Questions for tests for the total number 1

Topic 1.3 - 1 «Safety arrangements of civil population in the case of emergency»

1. There is a classification of shelters according to their protective class. Thisconcernstheirabilityto:
2. Shelters with medium capacity must accommodate:
3. Sheltersshouldprovidehumanstayingduring (restricted to wartime):
4. ConcentrationofCO2 andO2 inshelter shouldbe:
5. Water supply in shelter should be:
6. Shelters…
7. Anti-radiation (fallout) shelters are:
8. Primitivecoversare:
9. The length of a trench should be….
10. Shelter of 2d protective classshould be able to withstand excess pressure:
11. Recommended distance for digging a trench (territory free from potential avalanche) is…
12. 0-size of face helmet of air-purifying respirator:
13. Floor-to-ceiling height in shelter shouldn't be less than:
14. Primalrespiratoryprotectivemeansshouldprotectfrom:
15. To choose right size of face helmet of air-purifying respirator you should measure:

.

16. For carbon monoxide (CO) protection it's necessary to use:
17. Respirators protect from:
18. What used in filter box in air-purifying respirator as a batch?
19. Thedisadvantageofair-purifyingrespirator:

Topic 1.3 - 2 «Safety arrangements of civil population in the case of emergency. Protectiveclothing."

1. Military protective outfit (O3K) is:
2. There are … sizes of military protective outfit (O3K):
3. O3K3 is:

4. Choose the wrong point in classification of personal skin protective equipment:

5. Personal skin protective equipment according to the working principle divides on:

6. Л-1 is:

7. There are some ways of donning (wearing) military protective outfit (ОЗК). Choose the wrong point.

8. There are … sizes of special light protective clothing (Л-1):

9. Military protective outfit (ОЗК) includes:

10. Choose the right form of military protective outfit donning (ОЗК) in the case of sudden employment of chemical weapon or bacteriological agents, radioactive fallout:

11. Choose the right form of military protective outfit donning (ОЗК) in the case of rescue or evacuation operations.

12. Choose the name (Russian abbreviation) ofprotective outfit for infants:

13. Time limit for working in military protective outfit (ОЗК) at 30^0C:

14. The main disadvantage of filtering protective outfit (ОКЗК) is:

15. Choose the right form of military protective outfit donning (ОЗК) in the case of crossing contaminated area:

16. Special protective clothing (Л-1)includes:

17. The main disadvantage of military protective outfit (ОЗК) is:

18. There are … sizes of protective stockings.

19. Filtering protective clothing is clothing from:

20. Clothing, shoes and other garments designed to protect human skin from different poisoning agents (chemical and biological agents, radiological dust etc.) is:

Topic 1.3 - 3 «Safety arrangements of civil population in the case of emergency. Medicalpersonalprotectiveequipment. »

1. Pantocidum used as:

2. Unitdozesyringewithwhitecapcontains:

3. ППИ (Russ. abbr.) is:

4. Choose excess remedy of АИ-2 (wrong variant):

5. PinkcontainerofАИ-2 contains:

6. Aethaperazinum is:
7. Iodicpotassiumused:
8. ИПП-8 (Russ. abbr.)is used for:
9. Unit doze syringe with red cap consists:
10. Choseexcessmeanofmedicalpersonalprotectiveequipment:
11. Cystamine is:
12. Single dose of iodic potassium for adult is:
13. What isn't adecontamination kit?
14. Remedy ПМ-10 (Russ. abbr.) used as:
15. Taren is:

Topic 1.4 - 1 «Harmful and poisoning impact of chemical agents. Identification of warfare poisoning agents"

1. ИПП-8 (Russ. abbr.) is used for:
2. Unit-doze syringe with red cap consists:
3. What isn't a decontamination kit?
4. Remedy ПМ-10 (Russ. abbr.) used as:
5. Taren is:
6. Agentscaused poisoning of the whole organism are called…
7. Agents caused allergic reactions are called…
8. Biologicalpoisonsarecalled:
9. There are … classes of poisoning agents according to their harmful degree:
10. Agent's ability to cause disease or even death in determined concentration is…
11. Sum of all poisoning effects of toxic components is called…
12. Company or facility using chemically hazardous agents is…
13. Area with human or animal lesions and deaths is called:
14. Area of toxic agent's spreadduring the chemical accident is called…

15. What is specific for hotbed of chemical accident with fast-acting agents?

16. What is specific for hotbed of chemical accident with slow-acting agents?

17. ПХР-МВ(Russ. abbr.) is:

18. Special processing (treatment) in the case of poisoning with chemical agentsis called:

19. Allowance of harmful substances in the atmosphere with the absence of harmful impact is called…

20. Name the type of poisoning effect of combined poisons, when the most toxic substance in compound prevails.

Topic 1.4 – 2 "Identification of harmful habitat factors. Ionizingradiation"

1. What is not a type of natural ionizing radiation?

2. The emission of electrons or positrons from the nucleus of an atom during radioactive decay is called:

3. Alpharadiationis…

4. Choose the photon emission:

5. A quantity providing a measure of ionizing radiation (limited to photons) in terms of ionization in air is…

6. The radiation energy absorbed per unit mass of an organ or tissue is…

7. The absorbed dose in an organ or tissue, weighting by a radiation weighting factor is called:

8. The overall biological injury associated with radiation, which considers variations in equivalent dose among different organs and tissues is called:

9. The unit of absorbed dose is:

10. The unit of equivalent doseis:

11. Contribution for radiation exposure to the population from natural sources is:

12. Annualapproximatepercapitadoseofionizingradiationfromnaturalandanthropogenicsourcesis:

13. The unit of radiation exposure is:

14. Rad is a traditional unit of:

15. 1 sievert (Sv) is equal to:

16. What is not a source of natural radiation exposure?

17. Maximum permissible radiation dose for workers who are occupationally exposed to ionizing radiation is:

18. Maximum permissible radiation dose for civilians, which occupation doesn't associate with ionizing radiation:

19. Choose the medical procedure with the highest exposure:

20. Choose the most sensitive tissue/organ to ionizing radiation (organs with the highest tissue weighting factor):

Tests on topic 1.5 «Main principles and methods of defense against hazard impact and harmful agents»

1. Recommended light level for light office work, classes

2. Recommended light level when working with detailed drawings, very detailed mechanical work

3. Common Light Levels Outdoors from Natural Sources on a cloudy day

4. Oscillatory motion of objects is called

5. What kind of vibration is there?

6. A health condition caused by vibration is called

7. Signs of hand vibration

8. A kind of vibration disease is

9. Humans can only hear sound waves as distinct pitches when the frequency lies between

10. Sound waves above 20 kHz are called

11. Sound waves below 20 Hz are known as

12. Noise is measured in

13. Average noise level in residential areas is admissible up to

14. Pain threshold for noise .....

15. There is a potential difference between two points in a live area. it is called..

16. Touch Potential is ..

Topic 1.7 «Safety of medical work»

1. The principles for ensuring the health of workers in the workplace are called

2. Fire safety is

3. Death, injury due to an industrial accident is called

4) The likelihood of an undesirable event with specified consequences that can occur within a certain period or under certain circumstances is called

5. A disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity is called

6. Which labor safety principles do not distinguish?

7. What are the physical hazards of medical work?

8. The practice of principles that maintain health for workers at the workplace

9. Are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of workers

10. Which is not an immediate threat to the healthcare professional?

11. Incorrect operation of the ventilation system can lead to

12. What is not used to protect against ionizing radiation?

13. Over-exposure UV Radiation may result in…

14. Sensitivity to chemicals is called

15. Among doctors in the first place among occupational diseases is

Tests to topic 1.12 "Explosions. Shock. Wounds. First aid considerations»

1. A mixture of flammable substances with an oxidizing agent is called

2. The rapid increase in volume and the release of energy in an extreme manner, usually with the formation of high temperatures and the release of gases is called

3. A substance or chemical compound, a solid or liquid substance (or a mixture of substances), which itself is capable, as a result of a chemical reaction, to produce gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a rate as to cause damage to the environment is called

4. Chemical explosions cause

5. Explosion is causing

6. The object on the territory of which are stored, transported, manufactured explosive and flammable materials, etc. is called…

7. The most common cause of death in explosion victims is ...

8. Areas of increased risk of secondary explosive injury are…

9. When to get prophylactic tetanus vaccinations

10. A condition with a decrease in systemic tissue perfusion, which leads to a decrease in oxygen delivery and a decrease in the removal of waste products is called

11. In the development of shock, there is

12. The second stage of shock is called….

13. The first stage of shock is called….

14. Violation of the normal structure and function of the skin is called….

15. A wound with intact skin and non-underlying tissue is called ...

16. Does not apply to closed wounds

17. Primary surgical debridement of the wound is possible within ..

18. Primary surgical debridement of wounds should not be used for injuries older than ... hours due to….

19. Secondary surgical debridement of the wound is performed through…

20. A wound with an impaired healing process, usually accompanied by a prolonged inflammatory phase, is called