

- medication before he has pain and could be given before surgery.”
- b. “This medication will control Nathan's pain so he doesn't feel anything.”
 - c. “Giving this medicine early may help prevent complications after surgery.”
 - d. “By controlling Nathan's pain, he will be more comfortable and may be able to go home sooner.”
4. When teaching a 6-year-old child with sickle cell disease and his family about pain management, which of the following should the nurse discuss? Select all that apply.
- a. When pain medications are used, all pain will be eliminated.
 - b. Nonpharmacologic methods of pain relief, including heat, massage, physical therapy, humor, and distraction.
 - c. It is helpful to use a “passport card” that includes information about the diagnosis, any previous complications, and the pain regimen.
 - d. Only the physician can decide the best course of treatment, and the other health care providers follow that plan.
 - e. Long-term medication use considers many factors.
5. How can the nurse prepare a child for a painful procedure? Select all that apply.
- a. Be honest and use correct terms so that the child trusts the nurse.
 - b. Involve the child in the use of distraction, such as using bubbles, music, or playing a game.
 - c. Kindly ask parents to leave the room so that they don't have to watch the painful procedure.
 - d. Teach positive self-talk such as, “When you go home, you will feel better and be able to see your friends.”
 - e. Use guided imagery that involves recalling a previous pleasurable event.

Correct Answers