Pain quiz for Registered Nurses, Doctors, and Pharmacists

1	Giving opioids on a regular schedule is preferred over a PRN schedule for persistent pain.	True / False
2	A patient should experience pain or discomfort prior to giving them the next dose of medication.	True / False
3	What is the preferred parenteral route of administration of opioids in cancer-related pain? Intravenous / Intramuscular / Subcutaneous	
3 b	Indicate reason(s) for your choice:	
4	As opioids can cause respiratory depression, their use is contraindicated in patients with respiratory disease.	True / False
5	When a patient requests increasing amounts of analgesics to control pain, this usually indicates that they are psychologically dependent.	True / False
6	For effective treatment of cancer pain, it is necessary to continuously assess the pain and the efficacy of the treatment.	True / False
7	What are the three main complications of opioids? 1 ..... 2 ..... 3	
8	For constipation related to opiate use in people in palliative care, lactulose is the preferred laxative.	True / False
8 b	Explain why:	
9	Morphine elixir, when charted regularly for analgesia, should be given every ..... hours.	
9 b	In people with renal impairment, how should the dosing regime be amended and why?	
10	In patients with dementia it is best to seek alternatives to morphine as analgesia to avoid worsening confusion.	True / False
11	When a patient is on Morphine Sulphate SR 60 mg bd, what is the appropriate breakthrough dose?	
12	It may be useful to give a placebo to a patient in pain to assess that the pain is genuine.	True / False
13	It is a patient's right to expect total pain relief as a consequence of treatment.	True / False
14	Lack of pain expression shows the patient has no pain.	True / False