

Phase VI Teaching Comprehensive Review

1. The hemoglobin is measured in a lab test called _____
Complete blood count
Sickle cell test
White blood test
2. Sickle cell disease is a blood disorder that affects the _____ blood cells.
Red
White
Nerve
3. _____ is pneumonia along with one or more of the following symptoms:
fever; chest pain; coughing; wheezing; or shortness of breath.
Acute Chest Syndrome
Stroke
Osteomyelitis
4. Pain has many different causes; but the most common cause of sickle cell pain is due to
to
Sickling of the red blood cells
Drinking plenty of water
Exercising
5. _____ is damage to the brain due to lack of oxygen supply. Symptoms can include paralysis in part of the body; changes in visions; seizures; and/ or changes in speech
Stroke
Avascular necrosis (AVN)
Osteomyelitis
6. Red blood cells contain _____.
Hemoglobin
Water
Nutrients

7. _____ is damage to the eye caused by sickle cells blocking the eye vessels. This requires an eye exam every year for patients with Hemoglobin SC disease and every 2 years for all others sickle cell patients.
Retinopathy
Gallstones
Avascular necrosis
8. Name the most common sign of an infection.
Fever
Stomach pain
Nausea
Runny nose
9. Hemoglobin carries _____ throughout the body. Answer
Oxygen
Food
Water
10. _____ is an infection in the bone and symptoms include fever; swelling; heat; and/or soreness to the area.
Osteomyelitis
Gallstones
Acute Chest Syndrome
11. _____ is caused by loss of blood (oxygen) supply to the bone which can result in painful bone to bone contact
Avascular necrosis (AVN)
Stroke
Retinopathy
12. Management for sickle cell pain at home includes which of the following
Drinking water
Applying heat to the area
Getting rest
Taking an anti inflammatory such as ibuprofen or naproxen
All of the above