Post Test

Standards of Pain Management

Select only one answer

- Historically there have been no problems with pain treatment for inpatients. True or False
- The Joint Commission was the one entity that worked on developing pain management guidelines. True or False
- 3. Some services do not require a pain assessment. True or False
- Since Congress declared a "Decade of Pain" in 2001, patients have reported huge increases in satisfaction with management of their pain while hospitalized. True or False
- 5. According to the Joint Commissions' standards related to pain management, healthcare providers must:
 - a. recognize the right of patients to have an assessment of pain
 - b. screen for its presence
 - c. record results of the assessment
 - d. ensure staff competency
 - e. all of the above
- 6. Joint Commission standards related to pain management include all of the following concepts but:
 - a. policies should address appropriateness of prescribing and ordering
 - b. addressing the need for symptom management after discharge
 - c. importance of patient and family education
 - d. data collection for performance measures is not necessary
- 7. What should be done when a patient refuses pain medication?
 - a. nothing, it's the patient's right to refuse medication
 - b. just offer an alternative pain management option
 - c. document refusal, reason, and notify the prescriber
 - d. educate the patient why he/she shouldn't refuse
- 8. According to the "Patient Care Bill of Rights" a person with/in pain:
 - a. shouldn't discuss risks, benefits or cost of pain medication
 - b. is usually too sick to participate in decisions about pain management
 - c. can't refuse a type of treatment for pain if it's recommended
 - d. can be referred to a pain specialist if their pain persists

- 9. A major barrier to good pain management practice includes:
 - a. physicians often perform treatments with too much pain medication
 - b. nurses know too many different methods of pain management
 - c. it's consistently the priority of many administrations
 - d. lack of time, staffing, and resources
- 10. Included in evidenced-based practice related to pain management guidelines:
 - a. all you need is a good performance improvements process
 - b. any instrument to measure pain is acceptable
 - c. compliance is evaluated through review of nursing documentation
 - d. all of the above
- 11. The main focus of the new Pediatric Standard for 2012 includes:
 - a. pediatric procedural pain requirement
 - b. nursing expertise and not utilizing family bias
 - c. one valid pediatric pain scale for universal use
 - d. intervening during a painful procedure
- 12. Many factors affect pain perception and necessary interventions:
 - a. pain threshold
 - b. release of endorphins
 - c. pain tolerance
 - d. all of the above
- 13. Concepts in a multidimensional approach to pain management include:
 - a. only need to identify etiology, or mechanism of injury
 - b. assessing chronicity or acuteness of pain
 - c. assessment and reassessment
 - d. chronicity, severity, quality, contributing factors, location and etiology
- 14. Pain should be reassessed:
 - a. after each pain management intervention
 - b. once a sufficient time has elapsed for treatment to reach peak affect
 - c. with a major change in the patient's status
 - d. all of the above
- 15. Reassessment should include:
 - a. only a pain scale and vital signs
 - b. if the ordering physician's goal was met for treatment
 - c. whether side effects occurred and were tolerable
 - d. none of the above

- over -



- 16. Actual pain is rarely population specific and varies little with age, cultural diversity or cognitive impairments. True or False
- 17. When discussing pain which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Abnormal pain sensations involve transmission and interpretation termed "nocioception"
 - b. Clinicians just need to understand pain perception to care for patients
 - c. Pain is so diverse assigning ICD-9 codes is impossible
 - d. Pain is the body's signal of distress

18. Match the type of pain with its definition:

| a. acute | a. pain due to malignancy | |
|---------------|---|---|
| b. chronic | b. difficult to cite source, tends to follo | w |
| | dermatome pathways | |
| c. somatic | c. no active disease or unhealed injury | |
| d nouropathia | d intermittant abrunt and < 00 days | |

- d. neuropathic d. intermittent, abrupt, and < 90 days
- e. visceral e. localized that becomes uncomfortable with movement and tender with palpation
- f. cancer f. constant & localized, may be referred

- 19. By definition physical dependence equates with addiction. True or false
- 20. By definition tolerance is:
 - a. always equated with addiction
 - b. always a psychological state resulting from opioid treatment
 - c. a physiological state resulting from regular use of a drug in which an increased dose is needed to produce a specific effect
 - d. nurses obtaining a CE on pain year after year



Evaluation & Post Test Responses Standards of Pain Management

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| Recognize the right of patients to appropriate assessment and management of pain. Identify how to screen patients for pain during their initial assessment and when ongoing, periodic re-assessments are clinically required. List three best practices and approaches to improving the quality of pain management. | | | | | | | | nt. | E E E | G G G | S S | U U U | | | | |
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