Team Assignment 1 Questions
Team Mostaccioli

1. First of all, what Dive Profile is, the description or form of how the diver is going to dive into the ocean. Its sort of like the style in which the diver is going to be going in the water. There are many types of diving profiles. Some of the most popular ones are square profile, Repetitive diving, and multilevel profile. Each of these profiles have a graphic representation in order to picture it better. These profiles deal with depth and pressure exposure. With each profile it is a good idea to know the risks and the rules.

2. Decompression Sickness is a term used by divers. It deals with the gases arising in the body. Often these gases become bubbles inside the body. These bubbles can go to different body parts and as a result this may cause other side effects or symptoms. The effects can be serious. For example, it can cause paralysis. On the other hand, the symptoms are different for each person depending on the condition of their bodies.

3. Safety stop is a few minute pause towards the end of a dive. Typically at around 15ft of depth before the final ascent or deeper safety stops as well depending on the dive. It is done to reduce the chance of a Decompression illness (DCI). It serves as a time for the breathed in nitrogen to be properly filtered out of the body. Because ?bubbling?, which slows down the elimination of the gas, occurs when a diver ascends to quickly, safety stops reduce the risk of bubbling and allow nitrogen to be dissolved.

4. Bottom time is the time spent on a dive from when the diver first begins descending, until the last ascent to the surface. However, safety stops or time spent in the final ascent to the surface are not counted toward the total bottom time.

5. Surface interval - The time that a diver remains at the surface so as to release the nitrogen absorbed by the body during the first dive is the surface interval. At the end of the surface interval the diver has less nitrogen in his body. The surface interval ends as soon as the diver descends for the second dive.

6. Nitrogen Narcosis- It is an alteration in consciousness caused by nitrogen gas at high pressure in deep waters. It is something which has similar effect like that of alcoholic intoxication. It causes temporary loss of senses and movement. It is caused as the solubility of gases increases in the body tissues at high pressure deep blow water surface. The breathing gas is compressed and when it enters the lungs of the diver, it has the same pressure as the surrounding water pressure. As the diver descends down, the pressure in the surrounding increases and it causes narcosis effect.