

**Sedation Test**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Print Name**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**4-Digit ID (Dictation #)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

1. When performing sedation, the following are required:
  - a. a minimum of two personnel, one of which is a physician with sedation privileges
  - b. an assessment by the physician immediately prior to the sedation
  - c. an assessment by the physician immediately after the procedure
  - d. the person monitoring the patient is an RN with ACLS/PALS certification
  - e. all of the above
2. A qualified RN in the ambulatory care setting may discharge a patient who had deep sedation after evaluation by the anesthesiologist or qualified independent practitioner and the patient has been assessed to have an Aldrete score of 8.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. Which of the following medications will reverse the CNS depressant effects of benzodiazepines?
  - a. Midazolam
  - b. Naloxone
  - c. Flumazenil
  - d. Ketamine
4. Which of the following medications will reverse the respiratory depressant effects of narcotics?
  - a. Fentanyl
  - b. Flumazenil
  - c. Naloxone
  - d. Methohexital
5. The first action that should be taken for a patient under sedation who demonstrates respiratory effort with an obstructed upper airway, an oxygen saturation of 90%, and no response to verbal command is:
  - a. Flex the head and open the mouth
  - b. Intubate the patient and provide positive pressure ventilation
  - c. Provide stimulation and open the airway using head tilt and chin lift
  - d. Call OR for immediate assistance from anesthesia
  - e. Administer Naloxone in incremental doses
6. Patients who have an increase risk during sedation include:
  - a. patients with a history of significant snoring
  - b. patients with symptoms of orthopnea
  - c. patients with a Class IV airway exam
  - d. patients using CNS depressants
  - e. all of the above

7. During procedural sedation, vital signs(heart rate, BP, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation) should be documented prior to sedation and then:

- a. at least every 5 minutes (deep sedation)
- b. at least every 15 minutes (moderate sedation)
- c. at least every 30 minutes
- d. only when clinically indicated

8. According to this hospital's policies and procedures, which of the following patients is ready to undergo a procedure scheduled at 10:00am requiring procedural sedation?

- a. a six year old who finished apple juice at 6:00 am
- b. an infant who finished nursing at 7:00am
- c. a four year old who had orange juice at 7:00am
- d. an infant who finished a bottle of formula at 6:00am

9. All of the following are considered clear liquids except:

- a. chicken broth
- b. cola soft drink
- c. apple juice
- d. breast milk
- e. water

10. Which of the following medications would be dosed in 40 mcg – 400mcgfor respiratory depression due to opioids?

- a. Flumazenil
- b. Morphine
- c. Diazepam
- d. Fentanyl
- e. Naloxone

11. A 12 year old patient received IV Fentanyl plus IV Midazolam for a procedure. At the end of the procedure she was somnolent with a respiratory rate of 8/minute. Naloxone 0.1mg was administered. The patient was alert and following commands within 10 minutes, with a respiratory rate of 18/minute. At this point the patient would be able to bypass any further monitoring as long as a responsible adult drove her home.

- a. True
- b. False

12. When benzodiazepines are used alone there is no risk of respiratory depression or upper airway obstruction?

- a. True
- b. False

13. Which of the following is true concerning the use of oral airways?

- a. they are most useful when the patient is still responsive
- b. they are sized measuring from the front of the teeth to the angle of the mandible
- c. nosebleed is a risk associated with placement
- d. there are no infant sizes available

14. Which of the following is an indicator of moderate sedation?

- a. unresponsiveness to verbal stimulation
- b. slowing of the heart rate
- c. unresponsiveness to physical stimuli
- d. slurred speech

IF REQUESTING DEEP SEDATION PRIVILEGES, PLEASE RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING TEST QUESTIONS:

15. All of the following are monitoring requirements for the sedated patient EXCEPT:
- blood pressure
  - capillary refill
  - pulse oximetry
  - respiratory rate
16. What equipment must be used or available for patient monitoring during procedure related sedation?
- hospital code blue cart
  - defibrillator
  - functional self-inflating bag and mask system
  - all of the above
17. What parameter must be monitored continuously during sedation:
- state of consciousness
  - pulse oximetry
  - blood pressure
  - cardiac output
18. The first and most important action when a patient starts to vomit during a procedure is to:
- apply restraints
  - give supplemental O<sub>2</sub>
  - give a reversal agent
  - reposition to lateral decubitus
19. The first response for an obstructed airway is to:
- suction the patient
  - intubate the patient
  - insert an oral airway
  - perform a chin lift/neck extension
20. Which of the following statements about opioids and apnea is true?
- responsive patients can become apneic, especially with rapid intravenous administration of opioids
  - apnea is an unlikely, uncommon adverse reaction
  - apnea doesn't usually lead to cardiac arrest
  - apnea doesn't occur, since the main effect of opioids is analgesia
21. Which of the following statements are true?
- naloxone can be used to reverse narcotic overdose.
  - flumazenil can be used to reverse narcotic overdose.
  - flumazenil can be used to reverse ketamine overdose.
  - naloxone can be used to reverse barbiturate overdose.
22. Naloxone has a long half-life with little chance of renarcotization when used for opiate-induced respiratory depression.
- True
  - False

23. When administering sedation in pediatric patients, it is important to administer a large, single dose of the agent(s) for rapid effectiveness

- a. True
- b. False

24. Geriatric patients have an increased requirement for sedative/analgesic agents

- a. True
- b. False

Risk factors that are most consistently associated with a difficult airway are:

- |                                      |         |          |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 25. Obesity                          | a. True | b. False |
| 26. Decreased head and neck movement | a. True | b. False |
| 27. Receding mandible                | a. True | b. False |
| 28. Reduced jaw movement             | a. True | b. False |
| 29. Protruding teeth                 | a. True | b. False |
| 30. History of sleep apnea           | a. True | b. False |

**\*\*\*Office Use Only.\*\*\***

Score for Moderate: \_\_\_\_\_/14 Score for Deep Sedation: \_\_\_\_\_/30