Fifth Visit Posttest

	FITTH VISIT POSTTEST
Patient's name:	
Patient's birth date:	
Your name and relationship to patient:	
Today's date:	

Please mark only one answer for each of the following questions:

- 1. At what <u>earliest</u> age is it possible for a child to <u>first</u> experience a pain crisis?
 - A. 1 year
 - B. 4-6 months
 - C. Birth
 - D. 3 years
- 2. Painful swelling of the hands and/ or feet in a child with a sickle cell disease is known as:
 - A. Pneumonia
 - B. Chest syndrome
 - C. Hand and foot syndrome, or dactylitis
 - D. Splenic sequestration
- 3. What should you do FIRST for a child who is experiencing hand and foot syndrome (dactylitis) or pain in the arms or legs?
 - A. Take them to the hospital for IV Demerol
 - B. Give them Tylenol alternating with Ibuprofen, extra fluids and apply warm soaks
 - C. Apply medicated lotion to the affected hand/foot
 - D. Enroll the child in physical therapy





- 4. Which medication can help some people who have a lot of problems with severe pain?
 - A. Penicillin
 - B. Tylenol
 - C. Hydroxyurea
 - D. Folic acid
- 5. The most common complications in children who have sickle cell disease are:
 - A. Infection, pain anemia, and organ damage
 - B. Blindness, hair loss, and rash
 - C. Constipation, shakiness, and difficulty breathing
 - D. Fever, vomiting, and stomach ache
- 6. What are the signs of pneumonia?
 - A. Fever, frequent cough, fast breathing, chest pain
 - B. Dizziness, headache, loss of vision
 - C. Easy bruising, nosebleeds, poor appetite
 - D. Decreased urination, sunken eyes, vomiting
- 7. A child with sickle cell disease who thinks they may have pneumonia or are experiencing "chest syndrome" should: (Choose the BEST answer)
 - A. Wait to see if they feel better before calling the doctor
 - B. Drink more fluids ONLY
 - C. Take medication and lie down to rest
 - D. Call and make an appointment to be worked in immediately to see your primary care physician or go to the emergency room
- 8. Which type of infection commonly affects children with sickle cell disease?
 - A. Urinary tract infection
 - B. Stomach virus
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Sinus infection





- 9. Common signs and symptoms of anemia include:
 - A. Rosy cheeks and raised rash to the arms and legs
 - B. Fever, night sweats, and constipation
 - C. Tiredness, pale color, dark urine, and yellow eyes
 - D. All of the above
- 10. What word is used to describe the yellow **color** to eyes and dark **color** of urine that results from the destruction of red blood cells in sickle cell patients?
 - A. Pneumonia
 - B. Splenomegaly
 - C. Jaundice
 - D. Melanin





Fifth Visit Posttest ANSWER KEY

Patient	's birth date:
Your na	ame and relationship to patient:
Today's	s date:
Please	mark only one answer for each of the following questions:
1.	At what <u>earliest</u> age is it possible for a child to <u>first</u> experience a pain crisis? A. 1 year B. 4-6 months C. Birth D. 3 years
2.	Painful swelling of the hands and/ or feet in a child with a sickle cell disease is known as:

- B. Chest syndrome
 - C. Hand and foot syndrome, or dactylitis
 - D. Splenic sequestration

A. Pneumonia

Patient's name:

- 3. What should you do FIRST for a child who is experiencing hand and foot syndrome (dactylitis) or pain in the arms or legs?
 - A. Take them to the hospital for IV Demerol
 - B. Give them Tylenol alternating with Ibuprofen, extra fluids and apply warm soaks
 - C. Apply medicated lotion to the affected hand/foot
 - D. Enroll the child in physical therapy





- 4. Which medication can help some people who have a lot of problems with severe pain?
 - A. Penicillin
 - B. Tylenol
 - C. Hydroxyurea
 - D. Folic acid
- 5. The most common complications in children who have sickle cell disease are:
 - A. Infection, pain anemia, and organ damage
 - B. Blindness, hair loss, and rash
 - C. Constipation, shakiness, and difficulty breathing
 - D. Fever, vomiting, and stomach ache
- 6. What are the signs of pneumonia?
 - A. Fever, frequent cough, fast breathing, chest pain
 - B. Dizziness, headache, loss of vision
 - C. Easy bruising, nosebleeds, poor appetite
 - D. Decreased urination, sunken eyes, vomiting
- 7. A child with sickle cell disease who thinks they may have pneumonia or are experiencing "chest syndrome" should: (Choose the BEST answer)
 - A. Wait to see if they feel better before calling the doctor
 - B. Drink more fluids ONLY
 - C. Take medication and lie down to rest
 - D. Call and make an appointment to be worked in immediately to see your primary care physician or go to the emergency room
- 8. Which type of infection commonly affects children with sickle cell disease?
 - A. Urinary tract infection
 - B. Stomach virus
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Sinus infection





- 9. Common signs and symptoms of anemia include:
 - A. Rosy cheeks and raised rash to the arms and legs
 - B. Fever, night sweats, and constipation
 - C. Tiredness, pale color, dark urine, and yellow eyes
 - D. All of the above
- 10. What word is used to describe the yellow **color** to eyes and dark **color** of urine that results from the destruction of red blood cells in sickle cell patients?
 - A. Pneumonia
 - B. Splenomegaly
 - C. Jaundice
 - D. Melanin



copyright © 2003 Privileged information and may not be duplicated without written permission of UAB Division of Pediatric

Hematology/Oncology



