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**MODERATE SEDATION
COMPENTENCY EXAMINATION
FOR REGISTERED NURSES OR
REGISTERED PERSONNEL**

Prior to taking this exam, the participant must have read the Moderate Sedation Policy and the Moderate Sedation Provider Course Module.

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

Name

Department

Signature

Date

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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 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.
 - E. End-tidal CO₂.

4. In the event that a drop in the patient's pulse oximeter is noted, which of the following actions should be taken:
 - A. Check patient's level of consciousness.
 - B. Confirm supply of oxygen.
 - C. Tell the patient to take a deep breath.
 - D. Inform the physician.
 - E. All of the above.

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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 4 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 PaO₂ 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
15. Monitoring of the patient during the procedure and when administering moderate sedation does not have to be continuous?
- A. True
 - B. False

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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 eight (9) or greater or pre-procedural score.
- 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