

## Questions Tests topic 1.1

1. What threats are not?
2. Everything that can threaten human security, society and society as a whole is called ....
3. The level of danger we can accept is called...
4. What is danger (risk)?
5. The recognition and parametric representation of a problem is called...
6. The quantitative hazard rating is called
7. The hazard investigation sequence includes ..... stages
8. Which of the following is not one of the most common human hazards?
9. The task of the 2nd stage of the hazard investigation is
10. Analyze the consequences of a hazard

## Tests topic 1.2

1. The part of the biosphere transformed by man is called...
2. What is not related to the problems of technogenesis?
3. What type of technosphere zone does not exist?
4. The zone representing the structural and historical part of the city is called
5. The zone of green spaces to protect the territory from the harmful effects of industry is called ...
6. The lower part of the atmosphere, in which changes in its composition, the working and living zones of a person take place, is called ...
7. The term "noosphere" was first proposed by
8. Hazards are factors that can...
9. A harmful factor is one that...
10. What does not apply to harmful and dangerous factors?

## Test. Topic 1.3 part 1

1. There is a classification of shelters according to their protective class. This concerns their ability to:

2. Shelters with medium capacity must accommodate:
3. Shelters should provide human staying during (restricted to wartime):
4. Concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> in shelter should be:
5. Water supply in shelter should be:
6. Shelters...
7. Anti-radiation (fallout) shelters are:
8. Primitive covers are:
9. The length of a trench should be....
10. Shelter of 2d protective class should 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. Primal respiratory protective means should protect from:
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. The disadvantage of air-purifying respirator:
20. OZK is

Test. Topic 1.3 part 2

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) of protective outfit for infants:
13. Time limit for working in military protective outfit (ОЗК) at 30<sup>0</sup>C:
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:

Test. Topic 1.3 part 3

1. Pantocidum used as:
2. Unit doses syringe with white cap contains:
3. ПППИ (Russ. abbr.) is:
4. Choose excess remedy of АИ-2 (wrong variant):
5. Pink container of АИ-2 contains:
6. Aethaperazinum is:
7. Iodic potassium used:

8. ИИИИ-8 (Russ. abbr.) is used for:
9. Unit dose syringe with red cap consists:
10. Chose excess means of medical personal protective equipment:
11. Cystamine is:
12. Single dose of iodine potassium for adult is:
13. What isn't a decontamination kit?
14. Remedy ИИИ-10 (Russ. abbr.) used as:
15. Taren is:

#### Tests on topic 1.3 p.4

1. To conduct chemical reconnaissance, use the following device
2. To conduct radiation reconnaissance, use the following device:
3. To determine the presence of a toxic substance in the air, the following is used:
4. To determine mustard gas, an indicator with markings is used
5. To determine sarin, soman and Vi gases in the air, an indicator with markings is used
6. To determine sarin or soman in the air, it is necessary to pump at least...times
7. To determine mustard gas in the air, it is necessary to pump at least...times
8. To check the readiness of the DP-5 device for operation, set the probe screen to the position
9. The DP-5 device is designed to determine the dose rate
10. The DP-5 device is intended for....
11. The indicator with three green rings is designed to determine...
12. The VPHR device is intended for.....
13. When working with the DP-5 device to detect beta radiation, it is necessary to install the probe screen in position.....
14. What type of ionizing radiation cannot be determined using the DP-5 device?
15. When setting the scale to "200", the indicators are read from.....

#### Test. Topic 1.4

1. ИИИИ-8 (Russ. abbr.) is used for:
2. Unit-doze syringe with red cap consists:
3. What isn't a decontamination kit?
4. Remedy ИИМ-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. ИИХР-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.

#### Tests topic 1.5

1. A particle or electromagnetic wave that carries enough energy to ionize or remove electrons from an atom is called ...
2. There are two types of ionizing radiation
3. Corpuscular radiation does not include:

4. Electromagnetic radiation includes:
5. Alpha radiation is ...
6. Beta particles are ....
7. Neutron radiation can be stopped by shielding from a material ...
8. Gamma radiation can be stopped by protection from ...
9. Doses are divided into two groups:
10. Absorbed dose units:

#### Tests topic 1.6

1. Unit of measurement of illumination level...
2. Level of street illumination in the evening
3. Light office work requires illumination of the workplace...
4. What kind of vibration is missing?
5. A sound that does not carry any information is called...
6. Electric charge in motion is called...
7. The physiological reaction caused by the passage of electric current through the human body is called....
8. Which statement is false?
9. Every employee is obliged to (indicate the incorrect statement)...
10. What are disciplinary actions?

#### Tests topic 1.7

1. A person who has been forced to leave his country due to persecution, war or violence is called....
2. A person who was forced to leave his home but never crossed an international border is called.....
3. Which statement is false?
4. When does international humanitarian law apply?

5. Conflicts limited to the territory of one state are called.....

6. Which statement is true?

#### Tests on topic 1.8 p.1

1. What should not be used to extract a victim?

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2. The stretcher strap can be folded....

3. Which statement is false?

4. Extracting a victim using a figure eight strap cannot be used when....

5. Extracting a victim using a loop strap cannot be used when....

6. What mistake does a lifeguard make when using a figure eight strap?

7. What mistake does a rescuer make when using a loop strap?

8. Which statement is wrong?

9. In case of injury or damage to the skull, you must not....

10. Carrying a victim using a strap in a figure eight stretcher by two porters is unacceptable when....

11. A mistake when carrying a victim with a figure eight strap can be considered.....

12. When carrying a victim with a figure eight strap by one porter, which statement is correct?

13. Carrying a victim with a figure eight strap by one porter is not allowed when.....

14. Carrying a victim with a ring strap by one porter is not allowed when.....

15. A common mistake when carrying a victim with a ring strap by one porter....

#### Tests topic 1.8 part 2

1. Independent movement of the wounded is allowed if...

2. The advantage of carrying the victim using a three-hand lock is that....

3. Carrying the victim on a strap in a figure eight by two porters is unacceptable if there is a suspicion of.....

4. What is the mistake when carrying a victim in a figure eight strap by two porters?

5. Which statement is incorrect when carrying a victim with a figure eight strap by one rescuer?

6. The victim cannot be carried by one rescuer using a figure-eight strap if the victim.....

7. What is the mistake when carrying a victim with one rescuer using a figure eight strap?
8. When can a victim be carried in a sling by one porter?
9. What mistake was made when carrying a victim on a strap in a ring by one porter?
10. To place a victim on a stretcher using the Dutch bridge method, a minimum of.....
11. To place the victim on a stretcher using the twisting method, a minimum of.....
12. When is it impossible to load a victim onto a stretcher using the twisting method?
13. What is the mistake when loading a victim onto a stretcher by two rescuers?
14. What mistake is made when placing a victim on a stretcher using the twisting method?
15. What mistake is made when carrying a victim on a stretcher?
16. The victims are carried along a flat surface on a stretcher.....
17. The seriously injured are carried on a stretcher on a flat surface.....
18. The victims are carried on stretchers on the rise.....
19. Victims with injuries to the lower extremities are carried on a stretcher.....
20. Victims with injuries to the lower extremities are carried on a stretcher on the descent.....

#### Tests topic 1.9 part 1

1. To separate the victim from live parts or wires with voltage up to.... .....use a rope, stick, board or some other dry object that does not conduct electricity
2. To separate the victim from live parts that are at a voltage higher than....., you should wear dielectric gloves and boots and use a rod or insulating pliers designed for the appropriate voltage.
3. Which statement is true?
4. The potential difference between two points of contact with the ground is called....
5. What is the name of a step when the feet do not leave the ground and are not separated from each other?
6. When a building collapses, the victim must be in an area called.....
7. The non-collapse zone in the event of a building collapse is.....
8. Which statement is incorrect when extinguishing a fire or burning clothing?

9. Conditions under which it is necessary to remove the wounded from a damaged vehicle?
10. When can a victim be removed from a car without restraining the neck?

#### Tests topic 1.9 Part 2

1. The main diagnostic signs of cardiac arrest include....
2. Additional diagnostic signs of cardiac arrest include....
3. When assessing the consciousness of the victim, which statement is incorrect?
4. Respiratory assessment and circulatory assessment are carried out simultaneously within ..... seconds
5. When assessing spontaneous breathing, which statement is incorrect?
6. Pulse assessment is carried out within ..... seconds
7. On which artery is it preferable to determine the pulse?
8. When should the victim be moved to a stable lateral position?
9. When moving to a stable lateral position, which statement is incorrect?
10. Assessment of spontaneous breathing is carried out....

#### Tests topic 1.14

1. What class is distinguished according to the nature of work?
2. If a profession offers analysis, research, testing, control - it is a profession....
3. How many categories are there based on the severity of work?
4. Which medical profession belongs to labor category 5?
5. Which medical profession belongs to labor category 3?
6. Which medical profession belongs to labor category 4?
7. Among occupational diseases, the first place is occupied by diseases....
8. The leader in infecting doctors with infectious diseases is....
9. What is not a chemical hazard?
10. What refers to psychophysiological negative factors?

#### Tests topic 1.15

1. A rapidly occurring chemical process of oxidation or combination of a flammable substance and oxygen in the air, accompanied by the release of gas, heat and light is called.....
2. During an explosion, the speed of flame propagation exceeds...
3. Class "B" fire is a fire....
4. A metal fire is a class fire
5. With a building density of up to 20%, a fire is observed...
6. Which fire is not distinguished by building density?
7. The temperature threshold for maintaining the vital functions of human tissue is....
8. It has also been established that a person feels in danger if visibility is less.... M
9. A decrease in oxygen concentration to ..... becomes dangerous to human life
10. CO concentration up to.... leads to death after 2-3 breaths

#### Tests topic 1.16

1. Mild hypothermia is observed at body temperature....
2. Average hypothermia is observed at body temperature....
3. Which stage of hypothermia does not exist?
4. Muscle stiffness, up to the inability to straighten the limb. Boxer pose - stage.....
5. Which stage of hypothermia is considered reversible?
6. When children are hypothermic, which statement is incorrect?
7. Which statement is correct?
8. In case of poisoning, when should you not induce vomiting?
9. If you are poisoned by gasoline or kerosene, you must not...
10. Why is it not allowed to use ammonia in case of alcohol poisoning?
11. When should you call an ambulance if you faint?
12. Which measure is not included in the list of first aid for fainting?
13. In case of a stroke, the time for its recognition and delivery to the hospital should not exceed....
14. During an attack of bronchial asthma, you cannot....

15. What should not be done during an epileptic attack?

Questions Test final lesson № 2

Topic 1.10 part 1

1. “Goose step” means:
2. Recommended distance for “non-avalanche zone” is:
3. It is prohibited to extract the victim from the vehicle if:
4. Transportation on the shoulder is acceptable for:
5. While transportation with rescue stretcher on flat surface use:
6. It is forbidden to transport the patient head-first:
7. The victim is transported feet-first up the hill in the case of:
8. The victim is transported head-first down the hill in the case of:
9. What is not the aim of common examination?
10. What are two main questions to assess victim’s condition?
11. If the victim doesn’t remember anything, you should think about:
12. If the victim answers properly but slowly and in monosyllables, you should think about:
13. If the victim answers properly but in jerky, staccato manner, you should think about:
14. Question: “Where does it hurt”? allows to:
15. It is important to begin common examination with:
16. In the case of ear tract bleeding, think about:
17. If subcutaneous crepitation is detected while examination, think about:
18. Signs of shin fracture:
19. If the victim answers heatedly and in many words, you should think about:
20. Examine victim’s back if:

Topic 1.10 part 2

1. Duration of clinical death is:
2. Complex of emergency measures taken to revive and restore vital functions of
3. Traditional and long-time existing algorithm of CPR is “A-B-C scheme”, offered by...

4. In “A-B-C scheme” (alphabet of CPR), “B” means:
5. In “A-B-C scheme”(alphabet of CPR), “C” means:
6. In “A-B-C scheme”, (alphabet of CPR), “C” means:
7. Up-to-date sequence of resuscitation procedures (CPR) is:
8. What is not one of the main points of up-to-date CPR?
9. Duration of pulse assessment shouldn't be longer than...seconds:
10. The depth of chest compressions is...:
11. The frequency of chest compressions is ...:
12. The depth of chest compressions for infants is...
13. There is a special maneuver for restoration of airway patency. Name it.
14. What is the most common mistake during indirect cardiac massage?
15. Chest compression for children from 1 to 8 years is performed with:
16. Duration of one artificial inhale is:
17. Required respiratory volume during artificial lung ventilation is... ml:
18. Respiratory volume for newborns during artificial lung ventilation is...ml:
19. Optimum combination of chest compressions and rescue breathing during CPR is...:
20. Pauses between cardiac massage and rescue breathing shouldn't be more than...:

#### Topic 1.11 part 1

1. The most common reason of asphyxia for adults is:
2. Kinds of upper airway obstruction:
3. Choose the symptom of partial obstruction:
4. In the case of complete obstruction you should make under...hits between shoulder blades.
5. In the case of complete obstruction, you should also use...
6. What position is used for foreign body removing for infants?
7. What are two signs of traumatic shock?

8. If bleeding is faster than 150 ml per minute, death becomes in:
9. What is not the common symptom of blood loss?
10. In the case of femur fracture blood loss is about:
11. Average volume of blood loss in the case of hemothorax:
12. Average volume of blood loss when you see blood pool with clots (D 40 cm.) is:
13. Average volume of blood loss when you see blood pool without clots (D under 1 meter) is:
14. What sign of shock testifies to severe bleeding?
15. What way of bleeding control is not temporary?
16. What is the simplest way to stop external arterial bleeding?
17. What is the common mistake while finger pressing?.
18. When it is necessary to use fist for manual pressing?
19. Finger pressing requires physical strength, so the duration of manual pressing is about:
20. Ultimate bending of the extremity is not provided for the first aid in the case of:

#### Topic 1.11 part 2

1. In the case of forearm injury tourniquet is applied on:
2. In the case of brachium injury tourniquet is applied on:
3. Choose the right point of tourniquet application:
4. Tourniquet turns are applied...
5. Choose the right point of tourniquet application:
6. The tourniquet is applied incorrectly if:
7. The tourniquet is applied correctly if:
8. Time for tourniquet wearing should not exceed...in summer.
9. It is prohibited to apply the tourniquet on:
10. Who is able to pull the tourniquet off?

11. It is not allowed to use... for improvised cloth tourniquet:
12. Occlusive bandage is applied for:
13. Advantage of pressure bandage:
14. Disadvantage of pressure bandage:
15. Do not ... in the case of nasal hemorrhage:
16. In the case of electrical injury:
17. Kinds of drowning:
18. Water evacuation from lungs and stomach is provided in the case of:
19. In the case of... start CPR immediately (without water evacuation):
20. Choose long-term complications of drowning:

#### Topic 1.12 part 1

1. In the case of light burns (I and II degree) the damaged area needs to be cooled with water during at least:
2. What statement is wrong?
3. To estimate the severity of light burns we use...
4. According to the "rule of 9" ...
5. Skin area of head and neck for infants (under 1 year) is: ...
6. "Rule of 100" considers:
7. If the sum of scores is not more than 60 according to the "rule of 100", the prognosis is:
8. If the sum of scores is more than 100 according to the "rule of 100", the prognosis is...
9. If the sum of scores is in the range from 81 till 100 according to the "rule of 100", the prognosis is:...
10. To estimate the severity of burning injury for children we use Frank Index. This is...:
11. According to Frank index, if the sum is in the range from 31 till 60 – the forecast is: ...
12. According to Frank index, if the sum is more than 90 – the forecast is:...
13. Burn shock is developing if the burning surface is more than (for adults): ...
14. Which feature (sign) is incorrect if we speak about airway burn:

15. What stage of overcooling doesn't exist?
16. Severity of overcooling depends on the body temperature. If body temperature is 28-32<sup>0</sup>, overcooling is: ...
17. Skin paleness and associated local frostbites of 1- and 2-degree fit ...stage of overcooling.
18. Severity of overcooling depends on the body temperature. If body temperature is 24-28<sup>0</sup>, overcooling is:...
19. Skin paleness, "chicken skin", muscle trembling, tiredness and drowsiness fit... stage of overcooling.
20. To assess the severity of shock use:..

#### Topic 1.12 Part 2

1. What is not an obligatory condition for calling the emergency if you suspect a craniocerebral trauma?
2. Use ... to assess the severity of craniocerebral trauma.
3. Glasgow coma scale consists from 3 tests. Choose the excessone.
4. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of verbal response includes:
5. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of eye response includes:
6. According to Glasgow coma scale, test of motor response includes:
7. Assess patient's condition if total Coma Score is 11-12 according to Glasgow coma scale.
8. Assess patient's condition if total Coma Score is 13-14 according to Glasgow coma scale.
9. According to Glasgow coma scale cerebral death is suspected when total Coma Score is:
10. Choose transport position in the case of craniocerebral trauma if the patient is conscious:
11. Choose transport position in the case of craniocerebral trauma for the patient with impaired consciousness:
12. What is inadmissible in the case of craniocerebral trauma?
13. What flexion-distraction character of spinal trauma means?
14. Which symptom doesn't characterize spinal cervical trauma?
15. Choose an appropriate patient's position in the case of spinal injury.
16. What is not a sign of chest trauma?

17. In the case of open pneumothorax you should apply:

18. What is not on the list of the first aid arrangements for the mild respiratory failure?

topic 1.13 part 1

1. It is necessary to organize the evacuation of the victim by passing transport if the arrival of the ambulance is delayed by more than ....
2. Name a reliable sign of a penetrating abdominal wound
3. Which symptom is optional if damage to the hollow organs of the abdominal cavity is suspected?
4. The list of first aid measures for closed abdominal trauma does not include the following measure....
5. In case of a penetrating wound in the abdomen, it is necessary
6. Obvious signs of closed fractures do not include...
7. A temporary measure intended to create conditions for the delivery of a victim to a medical institution in case of damage to long tubular bones is
8. Autoimmobilization is....
9. Service tires do not include...
10. Which statement is false?
11. It is necessary to fix three joints in case of a fracture...
12. The ladder bus is called
13. If the femur is fractured, it is better to use a splint...
14. For uncomplicated fractures of the bones of the forearm or collarbone, you can use...
15. In case of damage to the pelvic organs, blood loss can reach ....
16. Signs of a pelvic bone fracture do not include...
17. Which splint not only immobilizes a limb, but also extends it?
18. The basic rules of immobilization with a ladder splint include....
19. If the pelvic bones are fractured, the victim must be placed
20. Internal bleeding into the abdominal cavity can be suspected if the following sign is present...

