

## Pressure Ulcers eCourse: Module 5.8 Quiz

1. Which types of patients are most suitable for pressure ulcer surgery?
  - a. Conservative treatments unsuccessful
  - b. Require rapid wound closure
  - c. Those that can afford it
  - d. Younger, healthy individuals
  
2. An individual's nutritional status is a factor in deciding whether he or she is a good candidate for pressure ulcer surgery.  
  
True     False
  
3. What are some of the factors to take into account when deciding whether a patient is suitable for pressure ulcer surgery?
  - a. Tissue loss
  - b. Time to heal
  - c. Underlying conditions
  - d. Effects of anesthesia
  
4. Why is general anesthesia required for operations on pressure ulcers?
  - a. Control hyperreflexia
  - b. Autonomic dysfunction
  - c. Pain control
  - d. Patient control
  
5. The patient should be placed on a pressure redistribution bed immediately following surgery.  
  
True     False
  
6. What other things need to be done prior to pressure ulcer surgery?
  - a. End-of-life preferences
  - b. Drainage and debridement
  - c. Develop physical strength
  - d. Source of sepsis

7. Which physical factors should be optimized prior to surgery to facilitate surgical wound healing?
- Nutritional status
  - Blood glucose levels
  - Control diarrhea
  - Muscle spasms
  - Nicotine use
8. What physical factors should be optimized prior to surgery to facilitate surgical wound healing?
- Reduce chemotherapy / immunosuppressive meds
  - Specialty mattress available
  - Assess for osteomyelitis
  - Resect infected bone
9. After pressure ulcer surgery, you can elevate the head of the bed or move the patient as necessary.
- True    False
10. The blood supply to the wound flap needs to be protected from:
- Pressure
  - Pulling
  - Sunlight
  - Friction
  - Shear
11. It is safe to use bedpans with pelvic flaps.
- True    False
12. What signs of flap failure should be reported to the surgeon immediately?
- Complaints of pain
  - Mottling or pallor
  - Swollen or purple black tissue
  - Suture line dehiscence

13. We must check to see that wound draining tubes are not kinked or clogged. Proper drainage is important to:
- Prevent seroma
  - Prevent cellulitis
  - Prevent hematoma
  - Reduce risk of infection
  - Facilitate flap adherence
14. After surgery, what steps should be taken to prevent risks associated with immobility?
- Ensuring pulmonary hygiene
  - Prevent blood stasis
  - Turning and repositioning
  - Inspecting the skin
  - Limiting flexion of hips
15. Which of the following postoperative things do we need to do?
- Use a turning sheet
  - Progressive sitting
  - Pressure-redistributing chair cushion
  - Appropriate clothing
16. It is safe for patients to wear their usual clothing after a pressure ulcer operation.
- True    False
17. What needs to be confirmed prior to discharging a patient after pressure ulcer surgery?
- Positive social network
  - Access and use of equipment
  - Family help and involvement
  - Information about community resources

## Answers to Module 5.8 – Quiz I

- Q1 a,b – Rapid wound closure may be required due to size of the wound or the patient’s lifestyle.
- Q2 True – Adequate nutritional status is required to promote healing and prevent infection.
- Q3 a,b,c,d
- Q4 a,b
- Q5 True – The bed should be present in the operating room. Transfer should be done to avoid disruption of the flap.
- Q6 a,b,d
- Q7 a,b,c,d,e
- Q8 a,b,c,d
- Q9 False – You should NEVER elevate the head of the bed or move the bed without approval of the surgeon.
- Q10 a,b,d,e
- Q11 False – Do NOT use bedpans with pelvic flaps.
- Q12 b,c,d
- Q13 a,c,d,e
- Q14 a,b,c,d,e
- Q15 a,b,c,d
- Q16 False – Appropriate clothing should be used to prevent injury to the flap when using a sliding board. This means NO zippers, buttons or snaps near the surgical site.
- Q17 a,b,c,d