OXYGEN ADMINISTRATION AWARD
Theory Assessment

Instructor Version with Answers

If you have a problem with the written format used in this exam, ask for help. You can take an oral exam if you prefer.

Use the supplied answer sheet for your responses.

This question paper is to be returned at the end of the assessment

There are 25 questions in this assessment. Attempt as many questions as possible.

Marks Available = 25, Pass mark = 70% (18 marks.) Time Allowed = 45 minutes.

There is only one type of question. The following example shows how to select an answer:

Multiple Choice Question

You are given four answers labelled A B C D. Only one is correct. If you think that none, or more than one seems correct, always choose the one that corresponds best to your BSAC diver training. Select the letter corresponding to your choice and circle it on the answer grid.

Example

Which of the following items of diving equipment has a mouthpiece?

A: air cylinder ☐
B: diving torch ☐
C: snorkel ☐
D: fins ☐

Answer = C

You will need

Pencil and Eraser

1. **Which of the following is used as the mnemonic for the priorities of rescue?**

   A: AVPU
   B: DrABC
   C: BLS
   D: TLC

2. **What indicators should be used to determine if a casualty is breathing normally?**

   A: the rise and fall of the casualty's chest
   B: the sound of the air exhaled from the casualty's nose or mouth
   C: the feel of the airflow being exhaled from the casualty
   D: all of the above

3. **For a single rescuer the sequence of RB/CC should be?**

   A: 15 compressions /2 breaths
   B: 30 compressions /2 breaths
   C: 1 compression /5 breaths
   D: 2 compressions /30 breaths

4. **Shock is present in cases of:**

   A: burst lung
   B: decompression illness
   C: bleeding
   D: all of the above

5. **Which of the following is used to diagnose when BLS is required?**

   A: cyanosis
   B: no pulse
   C: muscular twitching
   D: unresponsive and not breathing normally

6. **Oxygen is mainly transported around the body:**

   A: combined with plasma
   B: dissolved in the blood
   C: combined with the haemoglobin
   D: dissolved in the plasma and haemoglobin

7. **Which of the following describes oxygen?**

   A: can be detected by smell
   B: is combustible
   C: comprises 21% of expired air
   D: is a tasteless gas

8. **Which of the following describes decompression illness?**

   A: inadequate elimination of nitrogen
   B: bubbles within the tissues
   C: bubbles in the arterial circulation
   D: all of the above

9. **How does oxygen administration benefit decompression illness?**

   A: increased nitrogen pressure gradient
   B: increased nitrogen partial pressure
   C: reduced oxygen supply to the tissues
   D: reduced oxygen partial pressure

10. **How soon after surfacing do signs and symptoms of decompression illness occur?**

    A: during the first 6 hours
    B: immediately
    C: between a few seconds and many hours
    D: within one hour

11. **Which of the following is a sign of burst lung?**

    A: shortness of breath
    B: changes to vocal tone
    C: chest pain
    D: all of the above

12. **Air embolism introduces bubbles into:**

    A: blood being carried away from the lungs to the organs and tissues
    B: the space between the lungs and the chest wall
    C: blood being returned to the lungs from the tissues
    D: the pulmonary artery

13. Burst lung alone results in:

A: air trapped in the circulation
B: bubbles causing blockages in the circulation
C: air escaping from the lungs
D: bubbles dissolved in the blood supply

14. In a case of decompression illness oxygen should be administered with the casualty:

A: laid down with legs raised
B: sitting up
C: laid on his/her side
D: laid flat on his/her back

15. Casualties of immersion shock should be kept:

A: horizontal
B: walking
C: vertical
D: sitting

16. Medical oxygen cylinders in the UK are colour coded:

A: black body with white/black quarters on the shoulder
B: black all over
C: any non-allocated body colour with white shoulder
D: white body with black neck

17. Regulators for use with oxygen equipment have a:

A: two pin register and 'O' ring
B: male inlet and 'O' ring
C: two pin register with male inlet
D: two pin register with female inlet

18. One of the reasons that a transparent oro-nasal mask is used to administer oxygen in preference to a mouthpiece is:

A: it can supply positive pressure
B: it allows visual monitoring of the casualty's breathing
C: it delivers a constant oxygen flow only
D: it increases the delivery of oxygen

19. Greases, oils and smoking are prohibited when administering oxygen because:

A: it is a fire hazard
B: it increases nausea in the casualty
C: it pollutes the oxygen
D: it makes the equipment difficult to handle

20. In cases of missed decompression stops:

A: wait to see if symptoms of DCI develop
B: administer oxygen and wait to see if symptoms of DCI develop
C: administer oxygen, contact the BHA/RN Diver Helpline for further advice
D: immediately evacuate the casualty to recompression chamber

21. Administering fluids would be detrimental to a casualty in which of the following?

A: the casualty has injuries which may require a general anaesthetic
B: the casualty is likely to vomit
C: the casualty is likely to inhale the fluid
D: all of the above

22. Administration of oxygen to a breathing casualty suffering from decompression illness should be via:

A: a pocket mask on constant flow
B: a demand valve
C: a demand valve on constant flow
D: a demand valve using manually controlled positive pressure

23. Oxygen should be administered by sport divers to casualties of:

A: chronic lung disease
B: severe bleeding
C: diving related conditions only
D: broken limbs

24. Following diving Entonox should only be used on a diver in cases of:

A: shock
B: broken leg
C: burst lung
D: none of the above

25. Casualties being evacuated to a recompression facility should be accompanied by:

A: details of their dive history
B: the history of their signs and symptoms
C: details of first aid given
D: all of the above