Oxygen Therapy

There are two changes that occur in the lungs of people living with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD); the airways narrow and lung tissue becomes damaged. These changes make it harder for patients to breathe. The amount of oxygen that reaches the blood is not enough to meet the body's needs. Oxygen therapy can help control this problem.

Signs and Symptoms

- Fatigue and dizziness
- Shortness of breath
- Decreased exercise tolerance

Testing Oxygen Levels

Your healthcare provider will be able to tell if someone needs supplemental oxygen by testing the blood oxygen level.

Benefits of Oxygen

More than 15 hours per day of oxygen therapy in patients with chronic respiratory failure has been shown to increase survival and improve quality of life. Oxygen therapy also improves exercise capability, sleep, and mental performance.

Types of Oxygen Systems

Oxygen Concentrator
- Most commonly used at home
- Produces oxygen by concentrating the oxygen that is already in the air and eliminating other gases
- A portable version is available that allows user flexibility outside of the home

Compressed Oxygen Cylinders
- Small enough to be carried in small side packs/bags
- Weighs less than eight pounds

Liquid Oxygen Systems
- Allows larger amounts of oxygen to be stored in smaller, more convenient containers than compressed oxygen
- Cannot be kept for a long time because it will evaporate

Reference list available at: https://resphealth.org/reference-lists/