NITROX 1 TEST QUESTIONS

1.) The term EANx means (in English & German)….?

2.) Nitrogen is an active gas that causes blistering when the zero time is exceeded. Right or wrong?

3.) The term “satiation” refers to….?

4.) I’m order to increase safety, to which gas should the present portion of rare and noble gases be added by rounding up (%)?

5.) What are the other terms for nitrox 36 and nitrox 32?

6.) The advantages of EANX are…….

7.) The most known and common ENAx mixtures are…….

8.) The term inert gas poisoning refers to…..

9.) The critical partial pressure of oxygen at diving is…..

10.) How much % oxygen contains a normoxical inhaled mixture?

11.) When/how often should be the oxygen analysis equipment calibrated?

12.) Which factors increase the danger of deco-illness?

13.) The recommended value of the maximum oxygen-partial pressure is ….

14.) The maximum oxygen-partial pressure for UW easy work is…..

15.) The signs of oxygen poisoning in the sequence beginning from weak signs up to the strong ones (about).

16.) What to do in case of oxygen poisoning?

17.) What to do in deco-accident is there a difference here in the use of nitrox as inhaled gas at diving instead of oxygen?

18.) The three “D’s” and their meaning……..

NITROX 1 TEST ANSWERS

1.) Enriched Air Nitrox.

2.) Wrong. Nitrogen is an inert gas. Blistering can just happen by pressure decrease.

3.) When more gas can be taken up than to be held (for example; through pressure reduction)/ Nitrogen - or when the body can consume the gas normally/Oxygen.

4.) Exactly Nitrogen 78,10 %, Oxygen 20,93%, Carbon Dioxide 0,03%, Argon 0,9325%, Hydrogen 0,01%, Neon 0,0018%, Helium 0,0005%, Krypton 0,0003%, Xenon 0,00004%.

Rounded up to: 79% N2+21% O2.

5.) EANx 32 or Nitrox 1, EANx 36 or Nitrox 2.

6.) Extends the zero-time. Reduces: deco –time, Nitrogen portion in the body, depth intoxication, the danger of deco illness, surface interval, exhaustion after diving (there is here no medical proves).

7.) Nitrox 32 and Nitrox 36.

8.) Nitrogen.

9.) Up 1,6 bar.

10.) 21%.

11.) Before each measurement and at least before each new use after deactivation.

12.) Wrong and hasty breathing, under cooling, stress, exhaustion, dehydration (lack of water), dives beyond the zero – time limit, effort (work) UW.

13.) 1,6 bar.

14.) 1,4 bar PPO2.

15.) Visual disturbances, irritation, breathing troubles, ears whistle, muscle – twitch especially in mouth and lips, nausea, swindle – uncoordination, strong cramps.

16.) As long as there are no cramps the diver should descend as soon as it is allowed/safe. When the cramps begin, the diver should secure the mouth piece until cramps fade away. Then he should stretch over his head from the partner and descend slowly. Then to control the escape of the air from the lungs or if possible to press it out of the chest.

17.) No difference. To be treated normally. (for example; to administer Oxygen).

18.) Depth (max. PPO2?), duration (CNS load?), decompression (security stop or deco stop).