

Pressure Ulcers eCourse: Module 5.3 – Quiz I

1. Cleansing is the process of cleaning and sterilizing a pressure ulcer wound.

True False

2. How often should a pressure ulcer wound and surrounding skin be cleansed?
 - a. Every dressing change
 - b. Each shift
 - c. Every second day
 - d. Weekly

3. Normal soap can be used cleanse pressure ulcer wounds.

True False

4. If the pressure ulcer has debris or is “dirty”, what should be added to the cleaning solution?
 - a. Surfactant
 - b. Antimicrobial agent
 - c. Soap
 - d. Topical pain medication

5. In addition to cleansing the pressure ulcer wound, we also need to make sure that we cleanse the skin surround the wound.

True False

6. When using irrigation to cleanse a pressure ulcer wound, what force should be used?
 - a. 2 to 4 PSI
 - b. 4 to 15 PSI
 - c. 16 to 25 PSI
 - d. 26 to 35 PSI

7. What devices can be used for pressured irrigation cleansing of a wound?
- a. Needle
 - b. Catheter
 - c. Water hose
 - d. Pressure washer
8. The irrigation solution used for wound cleansing should be contained and properly disposed.
- True False
9. What are the reasons for debriding necrotic tissue on pressure ulcers?
- a. Preventing infections
 - b. Reducing inflammatory phase
 - c. Facilitates contraction
 - d. Facilitates epithelialization
10. Debridement of a pressure ulcer wound only needs to be done once.
- True False
11. Which of the following is the most expeditious form of debridement?
- a. Sharp / surgical
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Mechanical
12. Which of the following is a highly selective form of slow debridement that occurs naturally in all wound types?
- a. Sharp / surgical
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Mechanical

13. Which of the following debridement methods should NOT be used if there is any infection or extensive necrotic tissue?
- a. Sharp / surgical
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Mechanical
14. Which debridement method uses enzymes from plants in combination with urea to digest the proteins in necrotic tissue?
- a. Sharp / surgical
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Mechanical
15. Which debridement method is non-selective resulting in the removal of both devitalized and viable tissue?
- a. Sharp / surgical
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Mechanical
16. What factors should be taken into account when deciding which debridement procedure is best for a particular pressure ulcer?
- a. Patient's condition
 - b. Goals of care
 - c. Ulcer/periwound status
 - d. Necrotic tissue
 - e. Care setting
 - f. Professional capability
17. Unlike acute wounds that may only require an initial debridement, chronic wounds may require maintenance debridement of the base and edges.
- True False

18. Which method of debridement should be considered if the wound exhibits advancing cellulitis, crepitus, fluctuance or secondary sepsis?
- a. Sharp / surgical
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Mechanical
19. Instruments used in surgical debridement must be sterilized.
- True False
20. Patients with which of the following should be referred for surgical evaluation?
- a. Category III and IV ulcers
 - b. Undermining and tunneling
 - c. Sinus tracts
 - d. Extensive necrotic tissue
 - e. Category I and II ulcers

Answers to Module 5.3 – Quiz I

- Q1 False – Cleansing is “washing out” a wound, not sterilizing it.
- Q2 a
- Q3 False – You should NOT use any products intended for intact skin.
- Q4 a,b
- Q5 True – Normal saline solution significantly decreases periwound microbial counts.
- Q6 b – A force of 4 to 15 PSI is sufficient to remove debris without damaging the tissue or driving bacteria into the wound.
- Q7 a,b – A 19 gauge needle with a 35 mm syringe will produce about 8 PSI of an irrigant delivered through it.
- Q8 True
- Q9 a,b,c,d
- Q10 False – It may be necessary to do follow-up maintenance debridement.
- Q11 a
- Q12 b
- Q13 b
- Q14 c
- Q15 d
- Q16 a,b,c,d,e,f
- Q17 True – The schedule for doing maintenance debridement depends on how fast the wound is healing.
- Q18 a
- Q19 True
- Q20 a,b,c,d