

Michigan Department of Community Health C.B.R.N.E. Quiz

1. Of the four levels of protection, the level that provides the greatest skin and respiratory protections is:
 - a. Level A
 - b. Level B
 - c. Level C
 - d. Level D

2. Protection of first responders is based on avoiding or minimizing exposure through the principles of:
 - a. Dose, rate, and exposure
 - b. Communication, Coordination, and Cooperation
 - c. Product identification, product isolation, product mitigation
 - d. Time, distance, and shielding

3. Available PPE may limit responder's actions.
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. In the event you may need additional pharmacological resources to appropriately manage a C.B.R.N.E. incident; your first state resource would be:
 - a. CHEMPACK
 - b. MEDDRUN

5. The activation number for CHEMPACK of MEDDRUN is:

6. You may utilize up to _____ MEDRRUN pack(s) prior to requesting the CHEMPACK.
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

7. Routes of exposure are:
 - a. Inhalation, ingestion, contamination, and exposure
 - b. Inhalation, ingestion, absorption, and injection
 - c. Exposure, contamination, direct contact, and indirect contact
 - d. All of the above

8. Coughing, choking, and chest tightness are signs of a(n):
 - a. Blister agent
 - b. Choking agent
 - c. Nerve agent
 - d. Radiological agent

9. Convulsions, respiratory failure, and reddening of the skin are signs of a(n):
 - a. Biological agent
 - b. Blister agent
 - c. Nerve agent
 - d. Radiological agent

10. Pinpoint pupils, runny nose, difficulty breathing, convulsions/seizures, and sweating are signs of a(n):
 - a. Biological agent
 - b. Blister agent
 - c. Irritant
 - d. Nerve agent

11. Treatment for an adult victim laying unconscious as a result of a nerve agent would include:
 - a. 1 Mark I Kit
 - b. 2 Mark I Kits
 - c. 3 Mark I Kits
 - d. 4 Mark I Kits

12. Threshold signs and symptoms indicating the need for "Self-Rescue" of a suspected nerve agent include:
 - a. Dim vision, dry eyes and nose, N/V, abdominal cramps, shortness of breath
 - b. Light sensitivity, burning skin, watery eyes, stuffy nose, N/V, abdominal cramps, shortness of breath
 - c. Dim vision, increased tearing, runny nose, N/V, abdominal cramps, shortness of breath
 - d. Light sensitivity, itchy skin, burning eyes eyes, runny nose, N/V, abdominal cramps, shortness of breath

13. Indications a victim may need immediate care are:
 - a. Respirations greater than 30
 - b. Capillary refill less than 2 seconds
 - c. Victim can not walk without a limp
 - d. Patient can not remember the incident but is alert now

14. The mnemonic used to remember the clinical indications for assessing a victim using the START triage method is:

15. Injuries occurring from the direct effect of an explosion are:
 - a. Primary blast injuries
 - b. Secondary blast injuries
 - c. Tertiary blast injuries

16. When treating blast victims, the victim may be suffering from related effects including
 - a. Radiation exposure
 - b. Thermal or chemical exposure
 - c. Toxic gas exposure
 - d. All of the above

17. A patient in an MCI presents with head trauma. The patient is breathing <30/min, capillary refill <2 sec, and is unconscious. This patient would be assigned to the _____ category because of _____.
- a. Delayed / no urgent signs
 - b. Immediate / capillary refill
 - c. Immediate / mental status
 - d. None of the above
18. Which is the first EMS group that should be established in an MCI?
- a. Safety
 - b. Triage
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Transport
19. The three assessment components of the START system are:
- a. Pulse, breathing, and capillary refill
 - b. Respiratory rate, depth, and quality
 - c. Respirations, Perfusion, and Glasgow Coma Scale
 - d. Respirations, Perfusion, and Mental Status
20. During an MCI, patients may be transported to the hospital via:
- a. Ground ambulance
 - b. Air ambulance
 - c. Bus
 - d. All of the above.