1. In a previous study, which led to this study, it was found that:
   a. Increasing suction pressure reduced tissue pressure
   b. Increasing suction pressure increased tissue pressure
   c. Suction pressure did not affect tissue pressure

2. What was this study attempting to evaluate in relation to NPWT?
   a. Tissue zinc concentration
   b. Tissue perfusion
   c. Tissue deformation

3. What dressing configurations were evaluated in this study?
   a. Circumferential
   b. Non-circumferential
   c. Both the above

4. What suction pressures were compared in this study?
   a. -75 mmHg and -125 mmHg
   b. -125 mmHg and -400 mmHg
   c. -75 mmHg and -400 mmHg

5. What was used to evaluate perfusion under circumferential NPWT?
   a. Transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen measurements
   b. Radioisotope perfusion imagery
   c. Laser Doppler

6. What was used to evaluate perfusion under non-circumferential NPWT?
   a. Transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen measurements
   b. Radioisotope perfusion imagery
   c. Laser Doppler

7. How many volunteers were used for the study on circumferential NPWT?
   a. Twenty
   b. Ten
   c. Six

8. In the study on circumferential NPWT, it was found that increased suction:
   a. Reduced perfusion
   b. Increased perfusion
   c. Did not affect perfusion

9. In the study on non-circumferential NPWT, it was found that increased suction:
   a. Reduced perfusion
   b. Increased perfusion
   c. Did not affect perfusion

10. How do the findings of this study compare to other studies on NPWT, which used laser Doppler to measure perfusion?
    a. This study's findings are in keeping with those studies
    b. This study's findings conflict with those studies
    c. This study also used laser Doppler to evaluate perfusion

11. What potential advantage does radioisotope perfusion imagery have over laser Doppler?
    a. It results in less tissue irradiation
    b. There is no sensor beneath the foam
    c. It is less labour intensive

12. This study suggests that:
    a. At certain suction pressures, tissue perfusion is increased
    b. At any suction pressure, tissue perfusion is decreased
    c. At any suction pressure, tissue perfusion is increased

13. Laser Doppler determines perfusion by:
    a. Evaluating the temperature of the tissue
    b. Multiplying the velocity and concentration of red blood cells
    c. Determining tissue pH

14. This study suggests that laser Doppler is:
    a. A reliable method to determine perfusion in NPWT
    b. Reliable only when used beneath the NPWT foam
    c. An unreliable method to determine perfusion in NPWT

15. This study suggests that NPWT:
    a. Should be used with caution on tissues with compromised perfusion
    b. Is indicated on tissue with compromised perfusion
    c. Is never indicated