

## Critical Thinking and Knowledge Checks

### Module 4 IPC While Providing Skin, Perineal, and Urinary Catheter Care to Residents

**Facilitator notes:** Knowledge checks are included throughout the curriculum slides and also listed here for reference. Use these embedded questions as opportunities for engagement and time for CNA to pause and process IPC concepts during trainings.

Slide #	Question	Response Choices	Correct Answer
10	What types of wounds or ulcers are commonly seen when performing skin care with residents?	<i>Open response</i>	Common breaks in skin integrity include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pressure ulcers</li><li>• Surgical wounds</li><li>• Diabetic ulcers</li><li>• Vascular ulcers</li></ul>
12	Why should CNAs look for pressure ulcers? (Select all that apply)	A. It may lead to infection B. To promote skin health C. To prevent further skin issues D. To prevent pain and discomfort to the resident	A, B, C, D
14	What is your role as a CNA when a resident develops diabetic or PVD-related skin injuries?	<i>Open response</i>	Your role during resident care is to <b>report any observed skin redness or breaks</b> in the skin to the nurse
26	What type of PPE is needed for urinary catheter care?	<i>Open response</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use gloves and gowns to prevent contamination during catheter care</li><li>• Wear a face shield to prevent splashing when emptying catheter bag</li></ul>
29	When a resident has a urinary catheter, what should a CNA watch for and report? (Select all that apply)	A. Blood or discoloration of urine B. Sudden decrease in urine (check for kink) C. Catheter leaks D. New odor E. Resident reports pressure, burning, or pain	A, B, C, D, E