Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Toxicology and Substance Abuse

1. What percentage of pit viper snake bite deaths occur within 48 hours after the bite?
p. 826

A.) 100%
B.) 80%
C.) 70%
*D.) 90%

2. How long after being bitten by a coral snake can symptoms start?
p. 827

A.) 36-48 hours
B.) 48-72 hours
*C.) 12-24 hours
D.) 24-36 hours

3. Which is the most common route of entry for toxic exposures?
p. 807

*A.) Ingestion
B.) Absorption
C.) Inhalation
D.) Injection

4. What is a substance that neutralizes a poison?
p. 809

*A.) Antidote
B.) Allergan
C.) Venom
D.) Poison

5. Which type of food poisoning can be fatal?
p. 815

*A.) Botulism
B.) E. coli
C.) Salmonella
D.) Shigella

6. Which group contains animals were both the male and female sting or bite?
p. 808

A.) Bees
B.) Hornets
*C.) Spiders
D.) Yellow jackets

7. How can the gag reflex be checked for?
p. 812

A.) Place pen in the mouth
B.) Snap next to the ear
C.) Palpate the jugular vein
*D.) Brush the eye lashes

8. Which is characteristic of an allergic reaction to a bee sting?
p. 822

*A.) Hypotension
B.) Swelling
C.) Localized pain
D.) Redness

9. Where should a band be tied when a scorpion sting is being treated?
p. 825

A.) On top of
*B.) Above
C.) Next to
D.) Below

10. When dealing with which type of inhaled poison agent should sparks be avoided?
p. 821

A.) Carbon monoxide
*B.) Methylene chloride
C.) Ammonia
D.) Cyanide

11. What does NOT pertain to the skin of a patient that has been poisoned?
p. 811

A.) Pallor
B.) Needle marks
C.) Syanosis
*D.) Hives

12. How long after being bitten by a brown recluse does localized swelling appear?
p. 822

A.) 2-8 minutes
B.) 2-8 days
*C.) 2-8 hours
D.) 2-8 weeks

13. What acronym can be used to remember the presentation of organophosphate poisoning?
p. 829

A.) DRUDGE
*B.) SLUDGE
C.) PUDGE
D.) MUDGE

14. How long after ingestion is alcohol absorbed from the stomach and intestinal tract?
p. 833

A.) 120-210 minutes
B.) 60-150 minutes
*C.) 30-120 minutes
D.) 90-180 minutes

15. Which is a general principle of poisoning management?
p. 809

*A.) Limit absorption
B.) Limit elimination
C.) Increase response
D.) Increase ingestion

16. Which poison should have vomiting induced?
p. 812-813

*A.) Heavy metals
B.) Hydrochloric acid
C.) Antiemetics
D.) Hydrocarbons

17. What is the recommended dosage of atropine sulfate for an adult who has been exposed to organophosphates?
p. 830

A.) 2-5 mg every 5-10 minutes
B.) 5-10 mg every 2-5 minutes
*C.) 2-5 mg every 10-15 minutes
D.) 10-15 mg every 2-5 minutes

18. Which is NOT an extrapyramidal effect?
p. 814

A.) Difficulty speaking due to a "thick" tongue
B.) Head deviation to one side or the other
*C.) Hip deviation
D.) Involuntary arm or leg twitching/jerking

19. When is it acceptable to induce vomiting in a patient that has ingested an antiemetic?
p. 814

*A.) Ingestion was less than 30 minutes ago
B.) Ingestion was less than 45 minutes ago
C.) Ingestion was less than 75 minutes ago
D.) Ingestion was less than 60 minutes ago

20. Where are muscle spasms common in a patient that has been bitten by a black widow spider?
p. 824

A.) Face
*B.) Back
C.) Leg
D.) Arm

21. What timeframe after poison ingestion is it possible that poison control will recommend inducing vomiting before arriving at the hospital?
p. 812

A.) 75-105 minutes
B.) 45-75 minutes
*C.) 60-90 minutes
D.) 30-60 minutes

22. What should NOT be done when treating a patient that has been bitten by a pit viper?
p. 827

A.) Transport to ED
B.) Start IV with crystalloid fluid
C.) Apply high-flow oxygen
*D.) Apply electrical stimulation

23. What can be used to relieve the pain of and inactivate the venom of marine animal injection?
p. 828

A.) Light
B.) Dark
C.) Cold
*D.) Heat

24. Which is NOT part of the general alcoholic profile?
p. 834-835

A.) Cigarette burns on clothing
*B.) Chronically pale face and palms
C.) Tremulousness
D.) Drinks early in the day

25. What percentage of all attempted suicides involve a drug overdose?
p. 806

A.) 75%
B.) 95%
C.) 60%
*D.) 80%

26. Which is NOT considered a consequence of chronic alcoholism?
p. 835

A.) Poor nutrition
*B.) Hyperglycemia
C.) Pancreatitis
D.) Rib fractures

27. Which route of poisoning occurs through a break in the skin?
p. 808

*A.) Injection
B.) Inhalation
C.) Ingestion
D.) Absorption

28. Which is NOT a sign of cyanide poisoning?
p. 818-819

A.) Pulmonary edema
B.) Hypertension and tachycardia
*C.) Sweet smell on the breath
D.) Headache, combative behavior

29. Which area of the body is involved in the coarse tremors associated with the withdrawal syndrome of an alcoholic?
p. 835

A.) Throat
B.) Feet
C.) Chin
*D.) Tongue

30. Which is a sign of carbon monoxide poisoning?
p. 819

*A.) Altered mental status
B.) Bradycardia
C.) Seizures
D.) Respiratory collapse

31. Which is NOT a symptom of a coral snake bite?
p. 827-828

A.) Localized numbness
*B.) Sweating and/or chills
C.) Loss of consciousness
D.) Respiratory failure

32. What is the first priority when treating patients who have inhaled toxic gases?
p. 818

A.) Perform primary assessment
B.) Administer CPR if needed
C.) Establish and maintain airway
*D.) Removal from the environment

33. Which is a sedative that can cause respiratory depression?
p. 832

A.) Serax
B.) Halcion
*C.) Xanax
D.) Valium

34. Which is NOT a sign of methanol poisoning?
p. 816

A.) Abdominal pain
B.) Apparent signs of intoxication
*C.) Renal damage
D.) Nausea, vomiting

35. When does delirium tremens occur after alcohol cessation begins?
p. 836

A.) 36-48 hours
*B.) 48-72 hours
C.) 24-36 hours
D.) 72-90 hours