

**MC905-B MODERATE SEDATION/DEEP  
SEDATION  
COMPENTENCY EXAMINATION  
FOR PHYSICIANS AND MID-LEVEL PROVIDERS**

**Prior to taking this exam, the participant must have read the Medical Center Policy 905 Moderate Sedation/Deep Sedation Policy and the Moderate Sedation Provider Course Module.**

**A passing score of 80% on this exam will be required to qualify for moderate sedation privileges.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Department**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

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

**If Attending Staff member return to:  
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1200 North State St., CT 2B300  
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Return completed test to:**

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Training Program**

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1. Which of the following are consistent with a state of moderate sedation?
  - A. A drug induced depression of consciousness which the patient response purposely to verbal commands.
  - B. No intervention is required to maintain a patent airway.
  - C. Spontaneous ventilation is maintain and adequate.
  - D. Cardiovascular function is usually not affected.
  - E. All of the above.
  
2. Prior to administering medication for attaining a state of moderate sedation/analgesia the practitioner MUST perform which of the following?
  - A. Obtain an informed consent in which the benefits, risk and alternatives of the procedure and moderate/deep sedation/analgesia are explained to the patient.
  - B. Examination of the patient's airway including documentation of a Mallampati classification.
  - C. Ensuring that the patient meet appropriate NPO status.
  - D. ASA risk classification is documented.
  - E. All of the above.
  
3. The monitoring equipment required for Moderate Sedation include all the following except:
  - A. Electrocardiogram (EKG) monitor.
  - B. Blood pressure monitor.
  - C. Temperature monitor.
  - D. Pulse oximeter.
  
4. A 43-year-old female with Type II diabetes and hypertension is to undergo a colonoscopy examination. Both of her medical conditions are well controlled by diet and medications. Which of the following represents her ASA classification?
  - A. ASA I
  - B. ASA II
  - C. ASA III
  - D. ASA IV
  - E. ASA V

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5. The goals of moderate sedation include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Maintain unconsciousness.
  - B. Provide relief of pain.
  - C. Achieve control of the patient's physiologic parameters.
  - D. Maintain patient cooperation.
  - E. Provide relief of anxiety.
6. According to ASA guidelines regarding NPO status, a patient may ingest clear liquids up to 2 hours prior to receiving medication for moderate sedation. All of the following represents clear liquids EXCEPT:
- A. Water.
  - B. Fruit juices without pulp.
  - C. Carbonated beverages.
  - D. Coffee with cream.
  - E. Clear tea.
7. Which of the following statements regarding the use of pulse oximetry is NOT TRUE?
- A. Pulse oximetry measures the amount of oxygen carried on hemoglobin in the arterial blood.
  - B. Pulse oximetry promptly and reliably identifies hypoxemia more quickly than clinical signs such as cyanosis or disorientation.
  - C. Pulse oximetry is an excellent measurement of a patient's ventilation.
  - D. A saturation value of 95% is approximately equal to a PaO<sub>2</sub> of 90 mmHg.
  - E. The accuracy of a pulse oximetry declines below a saturation of 60%.
8. Which of the following statements regarding the use of benzodiazepines such as midazolam (Versed®) is FALSE?
- A. Midazolam has not only sedative and anxiolytic properties but also provides a state of amnesia.
  - B. Midazolam should be bolus quickly in order to achieve the desired sedative effects.
  - C. Care must be exercised with midazolam since respiratory depression may occur especially in the elderly.
  - D. Midazolam may have a synergistic effect when used along with opioids.
  - E. Midazolam is twice as potent and is shorter acting than diazepam.

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9. Airway obstruction is the most common complication associated with the administration of moderate sedation?
- A. True
  - B. False
10. The single best monitor for assessing whether the patient is adequately ventilating is the pulse oximetry?
- A. True
  - B. False
11. Naloxone (Narcan) is the drug of choice for reversing the effects of midazolam.
- A. True
  - B. False
12. Capnography should be used during moderate or deep sedation.
- A. True
  - B. False
13. Which of the following is a pure antagonist for opioid overdose?
- A. Naloxone (Narcan®)
  - B. Flumazenil (Romazicon®)
14. Female gender is a risk factor for nausea and vomiting?
- A. True
  - B. False

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15. Monitoring of the patient during the procedure and when administering moderate sedation does not have to be continuous?
- A. True
  - B. False
16. The Moderate Sedation policy applies to all patients who receive medication by the intravenous route only.
- A. True
  - B. False
17. During recovery a patient meets discharge criteria when the patient's Aldrete score of nine (9) or greater.
- A. True
  - B. False
18. The use of methohexital for moderate sedation is an excellent choice since it is unlikely to result in deep sedation or a state of anesthesia.
- A. True
  - B. False
19. When administering medication for moderate sedation, the practitioner should most importantly be able to recognize a compromised airway and rescue the patient.
- A. True
  - B. False
20. During a procedure in which moderate sedation is being provided, all that is required to be readily available is a crash cart.
- A. True
  - B. False