

Name: _____ Date: _____

NF Unit 14 - Suctioning Upper Airway & Oxygen Therapy - Part 1

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| 1. Positioning technique that promotes the drainage of secretions from various lobes/segments of the lungs with the use of gravity. | A. Pulse Oximetry |
| 2. Rhythmic striking of the chest wall; cupping/clapping over the lung fields to loosen mucus and help drain the lungs. | B. Diaphragmatic breathing |
| 3. Use of the palms of the hands to shake underlying tissue and loosen retained secretions. | C. Tripod position |
| 4. A noninvasive, transcutaneous technique for periodically or continuously monitoring the O ₂ saturation of blood. | D. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy |
| 5. Patient leans forward over the bedside table or a chair back | E. Percussion |
| 6. Maximizes ventilation; taking in a larger amount of air which fills the alveoli to a greater capacity improving gas exchange. | F. Incentive spirometer |
| 7. Calibrated device helps with deep breathing | G. Venturi masks |
| 8. Breathing that promotes the use of the diaphragm rather than the upper chest muscles. | H. Chest tube |
| 9. In a seated position with the arms supported on pillows or the arm rests on a chair | I. Postural drainage |
| 10. Form of controlled ventilation in which the patient consciously prolongs the expiration phase of breathing. | J. Orthopneic position |
| 11. An upright position that eases breathing. | K. Non-rebreather mask |
| 12. Most common oxygen delivery device; 1-6 L/min, Fio ₂ 24-40% | L. Nasal Cannula |
| 13. Fits over the nose and mouth and allows atmospheric air to enter and exit through side ports and requires humidification; Fio ₂ 40-60%. | M. Vibration |
| 14. Provides a means for recycling O ₂ and venting all the CO ₂ during expiration from the mask; 6-15 L/min. | N. Partial rebreather mask |
| 15. All exhaled air leaves the mask rather than partially entering the reservoir bag; 6-15 L/min. | O. Simple masks |
| 16. Mixes a precise amount of O ₂ and atmospheric air; FiO ₂ 24-80%. | P. Pursed lip breathing |
| 17. Helps to regenerate new tissue at a faster rate; therefore, popular in promoting wound healing. | Q. Fowler's position |

18. Technique for evacuating air or blood from the pleural cavity

R. Deep breathing