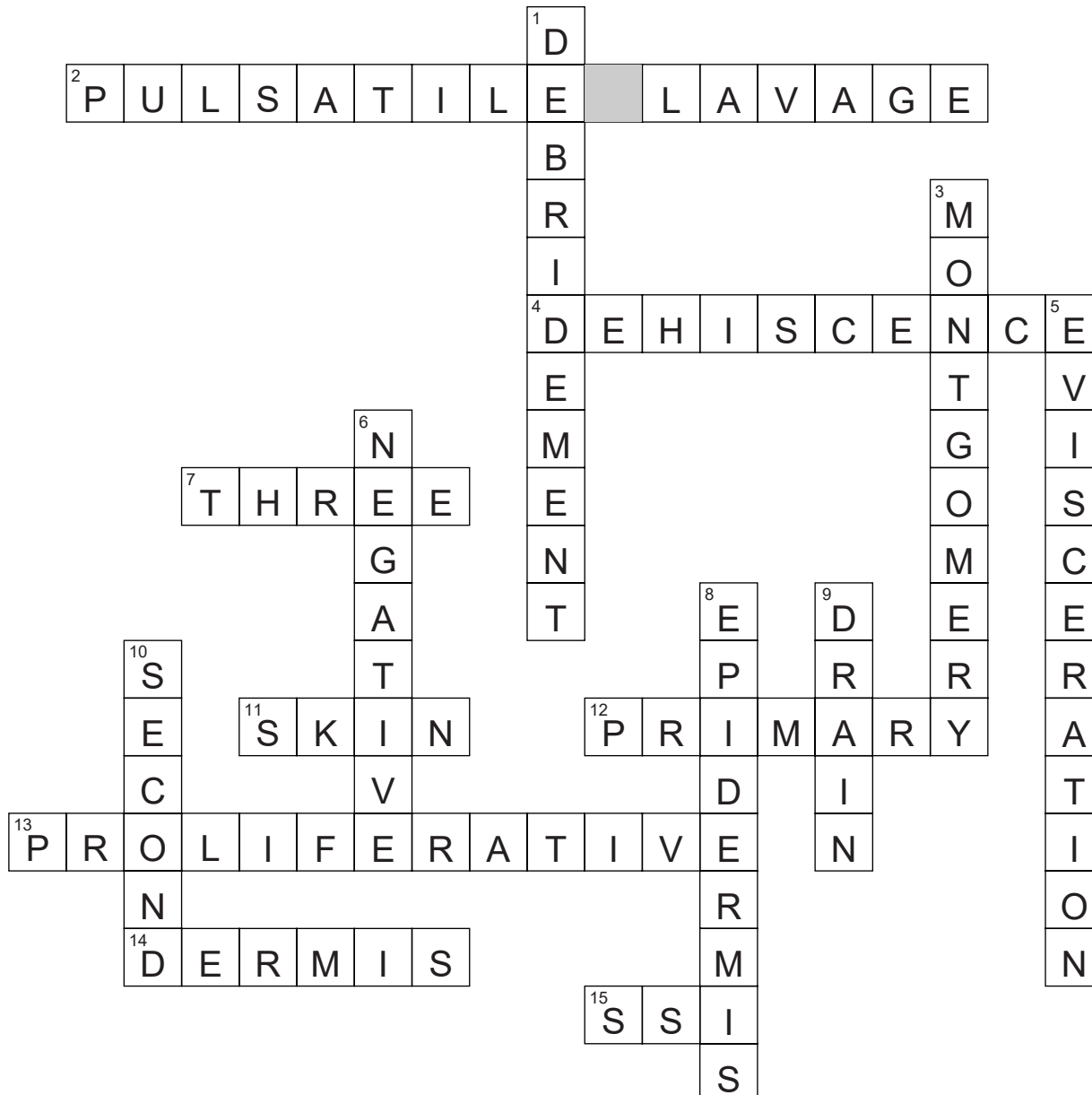


Wound Healing

ANSWER KEY CW123

To complete this activity, the participant will need to access and read Bak, J.R. (2019). Wound healing, dressings, and drains. In J.C. Rothrock (Ed.). *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery* (pp. 244-260). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.



ACROSS

2. The most common form of hydrotherapy in the OR setting. (2 words)
4. The separation of surgical wound layers.
7. The number of wound healing phases.
11. Largest organ of the body.
12. Wounds that are created aseptically and with minimal tissue destruction, heal through _____ intention.
13. The phase of wound healing that allows new epithelium to cover the wound.
14. The layer of skin that provides strength and support.
15. The most common cause of delayed wound healing for the surgical patient. (abbreviation)

DOWN

1. Procedure to remove dead or devitalized tissue from a wound.
3. When frequent dressing changes are anticipated, _____ straps may be useful to secure the dressing.
5. Protrusion of internal organs through a gaping wound.
6. Wound vacs use continual _____ pressure to aid in wound healing.
8. Outermost layer of skin.
9. Inserted through a stab wound to provide an exit for blood, secretions, or pus from the operative site.
10. Surgical site infections are the _____ most commonly reported hospital acquired infection.

* Content reviewed by the CCI Nursing Education Department for alignment with clinical practice standards. CCI does not require, recommend, or endorse specific training programs in specialized practice areas for any of its exams. This is an example of a future points activity for recertification in collaboration with CCI.