Evaluation

1. I can develop strategies for pain management based on pharmacodynamics and nursing implications for selected drugs.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

2. I can utilize Joint Commission standards for assessment, implementation and documentation of pain management.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

3. I can compare and contrast uses, mechanism of action, onset and duration of selected drugs.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

4. I can discuss pain management in the substance abuser.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

5. The objectives relate to the overall goal of the article.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

6. The article is well-written and logically organized, and defines terms adequately.
   a. strongly agree
   b. agree
   c. neutral
   d. disagree
   e. strongly disagree

7. To decrease opioid withdrawal symptoms, which intervention is indicated?
   a. administer PRN meds as soon as possible
   b. taper opioids by 25-50 percent every 48 hours when indicated
   c. add an anti-anxiety agent and lower the opioid dose
   d. stop the opioid and administer a NSAID

8. The drug of choice for patients with postoperative pain during the first 24 hours is:
   a. meperidine
   b. sublimaze
   c. morphine
   d. codeine

9. Back rubs or massages to decrease pain:
   a. are strictly comfort measures
   b. close the gate to the passage of pain impulses
   c. are contraindicated with patients with chronic pain
   d. should be given prior to pain meds

10. The drug of choice for neuropathic pain is:
    a. morphine
    b. oxycodone
    c. ibuprofen
    d. amitriptyline

Learner Feedback Questions #317

1. Improper pain relief can result in:
   a. reduced oxygen consumption
   b. increased muscle tension
   c. accelerated gastrointestinal motility
   d. bleeding tendencies

2. To comply with Joint Commission standards related to pain management, facilities must:
   a. develop assessment protocols based on a similar assessment tool
   b. perform retrospective pain management audits quarterly
   c. have all patients with unrelieved pain seen by a pain management consultant
   d. publish their pain management protocols in the patient handbook

3. Which statement is true about acute pain?
   a. It is usually linked to a specific cause.
   b. The onset is gradual in nature.
   c. Less autonomic changes are present.
   d. Depression and irritability occur quite frequently.

4. According to the World Health Organization’s three-step pain management approach, mild-to-severe pain should be treated with:
   a. non-opioids
   b. opioid and a non-opioid
   c. opioid with or without a non-opioid
   d. a non-opioid with adjuvant therapy

5. The number of patients who develop addiction after receiving pain medication is:
   a. less than 3 percent
   b. less than 10 percent
   c. 10-15 percent
   d. no clear statistics available

6. Which of the following assessment scales provide nurses with psychosocial parameters?
   a. visual analog scale (VAS)
   b. Wong-Baker FACES scale
   c. 1-10 numerical scale
   d. McGill-Melzack scale

7. To decrease opioid withdrawal symptoms, which intervention is indicated?
   a. administer PRN meds as soon as possible
   b. taper opioids by 25-50 percent every 48 hours when indicated
   c. add an anti-anxiety agent and lower the opioid dose
   d. stop the opioid and administer a NSAID

8. The drug of choice for patients with postoperative pain during the first 24 hours is:
   a. meperidine
   b. sublimaze
   c. morphine
   d. codeine

9. Back rubs or massages to decrease pain:
   a. are strictly comfort measures
   b. close the gate to the passage of pain impulses
   c. are contraindicated with patients with chronic pain
   d. should be given prior to pain meds

10. The drug of choice for neuropathic pain is:
    a. morphine
    b. oxycodone
    c. ibuprofen
    d. amitriptyline