

Patient Knowledge Assessment Tool – Pain (True or False)

Subject ID #	
Nurse	
Phase II	
Baseline	

True False

 	1.	Pain can be divided into 2 types: acute and chronic.
 	2.	The most common cause of pain is the cancer itself.
 	3.	Taking opioids will always lead to addiction.
 	4.	The side effects that pain medicines cause can be prevented and treated.
 	5.	It is not important for doctors and nurses to know about your pain.
 	6.	A pain scale is used to describe how much pain you are feeling.
 	7.	Cancer pain can be treated only with medicines and not by using other treatments such as chemotherapy, radiation, surgery.
 	8.	Non-opioid medicines such as Tylenol and ibuprofen are used for severe pain only.
 	9.	Opioid medicines are divided by how quickly they begin to work and how long they work.
 	10.	One of the most common side effects of taking morphine is constipation.
 	11.	Drinking more fluids, eating more fiber foods, and some mild exercise along with some laxatives are the best ways to <u>prevent</u> constipation.
 	12.	Other common side effects of pain medicine include nausea and some confusion.
 	13.	A need to increase the dose of your pain medicine is a sign of addiction.
 	14.	You can stop your pain medicines suddenly without having to worry about side effects.
 	15.	Around the clock dosing of pain medicine means that the medicine will be given on a regular basis, whether you are in pain or not.



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Answers and reference to page # in NCCN Patient Guideline.

- 1. True, page 6
- 2. True, page 6
- 3. False, page 7
- 4. True, page 13
- 5. False, page 13
- 6. True, page 8
- 7. False, page 10
- 8. False, page 10
- 9. True, page 10
- 10. True, page 14
- 11. True, page 14-15
- 12. True, page 15
- 13. False, page 15
- 14. False, page 15
- 15. True, page 17