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 acyzole?

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 acyzole?

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?