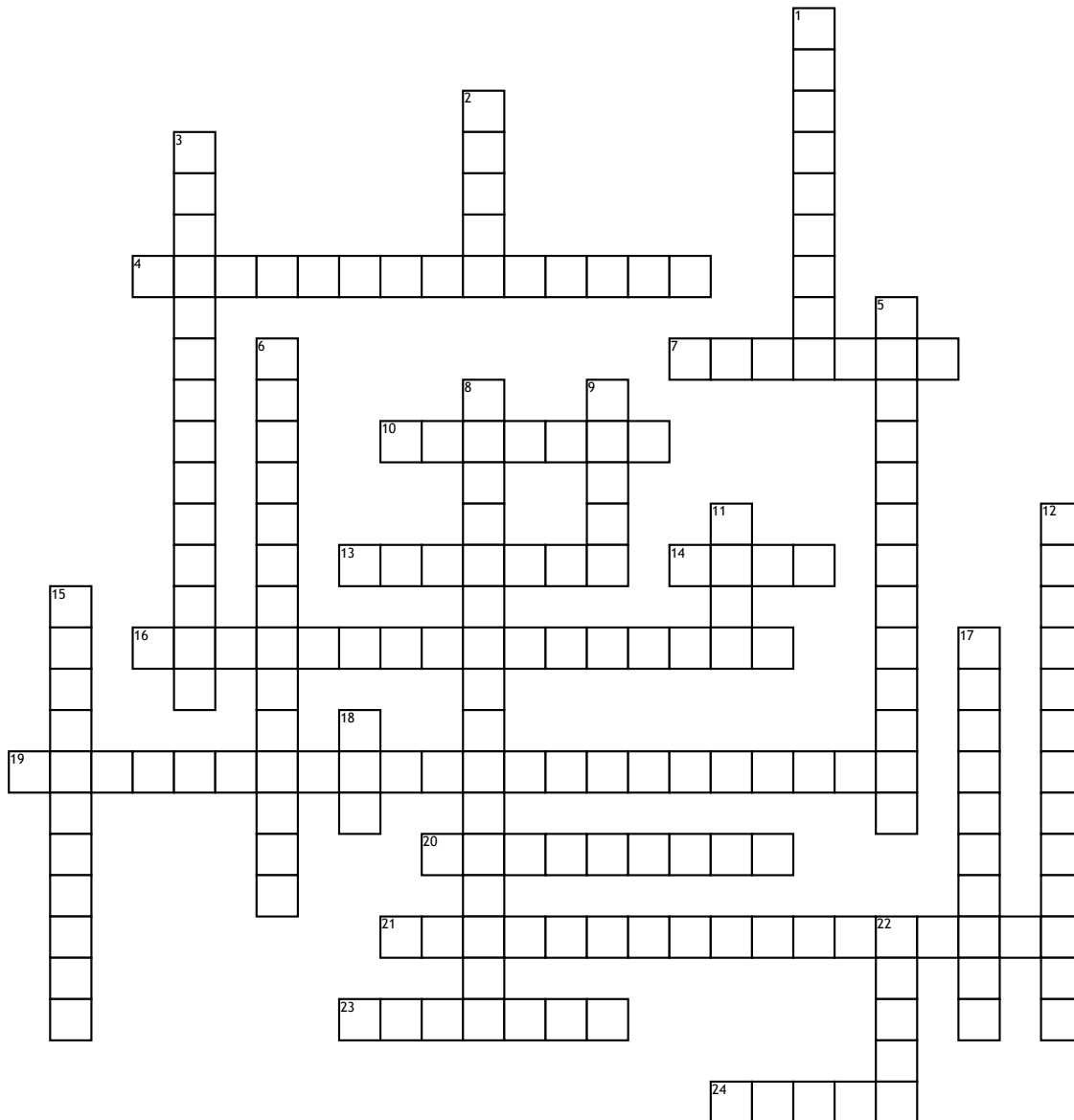


Name: _____

Date: _____

Assisting with Respirations and Oxygen Delivery



Across

4. how does the body know it's oxygen levels are getting low

7. where does O₂ and CO₂ exchange happen

10. with NT suction you use _____ technique

13. if my patient doesn't swallow well after a stroke, I need _____ at bedside

14. warms and humidifies air

16. a restrictive problem that you would need to control pain for in order for your patient to deep breathe might be _____

19. 4 areas of the body that are sensitive to oxygenation

20. if you notice burn marks around the mouth and nose the patient may need to be _____

21. How do I help a patient with a foreign object in his/her airway?

23. which mask can you give 31% oxygen

24. what is the easiest way to clear mucus from the airway

Down

1. to know your p-ox reading is accurate you need to _____ the p-ox heart rate and the patient's heart rate

2. if my patient has no _____ always start cpr

3. if you aspirate where do you auscultate on the chest first

5. what causes the obstruction in a COPD patient? _____

6. things in the airway like vomit, legos or a wad of gum are considered

8. how to you fix obstruction of the airway by the tongue

9. with oral suction you use _____ technique

11. liter flow x _____ + 20 equals fio₂ from nasal cannula

12. _____ protect the airway from collapse during injury

15. what is the number one cause of hypoxia

17. in a person older than 70 the lungs and thorax lose some of their _____

18. what is the max flow for a nasal cannula? _____ liters per minute

22. I can help those with impaired cilia by encouraging _____