Pitfalls and Common Errors of Anaesthetic Monitoring Devices
Part 3: Capnography

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1. The concentration of expired CO2 does not depend on:
   a) Alveolar ventilation
   b) Pulmonary perfusion, venous return and cardiac output
   c) Metabolism and CO2 production
   d) The fraction of inspired oxygen

2. Normal PaCO2 is considered to be:
   a) 10-25mmHg
   b) 25-35mmHg
   c) **35-45mmHg**
   d) 45-55mmHg

3. Hypocentilation can be caused by an increased minute volume leading to an accumulation of CO2 in the body?
   a) True
   b) False

4. PET’CO2 is typically how much lower than PaCO2?
   a) 1-2mmHg
   b) **3-5mmHg**
   c) 8-10mmHg
   d) 10-15mmHg

5. Which of the following is a common cause of hyperventilation?
   a) Pain
   b) Depression of the respiratory centres
   c) Overdose of anaesthetic agent
   d) Splinting of the diaphragm
6. A solution to hypoventilation may be:
   a) Increase the depth of anaesthesia
   b) Administer analgesic drugs
   c) Reduce the patient’s temperature
   d) Decrease the depth of anaesthesia

7. Use of nitrous oxide in a gas mixture may lead to collision broadening and the capnography over-reading the expired CO2 concentration:
   a) True
   b) False

8. The physical principle governing infra-red light absorption proportional to the concentration of CO2 in a capnograph is:
   a) Beer’s law
   b) Pasquale’s law
   c) Poisson’s law
   d) Newton’s law