Pressure Ulcers eCourse: Module 5.2 – Quiz I

1. A patient sitting on a chair without a cushion does not need to be repositioned as frequently.

   True False

2. Patient variables that will influence the frequency of repositioning are:

   a. Support surfaces
   b. Medical condition
   c. Treatment objectives
   d. Skin condition

3. Repositioning is changing an individual's body position to relieve pressure and enhance comfort.

   True False

4. Which of the following should be used to reduce risks of tissue damage?

   a. Mechanical lifts
   b. Transfer sheets
   c. 2-4 person lifts
   d. Turn-assist features on beds

5. The 90-degree side lying position for patients is the safest to use.

   True False

6. We should avoid positioning a patient on:

   a. Medical devices
   b. Support surfaces
   c. Bony prominences
   d. Pressure ulcers

7. As long as a patient or resident is sitting on a cushion, they are okay to be there for long periods of time.

   True False

8. What are the functions of a support surface?

   a. Pressure redistribution
   b. Tissue load
   c. Microclimate
   d. Therapeutic functions

9. In which support category would surfaces such as air, foam, gel and water overlays and mattresses fall?

   a. Static
   b. Dynamic
   c. Alternating pressure
   d. Low-air-loss
   e. Air-fluidized

10. Which type of support surface contains segmented air cushions that inflate to help redistribute pressure on skin surfaces and minimize shearing force during repositioning?

    a. Static
    b. Alternating pressure
    c. Low-air-loss
    d. Air-fluidized

11. What type of support surface contains microspheres suspended in warm air that relieves pressure and eliminates shear and friction to trouble areas?

    a. Static
    b. Alternating pressure
    c. Low-air-loss
    d. Air-fluidized

12. Which support surfaces is most appropriate for patients and residents who are at low risk for pressure ulcer development?

    a. Static
    b. Alternating pressure
    c. Low-air-loss
    d. Air-fluidized

13. Which support surfaces are the best for patients that are high-risk for developing pressure ulcers, or who already have non-healing or numerous full-thickness ulcers?

    a. Static
    b. Alternating pressure
    c. Low-air-loss
    d. Air-fluidized

14. Which type of surface was found to reduce development of pressure ulcers in intensive care units?

    a. Static
    b. Alternating pressure
    c. Low-air-loss
    d. Air-fluidized

15. The term “immersion” means the ability of a support surface to conform, so as to fit or mold around the irregularities in the body.

    True False

16. What factors should you take into account when selecting a support surface?

    a. Level of risk
    b. Category / stage
    c. Compatibility with care setting
    d. Frequency of repositioning

17. What factors should be taken into account when selecting a support surface?

    a. Pressure ulcer characteristics
    b. Age and gender of patient
    c. Risk for more pressure ulcers
    d. Need for additional features

18. Studies show that alternating-pressure beds result in better healing outcomes for Category / Stage III and IV pressure ulcers compared to other types of support surfaces.

    True False

19. Under what conditions should we replace an existing support surface with one that provides increased pressure redistribution?

    a. Patient can't be turned off ulcer
    b. Pressure ulcer has 2 or more surfaces
    c. Pressure ulcer fails to heal or deteriorates
    d. Patient at high risk for more ulcers
    e. Patient bottoms out on existing surface

20. Higher-specification foam and similar non-powered pressure-redistribution surfaces are most appropriate for Category / Stage III and IV pressure ulcers.

    True False

21. What type of support surface is better for healing of Category III and IV pressure ulcers?

    a. Air-fluidized
    b. Alternating pressure
    c. Low-air-loss
    d. Standard beds

Answers to Module 5.2 – Quiz I

Q1 False – A patient sitting on a hard surface will need to be repositioned MORE frequently.

Q2 b,c,d – Support surfaces are not a patient variable.

Q3 True – Repositioning is a key care strategy in both preventing and treating pressure ulcers.

Q4 a,b,c,d

Q5 False – This creates pressure on the trochanter; a 30-degree side lying position is best.

Q6 a,c,d

Q7 False – We need to limit the time a patient spends seated in a chair without pressure relief.

Q8 a,b,c,d

Q9 a

Q10 c

Q11 d

Q12 a

Q13 d

Q14 c

Q15 False – This is the definition of “envelopment”; “immersion” means the depth of penetration or sinking into a support surface.

Q16 a,b,c,d

Q17 a,c,d

Q18 False – There is no current research to support this.

Q19 a,b,c,d,e

Q20 False – Foam is most suitable for Category / Stage I and II pressure ulcers.

Q21 a