

Test questions for the final lesson in disaster medicine

Topic 2.1

In what year was the RSChS system created in our country?

What federal law defines the norms and rules for the protection of citizens of the Russian Federation in emergency situations?

The situation in a certain territory (water area) or an object that has developed as a result of an accident, disaster, natural hazard, natural or other event is called

A set of measures taken in advance and aimed at minimizing the risk of emergencies is called

A dangerous man-made incident that creates a threat to human life and health at an object, a certain territory, leading to the destruction of buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles and disruption of the production or transport process, as well as causing damage to human health and (or) environment is called...

A sudden, fleeting event that entailed human casualties, damage to human health, destruction or destruction of objects and other material values, as well as causing serious damage to the environment is called

What emergencies are not present in terms of spreading speed?

What is the scale of the emergency?

Does not apply to medical consequences

They do not distinguish by severity

Damaging factors as a result of the direct action of excess pressure are called ...

Persons who have suffered material losses, moral damage during an emergency, as well as those who have mental and psychosomatic disorders of a non-psychotic nature are called

Management bodies, forces and means whose powers include the solution of issues of protecting the population and territories from emergencies are called

RSChS consists of....

What mode of operation of the RSChS is not distinguished?

The forces and means of the RSChS are divided into

A set of measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of emergencies has stages

At what stage are the tasks of emergency protection of the population and reduction of the impact of damaging factors solved?

The state multidisciplinary head institution of the disaster medicine service of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of a special type, which performs the functions of the governing body of the VSMC and the disaster medicine service of the Ministry of Health of Russia, is called

The main mobile medical and diagnostic formation of the VTsMK is called

Topic 2.2

1. What is not included in the list of medical protection measures?
2. What way to protect the population is not?
3. Communicating to the population through the media about predicted and emerging emergencies, measures taken to ensure the safety of the population and territories, methods and methods of protection is called
4. What is OXION?
5. Where can I place the technical means of information OXION?
6. Where it is impossible to place the technical means of information OXION?
7. In accordance with federal legislation, the coverage areas of the local warning system are determined in areas where radiation hazardous facilities are located within a radius of km
8. In accordance with federal legislation, the coverage areas of the local warning system are determined in areas where chemically hazardous facilities are located within a radius of km
9. A set of measures for the organized removal (withdrawal) from large cities and other pre-designated settlements of workers and employees of economic facilities, transferring their activities to the suburban area or stopping it for wartime, the

disabled and unemployed population from the zone of possible cataclysms is called
... ..

10. The organized removal of the disabled and not employed in the production of the population from areas contaminated with radioactive substances and dangerous for living, to safe places for permanent residence is called.....

11. Evacuation can be...

12. To determine the order of withdrawal (export) of the evacuated population and clear planning of its placement in the suburban area, the entire evacuation population is distributed into groups

13. Cystamine is

14. Medical means of anti-chemical protection that can neutralize the poison in the body by physical or chemical interaction with it or provide antagonism with the poison when acting on enzymes and receptors are called

15. KIMGZ - 147 is

16. IPP-8 is.....

17. Drugs that increase the body's defense against cold are called ...

18. Drugs that increase the body's defense against overheating are called ...

19. The organization of psychiatric care in emergencies includes stage

20. AI-4 is....

Topic 2.3

1. Requirements specific to healthcare institutions and implemented in all projects are called.....

2. Drinking water supplies in medical institutions should be....

3. Supplies of technical water in medical institutions should be....

4. To organize and conduct these events, the hospital creates.....

5. The governing body for civil defense is called.....

6. The head of civil defense of the hospital is....

7. Which mode of operation of the hospital does not stand out?
8. What action is not taken in a hospital when there is a threat of an emergency?
9. A hospital of the third category is a hospital with regular bed capacity.... beds
10. A hospital with a bed capacity of 300-400 beds is classified as....
11. Which hospitals are not distinguished by purpose depending on the category?
12. When preparing a hospital for an emergency, it receives....
13. In case the hospital finds itself in the area of impact of the damaging factors of an emergency situation, the headquarters is developing.....
14. In case of an emergency, it is planned to place beds in medical departments from the norm..... per one bed
15. In preparation for the mass arrival of affected people, the hospital's emergency department is transferred to....
16. In preparation for the mass arrival of those affected, is deployed at the entrance to the hospital.
17. The evacuation of the hospital may be.....
18. When organizing the evacuation of a hospital, a working body is created....
19. When calculating the need for transport for the transportation of stretcher patients are considered conditionally recovered
20. When calculating the need for transport for transporting stretchered patients..... is considered non-transportable

Topic 2.4

The totality of the actions of the disaster medicine service of the affected, the consistent and continuous provision of medical care to them in combination with evacuation is called....

The system of medical evacuation measures adopted in the civil defense of healthcare is based on the principle

The first stage of the system of medical evacuation measures is called

The second stage of the system of medical evacuation measures is called

What does not apply to the principles of the modern system of medical evacuation measures?

The unity of the principles of medical and evacuation measures and the presence of brief but clear documentation is called ...

The provision of medical care is carried out from simpler medical care to more complex is called

The forces and means of civil defense health care and disaster medicine services deployed on evacuation routes are called

The totality of evacuation routes, the stages of medical evacuation deployed on them and the ambulance vehicles used, was called

There is no branch in the concept of deployment of the medical evacuation stage.....

A certain list of therapeutic and preventive measures carried out in case of injuries and diseases in the form of self- and mutual assistance and personnel of the civil defense health care and disaster medicine service in the focus of the lesion and at the stages of medical evacuation is called

What form of medical care is not available?

Pre-hospital types of medical care include

Condition in which first aid is not provided

What refers to measures to maintain the patency of the respiratory tract?

Cutting off a non-viable limb hanging on a skin flap is an event

The distribution of the affected into groups on the basis of the need for homogeneous therapeutic and preventive measures, depending on medical indications and the established volume of medical care, is called

Medical triage of victims in emergency situations, performed outside the stage of medical evacuation - in the focus (or near) of an emergency, is carried out based on two leading signs:

As a result of sorting in the focus of mass sanitary losses,

For 1 hour of work, one sorting team can pass through itself a person.

Topic 2.5

1. Substances used in industry and agriculture, used in everyday life, in the event of an emergency release (outflow), which can contaminate the environment in concentrations hazardous to the environment and living organisms are called...
2. Which substance is not released as quickly as it affects humans?
3. According to the hazard class, chemical substances are divided into....
4. First class includes
5. The dose that makes a person incapacitated is called.....
6. In case of accidents at chemically hazardous facilities, a person encounters....
7. During depressurization in a short period of time, the release from technological installations, containers for storing or transporting hazardous chemicals is called.....
8. Vapor clouds of chemical substances, when released into the atmosphere, form....
9. The territory within which the spread of hazardous chemicals occurred is called...
10. When making operational calculations, it is usually assumed that out of the total number of mildly affected people, it can amount to.....
11. In operational calculations, it is usually assumed that out of the total number of people affected, the mortality rate can be.....
12. What method of assessing the chemical situation is there?
13. What does not apply to chemical reconnaissance devices?
14. DDP-2 is.....
15. Antidote for carbon monoxide poisoning....
16. Antidote for poisoning with organophosphorus substances.....

17. Antidote for methyl alcohol poisoning.....
18. Antidote for poisoning with lewisite and arsenic.....
19. Antidote for poisoning with lewisite and potassium cyanide.....
20. Spontaneous decay of atoms is called.....
21. Substances in which the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons are called.....
22. Iodine 131 affects.....
23. Does not apply to corpuscular types of ionizing radiation....
24. Electromagnetic types of radiation include
25. What stage of the action of ionizing radiation on the body does not exist?
26. The indirect effect of ionizing radiation on the body is called.....
27. Which stage is not considered primary?
28. The quantitative characteristic of photon radiation, which is based on its ionizing effect in dry atmospheric air, is called.....
29. The amount of energy H transferred to a unit mass of a substance is called.....
30. The indicator used as a measure of the risk of long-term consequences of irradiation of the whole body and individual organs and tissues, taking into account their radiosensitivity, is called.....
31. The dose of external hard R radiation, which reflects the biological effect of radiation is called.....
32. According to the recommendation of the International Commission on Radiation Protection and WHO, the norm for natural background radiation is....
33. Irradiation with an effective dose of more than over the course of a year can be considered potentially dangerous.
34. Persons living near a source of ionizing radiation belong to the group...

35. The IAEA classifies an accident at a radiation facility with local consequences as....
36. In case of an accident at a radiation facility, ... is released. pollution zones
37. The threshold dose for the development of non-stochastic effects is considered to be.....
38. Single doses of ionizing radiation that do not lead to acute radiation injuries.....
39. What form of acute radiation sickness is not distinguished?
40. A set of organizational and technical measures to determine the degree of radioactive contamination of people and equipment is called.....
41. A set of organizational and technical measures to determine radiation doses to people is called.....
42. The average degree of intensity (tension) of the epizootic process is called.....
43. A wide spread of morbidity, both in level and in scope, covering a number of countries.....
44. What is the main mechanism of damage in a road traffic accident that is not identified?
45. An aviation accident that did not result in the death of crew members and passengers, but led to the complete destruction or severe damage of the aircraft is called.....
46. In car accidents, the ratio of the number of dead to injured is.....
47. When classifying flammable material by type, fire category D is a fire.....
48. With a building density of up to 20%, are most often found.
49. The first damaging factor in fires....
50. What concentration of CO in the air does a person feel?

Topic 2.6

1. Which natural disasters are not highlighted?

2. The area of land from which waves emanate during an earthquake is called.....
3. The intensity of an earthquake is assessed by....
4. Earthquakes that are not felt or felt weakly are classified as
5. Identify.....degrees of damage to buildings
6. People get injured from improper behavior during an earthquake....
7. In case of an earthquake of 5-6 points, medical help can be sought....
8. Temporary significant flooding of an area with water as a result of a rise in its
9. Depending on the scale, they distinguish...
10. Which group of floods is not distinguished?
11. In case of catastrophic flooding,...
12. The storm severity scale includes...
13. A scale for assessing the strength of the storm has been proposed....
14. The cause of dust storms is....
15. Which storms are not distinguished?
16. A giant atmospheric vortex in which the pressure decreases towards the center, air currents circulate around the center counterclockwise or clockwise is called....
17. A temporary mud and mud-stone flow that suddenly forms in the beds of mountain rivers is called.....
18. The sliding displacement of rock masses down a slope under the influence of gravity is called....
19. Which drowning does not stand out?
20. Human survival rate in cold water at air temperature is.....

Topic 2.7

1. He works at the distribution post....

2. The sorting team includes....
3. Everyone admitted to the hospital is assigned to....
4. Those affected with a questionable prognosis, having severe injuries, accompanied by increasing disorders of vital functions are classified as...
5. It is advisable to sort patients with traumatic brain injury into.....
6. Patients with open craniocerebral injuries, with closed depressed fractures of the skull bones without increasing compression of the brain are classified as...
7. When sorting, all victims with long-term compression syndrome (crash syndrome) are divided into....
8. Victims with moderate and severe degrees of long-term compression syndrome (crash syndrome), with signs of shock, acute cardiovascular failure, acute renal failure, but with preserved viability of the injured limbs are classified as.....
9. Victims with burns up to 40% of the body surface, with deep burns up to 30%, with burns of the upper respiratory tract are classified as...
10. A burn of the upper respiratory tract is equivalent to....
11. In case of poisoning in the hospital, the following measures are not taken....
12. In the event of a threat to the hospital during an accident at a radiation hazardous facility, staff and patients are given stable iodine at the rate of...
13. In the event of a threat to the hospital during an accident at a radiation hazardous facility, a paramedic wearing protective equipment and equipped with a device works at the distribution post...
14. In the event of a threat to the hospital due to an accident at a radiation hazardous facility, the admission department staff takes, in addition to stable iodine, a radioprotector....

15. The permissible level of contamination of victims' clothing and shoes is....

16. During medical triage of those affected by ionizing radiation,... is isolated.

17. What is not included in the second zone (clean) when there is a mass admission of infectious patients to the hospital?

18. What is included in the first zone (infected) when there is a mass admission of infectious patients to the hospital?

19. When victims are admitted to the hospital from the source of a radiation accident, the hospital staff must take cystamine

20. In case of poisoning with organophosphorus pesticides, in the first stage, are administered. atropine