



ASPAN

American Society of PeriAnesthesia Nurses

ERRATA:

A Competency-Based Orientation for the Registered Nurse Caring for the Registered Nurse and Pain Management in the Perianesthesia Setting 2024 Edition

Chapter 10: Nonpharmacologic Pain Management

Page 154 - Answer Key for Question #4

ANSWERS are highlighted and in bold print:

4. Nurses can identify highest quality essential oils by observing for the following (select all that apply)

- a. Carrier oil of fractionated coconut oil only
- b. Single sourced plant extracts (herbs or flowers) for essential oils production
- c. The essential oil manufacturer has obtained a certification for high quality from a reputable organization such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) or the United States Pharmacopeia (USP)
- d. Use of synthetic versions of main plant extract to “boost” the aroma

Rationale: Synthetic versions of plant extracts are considered an impurity and may not impart the same therapeutic uses as the plant extracts themselves.

Chapter 19: Contemporary Challenges in Pain Management

Page 298 - Answer Key for Question #2

ANSWER is highlighted and in bold print:

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding patients who chronically use marijuana?

- a. The patient will require less anesthesia during surgery.
- b. The patient will experience more pain postoperatively.
- c. The patient will experience an impeded surgical recovery.
- d. The patient will require less opioids postoperatively.

Rationale: Patients who use cannabis for recreational or medicinal purposes require more anesthesia during surgery report increased acute pain postoperatively, report increased postoperative opioid use and report no impediments to surgical recovery.