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?
   a. Nutritional status
   b. Blood glucose levels
   c. Control diarrhea
   d. Muscle spasms
   e. Nicotine use

8. What physical factors should be optimized prior to surgery to facilitate surgical wound healing?
   a. Reduce chemotherapy / immunosuppressive meds
   b. Specialty mattress available
   c. Assess for osteomyelitis
   d. 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:
    a. Pressure
    b. Pulling
    c. Sunlight
    d. Friction
    e. 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?
    a. Complaints of pain
    b. Mottling or pallor
    c. Swollen or purple black tissue
    d. Suture line dehiscence
13. We must check to see that wound draining tubes are not kinked or clogged. Proper drainage is important to:

a. Prevent seroma
b. Prevent cellulitis
c. Prevent hematoma
d. Reduce risk of infection
e. Facilitate flap adherence

14. After surgery, what steps should be taken to prevent risks associated with immobility?

a. Ensuring pulmonary hygiene
b. Prevent blood stasis
c. Turning and repositioning
d. Inspecting the skin
e. Limiting flexion of hips

15. Which of the following postoperative things do we need to do?

a. Use a turning sheet
b. Progressive sitting
c. Pressure-redistributing chair cushion
d. 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?

a. Positive social network
b. Access and use of equipment
c. Family help and involvement
d. 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