

DAN Basic Life Support: Healthcare Provider Student Handbook (pg. 32)

“Use of Oxygen During Resuscitation Supplemental oxygen improves the delivery of oxygen to tissues during resuscitation. When used effectively, the concentration of delivered oxygen may increase to levels approaching 100 percent. The use of oxygen is very important for victims of drowning and scuba diving accidents, where hypoxia is a major concern. Oxygen should be present at every swimming pool and dive site. BLS: CPR and First Aid providers are encouraged to complete the Emergency Oxygen for Scuba Diving Injuries course.”

This publication is available to DAN instructors via the www.dan.diverlearning.com site.

American Red Cross (ARC) Basic Life Support for Healthcare Providers Handbook (pg. 16)

Oxygen and Airway Adjuncts

“Trained and authorized professional responders should consider the use of a high concentration of supplemental oxygen and airway adjuncts during the course of providing CPR including the use of an oropharyngeal airway (OPA) as long as it does not delay the administration of chest compressions. Upon achieving ROSC (Return of Spontaneous Circulation) supplemental oxygen should be used based on local protocol and practice to maintain a normal oxygen saturation level and avoiding hyper oxygenation. Providers should utilize a pulse oximeter to monitor oxygen saturation levels.”

This publication is available to ARC instructors via the www.instructorscorner.org site.

American Safety and Health Institute (ASHI) Emergency Oxygen Instructor Guide (pg. 11)

“Conditions that could benefit from emergency oxygen include the following:

- a. Divers with a decompression injury
- b. Serious bleeding
- c. Difficulty breathing
- d. Suspected internal injury
- e. Warning signs of serious illness
- f. Serious mechanisms of injury”

This publication is available to ASHI instructors via the www.osmanager4.com site.

PADI Emergency Oxygen Provider Manual (pg. 7)

“Emergency oxygen can make a positive difference in the outcome of patients suffering from any of the following seven life-threatening problems:

1. Traumatic injury ...
2. Shock...

3. Cardiac arrest...
4. Respiratory arrest...
5. Stroke...
6. Near drowning...
7. Decompression Illness..."

This publication is available to PADI EFR instructors via the www.padi.com/courses/efr site.