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- ABWM-CWS Practice Exam
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**ABWM**

# ABWM-CWS

*Certified Wound Specialist (CWS)*

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**Question: 387**

What is the primary function of the lymphatic system in relation to wound healing?

- A. Transporting oxygen
- B. Removing cellular debris and excess fluid
- C. Synthesizing collagen
- D. Regulating blood pressure

Answer: B

Explanation: The lymphatic system plays a critical role in removing cellular debris, pathogens, and excess interstitial fluid from the wound site, facilitating healing.

**Question: 388**

What is a common misconception about the management of burns?

- A. All burns require surgical intervention.
- B. Moist wound healing is beneficial.
- C. Infection is a major complication.
- D. Pain management is unnecessary.

Answer: A

Explanation: Not all burns require surgical intervention; many can be managed conservatively. However, proper assessment is crucial to determine the appropriate treatment plan.

**Question: 389**

Which lymphatic disorder is characterized by a high risk of cellulitis due to compromised lymphatic drainage?

- A. Lymphedema
- B. Lipedema
- C. Hemophilia
- D. Thrombosis

Answer: A

Explanation: Lymphedema leads to compromised lymphatic drainage, increasing the risk of cellulitis due to stagnant fluid that can harbor bacteria.

**Question: 390**

In a wound care setting, what does "exudate" refer to?

- A. Dead tissue
- B. Fluid that leaks from blood vessels
- C. Bacterial growth
- D. Granulation tissue

Answer: B

Explanation: Exudate refers to the fluid that leaks from blood vessels into a wound, containing proteins, nutrients, and cells important for the healing process.

**Question: 391**

Which respiratory condition is most likely to lead to hypoxemia, adversely affecting wound healing?

- A. Asthma
- B. Pulmonary fibrosis
- C. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: All these conditions can lead to hypoxemia, reducing oxygen availability to tissues and impairing the wound healing process.

**Question: 392**

In a patient with a long-standing leg ulcer who begins taking a new medication, which assessment is most critical?

- A. Assessing blood glucose levels.
- B. Monitoring for signs of local infection.
- C. Evaluating the wound for changes in appearance and healing progress.
- D. Checking vital signs regularly.

Answer: C

Explanation: Evaluating the wound for changes in appearance and healing progress after starting a new medication is crucial to identify any potential adverse effects related to the medication.

**Question: 393**

What is a common use of stereophotogrammetry in research studies?

- A. Evaluating patient satisfaction
- B. Assessing economic outcomes of treatment
- C. Measuring the effects of different dressings on wound healing
- D. Monitoring vital signs

Answer: C

Explanation: Stereophotogrammetry is commonly used in research studies to measure the effects of different dressings and treatments on wound healing,

providing quantitative data for analysis.

**Question: 394**

Which of the following pharmacological treatments is most beneficial for managing pain in chronic wound patients?

- A. Topical anesthetics.
- B. Systemic opioids.
- C. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- D. Corticosteroids.

Answer: C

Explanation: NSAIDs are effective for managing inflammation-related pain in chronic wound patients without the side effects associated with opioids.

**Question: 395**

Which burn classification is most likely to cause significant scarring and contractures if not properly managed?

- A. First-degree burn
- B. Superficial partial-thickness burn
- C. Deep partial-thickness burn
- D. Full-thickness burn

Answer: D

Explanation: Full-thickness burns can lead to significant scarring and contractures due to the destruction of skin layers, necessitating careful management and rehabilitation.

**Question: 396**

What is the primary reason for increased risk of infection in patients with renal

failure?

- A. Increased urine output
- B. Decreased blood urea nitrogen
- C. Impaired immune response
- D. Enhanced skin barrier function

Answer: C

Explanation: Impaired immune response due to renal failure increases susceptibility to infections, which is critical in the context of wound healing.

**Question: 397**

Which of the following is a characteristic of a first-degree burn?

- A. Redness and swelling
- B. Blisters and severe pain
- C. White, leathery appearance
- D. Charred and blackened skin

Answer: A

Explanation: First-degree burns are characterized by redness, minor swelling, and pain limited to the epidermis without blisters.

**Question: 398**

What is the primary purpose of a Doppler ultrasound in wound assessment?

- A. To evaluate wound depth
- B. To assess blood flow and vascular status
- C. To determine the presence of infection
- D. To measure exudate levels

Answer: B

Explanation: Doppler ultrasound is used to assess blood flow and vascular status, helping to identify arterial insufficiency or venous reflux that may affect wound healing.

**Question: 399**

In patients with chronic wounds, which factor is least likely to contribute to the formation of a hypertrophic scar?

- A. Prolonged inflammation.
- B. Increased tension on the wound edges.
- C. Excessive moisture in the wound environment.
- D. Genetic predisposition.

Answer: C

Explanation: While excessive moisture can affect healing, prolonged inflammation and tension on wound edges are more directly related to the development of hypertrophic scars.

**Question: 400**

For a patient with arterial insufficiency, what is the most appropriate initial intervention?

- A. Compression therapy
- B. Surgical intervention
- C. Offloading pressure
- D. Moist wound healing

Answer: B

Explanation: In cases of arterial insufficiency, addressing the underlying arterial

problem through surgical intervention may be necessary to restore adequate blood flow and promote healing.

**Question: 401**

In the context of wound healing, what does the term "dehiscence" refer to?

- A. The formation of new granulation tissue
- B. The separation of wound edges
- C. The presence of necrotic tissue
- D. The development of a chronic wound

Answer: B

Explanation: Dehiscence refers to the reopening or separation of wound edges, often occurring after surgical procedures, and can be influenced by factors like infection or insufficient healing.

**Question: 402**

In the context of wound healing, what role do macrophages primarily play?

- A. They promote vascularization.
- B. They remove debris and pathogens.
- C. They produce collagen.
- D. They provide a barrier against pathogens.

Answer: B

Explanation: Macrophages play a critical role in wound healing by removing debris and pathogens, thus facilitating the healing process and promoting tissue repair.

**Question: 403**

Which of the following best describes the term "dehiscence"?

- A. Formation of new tissue
- B. Separation of wound edges
- C. Development of a chronic wound
- D. Presence of infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Dehiscence refers to the separation of wound edges, often occurring after surgical procedures, and can impede healing and increase infection risk.

**Question: 404**

What is the most effective method for managing a wound with biofilm?

- A. Application of occlusive dressings
- B. Sharp debridement
- C. Use of topical antibiotics
- D. Regular cleansing with saline

Answer: B

Explanation: Sharp debridement is the most effective method for managing wounds with biofilm, as it removes the biofilm and promotes healing.

**Question: 405**

In the context of renal function, which condition is most likely to lead to mineral and bone disorder, affecting wound healing?

- A. Chronic kidney disease
- B. Acute kidney injury
- C. Nephrotic syndrome
- D. Glomerulonephritis

Answer: A

Explanation: Chronic kidney disease often leads to mineral and bone disorders due to imbalances in calcium and phosphate metabolism, which can negatively impact overall health and wound healing.

**Question: 406**

What is the main disadvantage of mechanical debridement?

- A. It is time-consuming.
- B. It can cause damage to healthy tissue.
- C. It requires specialized training.
- D. It does not remove necrotic tissue effectively.

Answer: B

Explanation: Mechanical debridement can damage healthy tissue during the process, which may impede healing and contribute to further complications.

**Question: 407**

In what scenario is enzymatic debridement particularly beneficial?

- A. Acute traumatic wounds
- B. Chronic wounds with eschar
- C. Wounds with active infection
- D. Superficial burns

Answer: B

Explanation: Enzymatic debridement is beneficial for chronic wounds with eschar, as it can effectively break down necrotic tissue without the need for surgical intervention.

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