**Pain Management Competency**

Post Test – Nursing Assistant

**NURSING ASSISTANT POST TEST FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT**

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| **Question: True or False?** | **Answer** |
| 1. It is important to observe for pain in the cognitively-impaired resident who cannot verbalize their pain and for effectiveness of interventions for pain.
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| 1. Other staff, e.g., dietary, activities, therapy, housekeeping, who have direct contact with the resident may also report changes in resident behavior or resident complaints of pain.
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| 1. If the nurse gives a resident pain medication prior to ADL’s, Restorative Programs or other activity, the CNA should allow the resident 5 minutes for the pain medication to work.
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| 1. Nursing assistants may be the first to notice a resident’s symptoms; therefore, it is important that they are able to recognize a change in the resident and the resident’s functioning and to report the changes to a nurse for follow-up
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| 1. Examples of nonpharmacological interventions that are located in the care plan that the CNA is to follow may include, but are not limited to:
2. Ice packs or cold compresses to identified area
3. Massage
4. Distraction
5. Music
6. All of the above
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Employee Printed Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Employee Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_