Chapter 02: Introduction to Sedation
Malamed: Sedation, 6th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The most difficult pain management problems usually occur in
   a. crown and bridge tooth preparation.
   b. periodontal surgical flap procedures.
   c. pulpally involved teeth.
   d. oral surgery procedures involving bone relief.

   ANS: C
   The most difficult pain management problems usually occur in pulpally involved teeth. Since the reintroduction of intraosseous anesthesia and the introduction of articaine HCl, only rarely in this situation is effective pain control unattainable.

   REF: p. 10

2. Which of the following choices represents the term currently preferred to denote the administration of drugs to induce a state of consciousness in which a person is more relaxed and carefree than they were previously?
   a. Twilight sleep
   b. Chemamnesia
   c. Sedation
   d. Relative analgesia

   ANS: C
   Sedation is now preferred to denote the state of consciousness in which a person is more relaxed and carefree than they were previously. Over the years, many names have been given to this drug-induced state, including: chemamnesia, sedamnesia, twilight sleep, relative analgesia, and co-medication.

   REF: p. 10

3. According to the "Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Non-anesthesiologists" published in 2002, _____ was defined according to the definition previously associated with the older term "conscious sedation."
   a. minimal sedation
   b. moderate sedation
   c. deep sedation
   d. general anesthesia

   ANS: B
   According to the "Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Non-anesthesiologists" published in 2002, moderate sedation was defined according to the definition previously associated with the older term "conscious sedation."

   REF: p. 11

4. According to the "Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Non-anesthesiologists," local anesthesia in conjunction with N_2O-O_2 is classified as _____ sedation.
   a. minimal
   b. moderate
   c. deep
   d. conscious

   ANS: A
   According to the "Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Non-anesthesiologists," "peripheral nerve blocks, local or topical anesthesia, and either (1) less than 50% nitrous oxide (N_2O) in oxygen with no other sedative or analgesic medications by any route, or (2) a single oral sedative or analgesic medication administered in doses appropriate for the unsupervised treatment of insomnia, anxiety, or pain" are classified as examples of minimal sedation.

   REF: p. 11

5. Individuals administering minimal sedation should be able to rescue patients who enter a state of
   a. moderate sedation.
   b. deep sedation.
   c. general anesthesia.
   d. loss of consciousness.

   ANS: A
   Practitioners intending to produce a given level of sedation should be able to rescue patients whose level becomes deeper than initially intended. Individuals administering minimal sedation should be able to rescue patients who enter a state of moderate sedation/analgesia. Individuals administering moderate sedation/analgesia should be able to rescue patients who enter a state of deep sedation/analgesia, whereas those administering deep sedation/analgesia should be able to rescue patients who enter a state of general anesthesia with loss of consciousness.

   REF: p. 11

6. Which of the following statements is true concerning anesthesia?
   a. A patient whose only response is reflex withdrawal from repeated painful stimuli would not be considered to be in a state of minimal sedation.
   b. There are several distinct stages.
   c. Consciousness is lost during deep sedation.
   d. The patient can be aroused by painful stimulation during general anesthesia.

   ANS: A
   A patient whose only response is reflex withdrawal from repeated painful stimuli would not be considered to be in a state of minimal sedation. There are no distinct stages of anesthesia. One level of CNS depression blends seamlessly into the next level. General anesthesia occurs when consciousness is lost. Patients are not rousable, even by painful stimulation during general anesthesia.

   REF: p. 11

7. According to the Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Nonanesthesiologists, when the intent is minimal sedation for adults, the appropriate initial dose of a single enteral drug is not more than the maximum recommended dose (MRD) of a drug that can be prescribed
   a. according to titration charts based on blood levels of the drug.
   b. for unmonitored home use.
   c. according to off-label uses for the drug.
   d. under closely monitored conditions such as in a hospital or nursing home.

   ANS: B
   According to the Practice Guidelines for Sedation and Analgesia by Nonanesthesiologists, when the intent is minimal sedation for adults, the appropriate initial dose of a single enteral drug is not more than the maximum recommended dose (MRD) of a drug that can be prescribed for unmonitored home use.

   REF: p. 11

8. _____ is defined as "a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation."
   a. Minimal sedation
   b. Moderate sedation
   c. Deep sedation
   d. General anesthesia

   ANS: B
   Moderate sedation is defined as "a drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained."

   REF: p. 11

9. For a patient experiencing _____ sedation, no interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate.
   a. minimal or moderate
   b. minimal but not moderate
   c. minimal, moderate, or deep
   d. moderate or deep

   ANS: A
   For moderate sedation, no interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. For a patient experiencing minimal sedation, ventilatory function is unaffected. For deep sedation, the ability to independently maintain ventilatory function may be impaired. With general anesthesia, the ability to maintain ventilatory function is often impaired.

   REF: p. 11|p. 12

10. Which of the following statements is true concerning general anesthesia?
    a. The patient is rousable by painful stimulation.

b. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function is not impaired.
c. Cardiovascular function is not impaired.
d. It is a drug-induced loss of consciousness.

ANS: D
General anesthesia is a drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients are not rousable, even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function is often impaired. Patients often require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired.

REF: p. 12