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| I:\Network\P2P Self-Management SIP\5. Observational Study\Logos\JPEG files\PeerUp_Logo_FINAL-4color.jpg | Scoring the Knowledge Survey |

The questions used to measure knowledge are from the Chronic Hemodialysis Knowledge Survey (CHeKS), a validated instrument developed by Dr. Kerri Cavanaugh and colleagues1. More information regarding the instrument can be found here: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2676183/>.

In order to detect a change in knowledge, it is recommended to administer this survey before participants begin the program (pre-test) and again at the end of the program (post-test). For example, pre-test would be before mentors complete training and before mentees attend a kick-off mixer and/or meet with their assigned mentor for the first time. The post-test can be administered at the celebration mixer or within a few days of the last meeting of a mentor/mentee pair.

The scoring instructions are provided below with an answer key on the following pages.

**Scoring the Chronic Hemodialysis Knowledge Survey**:

1. C:\Users\ab5126\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Outlook\EEEZISZT\Lightbulb.pngTotal score is determined by summing all correct items.   
   A higher score indicates more knowledge.  
   (Blank items or items with more than one answer are considered incorrect.)

Depending on your overall program goals, an evaluator and/or statistician may be helpful in performing higher level statistical analyses.

1. You may also determine percent correct:   
   (Total number correct/23) X 100
2. Compare pre-test score with post-test score.

A blank knowledge survey, provided in a separate Word file, includes a cover sheet that estimates the amount of time it may take participants to complete the survey, assures them that all responses are confidential, and will not impact their Medicare benefits.

**These questions will check what you know about your health as a dialysis patient. For each question, mark an “X” in the box next to the one best answer.**

1. Dialysis patients are more likely to get infections. To prevent flu, pneumonia, and Hepatitis B infections, you need to:

Take antibiotics often

**Get vaccinated**

Avoid strenuous activity

Avoid traveling

1. Your doctor tells you that your hematocrit is 25%. This may cause you to feel:

Pain in your bones

Ringing in your ears

**Tired and worn out**

Kidney pain

1. You are ordering food from a restaurant menu. Which item below is best for you to avoid to control your potassium?

Steamed rice

# Corn

**Baked potato**

Noodles

1. The preferred dialysis access that has the least chance of problems is a:

**Fistula**

Graft

Tubule

Catheter

1. The best way to prevent the spread of germs is to:

Use antibiotics

Stay away from crowds

Spray countertops

**Wash hands**

1. A phosphorus binder is a drug that protects your heart and bones. You should take it:

**With food**

1 hour before meals

1 hour after meals

At bedtime

1. A type of dialysis that can be done at home or work, usually without a machine, is called:

**CAPD (Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis)**

CCPD (Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis)

HD (Hemodialysis)

HHD (Home Hemodialysis)

1. If you want a kidney transplant, the best chance for success of the transplant is to get a kidney from a well-matched:

**Relative**

Friend

Person born with an extra kidney

Person who just died (cadaver)

1. You are on dialysis, and a fire occurs. To get off dialysis quickly, a helper or you should:

**Clamp and cut**

Sit and open saline

Rinse and pull needles

Stand and take blood pressure

1. After asking your doctor, you start an exercise routine. You know that most dialysis patients:

Cannot increase their activity

Are limited to low energy activities

Cannot do stretching exercises

**Are able to exercise during dialysis**

1. If you drink too much fluid, you are most likely to have:

# Double vision when reading

Nausea and vomiting after eating

Severe headaches when out in the sun

**Trouble breathing when you lie down**

1. When you buy “over-the-counter” items at the drug store for constipation, a good choice is:

Mylanta

**Metamucil**

Alka Seltzer

Fleet’s Enemas

1. You are feeling depressed, and you are having difficulty adjusting to your life on dialysis. You can talk with anyone, but the person most trained to help you with this is the:

**Social worker**

Dietitian

Nurse

Senior technician

1. Your boss is concerned because you are missing some work to have dialysis treatments. You know that dialysis patients:

Cannot work full-time

Can sometimes miss dialysis treatments for work

Do best when they work from home

**Are protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act**

1. If the dietitian tells you that your albumin is low, you need to eat more:

Fiber

**Protein**

Fats

Vitamins

1. Before dialysis treatments, the technician tells you that you have gained too much weight since the last treatment. The best thing for you to do is:

Reduce your calorie intake

Increase the amount of exercise you get

**Reduce the amount of fluid you drink**

Increase your dialysis blood flow rate

1. The best sign that your fistula or graft is clotted is if:

You have severe pain in the arm

You see an open sore on the skin near the access

**You can’t feel the access pulse or thrill**

You feel a lump near the access

1. The ESRD Network office is a place where you can go for:

**Making a complaint about your dialysis clinic**

Buying medicines

Getting dialysis supplies

Dialysis while traveling

1. The most important member of your health care team is:

The doctor

**You**

Your family

The nurse

1. The doctor tells you that your URR is low. This can be improved by:

Starting an exercise routine

Increasing your protein intake

**Increasing your dialysis treatment time**

Increasing your dose of EPO (Epogen)

1. Dialysis patients are asked not to take:

EPO

**St. John’s Wort**

Protein supplements

Tylenol

1. The dietitian has told you to limit how much salt you eat. When shopping for groceries, the item on the food label that tells you how much salt is in the food is:

Fiber

Cholesterol

# Saturated fat

**Sodium**

1. If you sometimes skip a dialysis treatment, you know that this can:

**Shorten your life span**

Provide a good break for your access

Help you recover better if you are sick that day

Boost your spirits if you are depressed