Air Quality



1.
True or False: Carbon Monoxide (CO) is absorbed 200 times more by haemoglobin than oxygen is.

○ A. True
○ B. False
None ◉
2.
Which statement is NOT correct?

○ A. Carbon dioxide (CO2) in excessive quantities increases the rate of breathing and in deeper diving causes respiratory risk
○ B. Excessive moisture can make regulators freeze or fail to open
○ C. Low levels of Carbon monoxide (CO) in the breathing gas can only result in mild CO intoxication
○ D. Especially smaller oil particles create health concerns as they will not be removed by the body's clearance mechanisms and can cause inflammation
None ◉
3.
True or False: CO contamination usually arises from impurities in the air taken into the compressor or from contaminants generated by the compressor itself.

○ A. True
○ B. False
None ◉
4.
When filling cylinders, the compressor’s air intake should:

○ A. Be placed upwind from the exhaust
○ B. Be placed upwind from any source of contamination
○ C. Be placed at least 15m away from the compressor itself
○ D. A&B
○ E. All of the above
None ◉
5.
When using a compressor, you must:

○ A. Make sure the correct compressor oil and filters are used
○ B. Regularly check that the air intake hose is not damaged and couplings are not loose
○ C. Ensure proper maintenance of the compressor
○ D. Regular check the quality of the air
○ E. A&C
○ F. All of the above
None ⦿
6.
What can the diver do to reduce the risk of CO intoxication?

○ A. Only obtain air or breathing gas fills from a reputable dive centre, club or dive shop
○ B. Ask the air supplier how often they check the quality of their air and if they periodically perform compressor maintenance and have a compressor log
○ C. If possible, check the location of the air intake of the compressor
○ D. Avoid smoking immediately prior to the dive as cigarette smoke also contains CO
○ E. Check your air cylinder for the presence of CO using a personal CO detector device, especially if you have concerns about the quality of the air supplier or when you cannot determine how the dive cylinders where filled
○ F. All of the above
None ⦿
7.
Which of the following is NOT a sign or symptom of CO intoxication?

○ A. Headache and sensation of pressure inside the head
○ B. Vertigo
○ C. Nausea
○ D. Over-confidence and sense of well-being
○ E. Breathlessness with exertion
○ F. Confusión
○ G. All of the above are signs and symptoms of CO intoxication
None ⦿
8.
What should the diver do, when experiencing signs and symptoms of CO intoxication?

○ A. The diver should stop breathing from the contaminated cylinder and end the dive
○ B. The diver should ascent a few meters, while taking deep breaths
○ C. The diver should descent until signs and symptoms disappear
None ⦿
9.
True or False: in case of CO intoxication, 100% Oxygen should be administered as soon as possible.

○ A. True
○ B. False
None ⦿
10.
True or False: divers with a severe CO intoxication can benefit from treatment in a hyperbaric chamber.

○ A. True
○ B. False
None ⦿