Chapter 9

Oxygen Therapy

1. What is the minimum pressure that should be allowed in an oxygen cylinder?
p. 173

A.) 1,500 psi
*B.) 200 psi
C.) 1,000 psi
D.) 500 psi

2. What is the minimum pressure that oxygen used in emergency care is stored?
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A.) 1,000 psi
B.) 1,500 psi
C.) 2,500 psi
*D.) 2,000 psi

3. Which oxygen delivery method is particularly useful with infants?
p. 177

A.) Nonrebreather mask
B.) Nasal cannula
C.) Venturi mask
*D.) Blow-by delivery

4. Which of the following is NOT a function of the oxygen regulator?
p. 174

A.) Reduce tank pressure
B.) Control the delivery of oxygen
*C.) Add humidity to the oxygen
D.) Display tank pressure

5. How long should you "crack" the main valve on an oxygen-delivery system?
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A.) Four seconds
B.) Three seconds
*C.) One second
D.) Two seconds

6. What is the maximum deflation of the reservoir bag on the nonrebreather mask allowed when the patient takes his deepest breath?
p. 176

A.) One-half
B.) Three-fourths
C.) Two-thirds
*D.) One-third

7. What is the minimum flow rate that should be used when supplemental oxygen is used with a bag-mask device?
p. 180

A.) 19 LPM
B.) 21 LPM
C.) 17 LPM
*D.) 15 LPM

8. At what flow rate does the nasal cannula not deliver any higher concentration of oxygen and may be uncomfortable for most patients?
p. 176

*A.) 6 LPM
B.) 4 LPM
C.) 7 LPM
D.) 5 LPM

9. What is the first thing that should be done when administering oxygen?
p. 179

A.) Attach the delivery device
B.) Fill the reservoir bag
C.) Open the main valve
*D.) Explain the need for oxygen therapy

10. Which size oxygen cylinder contains about 680 liters of oxygen?
p. 172

A.) D
B.) Jumbo E
*C.) E
D.) Jumbo D

11. Approximately what percentage of oxygen is found in the air we exhale?
p. 171

*A.) 16%
B.) 100%
C.) 21%
D.) 19%

12. Which of the following is NOT a common indicator that a patient may be in need of supplemental oxygen?
p. 170

A.) Patient is in a great deal of pain
*B.) Report of many different medications
C.) Significant mechanism of injury
D.) Abnormal vital signs

13. What action triggers the demand-valve device to deliver oxygen to the patient?
p. 181

A.) Increased blood pressure
B.) Decreased blood pressure
C.) Patient exhalation
*D.) Patient inhalation

14. How many pins must be matched on the regulator and the tank valve of the portable oxygen cylinder?
p. 174-175

*A.) Three
B.) Two
C.) Five
D.) Four

15. Which of the following should not be used on a high pressure oxygen cylinder due to the fire hazard it creates?
p. 173

A.) Gloves
B.) O rings
*C.) Tape
D.) Plastic

16. What pressure range is acceptable for delivery of oxygen to a patient?
p. 174

A.) 120 to 150 psi
B.) 10 to 30 psi
*C.) 30 to 70 psi
D.) 50 to 100 psi

17. In what position should portable oxygen cylinders be kept?
p. 173

A.) Upside down
B.) Standing upright
C.) Tilted on the label
*D.) Laying flat

18. What percentage of oxygen is present in supplemental oxygen?
p. 170

A.) 16%
B.) 50%
*C.) 100%
D.) 21%

19. What should the minimum flow rate be when using the nonrebreather mask?
p. 176

*A.) 8 LPM
B.) 9 LPM
C.) 6 LPM
D.) 7 LPM

20. How often should steel tanks be hydrostatically tested?
p. 173

*A.) Every five years
B.) Every three years
C.) Every seven years
D.) Every year

21. Which oxygen-delivery device consists of two small plastic prongs?
p. 175

*A.) Nasal cannula
B.) Rebreather mask
C.) Blow-by device
D.) Nonrebreather mask

22. What can be added to the oxygen therapy equipment if the patient will be on the system for more than 30 minutes?
p. 171

A.) Regulator
B.) Bypass
C.) Rebreather
*D.) Humidifier

23. What flow rate should be used when using an oxygen supply with the pocket mask?
p. 179

*A.) 10 LPM
B.) 14 LPM
C.) 8 LPM
D.) 12 LPM

24. What is the flow rate with a nasal cannula delivering 29% oxygen to the patient?
p. 175

A.) 1 LPM
*B.) 2 LPM
C.) 3 LPM
D.) 4 LPM