

	6209B	Capnography Written Exam
Nor-Cal EMS Policy & Procedure Manual		Training/Skills
Effective Date: 03/10/2021		Next Revision: 03/10/2024
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Authority

Health and Safety Code Division 2.5, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9.

1. In a colormetric capnography device the litmus paper turns yellow when there is CO₂ present in the exhaled air.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. There are medical conditions such as pregnancy that give inaccurate values in the colormetric capnography device.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. The process where CO₂ is removed from the lungs is called ventilation.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. Pulse oximetry measures the precise value of CO₂ in exhaled air.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. The difference between a qualitative and quantitative device is minimal.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. The colormetric capnography measurement is part of the confirmation of the placement of a supraglottic airway.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. When there is no circulation the colorimetric capnograph does not change color (inadequate CO₂ present in the exhaled breath) since there is no gas exchange.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. If a colormetric capnography device gets contaminated with bodily fluids it will fail to give accurate results.
 - A. True
 - B. False
9. Correct device placement must be confirmed utilizing all of the following: Chest rise and fall, Presence of lung sounds, Absence of epigastric sounds, ETCO₂ colorimetric device and Pulse Oximetry.
 - A. True
 - B. False
10. Lungs allow the exchange of gases: oxygenation (importation) and ventilation (carbon dioxide exportation) .
 - A. True
 - B. False