

Sixth 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. What color urine may indicate that kidney damage may have occurred from sickling?
 - A. Bright red or brown
 - B. Orange
 - C. Dark Yellow
 - D. Light Yellow

2. What action should you take FIRST if you notice blood in your child's urine?
 - A. Restrict fluid intake
 - B. Give Tylenol or Ibuprofen
 - C. Push fluids and call your doctor
 - D. Check your child's temperature

3. Children with sickle cell disease often experience:
 - A. Sleep walking
 - B. Bedwetting
 - C. Sleeplessness
 - D. Night terrors

4. The kidney should function in the body to:
 - A. Help body tissues get oxygen
 - B. Hold fluid and get rid of waste products
 - C. Digest meals
 - D. Circulate blood

5. How does someone with sickle cell disease decrease their chances of becoming dehydrated?
- A. Drink extra fluids every day
 - B. Increase fluids during illness
 - C. Increase fluids during periods of physical activity
 - D. All of the above
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 some cough medicine 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. Treatment for chest syndrome and pneumonia **may** include:
- A. Oxygen, blood transfusion, IV fluids and possible antibiotics
 - B. Laparoscopic surgery to remove the lesion
 - C. Abdominal ultrasound and nasogastric feedings
 - D. Head CT scan, hearing and vision screening
10. Hydroxyurea is used for children who experience which of the following conditions:
- A. Gallstones
 - B. Splenic sequestration
 - C. Occasional episodes of mild pain
 - D. Severe, repeated episodes of pain, chest syndrome and/or pneumonia

11. How are gallstones formed?
 - A. From eating too much protein
 - B. From lack of physical activity
 - C. As a result of high fever
 - D. From the waste products of broken down red blood cells

12. Eating which of the following foods would most likely cause stomach pain, nausea, and/or vomiting in a child with gallstones?
 - A. Bananas, grapes, and oranges
 - B. Cheeseburger, french fries and a chocolate shake
 - C. Turkey sandwich, pretzels and orange sherbet
 - D. Toast with jelly and cereal with milk

13. Treatment for children who experiences complications due to gallstones includes:
 - A. Splenectomy
 - B. Chest x-ray and oxygen therapy
 - C. Antidiarrheals (Imodium)
 - D. Abdominal ultrasound and possible surgery

14. If a sickle cell patient has stomach pain or swelling, pale color, and tiredness, the problem could be:
 - A. Pneumonia
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Dark urine
 - D. Splenic sequestration

15. You suspect that your child has an enlarged spleen. Which of the following is the **BEST** action to take?
 - A. Weigh the child on a bathroom scale
 - B. Measure the spleen using a tongue blade or popsicle stick
 - C. Observe for changes in urine color
 - D. Take your child's temperature immediately

Sixth Visit Posttest

ANSWER KEY

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. What color urine may indicate that kidney damage may have occurred from sickling?
 - A. **Bright red or brown**
 - B. Orange
 - C. Dark Yellow
 - D. Light Yellow

2. What action should you take FIRST if you notice blood in your child's urine?
 - A. Restrict fluid intake
 - B. Give Tylenol or Ibuprofen
 - C. **Push fluids and call your doctor**
 - D. Check your child's temperature

3. Children with sickle cell disease often experience:
 - A. Sleep walking
 - B. **Bedwetting**
 - C. Sleeplessness
 - D. Night terrors

4. The kidney should function in the body to:
 - A. Help body tissues get oxygen
 - B. **Hold fluid and get rid of waste products**
 - C. Digest meals
 - D. Circulate blood

5. How does someone with sickle cell disease decrease their chances of becoming dehydrated?
- A. Drink extra fluids every day
 - B. Increase fluids during illness
 - C. Increase fluids during periods of physical activity
 - D. **All of the above**
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 some cough medicine 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. Treatment for chest syndrome and pneumonia **may** include:
- A. **Oxygen, blood transfusion, IV fluids and possible antibiotics**
 - B. Laparoscopic surgery to remove the lesion
 - C. Abdominal ultrasound and nasogastric feedings
 - D. Head CT scan, hearing and vision screening

10. Hydroxyurea is used for children who experience which of the following conditions:
- A. Gallstones
 - B. Splenic sequestration
 - C. Occasional episodes of mild pain
 - D. Severe, repeated episodes of pain, chest syndrome and/or pneumonia**
11. How are gallstones formed?
- A. From eating too much protein
 - B. From lack of physical activity
 - C. As a result of high fever
 - D. From the waste products of broken down red blood cells**
12. Eating which of the following foods would most likely cause stomach pain, nausea, and/or vomiting in a child with gallstones?
- A. Bananas, grapes, and oranges
 - B. Cheeseburger, french fries and a chocolate shake**
 - C. Turkey sandwich, pretzels and orange sherbet
 - D. Toast with jelly and cereal with milk
13. Treatment for children who experiences complications due to gallstones includes:
- A. Splenectomy
 - B. Chest x-ray and oxygen therapy
 - C. Antidiarrheals (Imodium)
 - D. Abdominal ultrasound and possible surgery**
14. If a sickle cell patient has stomach pain or swelling, pale color, and tiredness, the problem could be:
- A. Pneumonia
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Dark urine
 - D. Splenic sequestration**

15. You suspect that your child has an enlarged spleen. Which of the following is the **BEST** action to take?
- A. Weigh the child on a bathroom scale
 - B. Measure the spleen using a tongue blade or popsicle stick**
 - C. Observe for changes in urine color
 - D. Take your child's temperature immediately