

Oxygen Administration and Airway Adjuncts

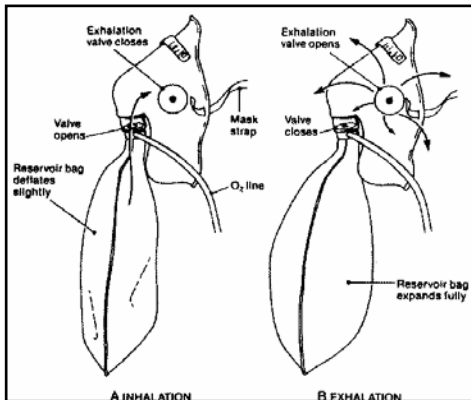
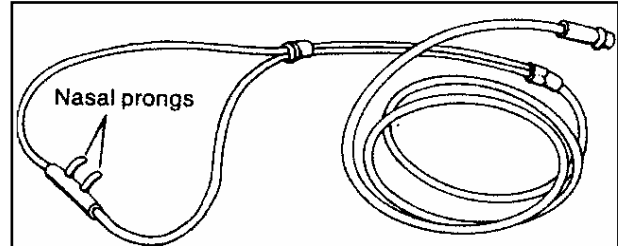
General Rules for Handling Oxygen Cylinders

- Oxygen (O₂) supports combustion and should be **kept away** from open flames.
- O₂ cylinders are not user serviceable and should **never** be dismantled by the user.
- **Never** use oil or other lubricants on O₂ cylinders, as this will form an explosive mixture.
- **Never** use a cylinder that is thought to be damaged. Label it as such and have it serviced.
- **Always** support a free standing O₂ cylinder. Lay the cylinder on its side when possible.

Oxygen Delivery Devices

Nasal Cannula

- A low to medium concentration O₂ delivery device.
- Used at liter flows up to **6 LPM** (44% O₂).
- **Can only be used on spontaneously breathing patients.**

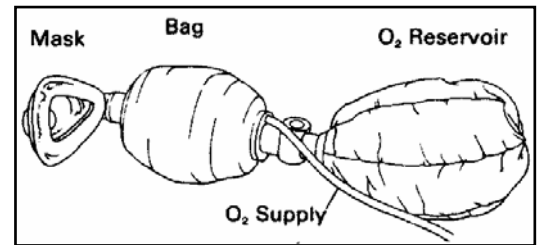


Non-Rebreather

- A high concentration O₂ delivery device.
- Used at liter flows of **12 LPM to 15 LPM** (approximately 90% O₂).
- Most commonly used O₂ delivery device.
- Reservoir bag should never be less than 1/3 full. If reservoir deflates significantly (to less than 1/3 capacity) increase liter flow.
- **Can only be used on spontaneously breathing patients.**

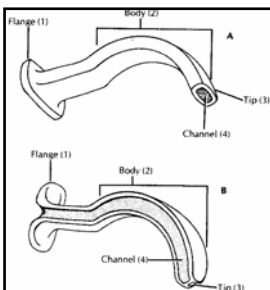
Bag-Valve-Mask Resuscitator (BVM)

- In conjunction with supplemental O₂ (15 LPM) **and a reservoir**, provides high concentrations of O₂ (approximately 90%).
- In conjunction with supplemental O₂ (15 LPM) **and no reservoir**, provides medium concentrations of O₂ (approximately 50% O₂).
- Without supplemental O₂ provides the same concentration of O₂ as found in ambient air (approximately 21%).
- **Preferred use is with supplemental O₂ and with two rescuers.**
- **With two rescuers, preferred method of ventilating patients.**
- **Used on non-breathing patients or breathing patients whose respiratory rates and diagnostic signs warrant its use.**



Airway Adjuncts

Oropharyngeal Airway (OPA)

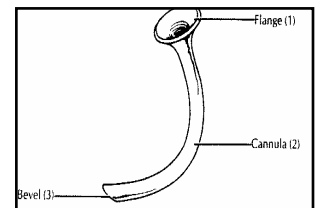


- For use on all unconscious patients **with no gag reflex**.
- Can be measured in **either** of two ways:
from corner of mouth to ear lobe.
OR
from center of mouth to the angle of jaw.
- **Remove if patient gags.**

Nasopharyngeal Airway (NPA)

- Can be used for conscious **or** unconscious patients.
- Measured in two ways:
the distance from the nostril to the earlobe.

AND
the NPA should be no wider than the nostril in which it is to be inserted (usually the right), typically determined by the diameter of the patient's pinky.



- **Must be used with a water soluble lubricant (KY Jelly, etc.).**
- **Not for use on patients with suspected skull fractures.**