

Arterial Blood Gas Practice Quiz Answer Key PDF

Arterial Blood Gas Practice Quiz Answer Key PDF

Disclaimer: The arterial blood gas practice quiz answer key pdf was generated with the help of StudyBlaze AI. Please be aware that AI can make mistakes. Please consult your teacher if you're unsure about your solution or think there might have been a mistake. Or reach out directly to the StudyBlaze team at max@studyblaze.io.

Which component of an ABG reflects the metabolic component of acid-base balance?

- A. PaO₂
- B. PaCO₂
- C. HCO₃⁻ ✓**
- D. SaO₂

What is the typical normal range for PaO₂ in an ABG?

- A. 60-80 mmHg
- B. 75-100 mmHg ✓**
- C. 100-120 mmHg
- D. 120-140 mmHg

Which component of an ABG measures the level of carbon dioxide in the blood?

- A. PaO₂
- B. SaO₂
- C. PaCO₂ ✓**
- D. HCO₃⁻

Which of the following conditions is characterized by high pH and low PaCO₂?

- A. Respiratory acidosis
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Respiratory alkalosis ✓**
- D. Metabolic alkalosis

Which of the following are components of an arterial blood gas analysis? (Select all that apply)

- A. PaO₂ ✓
- B. PaCO₂ ✓
- C. Blood glucose
- D. HCO₃⁻ ✓

What condition is indicated by a low pH and high PaCO₂ in an ABG?

- A. Respiratory alkalosis
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Respiratory acidosis ✓
- D. Metabolic alkalosis

What mechanisms can the body use to compensate for acid-base imbalances? (Select all that apply)

- A. Respiratory compensation ✓
- B. Metabolic compensation ✓
- C. Hematologic compensation
- D. Neurological compensation

What are the typical signs of metabolic acidosis on an ABG? (Select all that apply)

- A. Low pH ✓
- B. High HCO₃⁻
- C. Low HCO₃⁻ ✓
- D. High PaCO₂

What is the normal range for blood pH in an arterial blood gas analysis?

- A. 7.25-7.35
- B. 7.35-7.45 ✓
- C. 7.45-7.55
- D. 7.55-7.65

Which of the following is a common site for arterial puncture in ABG sampling?

- A. Jugular vein
- B. Radial artery ✓

- C. Cephalic vein
- D. Subclavian artery

What is the normal range for HCO₃⁻ in an ABG?

- A. 18-22 mEq/L
- B. 22-26 mEq/L ✓**
- C. 26-30 mEq/L
- D. 30-34 mEq/L

Which of the following are potential causes of respiratory acidosis? (Select all that apply)

- A. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) ✓**
- B. Hyperventilation
- C. Severe asthma ✓**
- D. Pulmonary embolism

Which conditions can be identified by an ABG test? (Select all that apply)

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Respiratory acidosis ✓**
- C. Metabolic alkalosis ✓**
- D. Hypertension

In which conditions might you see an elevated HCO₃⁻ level? (Select all that apply)

- A. Metabolic alkalosis ✓**
- B. Respiratory acidosis ✓**
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Respiratory alkalosis