Self Assessment

1.	Arterial Blood Gas Interpretation involves evaluating two components. They are: A. Acid-Base Balance B. Oxygenation
2.	List the composition of the atmosphere. • 78.08 % Nitrogen • 20.95 % Oxygen • 0.03 % Carbon Dioxide • 0.94 % Other trace gases
3.	Write two formulas derived from Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures.
	Dry Gas: PGAS = PBARO x FiO ₂ Inspired Gas: PGAS = (PBARO- 47 torr) x FiO ₂
4.	For each mile you ascend above sea level, barometric pressure will drop 120 mm Hg.
5.	Which of the following ABG values tell us about the efficiency of ventilation?
	A. pH B. PaCO ₂ C. PaO ₂ D. HCO ₃ - E. BE
6.	Which of the following ABG values is used to assess hypoxemia?
	A. CaO ₂ B. Hb C. PaO ₂ D. SaO ₂ E. PaCO ₂
7.	At body temperature, water vapor pressure is 47 mmHg.
8.	SaO ₂ needs to be measured by a machine called a CO-Oximeter .
9.	Name three ABG values that are calculated or derived
	A. HCO ₃ ⁻ B. BE C. CaO ₂
10.	List lab values that should be reviewed when assessing abnormal ABG results: • Previous Analyses

Hemoglobin or hematocrit
Electrolytes (K⁺, Cl⁻, Na⁺)

• Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

• Blood Glucose

Chest X-Ray

• PFT

- 11. When assessing oxygenation, what three environment/patient factors need to be taken into consideration?
 - A. FiO₂
 - **B.** Barometric Pressure
 - C. Age
- 12. Write the PaCO₂ equation and explain the relationship between the parameters used.

CO₂ Production x 0.863
Alveolar Minute Ventilation

As CO₂ Production doubles, Minute ventilation must double to keep PaCO₂ the same.

13. What is the Henderson Hasselbalch equation?

$$pH = pK + \log(\frac{HCO3}{(PaCO_2 \times 0.03)}$$