

## Oxygen First Aid – Module 1 – Version 2

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

- a) True
- b) False

**2.** 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

**3.** When cells are dying, an edema can result.

- a) True
- b) False

**4.** 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

**5.** If breathing pure oxygen, the residual nitrogen is eliminated from the body faster than when breathing air.

- a) True
- b) False

**6.** An AGE (arterial gas embolism) is possible because the blood pressure between the lungs and the heart goes below ambient pressure when the heart is filling itself with blood coming from the lungs.

- a) True
- b) False

**7.** Decompression sickness type II is worse than decompression sickness type I. The worse type of decompression sickness is Type III and immediate treatment in a recompression chamber is needed to increase the chances of survival.

- a) True
- b) False

**8.** Some people have a Foramen Oval that is never completely closed.

- a) True
- b) False

**9.** It is dangerous to give oxygen as a first aid procedure to a diver who has already been breathing extra oxygen during the dive, such as a rebreather diver or a diver who made the dive on Enriched Air.

- a) True
- b) False

**10.** There is no need to give a diver, who has carbon monoxide poisoning, pure oxygen, as the carbon monoxide does not react with oxygen, so the additional oxygen does not do any good. It is enough if the diver is breathing fresh air.

- a) True
- b) False