

The Center for Health Care Education, LLC
Acute Agitation as a Behavioral Emergency:
Achieving Rapid Control and Maximizing Outcomes
Posttest

Instructions:

To receive CME credit, complete this Posttest by circling your responses on the Posttest Answer Sheet and Registration Form and by following instructions there for submission.

Unmet Needs of Agitated Delirium in the Emergency Department – *Lewis S. Nelson, MD, FACEP*

1. What is the most common cause of agitation in patients presenting to the emergency department?
 - a. Alcohol or drug use
 - b. Hypoglycemia
 - c. Psychiatric disorder
 - d. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

2. It is not important to differentiate between alcohol intoxication and alcohol withdrawal as causes of agitation since both can be safely and effectively treated with benzodiazepines.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Flushed skin, very large pupils, and a classic speech pattern are characteristic of intoxication with what class of substance?
 - a. Anticholinergics
 - b. Hallucinogens
 - c. Stimulants
 - d. None of the above

Advances in Intramuscular Therapy – Douglas H. Hughes, MD

4. Compared with the intramuscular (IM) formulations of older neuroleptics, IM atypical antipsychotics offer:
 - a. Well-tolerated transition from IM to oral continuation therapy
 - b. Reduced risk of movement disorders
 - c. Calming effect without sedation
 - d. All of the above

5. IM ziprasidone and IM haloperidol produce similar small increases in QT interval.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. IM olanzapine is more effective than IM haloperidol for reducing agitation in patients with schizophrenia.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Naturalistic Study: Treating the Acutely Agitated Patient – Andrew Francis, MD, PhD

7. IM ziprasidone is similarly effective in patients with psychotic agitation, alcohol-induced agitation, and other substance-induced agitation.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Psychosocial Interventions for Acute Agitation – *Grad C. Green, MSN, APRN, BC*

8. Which of the following signal(s) impending violence?
- a. Increasing anxiety and tension
 - b. Increasing hyperactivity
 - c. Verbal abuse/profanity
 - d. All of the above
9. Talking quickly with agitated patients and responding before they finish their sentences will ensure patients that you understand what they are experiencing and will lead to faster resolution of their agitation.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. Physical restraint should be employed as the sole psychosocial intervention for patients with acute agitation.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER KEY

1. a.; 2. b.; 3. a.; 4. d.; 5. a.; 6. a.; 7. a.; 8. d.; 9. b.; 10. b.