



## Hospice Orientation for Skilled Nursing Facilities

*Post-Test—ANSWER KEY*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Hospice places a special emphasis on controlling a patient's pain and discomfort.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Medication dosages used in hospice patients may be \_\_\_\_\_ than those routinely used for skilled nursing facility patients.
  - a. Higher
  - b. Lower
3. Medications used for pain and symptom management in Hospice patients may be given \_\_\_\_\_ frequently than those routinely used for skilled nursing facility patients.
  - a. More
  - b. Less
4. Pain medications in Hospice are only given by mouth.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. Symptoms managed by Hospice may include:
  - a. Emotional pain
  - b. Shortness of breath
  - c. Nausea & vomiting
  - d. All of the above
6. Physical signs of approaching death may include:
  - a. Increased urinary output
  - b. Insomnia
  - c. Decreased appetite & thirst
  - d. Warm hands & feet
7. Which of the following is **not** listed as an expected reaction to death/loss, according to Kubler-Ross?
  - a. Fatigue
  - b. Anger
  - c. Denial
  - d. Depression



8. Hospice Patients have the right (circle all that apply):
- a. To receive effective pain management
  - b. To injure or harm others
  - c. To refuse care or treatment
  - d. To be involved in developing his/her Plan of Care
9. When the SNF staff assess a significant change in condition in a Hospice patient, the SNF staff should:
- a. Call 911
  - b. Call the hospice provider
  - c. Call the doctor to get a change in orders
  - d. None of the above
10. When a hospice patient residing in a SNF receives a new order for medication, the SNF staff should:
- a. Call the pharmacy and have the medication filled
  - b. Call the hospice to alert them to the change
  - c. Call the patient's responsible party to update them on the change
  - d. All of the above—but call the hospice first to discuss plan of care changes before calling pharmacy to fill the medication order