

Module One Final Assessment

1. Which of the following is the Hospice Care Community's definition of a Good Death?	
A.	Dying at home
B.	Being mentally alert
C.	Whatever the patient says it is
D.	Having the resident's last wishes honored
E.	Having the funeral arrangements made
2. A resident's definition of a "Good Death" may include which of the following?	
A.	Having my wishes honored
B.	To be free from anxiety
C.	To be free from pain
D.	Having my funeral arrangements made
E.	All of the above
3. Which of the following may contribute to a "Bad Death?"	
A.	The resident's last wishes were not honored
B.	The death was not peaceful
C.	The death left the survivors feeling bad
D.	The death left the family or the care provider with lingering regrets
E.	All of the above
4. What can care providers do to give their residents a "Good Death?"	
A.	Hold family care conferences
B.	Give the resident whatever they want
C.	Observe and report changes in condition
D.	A and C
E.	B and C
5. The signs and symptoms of dying do not occur in a specific order and some may not occur at all.	
A.	True
B.	False

6. The two stages of dying are:	
A.	Actively Dying
B.	Immediate Death
C.	Causal Dying
D.	Current Death
E.	Imminent Death
7. Which of the following are signs that a resident is dying?	
A.	Actively dying
B.	Sleepiness
C.	Disorientation
D.	Imminent death
E.	Social withdrawal
8. Match the signs to their descriptions.	
Sign	Description
A. Social withdrawal	Less concerned about environment
B. Disorientation	Confusion about time, place and people
C. Physical Changes	A rattling sound in the lungs
D. Restlessness	The resident may pull at the bed sheets
E. Decreased senses	Clarity of vision decreases
9. Why do end-of-life residents refuse food and fluids?	
A	Because they have Anorexia
B	Loss of appetite is a natural part of the dying process
C	Because they have Peripheral Edema
D	Because they are depressed
10. To provide comfort is to:	
A.	To help or provide assistance
B.	To provide solace in time of grief or fear
C.	To soothe in time of affliction or distress
D.	To give physical ease and well-being
E.	All of the Above

11. How can you provide comfort to an end-of-life resident or their family?	
A.	Use positive words
B.	Check on the resident and their family frequently
C.	Take the resident's vital signs often
D.	A and B
E.	A and C
12. Match the symptom to the action a caregiver can take to manage it.	
Symptom	Action
A. Cool Extremities	Gentle massage to help circulation
B. Restlessness	Evaluate for Delirium
C. Sadness	Keep the resident company
D. Incontinence	Use briefs or chucks
E. Flushing from Fever	Apply a cold compress
13. Which actions should be avoided because they may cause discomfort?	
A.	Avoid moving the patient as much as possible.
B.	Do not give the resident food or fluids unless you can determine resident is able to swallow. Avoid aspiration.
C.	Avoid taking vital signs unless the family asks you to.
D.	Playing music in the room.
E.	Talking to the resident.
14. What are the drawbacks of feeding tubes?	
A.	Feeding tubes cause swelling in the arms and legs
B.	Feeding tubes do not relieve feelings of thirst or a dry mouth
C.	Feeding tubes are hard to place
D.	Feeding tubes do not prolong life
E.	Feeding tubes require a doctor's orders.
15. Ketosis is a condition which causes swelling in the arms and legs.	
A.	True
B.	False
16. The benefits of Ketosis are that it helps the resident stay mentally alert, and provides a sense of well being.	
A.	True
B.	False

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