



Resource Guide Template

Subject:	Oxygen Tank Monitoring and Maintenance
Facility Site Review Source:	FSR-A_I D_Oxygen Tank
Relevant Law/Standard:	Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) All Plan Letter 20-004, Facility Site Reviews.
Agency//Organization Source:	
Agency/Organization URL	

Background:

Without the ability to adequately maintain the patient's airway, all other interventions are futile. Minimum airway control equipment includes a wall oxygen delivery system or portable oxygen tank, nasal cannula or mask, bulb syringe and ambu bag as appropriate to patient population served. Mask should be replaced when they can no longer make a solid seal. Various sizes of airway devices appropriate to patient population within the practice are on site. Portable oxygen tanks are maintained at least $\frac{3}{4}$ full. There is a method/system in place for oxygen tank replacement. If oxygen tanks are less than $\frac{3}{4}$ full at time of site visit, site has a back-up method for supplying oxygen if needed and a scheduled plan for tank replacement. Oxygen tubing need not be connected to oxygen tank, but must be kept in close proximity to tank.

Health care personnel at the site must demonstrate that they can turn on the oxygen tank.

Purpose:

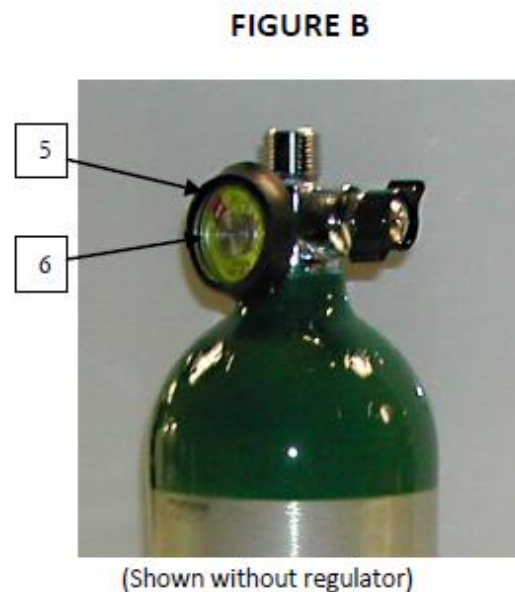
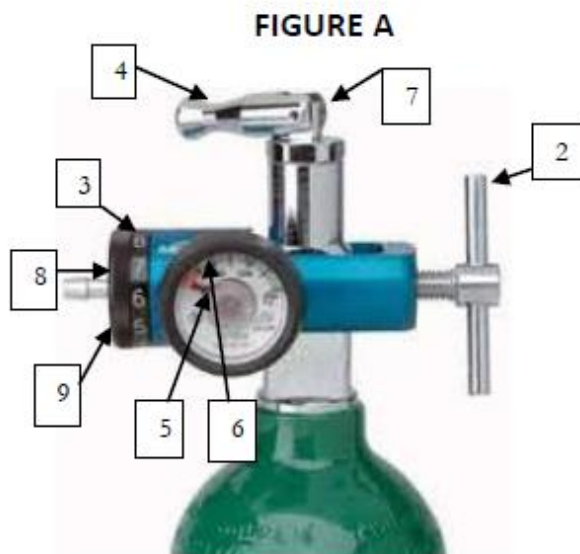
Ensure the appropriate monitoring and maintenance of oxygen delivery system. The most frequently used treatment in the management of medical emergencies is oxygen.

Tips:

1. Locate oxygen supply in an easily accessible location.
2. **Oxygen cylinders should never be stored with pressure in the regulator or with the flowmeter set at any other value than "0".** If stored with pressure in the regulator, the integrity of the system may be compromised and the tank could leak. A flowmeter storage value of other than "0" will also cause leakage.
3. Store oxygen tanks that are not in active use in upright stands or chained together to prevent falling and explosive discharge of contents. **Store oxygen away from flammable items.**
4. Cylinders should be visually inspected and checked for obvious wear and tear or leakage at least once monthly.
5. Connections to oxygen delivery devices should also be checked monthly.
6. Always turn your oxygen cylinder on, check for adequate volume and properly prepare your delivery device before delivering oxygen to the patient!!

Procedure:

1. Identify which cylinder you have (Figure A or B below) and determine which directions you need to follow. Direction/step numbers pertain to numbers on the figures below.
2. Check to be certain regulator is hand-tight on neck of cylinder (Figure A only).
3. Adjust flowmeter dial to "0". (If equipped with flowmeter dial.)
4. Open oxygen cylinder by turning toggle or key to the left (Figure A only). Figure B cylinder does not need to be opened.
5. Note the position of the indicator on the regulator dial. Just above or in the red area on the dial indicates the cylinder should be refilled. 500 psi or greater indicates sufficient oxygen for at least one patient use.
6. Record psi indication with date on a maintenance checklist (if available).
7. Close oxygen cylinder by turning toggle or key to the right (Figure A only).
8. Bleed pressure out of the regulator by turning the flowmeter dial to its highest possible setting (Figure A only).
9. Once the sound of pressure releasing is no longer heard, turn the flowmeter dial to "0" (Figure A only).



Appendix A:

Laminate and affix the following to your office's oxygen tank:

Oxygen tank operation

To turn on:

- 1. Attach oxygen delivery system to tank.**
- 2. Turn key on top of tank in counter clockwise direction to open the flow of oxygen.**
- 3. Read low flow regulator knob; turn in the direction the arrow indicates to increase or open. Many regulators are opposite of sink faucets, and open clockwise instead of counter clockwise.**
- 4. Attach oxygen delivery system to patient.**

To turn off:

- 1. Remove oxygen delivery system from patient.**
- 2. Turn key on top of tank in clockwise direction to shut off flow of oxygen.**
- 3. Turn the "Low Flow" regulator knob to "open" position to bleed oxygen from the system.**
- 4. After bleeding, gently close the "Low Flow" regulator knob.**

Safety precautions for oxygen use

- (1) Never use combustibles in the presence of oxygen, including petroleum products, such as Vaseline.**
- (2) Do not store oxygen in temperatures over 120 degrees F.**
- (3) Never adjust the regulator with your body directly over the tank.**
- (4) Connect the tubing to the tank and adjust the regulator before placing the delivery system on the patient's face.**
- (5) Do not deliver high concentrations of oxygen to patients with COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), as it may reduce their hypoxic drive, which is their only remaining stimulus to breathe.**

The material in this document is a knowledge-sharing tool provided by the FSR team to enhance compliance with Facility Site Review requirements. All content is for informational purposes and may be used and/or modified according to site-specific practices. Ensure appropriate review and approval by site management prior to adoption.

___ How to turn a concentrator on/off. ___ How to read and adjust a flowmeter on a concentrator ___ How to attaching tubing and cannula/mask ___ How to wear a cannula/mask ___ Nasal cannulas should be changed ever week ___ Oxygen tubing should be changed every 3 months ___ How to attach. fill, assemble, and clean the humidifier ___ Humidifier should be cleaned twice weekly with hot soapy water and rinsed thoroughly

___ How to attach and change regulator on a portable unit ___ How to turn on/off a regulator ___ How to read and adjust liter flow meter on regulator ___ How to read contents gauge on a regulator ___ When and how to use back-up system ___ How to attach and change regulator on highpressure tank. ___ When to call for replacement of back-up unit

<http://www.cobbcsb.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/9029-Oxygen-Tank-Monitoring-and-Maintenance.pdf>