Pain Management Post Test

Name: _________________________                         Dept/Loc: ____________________
Employee #: _____________________                       Date: _________________

Circle the best choice(s):

1. Your patient reports that they are still experiencing moderate to severe pain even though they are taking the maximum dose/frequency prescribed by the physician. What is an appropriate nursing action?
   a. Encourage the patient to “wait and let the medicine take effect”
   b. Perform a thorough pain assessment and communicate and collaborate findings with the physician
   c. Assume the patient is displaying drug seeking behaviors

2. A 45-year-old man arrives in the Outpatient Treatment Center. He is unable to adequately verbalize information requested. You need to assess his pain. What pain assessment scale(s) would be best to use? (Choose all that apply)
   a. Faces
   b. 0-10 Numeric
   c. N-PASS
   d. None of the above

3. Patient rights include: relief or control of pain, to be asked about acceptable level of pain, to know the risks, benefits, side effects of pain control measures, and to have respect for personal values and beliefs.
   a. True
   b. False

4. A patient is utilizing a heating pad at home for treatment of chronic back pain. The nurse notes that the patient is on Transdermal Fentanyl (Duragesic) patch. What will the nurse include in the patient’s education?
   a. Cover the patch with a cloth while using the heating pad
   b. Remove the patch while using the heating pad
   c. Avoid using the heating pad directly over the patch
   d. Stop using the heating pad until the patch is discontinued
6. Circle the validated approved pain scales:
   a. 0-10 Numeric
   b. Wong-Baker Faces
   c. FLACC
   d. 0-5 Pediatric Faces
   e. N-PASS

7. When assessing an infant for pain, the nurse recognizes that:
   a. a lack of physiologic or behavioral response means lack of pain
   b. the parents’ observation is not considered in the patient’s assessment of pain
   c. if something causes pain in an adult, it can cause pain in an infant
   d. infants don’t experience pain at all

8. The nurse is assessing a Right Hip Arthroplasty patient’s readiness for discharge, by determining the level of comfort the patient prefers. The nurse completes pain assessment by asking about the patient’s:
   a. aggravating and alleviating factors
   b. intensity of pain
   c. onset of pain
   d. pain goal

9. Patients and their caregivers must be provided education about the following:
   (Choose all that apply)
   a. Pain scales
   b. How to control pain
   c. Consequences of uncontrolled pain
   d. Various pain control measures and potential side effects.
   e. Impact of pain and pain control on recovery in the care delivery area or at home

10. Which of the following best describes the “5th Vital Sign” initiative?
    a. Pain should be assessed at least five times a day
    b. Pain should be assessed after other vital signs
    c. Pain is the least important vital sign
    d. Pain information should be recorded at least as frequently as other vital signs

10. If a pain control measure is given, pain re-assessment should be done within
    a. 30 minutes
    b. 60 minutes
    c. 4 hours
    d. when you have the time to do it

12. Failure to ask patients about their pain and accepting and acting on the patient’s reports of pain are probably the most common cause of unresolved treatable pain.
    e. True
    f. False
13. A 14-year-old male admitted for ambulatory surgery, at one of our clinics, does not need pain assessment.
   a. True
   b. False

14. Assessment of pain must include location, quality, intensity, duration, aggravating and alleviating factors, and ______________?
   acceptable level of pain or pain goal

15. A 81-year old, male patient with a history of bladder cancer and metastasis to the lumbar spine is receiving methadone (Dolophine) 10 mg, three times a day. The patient’s spouse tells the nurse that the patient exhibits a lack of motivation and a very poor appetite. The nurse should focus on the patient’s:
   a. Pain assessment
   b. Need for anti-depressant
   c. Physical therapy evaluation
   d. Psychological evaluation

16. A 35-year-old male patient with testicular cancer is joking and playing cards with his roommate. When assessed by the pain management nurse, the patient rates his pain as a 7 on a numeric pain rating scale of 0 to 10. The nurse concludes that the patient's behavior:
   a. is an emotional reaction to the anticipated pain.
   b. is in anticipation of future pain.
   c. is more indicative of the need for pain medication than the pain rating.
   d. may conflict with the pain rating, and accepts the report of pain.

17. The pain management nurse notices a male patient grimacing as he moves from the bed to a chair. The patient tells the nurse that he is not experiencing any pain. The nurse's response is to:
   a. clarifies the patient's report by reviewing the patient's nonverbal behavior.
   b. confronting the patient's denial of pain.
   c. obtaining an order for pain medication.
   d. supporting the patient's stoic behavior.

18. When teaching a 65-year-old patient to use a pain scale, a pain management nurse anticipates that:
   a. additional time is needed for the patient to process the information.
   b. older adults are unable to use pain scales reliably.
   c. the Pain Assessment in Advanced Dementia Scale is appropriate for the patient.
   d. the patient's family is included in the education sessions
19. Patients should be encouraged to establish an acceptable level of pain score or pain relief score goal.
   a. true
   b. false

20. A 75-year-old female patient comes to the oncology clinic for management of chronic cancer pain. The patient has been prescribed morphine sulfate (MS Contin), 30 mg, every 12 hours. The patient states that she is taking the medicine only when the pain becomes severe because of her husband's concern about addiction. The pain management nurse responds:
   a. “It is okay to continue doing what you are doing.”
   b. “The risk of developing addiction when taking opioids for pain is very low.”
   c. “We need to consider other alternatives for managing your pain.”
   d. “You must take the medication as prescribed, regardless of your husband's concerns.”