

Public Health CBRN Course  
Pre-test Questions

1. Forms of anthrax include all of the following **except**:
  - a. Neurological
  - b. Cutaneous
  - c. Gastrointestinal
  - d. Pulmonary
  
2. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment to be worn while handling specimens suspicious for anthrax include:
  - a. Surgical mask, Tyvek suit and goggles
  - b. N95 mask, face shield, gloves, hat and boots
  - c. Powered air purifying respirator, gown, gloves
  - d. Surgical mask, eye protection, gloves, gown if necessary
  
3. Botulism is caused by:
  - a. A neurotoxin produced by a spore that is ingested
  - b. Septicemia caused by a gram negative bacillus
  - c. A coronavirus
  - d. Handling livestock
  
4. Symptoms of botulinum poisoning include all of the following except:
  - a. Visual disturbance
  - b. Difficulty swallowing
  - c. Paralysis on one side of the body
  - d. Generalized weakness (hypotonia) in an infant
  
5. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding Plague?
  - a. Caused by a gram negative bacillus
  - b. May cause fatal pulmonary infection
  - c. Incision and drainage of buboes is the key to appropriate treatment
  - d. May be passed from person to person via large droplets
  
6. Appropriate management of pneumonic plague includes all of the following **except**:
  - a. Droplet precautions until patient has completed 72 hours of antimicrobial therapy
  - b. Doxycycline 100 mg, twice daily for post-exposure prophylaxis following confirmed or suspected bioterrorism exposure
  - c. Post exposure vaccination
  - d. sputum or tracheal aspirates for Gram's, Wayson's, and fluorescent antibody staining

7. An identified case of smallpox:
  - a. Should be treated aggressively with antibiotics
  - b. Is a public health emergency
  - c. Should be assumed to be due to a failure of precautions at a BSL 4 laboratory
  - d. Should be managed using droplet and contact precautions
  
8. Post exposure to someone with smallpox, public health may require quarantine of contacts for what time period?
  - a. 7-19 days after last exposure
  - b. 1-21 days after last exposure
  - c. 1-17 days after last exposure
  - d. Quarantine is not necessary after exposure to smallpox
  
9. Nerve Agents:
  - a. Are more toxic in liquid form than in gaseous when released
  - b. Stimulate acetylcholinesterase
  - c. Result in tachycardia and large pupils
  - d. Are lethal due to bronchorrhea and copious secretions
  
10. Cyanide:
  - a. Is almost impossible to obtain
  - b. Works by inhibiting cellular aerobic respiration
  - c. Is classified as a blister agent
  - d. Produces tearing and salivation
  
11. Treatment for cyanide poisoning:
  - a. Must be started within 2 hours of the exposure
  - b. Is often extremely effective
  - c. Has significant potential toxicity due to methemoglobinemia
  - d. Includes decontamination with copious washing and dilution
  
12. Which of the following is **not** a radiological/nuclear hazard?
  - a. Alpha particle
  - b. Beta particle
  - c. Gamma ray
  - d. Delta ray
  
13. When treating victims exposed to radiation, one must:
  - a. Wear full protective equipment, including a level C air purifying respirator
  - b. Stabilize and treat injuries first and foremost (wearing level D protection), as contamination of the health care worker is unlikely
  - c. Decontaminate first; if the patient succumbs from their injuries they likely would have died from radiation sickness
  - d. Not treat the patient until a formal dose assessment is performed
  
14. With respect to Acute Radiation Sickness, which one of the following is **true**?
  - a. If, in the first 6 hours after a suspected exposure, there are no symptoms of exposure serious ARS is unlikely
  - b. Distance, time and administration of potassium iodide are the 3 most important factors in determining the level of illness

- c. The absorbed dose is measured in Curies
- d. The most serious manifestation is bone marrow stimulation

15. Potassium Iodide should **not** be used:

- a. In pregnant women
- b. In children or infants
- c. In persons situated more than 20 kilometres from an incident
- d. In a nuclear event involving  $I^{131}$

16. What is the most effective way of protecting the public after a critical event?

- a. Assessment at hospital emergency departments
- b. Shelter in place and evacuation when necessary
- c. Mass administration of chelating agents
- d. Distribution of N95 respirators