
O₂ Equipment

How we increase the FIO₂ to a Patient
Using RC Equipment

What Is FIO₂?

- Fractional concentration of Inspired Oxygen
 - Usually expressed: .21 or 21%
- Atmosphere: Oxygen , Nitrogen
 - CO₂(.004%), argon, krypton

Equipment Issues

- How it works?
 - Add oxygen with flowmeter
 - Bags to contain O₂ attach
 - Special air/oxygen entrainment devices
- Dangers or malfunctions:
 - Wrong concentration
 - Patient toxicity

Devices

- Nasal cannula & catheter :
 - Most common way of administration, especially the cannula.
 - Patient comfort with cannula
 - They can talk
 - They can eat
 - Don't feel claustrophobic
 - Hazards
 - Skin breakdown
 - Drying of mucus membranes
 - Patient can pull it off

Cannula Continued...

- FIO₂ range under normal conditions:
 - .22 - .40
 - Liter flow 1 Lpm to 5-6 Lpm never more than 8lpm.
- Abnormal, like low Minute volume, Hypoventilation, tachypnea:
 - Up to 1.00 oxygen
- Short term, no humidity device.
- Long term, bubble humidifier is used.

Masks

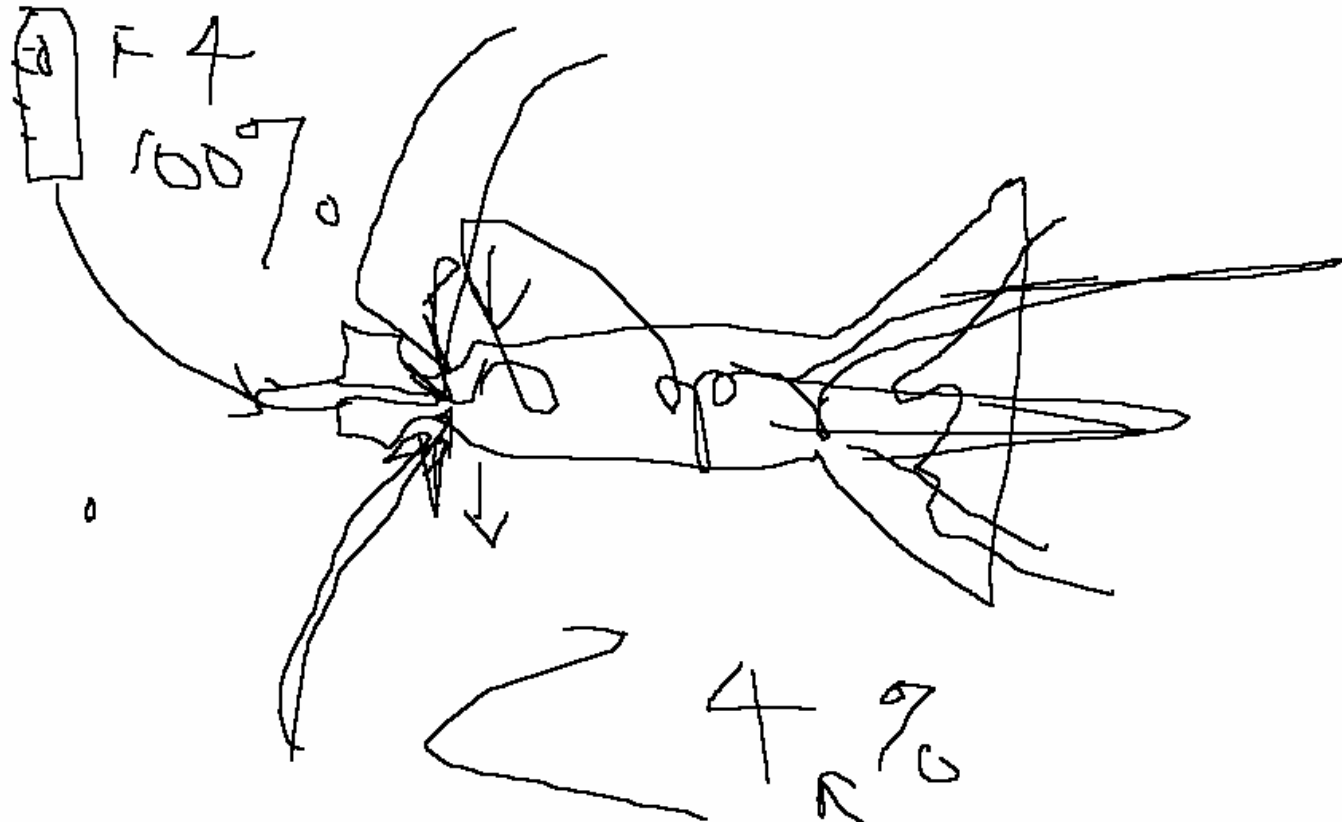
- Simple mask:
 - No bag
 - Delivers .40 - .60 oxygen
- Partial Rebreather mask:
 - With bag
 - Rebreathe first 1/3 of exhaled air
 - High in O₂
 - Delivers approximately .60 - .80

Masks continued...

- Non-rebreathing mask:
 - With a bag
 - Also has extra one-way valves
 - Valves prevent rebreathing of exhaled air
 - Delivers 95% +/- 5 %
 - Emergency O₂ delivery
 - Deliver mixed gases, like, helium/Oxygen or CO₂/Oxygen

Venturi Mask

- Mix-o-mask
- Premixes room air and oxygen to high flow delivery in order to control concentration.
- HAFOE – High Air Flow Oxygen Enrichment
- No bags, no moving parts.
- Delivers .24, .28, .30, .35, .40, .50
- Patient breathing pattern does not effect concentration of delivered O₂



20:1
 $80 + 4 = 84 \text{ Lpm}$



Other O₂ equipment...

- Adult tents
 - .50 - .70
 - Patient care more difficult
 - Leaks cause FIO₂ to drop
 - Fire hazard
- Children's tents and croupettes
 - Same as above
 - .40 - .60

O₂ equipment summary...

- Need way to give O₂ to patient.
- Typically above room air all the way to 1.00
- Must be able to control or estimate
- Monitor
- Feedback from blood O₂ levels
- Increase or decrease FIO₂ depending on PaO₂ and other indicators of hypoxia.

Room air is 20 lpm
Oxygen source is 4 lpm

What FIO₂ are we delivering?

HINTS:

1. First, find out how much O₂ is in the room air
2. Then, how much O₂ from source
3. Total these two
4. Divide total Oxygen by total gas flow

Room air is 20 lpm
Oxygen source is 4 lpm

What FIO₂ are we delivering?

First, find out how much O₂ is in the room air

Then, how much O₂ from source

Total these two

$$8.2/24 = .34 \text{ FIO}_2$$

Divide total Oxygen by total gas flow

$$20\text{lpm of RA} = 20000 \times .21 = 4200 \text{ ml of pure O}_2$$

$$4 \text{ lpm of } 100\% \text{ O}_2, \text{ thus } 4 + 4.2 = 8.2 \text{ total O}_2$$

$$20 \text{ of RA} + 4 \text{ of O}_2 = 24 \text{ total}$$

Room air is 10 lpm
Oxygen source is 8 lpm

What FIO₂ are we delivering?

HINTS:

1. How much O₂ is in the room air
2. Then, how much O₂ from source
3. Total these two
4. Divide total Oxygen by total gas flow

Room air is 10 lpm
Oxygen source is 8 lpm

How much O₂ in FIO₂ are we delivering?

First, find out how much O₂ is in the room air

Then, how much O₂ from source

Total these two

Divide total Oxygen by total gas flow

$$10.1/18 = .56 \text{ FIO}_2$$

10lpm of RA = $10000 \times .21 = 2100$ ml of pure O₂

8 lpm of 100% O₂, thus $8 + 2.1 = 10.1$ total O₂

10 of RA + 8 of O₂ = 18 total

Room air is 9 lpm

Oxygen source is 6 lpm

What FIO₂ are we delivering?

Tell me the ratio of air to oxygen in this mixture?

HINTS:

1. First, find out how much O₂ is in the room air
2. Then, how much O₂ from source
3. Total these two
4. Divide total Oxygen by total gas flow
5. Compare RA to Total and reduce to LCD



These four are to calculate FIO₂

Room air is 9 lpm

Oxygen source is 6 lpm

How much O₂ in FIO₂ are we delivering?

Tell me the ratio of air to oxygen in this mixture?

1. First, find out how much O₂ is in the room air
2. Then, how much O₂ from source
3. Total these two
4. Divide total Oxygen by total gas flow
5. Compare RA to Total and reduce to LCD

$$7.89/15 = .53 \text{ FIO}_2$$

$$9 \text{ ra} \times .21 \times 1000 = 1890 \text{ ml of O}_2$$

$$9:6 \quad 3:2 \quad 1.5:1$$

$$6 \text{ lpm of } 100\% \text{ O}_2, \text{ thus } 6 + 1.89 = 7.89 \text{ total O}_2$$

$$9 \text{ of RA} + 6 \text{ of O}_2 = 15 \text{ total}$$