

### Questions tests topic 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 (3 day)

1. Describe the lesion created by lewisite?
2. Describe the lesion created by carbon monoxide?
3. Describe the lesion created by phosgene?
4. Describe the lesion created by mustard gas?
5. Describe the lesion created by hydrocyanic acid?
6. What is the effect of phosgene?
7. What is the effect of mustard gas?
8. What is the effect of carbon monoxide?
9. What is the action of hydrocyanic acid?
10. Specify the main mechanism of the toxic effect of lewisite?
11. Specify the main mechanism of the toxic action of mustard gas?
12. Specify the main mechanism of the toxic effect of hydrocyanic acid?
13. Specify the main mechanism of the toxic effect of carbon monoxide?
14. Specify the main mechanism of the toxic effect of phosgene?
15. What is the smell of hydrocyanic acid?
16. What does phosgene smell like?
17. What is the smell of mustard gas?
18. What is the smell of lewisite?
19. What is the smell of carbon monoxide?
20. What is the physical state of carbon monoxide?
21. What is the physical state of mustard gas?
22. What is the state of aggregation of hydrocyanic acid?

23. What is the physical state of lewisite?
24. A pathological condition in which the extravasation of fluid is not balanced by its resorption and the vascular fluid pours into the alveoli - this is...?
25. Specify the phases of development of TOL when damaged by phosgene?
26. Anyone affected by phosgene is considered...?
27. What features do slow-acting pulmonary toxicants have?
28. What features do fast-acting pulmonary toxicants have?
29. What types of hypoxia determine the severity of the condition when affected by phosgene, the “gray” phase of hypoxia?
30. What types of hypoxia determine the severity of the condition when damaged by phosgene, the “blue” phase of hypoxia?
31. What types of hypoxia determine the severity of the condition when affected by hydrocyanic acid?
32. What types of hypoxia determine the severity of the condition in case of carbon monoxide injury?
33. What types of hypoxia determine the severity of the condition when affected by mustard gas?
34. What resorptive features do nitrogen oxides have?
35. What resorptive features does hydrogen sulfide have?
36. What resorptive properties does ammonia have?
37. What signs of phosgene damage indicate a latent period of TOL development?
38. What is the main drug for phosgene damage?
39. What clinical periods are not distinguished when affected by phosgene?
40. Specify the mode and features of oxygen therapy for carbon monoxide injury in the first hours after the injury?

41. Specify the mode and features of oxygen therapy for phosgene damage in the blue phase of hypoxia?
42. Specify the mode and features of oxygen therapy for phosgene damage in the gray phase of hypoxia?
43. Select complications of TOL?
44. What drugs are not used for TOL in the “gray” phase of hypoxia?
45. Doesn't it apply to the principles of TOL therapy?
46. What means are used to maintain the activity of the cardiovascular system during the period of TOL when damaged by phosgene in the stage of “blue” hypoxia?
47. What means are used to maintain the activity of the cardiovascular system during the period of TOL when damaged by phosgene in the stage of “gray” hypoxia?
48. Specify medications used to prevent complications in TOL?
49. Specify inhaled drugs used for the prevention and treatment of TOL?
50. Specify the clinical signs of the blue phase of TOL hypoxia?
51. What clinical sign is not typical for the gray phase of TOL hypoxia?
52. Which stage is not distinguished in the delayed form of development of hydrocyanic acid poisoning?
53. What clinical signs do not correspond to the clinical picture of cyanide damage?
54. What clinical signs do not correspond to the clinical picture of carbon monoxide damage?
55. Choose the correct statement about hydrocyanic acid?
56. What forms correspond to the fulminant variant of the clinical course of carbon monoxide damage?
57. What forms correspond to the delayed version of the clinical course of carbon monoxide damage?

58. List the immediate consequences of carbon monoxide damage?
59. What are the long-term consequences of carbon monoxide damage?
60. What antidotes are used to treat cyanide damage?
61. What antidote is used to treat carbon monoxide damage?
62. Specify the drugs used to quickly inactivate cyanogen ion circulating in the blood?
63. Specify the mechanism of action of acyazole?
64. Specify the mechanism of action of sodium thio-sulfate?
65. Specify the mechanism of action of anthicyanin?
66. Specify the mechanism of action of amyl nitrite?
67. Specify the correct expression about acyazole?
68. Which antidote is used by inhalation to provide first aid for damage caused by hydrocyanic acid?
69. Which antidote is not used to treat cyanide damage?
70. Specify the standard drug used to eliminate bradycardia in case of cyanide poisoning?
71. Specify the first aid measure that can be delayed in case of carbon monoxide damage?
72. Specify the first aid measure that can be delayed in case of damage to hydrocyanic acid?
73. In which organ is the greatest concentration of mustard gas created?
74. Select the correct statements about mustard gas?
75. What stages are characteristic of skin damage caused by mustard gas?
76. Indicate the name of the stage of skin damage due to mustard gas for mild damage?

77. Specify the name of the stage of skin damage due to mustard gas for moderate damage?
78. Specify the name of the stage of skin damage caused by mustard gas in case of severe damage?
79. Indicate the name of the stage of eye damage caused by mustard gas for mild damage
80. Indicate the name of the stage of eye damage caused by mustard gas for moderate damage
81. Indicate the name of the stage of eye damage caused by mustard gas in case of severe damage?
82. Specify the name of the stage of eye damage with lewisite for mild damage?
83. Specify the name of the stage of eye damage with lewisite for moderate damage?
84. Indicate the name of the stage of eye damage with Lewisite in case of severe damage?
85. Indicate the name of the stage of damage to the respiratory organs with mustard gas for mild damage
86. Indicate the name of the stage of damage to the respiratory organs with mustard gas for moderate damage
87. Indicate the name of the stage of damage to the respiratory organs due to mustard gas in case of severe damage?
88. Specify the name of the stage of damage to the respiratory organs by lewisite with mild damage?
89. Specify the name of the stage of damage to the respiratory organs by lewisite with moderate damage?
90. Specify the name of the stage of damage to the respiratory organs by lewisite with severe damage?
91. Indicate the name of the stage of damage to the gastrointestinal tract by mustard gas for mild damage

92. Indicate the name of the stage of damage to the gastrointestinal tract by mustard gas for moderate damage
93. Specify the name of the stage of damage to the gastrointestinal tract due to mustard gas in case of severe damage?
94. What antidote is used to help with lewisite infection?
95. What drug is used to reduce the resorptive effect of mustard gas
96. Specify the main type of hypoxia that occurs during percutaneous lesions of severe lewisite?
97. Specify the drug used for eye damage from mustard gas?
98. Specify the drug used for eye damage with lewisite?
99. Select the correct statements about lewisite?
100. What definitions correspond to generally poisonous agents?

### **Questions Tests for topics 1.1 and 1.5 (day 2)**

1. Characterize the lesion created by CR?
2. What clinical symptoms do not correspond to the clinical picture of an irritant TCV injury?
3. Describe the lesion created by aarin?
4. Describe the lesion created by the indicated Bi-zet?
5. Characterize the lesion created by CS?
6. Find an irritating agent?
7. What is the effect of the substance DLK (LSD)?
8. What is the effect of the substance bi-zet (Bz)?
9. What antidote is used to help with irritant TCV damage?
10. What antidote is used to help with resorptive lesions of CR?
11. What antidote is used to help with resorptive lesions of CS?

12. Irritating agents are divided into...?
13. What is not the main way of pharmacological influence on the pathological process when affected by irritant agents?
14. What is the physical state of CS?
15. What is the physical state of CR?
16. What groups determine the resorptive effect of CS?
17. What is the smell of chloroacetophenone?
18. What is the smell of CS?
19. What data determine a mild degree of severity when affected by irritant agents?
20. What data determine the average severity of an irritating agent injury?
21. What data determine the severe degree of severity when affected by irritant agents?
22. What are the physicochemical properties of Vx?
23. What are the physicochemical properties of Vx?
24. What are the physicochemical properties of sarin?
25. What is the physical state of sarin?
26. What is the physical state of soman?
27. What is the cholinergic (synaptic) effect of FOS?
28. What is the non-cholinergic (intro-naptic) effect of FOS?
29. Specify the main type of hypoxia that occurs when FOS is damaged?
30. Aging of cholinesterase is...?
31. Specify the local symptoms of sarin damage with percutaneous damage?
32. What are the local symptoms of sarin exposure in case of oral exposure?

33. Specify the local symptoms of sarin damage during inhalation damage?
34. Specify the symptom(s) of nicotine-like effects of FOS?
35. Specify the symptom(s) of the muscarinic-like effect of FOS?
36. Specify the clinical manifestations of the effects of FOS on the central “M” and “N”-cholinergic synapses?
37. Specify the clinical manifestations of the effects of FOS on the central “M” and “N”-cholinergic synapses?
38. What symptoms determine the mild severity of sarin damage?
39. What symptoms determine the average severity of sarin damage?
40. What stages are distinguished in the clinic for severe forms of FOS lesions?
41. What emotions are primarily caused by the defeat of the DLK?
42. Specify the clinical manifestations of Bizet lesion?
43. Specify the clinical manifestations of damage to the DLK (LSD)?
44. Amnesia is characteristic of the lesion...?
45. What antidote is used for Bz lesions?
46. What antidote in a syringe tube is used to help with the defeat of FOS?
47. What antidotes are not used to help those affected by FOS?
48. Specify methods of detoxification for severe damage to FOS?
49. Specify the antidotes used for the defeat of FOS in a hospital setting?
50. Which group of drugs does dipyroxime belong to?
51. If FOS is affected, use a 15% solution of a cholinesterase reactivator. Name the drug?
52. If FOS is affected, use a 40% solution of a cholinesterase reactivator. Name the drug?



53. Specify the symptoms of transatropinization that are used when prescribing antidotes in the treatment of FOS?
54. Specify the mechanism of the antidote action of afin?
55. What is not the mechanism of action of anticholinergics when FOS is affected?
56. Specify a primary medical care measure for FOS lesions that can be delayed?
57. Specify the standard respiratory analeptic used for FOS lesions?
58. Specify the standard anticonvulsant for sarin damage?
59. Specify the standard means of relieving psychosis in case of Bz lesion?
60. What symptoms determine the severe degree of FOS damage?
61. What definitions correspond to agents with neurotoxic effects?
62. What definitions correspond to psychodysleptic agents?

#### **Questions tests topic 1.7,1.8 (4 day)**

1. What period of intoxication is not identified when affected by methanol?
2. Aren't... the most sensitive to methanol damage?
3. What is the main measure when providing first aid for methyl alcohol poisoning?
4. What antidote is used for damage caused by ethylene glycol?
5. What is the average severity of injury with methyl alcohol called?
6. What sign is characteristic of trichlorethylene damage?
7. Damage to internal organs due to methanol poisoning occurs...?
8. Where is dichloroethane primarily accumulated (deposited) in the body?
9. What processes are characteristic of the physical stage of the action of ionizing radiation on the body?
10. What is characteristic of the physicochemical stage of the action of ionizing radiation on the body?

11. What is characteristic of the biological stage of the action of ionizing radiation on an organism?
12. At what stage of the action of ionizing radiation does energy absorption occur by biomolecules and other components of the cell?
13. At what stage of the action of ionizing radiation do internal rearrangements occur in molecules due to energy migration?
14. At what stage of the action of ionizing radiation do reactions occur between free radicals and intact biomolecules?
15. At what stage of the action of ionizing radiation does damage develop at all levels of biological organization?
16. Changes that occur in biological systems under the influence of ionizing radiation are...?
17. What characteristics are typical for stochastic effects?
18. What characteristics are typical for non-stochastic effects?
19. What pathologies are related to stochastic effects?
20. What pathologies are related to non-stochastic effects?
21. Acute radiation sickness is...?
22. What periods are not distinguished in the bone marrow form of acute radiation sickness?
23. What syndromes are identified during the period of general primary reaction to irradiation of acute radiation sickness??
24. В патогенезе периода общей первичной реакции на облучение острая лучевая болезнь имеет значение?
25. The latent period for a mild form of acute radiation sickness is...?
26. Which system in the body is “critical” for a dose of more than 50 Gy?
27. Which system in the body is “critical” for 1-10 Gy?
28. Which system in the body is “critical” for 11-20 Gy?

29. Which system in the body is “critical” for 20-50 Gy?
30. Which blood cells will most accurately reflect the received dose on days 1-2 after irradiation?
31. Which blood cells will reflect the received dose with maximum accuracy on days 7-9 after irradiation?
32. For how long will leukocytes reflect the received dose with maximum accuracy...?
33. For how long will the lymphocytes reflect the dose received with maximum accuracy...?
34. On what day does the “primary devastation” phase begin in acute radiation sickness (write only the number)?
35. Features of acute radiation sickness from exposure to neutrons include?
36. The latent period between radiation exposure and the appearance of a neoplasm is, on average...?
37. The main reason for the reduction in average life expectancy after exposure to sublethal doses is considered...?
38. Where does strontium accumulate predominantly?
39. Where does cesium accumulate predominantly?
40. Where does iodine accumulate primarily?
41. Preventive means of protection against external radiation are divided into...?
42. What definition corresponds to drugs that increase the general nonspecific radioresistance of the body? (II-ionizing radiation)
43. What is the definition of radio protectors? (II - ionizing radiation)
44. A number showing how many times the dose of ionizing radiation is reduced when using a radioprotector is...?
45. What drugs are classified as radioprotectors?

46. What drugs are classified as drugs that increase the general nonspecific radioresistance of the body?
47. What drugs are classified as regeneration stimulants?
48. What drugs are used to prevent the primary reaction to radiation?
49. Specify the standard long-acting radioprotector?
50. What dose modification factors correspond to indralin?
51. What dose modification factors correspond to cystamine?
52. What dose change factors correspond to des?
53. What factors for changing the dose correspond to cystamine together with indralin?
54. Specify the dose interval at which it is advisable to use rapid-acting radioprotectors?
55. Specify the procedure for using cystamine?
56. Specify the procedure for using indralin?
57. Specify the procedure for using DES?
58. Specify the procedure for using the typhoid vaccine?
59. Specify what is not the mechanism of action of cystamine?
60. Specify the side effects of the DES radioprotector?
61. Indicate what is the mechanism of action of the radioprotectors listed below?
62. Indicate what is the mechanism of action of the radioprotectors listed below?
63. What means are not used to increase the body's nonspecific radioresistance?
64. Deoxynate is used during irradiation as...?
65. What does not apply to the means of early pathogenetic therapy of ARS?
66. What is not included in the groups of drugs for early pathogenetic therapy of ARS?

67. What is not used as methods and means of removing radioactive substances that have entered the internal environment of the body?
68. When inhaling radioactive substances, to reduce the intake of radionuclides into the body, is not carried out...?
69. What is not a means of preventing injuries from the intake of radioactive substances with food and water?
70. What is a means of preventing damage due to prolonged intake of radioactive substances with food and water?
71. What is a means of preventing damage due to prolonged intake of radioactive substances with food and water?
72. What is a means of preventing injuries when radioactive substances enter through a wound and burn surface?
73. What drugs are used for isotope dilution of iodine?
74. What drugs are used for isotopic dilution of strontium?
75. What drugs are used for isotope dilution of cesium?
76. Substances capable of forming stable complexes with radioactive substances that are easily excreted from the body...?
77. Complexing agents include...?