1. A skin barrier product should be used to on the periwound skin to:
   
   a. Keep it dry  
   b. Prevent infection  
   c. Prevent maceration  
   d. Help dressing adherence

2. It is generally accepted that wound healing is optimized when the wound is kept dry.
   True     False

3. What type of dressing is a skin substitute that aids in wound closure and replaces the functions of the skin?
   
   a. Hydrocolloid  
   b. Transparent film  
   c. Biologic  
   d. Hydrogel  
   e. Silicone

4. Exudate from a wound usually decreases as a pressure ulcer heals.
   True     False

5. What dressing type encourages wound healing by stimulating the deposit of fibers necessary for growth of tissue and blood vessels?
   
   a. Cadexomer iodine  
   b. Biologic  
   c. Transparent film  
   d. Foam  
   e. Collagen matrix
6. What type of dressing is made of carbohydrate-based material and is adhesive, moldable wafers that are impermeable to oxygen, water and water vapor?
   a. Hydrogel  
   b. Collagen matrix  
   c. Hydrocolloid  
   d. Foam  
   e. Gauze

7. It is important of follow the manufacturer’s recommendations regarding frequency of dressing changes.
   True   False

8. What dressing type is designed to lie directly on the wound’s surface and is non-allergic and non-stick?
   a. Foam 
   b. Hydrocolloid 
   c. Collagen matrix 
   d. Silicone 
   e. Gauze

9. Which dressing type is best for clean, non-infected and shallow Stage II pressure ulcers?
   a. Hydrocolloid 
   b. Collagen matrix 
   c. Transparent film 
   d. Gauze

10. Which types of dressings should be used to protect body areas at risk for friction or tape injury?
    a. Hydrogel 
    b. Silver-impregnated 
    c. Transparent film 
    d. Hydrocolloid
11. Transparent film dressings are NOT appropriate:
   a. As cover dressing over enzymatic debriding agents
   b. For autolytic debridement
   c. On moderately to heavily exudating ulcers
   d. As a secondary dressing with alginates

12. Which type of dressing is suitable for pressure ulcers without depth and contours on body areas that are at risk for dressing migration?
   a. Hydrocolloids
   b. Hydrogel
   c. Transparent film
   d. Alginate

13. Alginate dressing may need to be irrigated first to ease removal.
   True    False

14. What type of dressing is suitable for exudative Stage II and shallow Stage III, painful pressure ulcers?
   a. Hydrogel
   b. Transparent film
   c. Silver-impregnated
   d. Foam

15. We should use multiple pieces of gauze to fill deep pressure ulcers.
   True    False

16. Which type of dressing is suitable for pressure ulcers that are heavily colonized or infected?
   a. Foam
   b. Hydrogel
   c. Alginate
   d. Silver-impregnated
17. Cadexomer iodine dressings are suitable in pressure ulcers with moderate to high exudate.

True    False

18. What is a good dressing choice to promote atraumatic dressing changes and prevents tissue injury when the ulcer or periwound tissue is fragile or friable?

   a. Hydrogel
   b. Silicone
   c. Hydrocolloids
   d. Alginate

19. There is insufficient evidence to support the use of biological dressing or skin substitutes in the treatment of pressure ulcers.

True    False

20. Why is gauze not a good choice as a dressing for pressure ulcers?

   a. Is expensive
   b. Labour intensive to use
   c. Causes pain when removed
   d. Dries out viable tissue

21. For highly exudative pressure ulcers, we should use tightly woven gauze.

True    False
Answers to Module 5.4 – Quiz I

Q1  a,c
Q2  False – Wounds should be kept moist for best healing.
Q3  c
Q4  True – This will affect the choice of dressing as the wound heals.
Q5  e
Q6  c
Q7  True
Q8  d
Q9  a
Q10 c,d
Q11 a,c
Q12 b
Q13 True
Q14 d
Q15 False – Not a good idea! Any retained gauze in the wound bed can serve as a source of infection. Use a single strip or roll of gauze.
Q16 d
Q17 True
Q18 b
Q19 True
Q20 b,c,d
Q21 False – We should use loosely woven gauze for highly exudative ulcers and tightly woven gauze for minimally exudate ulcers.