CHAPTER 9 Review Questions

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a common indication for oxygen administration?
 - A. Low blood sugar
 - B. Altered mental status
 - C. Significant mechanism of injury
 - D. Abnormal vital signs
- 2. BONUS QUESTION: The Emergency Medical Responder is using a "D" (smallest) oxygen cylinder with a nonrebreather mask set at 10 L/min. If the cylinder is full when the therapy starts, how long before it can be expected to be empty?
 - A. 19 min
 - B. 29 min
 - C. 34 min
 - D. 50 min

3. The bag-valve mask works best when you have _____ Emergency Medical Responders.

- A. three
- B. one
- C. two
- D. four
- 4. An oxygen tank regulator does all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. control liter flow rate.
 - B. add humidity to delivered oxygen.
 - C. connect delivery devices to the oxygen tank.
 - D. show remaining tank pressure.
- 5. The actual percentage of oxygen that is being delivered to a patient is called the:
 - A. oxygen administration.
 - B. oxygen supply.
 - C. supplemental oxygen.
 - D. oxygen concentration.
- 6. Which of the following is NOT a hazard associated with oxygen use?
 - A. Oxygen and oils mixed together can cause an explosion.
 - B. The oxygen tank pressurized and can become a missile should the valve break off.
 - C. Oxygen supports combustion and causes fire to burn more rapidly.
 - D. Breathing high concentrations of oxygen can cause immediate damage to the lungs.
- 7. Oxygen cylinders should always be secured and lying down to
 - A. prevent leaking of the oxygen.
 - B. maintain good flow of the oxygen to the regulator.
 - C. prevent accidental tipping over of the oxygen bottle.
 - D. prevent the cylinder from igniting

- 8. Aluminum cylinders should have hydrostatic testing done every _____ years.
 - A. two
 - B. three
 - C. four
 - D. five
- 9. When administering oxygen to a patient via a nasal cannula, the maximum LPM flow is:
 - A. 10 LPM.
 - B. 2 LPM.
 - C. 4 LPM.
 - D. 6 LPM.
- 10. A patient receiving 2 LPM of oxygen via nasal cannula is receiving _____ percent oxygen:
 - A. 25
 - B. 29
 - C. 41
 - D. 45
- 11. A patient who is not breathing should receive oxygen via:
 - A. nasal cannula
 - B. venturi mask.
 - C. bag-valve mask
 - D. nonrebreather face mask.
- 12. A patient who will not tolerate oxygen by mask or cannula might benefit from:
 - A. blow-by oxygen
 - B. positive pressure ventilation
 - C. no supplemental oxygen.
 - D. a smaller face mask.
- 13. To prevent oxygen bottles from being filled with a gas other than oxygen, the bottles are
 - A. painted forest green.
 - B. a standard 51/2 inches in diameter
 - C. filled using the PIN index safety system
 - D. none of the above.
- 14. The gasket used to seal a regulator to the oxygen cylinder is called a(n):
 - A. "B" ring
 - B. "O' ring
 - C. "C" ring
 - D. "D" ring

- 15. The benefit of humidifying oxygen is:
 - A. it is part of most EMS systems' protocols.
 - B. to make it more comfortable for the patient.
 - C. to make it easier to add medicines to the system.
 - D. to help prevent infection.
- 16. The flow meter:
 - A. is where the connection to refill the oxygen bottle is located.
 - B. indicates how much oxygen is remaining in the bottle.
 - C. allows pressure coming out of the bottle to be reduced to a manageable level.
 - D. allows the provider to regulate the rate of oxygen delivered to the patient.
- 17. A bag-valve mask with a reservoir and a supplemental oxygen supply will deliver an oxygen concentration of _____ percent.
 - A. 50 to 60
 - B. 60 to 70
 - C. 70 to 80
 - D. 90 to 100
- 18. Your patient is in mild respiratory distress, is breathing normally, and has a pulse oximetry reading of 96%. The appropriate oxygen delivery device would be a:
 - A. nonrebreather mask.
 - B. nasal cannula.
 - C. venturi mask.
 - D. bag-valve mask.
- 19. Your patient is in severe respiratory distress with labored but adequate breathing and a pulse oximetry reading of 89%. The appropriate oxygen delivery device would be a:
 - A. nebulizer mask.
 - B. nasal cannula.
 - C. nonrebreather mask.
 - D. bag-valve mask.
- 20. When administering oxygen to a nonbreathing patient with a bag-valve mask, you should:
 - A. use an oropharyngeal airway.
 - B. use a nonrebreather mask.
 - C. use a venturi mask.
 - D. use a humidifier.