

Pressure Ulcers eCourse: Module 5.6 – Quiz II

1. What are the symptoms of an infected wound?
 - a. Fever
 - b. Edema
 - c. Erythema
 - d. Local pain and tenderness
 - e. Induration of wound edge

2. A person with a wound exudate that is copious, malodorous and prolonged should be evaluated further for:
 - a. Infection
 - b. Cellulitis
 - c. Abscess
 - d. Progressive degeneration

3. How does an infection negatively impact wound healing?
 - a. Prolongs inflammatory stage
 - b. Induces additional tissue destruction
 - c. Delays collagen synthesis
 - d. Prevents epithelialization

4. At what number of bacteria does critical colonization take place?
 - a. 25,000 organisms / gram
 - b. 50,000 organisms / gram
 - c. 100,000 organisms / gram
 - d. 250,000 organisms / gram

5. When bacterial counts get too high, they invade the soft tissues of the wound resulting in an infection.

True False

6. What types of patients are more likely to get infections in their pressure ulcers?
- a. Diabetics
 - b. Protein deficiency
 - c. Cardiac or pulmonary disorders
 - d. Hypoxia or poor tissue perfusion
7. What signs and symptoms may indicate an infection of a pressure ulcer?
- a. Friable granulation tissue
 - b. Foul odor
 - c. Increased ulcer pain
 - d. Increased heat in surrounding tissue
8. Pressure ulcers are known to cause sepsis and death.
- True False
9. We should suspect a diagnosis of spreading acute infection if the pressure ulcer has:
- a. Erythema extending from the ulcer edge
 - b. Induration
 - c. New or increasing pain or warmth
 - d. Increasing purulent drainage
10. If the lab tests confirm the presence of beta hemolytic streptococci bacteria, the pressure ulcer wound is infected.
- True False
11. What can be done to maximize the body's ability to resist infections?
- a. Improving nutrition
 - b. Tight control of glucose
 - c. Improvement of arterial blood flow
 - d. Reduction of immune-suppressive agents
12. Sodium hypochlorite is good for wounds with pseudomonas infection.
- True False

13. What are agents that destroy or inhibit the growth and development of micro-organisms in or on living tissue?
- a. Antiseptics
 - b. Albumin
 - c. Amino acids
 - d. Anesthetics
14. What are some common antiseptics used in wounds?
- a. Iodine compounds
 - b. Chlorhexidine
 - c. Acetic acid
 - d. Hydrogen peroxide
 - e. Tricyclic
15. Hydrogen peroxide is an excellent antiseptic to use with pressure ulcers.
- True False
16. What products should be considered for pressure ulcers colonized with multiple organisms?
- a. Acetic acid
 - b. Topical antimicrobial silver
 - c. Hydrogen peroxide
 - d. Medical-grade honey
 - e. Sodium hypochlorite
17. Short courses of topical antibiotic solutions can be useful in reducing high bacterial loads in wounds that have been debrided and cleansed.
- True False
18. For what types of conditions should systemic antibiotics be administered?
- a. Cellulitis
 - b. Fasciitis
 - c. Osteomyelitis
 - d. SIRS
 - e. Sepsis

19. Abscesses should be left alone as so not to spread infection.

True False

20. When should you suspect the presence of osteomyelitis?

- a. Bone is exposed
- b. Bone feels rough or mushy
- c. Presence of systemic infection
- d. Failure to heal with prior therapy

Answers to Module 5.6 – Quiz II

- Q1 a,b,c,d,e
- Q2 a,b,c,d
- Q3 a,b,c,d
- Q4 c
- Q5 True
- Q6 a,b,d
- Q7 a,b,c,d
- Q8 True – Therefore individuals with clinical evidence of systemic infection need to be put on systemic antibiotics immediately.
- Q9 a,b,c,d
- Q10 True
- Q11 a,b,c,d
- Q12 False – Acetic acid is good for wounds with pseudomonas infection; sodium hypochlorite should only be used as a wound antiseptic if suitable alternatives are not available.
- Q13 a
- Q14 a,b,c,d – Tricyclic is an antidepressant that is used for pain.
- Q15 False – It should only be used if no suitable alternatives are available. Hydrogen peroxide can cause air emboli in wounds with sinus tracts.
- Q16 b,d
- Q17 True – These include silver sulfadiazine or topical metronidazole.
- Q18 a,b,c,d,e
- Q19 False – Abscesses should be incised and drained to prevent local or systemic spread of infection.
- Q20 a,b,d