

# Test Questions

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR SEDATION AND ANALGESIA BY NON-ANESTHESIOLOGISTS

### Question 1.

On pre-procedure evaluation, it is noted that a patient can only open her mouth 1 cm because of temporomandibular joint disease. Which of the following is most likely?

- A. The patient will have difficulty breathing while awake.
- B. It may be difficult to rescue the patient if she stops breathing.
- C. The patient is likely to become hypoxic during minimal sedation (anxiolysis).
- D. The patient will require a greater-than-expected dose of sedative medications.

### Question 2.

Following administration of midazolam and meperidine for colonoscopy, a patient becomes sedated to the point where his airway is partially obstructed, but he responds purposefully following painful stimulation. This corresponds to which of the following levels of sedation?

- A. Minimal sedation
- B. Moderate (“conscious”) sedation
- C. Deep sedation
- D. General anesthesia

### Question 3.

Findings of pre-procedure evaluation should be reconfirmed at which one of the following times?

- A. Only if a complication occurs
- B. Within a week before the procedure
- C. On the day before the procedure
- D. Immediately before the procedure

### Question 4.

Practitioners administering midazolam and meperidine for moderate sedation should be able to rescue patients if they slip into an unintended level of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Minimal sedation
- B. Moderate sedation
- C. Deep sedation
- D. General anesthesia

### Question 5.

Practitioners administering propofol or methohexital for moderate sedation should have the skills and training to rescue patients if they slip into an unintended level of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Minimal sedation
- B. Moderate sedation
- C. Deep sedation
- D. General anesthesia

**Question 6.**

An otherwise healthy patient requires moderate sedation for elective cardiac catheterization. He should not consume clear liquids for a minimum of how many hours before the beginning of the procedure?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 6

**Question 7.**

Continuous electrocardiographic monitoring is optional in which of the following?

- A. Healthy patient undergoing moderate sedation
- B. Healthy patient undergoing deep sedation
- C. Patient with congestive heart failure undergoing moderate sedation
- D. Patient with irregular pulse undergoing moderate sedation

**Question 8.**

A patient who is breathing supplemental nasal oxygen develops complete airway obstruction during moderate sedation. Which of the following is likely to occur first?

- A. Decrease in oxygen-saturation reading by pulse oximeter
- B. Cessation of breath sounds
- C. Sinus bradycardia on electrocardiogram
- D. Hypotension on automated blood pressure cuff

**Question 9.**

A specific individual should be dedicated to monitor patients during sedation and analgesia. During moderate sedation, this individual may assist with an endoscopic procedure under which of the following circumstances?

- A. They do not leave the procedure room for more than 5 minutes.
- B. The alarms of the pulse oximeter are activated.
- C. The tasks are minor and interruptible, and monitoring is maintained.
- D. Supplemental oxygen is administered.

**Question 10.**

During moderate sedation, an individual with advanced life support skills must be available \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Within the procedure room
- B. Within 5 minutes
- C. Within 10 minutes
- D. By calling "911"

**Question 11.**

Flumazenil will antagonize the respiratory depression associated with which of the following medications?

- A. Meperidine
- B. Methohexital
- C. Midazolam
- D. Propofol

**Question 12.**

During sedation with propofol, a patient stops breathing and becomes unresponsive to verbal or tactile stimulation. The pulse oximeter reads 86%. Which of the following is most likely to improve the patient's oxygenation?

- A. Positive pressure ventilation
- B. Supplemental nasal oxygen
- C. Intravenous flumazenil
- D. Intravenous naloxone

**Question 13.**

A patient receives ketamine for sedation and analgesia. Her eyes are open but her breathing is labored and she is completely unresponsive to both verbal and painful stimulation. This corresponds most closely to a state of

- A. Anxiolysis
- B. Moderate sedation
- C. Deep sedation
- D. General anesthesia

**Question 14.**

A patient with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and congestive heart failure requires sedation for colonoscopy. Before sedation is administered, which of the following specialists should be consulted?

- A. Pulmonologist
- B. Cardiologist
- C. Anesthesiologist
- D. All of the above

**Question 15.**

The use of supplemental oxygen during sedation and analgesia \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Increases the likelihood of hypoxia
- B. Delays the detection of apnea by pulse oximetry
- C. Should be avoided during moderate ("conscious") sedation
- D. Decreases the likelihood of airway obstruction