

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. 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
7. What are the warning signs of gallstones?
- A. Pain in the right side of the abdomen and yellow eyes
 - B. Difficulty with urination and fever
 - C. Hand and foot pain or swelling
 - D. Fast breathing, cough, and chest pain
8. A child with Hemoglobin S Beta + Thalassemia will MOST LIKELY not have problems with pain, low blood counts/low hematocrits, or gallbladder and kidney damage. How often should they see their hematology doctor or nurse for routine checkups?
- A. Every 6 months to a year
 - B. Once a month
 - C. Every 3 years
 - D. Every 5 years
9. 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

10. 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
11. Which change might be delayed in children with sickle cell disease?
- A. Teething
 - B. Saying the first word
 - C. Toilet Training
 - D. Puberty
12. What physical characteristics are common for children with sickle cell disease?
- A. They are shorter and thinner than their classmates
 - B. They are taller and heavier than their classmates
 - C. They can play longer and harder than their classmates
 - D. They don't have any physical limitations
13. Which actions would show that your child understands his or her sickle cell disease as it relates to playing organized team sports?
- A. He/she will rest when they become tired and take frequent breaks during play
 - B. He/she will drink more fluids during play
 - C. If pain or any discomfort starts, he/she will not practice or play, and will seek comfort/treatment as needed
 - D. A, B, and C
14. Your child wants to try out for a team sport this year. You have already talked specifically about **your child's** sickle cell disease with your hematology doctors and nurses and they have given your child written permission to play as long as he/she follows certain "rules". In which of the following sports might it be okay for your child to participate?
- A. Football
 - B. Swimming
 - C. Baseball
 - D. B an C

15. A child with a sickle cell disease:
- A. Cannot make good grades in school and will not be able to participate in most school activities.
 - B. Can do well in school and participate in most activities with some restrictions.
 - C. Can play football in school without restrictions.
 - D. Will not do well in classes and should not attend school.

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ANSWER KEY

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 - C. Baseball
 - D. **B and C**

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