Questions tests topic 1.7,1.8

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 ...?