Test code 07B

Seventh 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. 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

2. 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 sherbert
   D. Toast with jelly and cereal with milk

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

4. 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

5. 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

6. Which complications requires **IMMEDIATE** medical attention
   A. Severe headaches or dizziness
   B. Runny or stuffy nose
   C. Eyes or skin look yellow
   D. Refuses to take Penicillin

7. What is the **MOST COMMON** sign that a patient with sickle cell disease has had a stroke?
   A. Mild headache
   B. Weakness on one side of the body
   C. Yellow eyes
   D. Fever greater than 101 degrees

8. What is the name of the complication that affects **only boys** and involves the penis becoming erect, hard, and painful?
   A. Stroke
   B. Anemia
   C. Priapism
   D. Splenic sequestration

9. According to the article on mortality and sickle cell disease, people with the most severe form of sickle cell disease (Hemoglobin SS Disease) who have **NOT** had a stroke and who take good care of themselves may have a life expectancy of:
   A. 25 years old
   B. 45 years old or older
   C. 60 years old
   D. The same as someone without sickle cell disease

10. What is the name of the screening tool now available to show which children with sickle cell disease are **at risk** for stroke?
   A. Hydroxyurea
   B. Transcranial Doppler (TCD)
   C. Brain x-ray
   D. School achievement tests

Reference:

Platt, O.S., Brambilla, D.J., Rosse, W.F., Milner P.F., Castro, Oswaldo, Steinberg, M.H., & Klug, P.P. (1994). Mortality in sickle cell disease: Life expectancy and risk factors for early death. The New England Journal of Medicine, 330(23), 1639- 1644.

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ANSWER KEY

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