1) A patient on HFNC 50 lit/min and 80% FiO_2 has an average of how much end-expiratory pressure?
   A) 3 cmH_2O
   B) 5 cmH_2O
   C) 8 cmH_2O
   D) 10 cmH_2O

2) Benefits of HFNC include all except
   A) Reduce dead space ventilation
   B) Reduce tidal volume
   C) Increase end expiratory pressure
   D) Match the inspiratory flow of the patient

3) The reduction of dead space is attributed to what except?
   A) CO2 washout
   B) Decreased nasopharyngeal resistance
   C) Higher temperature of the air
   D) Alveolar recruitment

4) Compared to low flow oxygen systems, HFNC has shown to result in all except:
   A) Reduce work of breathing
   B) Improve oxygenation
   C) Improve comfort
   D) Improve mortality

5) Average temperature range for HFNC
   A) 31-37 C
   B) 30-40 C
   C) 28-32 C
   D) 21-27 C

6) HFNC is contraindicated in COPD
   A) True
   B) False

7) When setting the flow on the HFNC for hypoxic respiratory failure, we should?
   A) Use the lowest possible flow and titrate slowly for tolerance
   B) Use the highest flow possible as it gives the best advantages
   C) Titrate according to the FiO_2
   C) Mouth opening does not make a difference

8) Increasing the flow rate results in all except:
   A) Decrease air entrainment from room air
   B) Reduce nasopharyngeal pressure
   C) Increase minute ventilation
   D) Reduce the work of breathing

9) Draw backs of HFNC include:
   A) Inability to monitor end tidal CO_2 ($ETCO_2$)
   B) Restricted mobility
   C) No internal battery
   D) All of the above

10) Complications of HFNC are rare but might include:
   A) Barotrauma/Pneumothorax
   B) Abdominal distention
   C) Aspiration
   D) All of the above