

Physiology Acknowledgement Form

Review questions

1.	provide structure for the body.								
2.	contract to cause movement and protect organs.								
3.	The brain usesof oxygen in blood.								
4.	The network of nerves has over billion cells.								
5.	Cells begin to die within minutes when oxygen deprived								
6.	The digestive system converts food to a form that can be transported and utilized by the cells TRUE FALSE								
	List 6 organs that make up the digestive system								
7. 8									
11.									
12.									
13.	is the process that gets O ₂ into body and CO ₂ out.								
14.	. Contraction of rib muscles and diaphragm bringing air into the body is								
15.	. Relaxing of rib muscles and diaphragm taking air from the body								
16.	6. What are the large organs inside the chest cavity responsible for respiration?								
17.	The need to breathe is controlled by levels in the body a. Carbon Dioxide b. Oxygen c. Carbon Monoxide d. Nitrogen								
18.	carry oxygenated blood from lungs to heart.								
19.	carry deoxygenated blood from heart to lungs.								
20.). Tissues (release or absorb) CO ₂ if at high levels.								
21.	. Tissues (<u>release or absorb</u>) O ₂ if at low levels.								

For Questions 22-28 match the correct Respiratory Problems answer with the following:

	b. c. d. e. f.	Hypoxia Carbon Dioxide toxicity (Hypercapnia) Hyperventilation Shallow Water blackout Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Excessive Resistance to breathing Lipoid Pneumonia						
23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	2. A higher than normal PCO ₂ level in the blood							
29.	. Medical treatment for respiratory problems will typically include emergency oxygen and medica evaluation. TRUE FALSE							
30.	a. b. c.	ost common squeeze or equalization problem on descent is? Mask squeeze Ear squeeze Equipment squeeze Sinus squeeze						
31.	. Name and explain 3 different methods of equalizing ears							
32.	The mo	ost important rule in scuba diving is:						
33.	Lungs	compress during descent if a diver holds their breath. TRUE FALSE						
34.	a. b.	inger of holding your breath while ascending from a dive is: Lung collapse Lung over expansion Blackout						
For Qu	estions	35-39 match the effects of pressure during ascent with the following conditions:						
	b. Pnoc. Med. Su	verse Block eumothorax ediastinal Emphysema bcutaneous Emphysema rerial Gas Embolism						
36.	35. Air rupturing the lung wall that vents into the pleural cavity							
38.	 Fullness, pressure, or pain in sinuses and ears during ascent. Air escapes from lung into tissues around the heart, major blood vessels, and trachea. Air forced into tissue beneath the skin of the neck. 							
40.	Arterial	I Gas Embolism is life threatening and will usually occur within 5 minutes of surfacing. TRUE FALSE						

	b. Initiate CPR if necessaryc. Administer 100% oxygend. Transport to nearest medical facility
List 4 v	vays to minimize the risk of lung overexpansion.
42.	
43.	
44.	
45.	
46.	During emergency transport, altitude changes associated with plane, helicopter, or ground transport over a mountain can aggravate lung expansion injuries, AGE and DCS. TRUE FALSE
47.	Gas can expand in stomach and intestines during ascent causing belching and heartburn. TRUE FALSE
For Qu	estions 48-50 match the indirect effects of pressure during descent:
	 a. Narcosis b. CNS –Oxygen Toxicity c. Whole Body – Oxygen Toxicity
49.	Effects of breathing high PO2 that results in convulsions during a dive A state of altered mental function at depth from increased partial pressure of nitrogen Condition that results from breathing high PO2 during intensive dive operations or long oxygen treatments in a hyperbaric chamber
51.	What inert gas are divers most concerned about eliminating during ascent?
52.	Condition that results from inadequate decompression following exposure to increased pressure causing bubbles to form in body tissues
	you can do everything correctly and still suffer DCS, prevention can be enhanced if you: correct answers):
53.	
54.	
	Adhering to accepted decompression limits and proper ascent rates is guarantee to avoiding
50.	decompression sickness. TRUE FALSE

41. Medical treatment for Air Gas Embolism should include: (circle all that apply)

a. Establish and maintain CAB's

59.	a. b. c.	nent of DCS includes 100% oxygen by de Make diver comforta Monitor CAB Evaluation and poss	mand valve able	,	ysician				
60.	Womer	n should not dive duri	ng pregnancy.	TRUE	FALSE				
61.	Hypoth	ermia occurs when th	ne body is too	·					
62.	62. Hyperthermia occurs when the body is too								
63.	Hypoth	nermia and hypertherr	nia can occur irresp TRUE FALS		temperature.				
64.	Over the		iption drugs can op TRUE FALS		es with no risk to diving				
65.	Smokir DCS.	ng reduces the oxyge	n carrying capacity TRUE FALS		may predispose the div	er to			
66.	 66. Illicit Drugs and alcohol can: (Circle all that apply) a. Render diver incapable of responding in an emergency b. Accelerate and multiply the effects of nitrogen narcosis c. Increase the severity of DCS d. Decrease ability to regulate body temperature 								
67.	Divers	Alert Network's emer	gency telephone nu	umber is					
I have v	watched	the Diving Physiolog	y PowerPoint.	Initi	al				
I have h	nad exp	lained and understand	d any of the questic	ons that I missed o	or did not understand	Initial			
Signatu	ire			Date	-				
Print Na	ame								