

Wound Healing

Southern Africa

CPD Questionnaire: Wound Healing Vol 14 No 2

Please select only one answer for each question. For every five questions, one must achieve a minimum of four correct answers to obtain one CPD point. You can only obtain a maximum of three points for each CPD article.

Wounds: an overlooked burden (Part 2) – Wound treatment: a daunting decision

1. Wound bed preparation approaches include:

- a Tissue management
- b Infection and inflammation control
- c Moisture balance
- d All of the above

2. A surgical wound will usually heal by:

- a Primary intention
- b Secondary intention
- c Tertiary intention

3. The initial assessment of the wound will have a direct impact on the healing of the wound.

- a True
- b False

4. Non-surgical wounds are wounds resulting from trauma and include:

- a Lacerations
- b Object penetration
- c Skin tearing
- d All of the above

5. Wound management is aimed at creating a clean granulating wound bed:

- a True
- b False

6. Wounds displaying a distinct amount of tissue loss can be closed through:

- a Primary intention
- b Secondary intention
- c Both of the above

7. Examples of antimicrobial dressings include:

- a Cadexomer iodine
- b Hydrocolloid
- c Saline
- d Alginate

8. Honey is an example of a:

- a Hydrocolloid
- b Hydrofibre
- c Hydrogel
- d Antimicrobial

9. Wound treatment should be reassessed every:

- a day
- b 7 days
- c 14 days
- d 21 days

10. Alginate dressings are made from:

- a Polyurethane foam
- b Hydrocolloid fibres
- c Seaweed
- d Pectin

11. Using the same treatment plan for the duration of healing time is no longer valid practice.

- a True
- b False

12. Staples are used:

- a To reduce operation time
- b To reduce wound closure time
- c Because it can be placed quickly
- d All of the above

13. What should be assessed during wound assessment?

- a Socio-economic status
- b Patient history
- c Psychological state
- d All of the above

14. Primary wound dressing should be:

- a Non-adherent to the wound bed
- b Promote mechanical debridement
- c Keep the wound wet

15. Contaminated and infected wounds should be healed by:

- a Primary closure/intention
- b Secondary closure/intention
- c Negative wound pressure therapy

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