**QUESTION 1**

Arterial ulcers typically occur:

1. In the gaiter region of the leg.
2. On the top of the foot, toes or bony prominences such as the ankle bones.
3. Anywhere above the knee.
4. Only on the toes.

Answer(s):

**QUESTION 2**

Arterial ulcers typically have a wound bed that has:

1. Shallow, irregular wound margins.
2. Punched out, well-defined wound margins.
3. Tunnelling or undermining.
4. Dry, black and necrotic.

Answer(s):

**QUESTION 3**

Arterial leg ulcers are characterised by:

1. Pain at night when legs are elevated and pain on ambulation.
2. No pain.
3. Pain that is relieved by elevation of the legs above heart level.
4. Pain that is described as dull, heavy, aching pain.

Answer(s):

**QUESTION 4**

After a leg ulcer has been assessed and diagnosed as an arterial leg ulcer, what are some evidence based treatments you could use to manage the ulcer?

1. Leave the ulcer alone and hope it will go away.
2. Apply an appropriate dressing according to the characteristics of the ulcer.
3. Make sure the leg is kept cool.
4. Refer the client for a review by a vascular specialist.
5. Promote adequate oxygenation of the wound by ensuring good hydration.
6. Encourage the client to keep smoking.

Answer(s):

**QUESTION 5**

Protection of the lower limb can be achieved by:

1. Foot protection with soft, conforming, proper fitting shoes, orthotics and off-loading as necessary.
2. Leg protection to avoid injury.
3. Protection of digits and heels for patients with decreased mobility with effective pressure relief devices.

Answer(s):

**QUESTION 6**

Passive warming of the extremity such as covering the legs with a blanket improves perfusion and may be of benefit in preventing arterial ulcers.

1. True.
2. False.

Answer(s):