic pain associated with pressure ulcers that cannot be managed locally, the patient should be referred to a pain or wound specialist.
- True False
15. What are some options for managing persistent, neuropathic pain in pressure ulcers?
- a. Local anesthetic
 - b. An adjuvant
 - c. Transcutaneous nerve simulation
 - d. Warm applications
 - e. Tricyclic antidepressants

Answers to Module 5.7 – Quiz I

- Q1 b,c,d
- Q2 False – Pressure ulcers are painful. The pain is often the most distressing symptom patients report.
- Q3 a,c,d
- Q4 False – Pressure ulcer pain can occur when the patient is at rest and when no procedures are being performed.
- Q5 a,b,c
- Q6 False – You should also look for non-verbal cues especially in cognitively impaired and elderly patients.
- Q7 a,b,d
- Q8 a,c – PUSH and BWAT are tools for measuring rate of pressure ulcer healing.
- Q9 a,b,c
- Q10 a,c,d
- Q11 a,b,c,d,e
- Q12 a,c,d,e
- Q13 b
- Q14 True
- Q15 a,b,c,d,e