

Ingham Regional Medical Center
Moderate Sedation Review 2010

Name: (Print) _____ (Signature) _____

Dept/Unit: _____ Date: _____

Score: _____ (Need 12 correct to pass) Circle the appropriate answer.

1. A 60-year-old 250 pound male patient with coronary artery disease undergoes a procedure under IV sedation. During the procedure the patient's oxygen saturation decreases to 84%. The patient is snoring and responds to vigorous stimulation. You should:
 - a. Lift the chin and jaw, to provide a better airway, notify the physician immediately after the change in the patient's condition, increase oxygen delivery, call for assistance & consider reversal agents.
 - b. Continue to monitor for further changes; reduce the next dose of sedation medication by half.
 - c. Document the patient's status on the form; notify the MD at the conclusion of the procedure.
2. The reversal agent and initial dose you would give to if the patient above had received a *narcotic* is:
 - a. Narcan 1 mg (mixed in 9 ml injectable saline) and titrated to patient's response
 - b. Narcan 0.4 mg (mixed in 9 ml injectable saline) and titrated to patient's response
 - c. Flumazenil 0.2 mg (mixed in 9 ml injectable saline) and titrated to patient's response
 - d. None of the above
3. Following administration of midazolam and meperidine for a procedure, 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
4. After receiving Morphine and Versed for sedation and analgesia, your patient loses consciousness and becomes dusky in appearance. The oxygen saturation has decreased rapidly from 98% to 75%, what responses should you take:
 - a. Ambu bag delivery of oxygen
 - b. Nasal cannula delivery of oxygen
 - c. Be ready to give IV Narcan and Romazicon
 - d. A and C
5. The nursing response to a patient undergoing moderate sedation who becomes restless and agitated is:
 - a. Administer more narcotic or benzodiazepine
 - b. Counsel the patient to "relax"
 - c. Assess the reason for the restlessness
6. Emergency equipment which must be immediately accessible during IV sedation includes:
 - a. Emergency cart with defibrillator, cardiac monitor, airways, Ambu bag and intubation tray
 - b. Emergency drugs including reversal agents
 - c. Oxygen and suction with tubing
 - d. All of the above

7. During moderate sedation vital signs and oxygenation status is recorded at least every ____ minutes.
 - a. 1
 - b. 5
 - c. 20
8. Opioid adverse effects may include:
 - a. respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting
 - b. euphoria and amnesia
 - c. pupillary dilation and tachycardia
 - d. urinary incontinence and hypertension
9. During moderate sedation, an individual with advanced life support skills must be:
 - a. Within the procedure room
 - b. Within 30 minutes
 - c. By calling "911"
10. The use of supplemental oxygen during sedation and analgesia _____.
 - a. Delays the detection of apnea by pulse oximetry
 - b. Should be avoided during moderate "conscious" sedation
 - c. Decreases the likelihood of hypoxia
11. Dysrhythmia development is the most common cardiovascular complication occurring with moderate sedation administration.
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. The definition of moderate sedation includes:
 - a. A depressed level of consciousness
 - b. Patient retains the ability to independently and continuously maintain a patent airway
 - c. Patient retains the ability to respond appropriately to physical and verbal stimuli
 - d. All of the above
13. In a moderately sedated patient, attempted insertion of which of the following may cause retching or laryngospasm?
 - a. Nasopharyngeal or Oropharyngeal airway
 - b. Laryngeal mask airway
 - c. Endotracheal tube
 - d. All of the above
14. Which of the following drugs must be available and the correct dose calculated and ready, wherever Benzodiazepines are administered?
 - a. Flumazenil (Romazicon)
 - b. Neostigmine (Prostigmine)
 - c. Naloxone (Narcan)
 - d. Hydroxyzine (Vistiril)
15. What should I do if during a moderate sedation procedure, I am asked to give more medication than I think is prudent?
 - a. Give the medication; let the physician worry about the consequences.
 - b. Refuse to give the medication & leave the room to get my Coordinator/Manager/Supervisor.
 - c. Decline to give the medication, and continue to closely monitor the patient if the physician chooses to give the medication.
 - d. Argue with the doctor in front of the patient.