

Moderate (Conscious) Sedation Post Test

Provider Name: _____

Specialty: _____

Directions: Circle the correct answer and return the completed test to Medical Staff Services. A minimum score of 70% is required for Moderate (Conscious) Sedation privileges.

- 1) Procedural sedation must be administered with all the following except:
 - A) A supervising and credentialed staff member.
 - B) Appropriate supporting staff.
 - C) Staff demonstration of resuscitation and airway management.
 - D) Proper equipment and monitoring for the patient.
 - E) A hospital setting.

- 2) Necessary equipment for procedural sedation must include:
 - A) Oxygen and Suction.
 - B) Airway rescue equipment.
 - C) EKG, pulse oximetry and blood pressure monitoring.
 - D) A defibrillator.
 - E) All of the above.

- 3) Monitoring records of patient having procedural sedation must include all except:
 - A) Name, dose and time of each medication administered.
 - B) Patient's response to pain.
 - C) Patient level of consciousness.
 - D) Pulse and respiratory rates.
 - E) Oxygen saturation.

- 4) The patient evaluation prior to conscious sedation must include all except:
 - A) The patient medical, anesthesia and medication history with NPO status.
 - B) An appropriate physical exam.
 - C) Review of appropriate studies (labs, x-rays, EKGs etc.).
 - D) Formulation and discussion of plan with patient or responsible adult.
 - E) The patients rights, living will or DNR status.

- 5) Informed patient consent must include all the following except:
 - A) The patient is informed of the indication for and accepts the risks associated with procedural sedation.
 - B) The consent is obtained by a physician or designee.
 - C) The plan of care is always discussed with the attending physician.
 - D) The attending physician must agree with the plan.
 - E) The patient must know the medications to be used during sedation and their side effects.

- 6) The Continuum of Sedation includes all the following except:
- A) Anxiolysis or minimal sedation.
 - B) Light sedation/analgesia (conscious sedation).
 - C) Deep sedation/analgesia.
 - D) Local/regional anesthesia
 - E) General Anesthesia
- 7) Minimal sedation always includes all the following except:
- A) Normal cognitive function.
 - B) Normal response to verbal commands.
 - C) Normal cardiovascular function.
 - D) Normal respiratory function.
 - E) Possible in-coordination.
- 8) During Moderate Sedation/Analgesia (Conscious Sedation) the patient will:
- A) Purposefully respond to verbal stimuli.
 - B) Have reflex withdrawal from pain.
 - C) May have impairment of independent ventilatory function.
 - D) Have drug induced depression of consciousness.
 - E) All of the above.
- 9) Deep Sedation/Analgesia will likely affect all but:
- A) Level of consciousness.
 - B) Ventilatory function and drive.
 - C) Patient arousability.
 - D) Purposeful responses to pain.
 - E) Renal function.
- 10) General Anesthesia is a state where:
- A) A patient cannot be aroused following repeated painful stimuli.
 - B) A patient always needs ventilatory support.
 - C) A patient will always have significant cardiovascular fluctuations.
 - D) A patient will never remember any part of the procedure.
 - E) All of the above.
- 11) What complications can a practitioner expect to have post procedure sedation?
- A) Hypotension from NPO hypovolemia.
 - B) Hypertension from anxiety, pain or bladder distension.
 - C) Cardiac dysrhythmias.
 - D) Nausea and vomiting.
 - E) All of the above.
- 12) Ventilatory compromise may occur from all the following except:
- A) Narcotics.
 - B) Sedative hypnotics (i.e. benzodiazepines).
 - C) Bronchospasm and/or laryngospasm.
 - D) Upper airway obstruction.
 - E) Room air FIO₂ at 21%.

- 13) Patient preparedness for discharge to home include all but:
- A) Control of enuresis.
 - B) Stable vitals signs.
 - C) Return of protective reflexes.
 - D) Mobility consistent with pre-procedure level.
 - E) Understanding of discharge instructions.
- 14) Which of the following medications is not in the sedative class?
- F) Valium
 - G) Ritalin
 - H) Xanax
 - I) Ativan
 - J) Versed
- 13) Ketamine and Propofol can be used as sedatives and general anesthetics? (True or false?)
- True
 - False
- 14) Which narcotic (opiate) is not commonly used for procedural sedation?
- A) Demerol
 - B) Morphine
 - C) Fentanyl
 - D) Nubain
 - E) Levorphanol
- 15) Which of the below is not a reversal agent?
- A) Narcan (naloxone)
 - B) Revia (naltrexone)
 - C) Romazicon (flumazenil)
 - D) Revex (nalmefene)
 - E) Nubain (nalbuphine)
- 16) What components below could be looked at for QA/QI indicators for procedural sedation?
- A) Any use of a reversal agent.
 - B) Any use of bag mask ventilation.
 - C) Any new cardiac arrhythmia.
 - D) Any change in vital signs greater than 30% of pre procedure vitals.
 - E) All of the above.
- 17) Which of the below is incorrect?
- A) There must be at least two staff present for procedural sedation.
 - B) Vitals must be recorded a minimum of every 15 minutes.
 - C) EKG and pulse oximeter readings are monitored continuously.
 - D) The standards for office and hospital sedation are different.
 - E) ACLS certification is a required for conscious sedation privileges.

Provider Signature: _____

Date: _____