

Oxygen First Aid – Module 1 – Version 1

1. Hypoxia is a lack of oxygen and anoxia is referring to no oxygen at all.

- a) True
- b) False

2. Hypoxia is very rare in diving related emergencies. Basically hypoxia can only result out of near drowning.

- a) True
- b) False

3. It is always very easy to recognize hypoxia. As the person does not get enough oxygen, his skin will turn blue or grey.

- a) True
- b) False

4. The amount of capillaries in your body is adapted to your living environment. If you change to an environment with a different partial pressure of oxygen, your body will adapt to the new situation.

- a) True
- b) False

5. An edema can start a snowball-effect. The edema can expand and cause hypoxia in an increasingly big part of the body.

- a) True
- b) False

6. A stroke, thrombosis, arterial gas embolism and decompression sickness type II start different, but the further development of the medical problem is identical if it is the brain tissue that is affected.

- a) True
- b) False

7. If you provide 100% oxygen, the neighboring capillaries can take over the work from affected capillaries, stopping the edema and curing hypoxia.

- a) True
- b) False

8. If a cylinder is filled with pure oxygen, the patient will be breathing pure oxygen, regardless of the equipment used to administer the oxygen to the patient.

- a) True
- b) False

9. We distinct between 4 different types of lung overexpansion injuries.

- a) True
- b) False

10. The Foramen Oval is thought to be a key element in the development of decompression sickness type II.

- a) True
- b) False