

Self-Assessment Test

Intravenous Sedation in the ICU: Applying Pharmacoeconomic Principles

This program is located at <http://ashpmedia.org/symposia/sedation>



This self-assessment test has been provided as a study aid only. At the conclusion of the internet-based activity, click on "Take CE Test" to proceed to the ASHP Learning Center and take the on-line activity post-test. You may print your CE statement immediately after successful completion of the post-test.

There are a total of 14 questions associated with this self-assessment test.

1. When sedation efficacy is equal between two drugs, the appropriate economic evaluation is:
 - a. Cost minimization.
 - b. Cost benefit analysis.
 - c. Cost utility analysis.
 - d. Cost-effectiveness analysis.

2. A decision analysis method revealed that propofol was cost-effective compared to intermittent lorazepam.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.

3. In mechanically ventilated ICU patients, use of dexmedetomidine resulted in a lower total ICU cost compared to midazolam by approximately what median amount?
 - a. Dexmedetomidine was not associated with lower costs.
 - b. \$97.
 - c. \$9700.
 - d. \$97000.

4. In which of the following should a cost utility analysis be conducted?
 - a. Costs are the important outcome.
 - b. Adverse drug events are the important outcome.
 - c. Quality of life is the important outcome.
 - d. Length of stay is the important outcome.

5. What is a reasonable common effect of measurement when comparing treatments for anxiolysis?
 - a. Frequency of side effects.
 - b. Duration at target sedation score.
 - c. Nurse satisfaction with titratability.
 - d. Duration of treatment with anxiolytic.



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6. What cost component(s) should be considered in the evaluation of treatment alternatives?
 - a. Drug acquisition cost.
 - b. Drug acquisition and drug monitoring costs.
 - c. Drug acquisition and drug administration costs.
 - d. Drug acquisition, drug monitoring and drug administration costs.

7. Drug acquisition cost is the most important cost component to consider when optimizing patient care in the ICU.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.

8. Increased costs associated with oversedation with opiates include which of the following?
 - a. Adverse drug effects (ADEs) associated with naloxone.
 - b. Cost of a head CT and neurology consult.
 - c. Quickly wean a patient from the ventilator.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. A and B only.

9. Which of the following were found in the study of a pharmacist-enforced sedation guideline (*Crit Care Med.* 2008;36:427)?
 - a. Reduced time on the mechanical ventilator.
 - b. Shorter time in the ICU.
 - c. Longer total hospital stay.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. A and B only.

10. The effectiveness measure in the study of propofol vs. lorazepam is:
 - a. Quality of sedation.
 - b. Number of mechanical-ventilator free days.
 - c. Percent time at target sedation.
 - d. None of the above.

11. Sedation efficacy of dexmedetomidine vs. midazolam in the SEDCOM trial was:
 - a. Equal percent time at target sedation.
 - b. Dexmedetomidine > midazolam in percent time at target sedation.
 - c. Midazolam > dexmedetomidine in percent time at target sedation.



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12. The outcome of interest for a cost utility analysis is:
 - a. Number of life years saved adjusted to account for loss of quality from morbidity.
 - b. Additional cost to the next most effective intervention of producing another unit of output.
 - c. Determining equal efficacy of therapeutic alternatives and focusing on the least costly intervention.
 - d. Net monetary gain for the therapeutic alternatives.

13. A lesson learned from pharmacoeconomic analyses of sedative agents is:
 - a. Higher drug acquisition costs typically translate into increases in total hospital costs.
 - b. Drugs with higher acquisition cost can have overall economic benefit to the institution.
 - c. When selecting the least costly therapy the goal should be to identify a single agent.
 - d. With little effort, the total cost of care is easily obtained at many institutions.

14. Fill in the blank. Complexity and cost of the study design contributes to a(n) _____ being the least common approach for analyzing costs of sedative agents.
 - a. Hypothetical cohort study.
 - b. Evaluation of total hospital costs.
 - c. Piggyback evaluation trial.
 - d. Pharmacoeconomic trial.



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