

Poisoning and Overdose Emergencies

From Bradys' Emergency Care 10th Edition

1. What should be used with an absorbable poison to remove or neutralize it?

- A.) Pickle juice
- B.) Baking soda
- C.) Water
- D.) Vinegar

2. What part of the body needs to be concerned with when dealing with absorbed poisons?

- A.) Brain
- B.) Stomach
- C.) Lungs
- D.) Skin

3. Which type of drug is crack?

- A.) Cocaine
- B.) Glue
- C.) Marijuana
- D.) Methamphetamine

4. What does carbon monoxide act upon in the body?

- A.) White blood cells
- B.) Brain tissue
- C.) Lung tissue
- D.) Red blood cells

5. Which is NOT generally seen as a sign or symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A.) Dizziness
- B.) Irregular heartbeat
- C.) Headache
- D.) Breathing difficulty

6. Which is a more common effect of the ingested poison?

- A.) Nausea
- B.) Unusual breath odors
- C.) Altered mental status
- D.) Diarrhea

7. What is the antidote for carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A.) Nitrogen
- B.) Oxygen
- C.) Food intake
- D.) Fluids

8. How many glasses of water should a child generally drink for dilution?

- A.) 1 to 1 1/2 glasses
- B.) 2 to 2 1/2 glasses
- C.) 1/2 to 1 glass
- D.) 1 1/2 to 2 glasses

9. Which type of drug is a stimulant to the central nervous system and used to excite the user?

- A.) Hallucinogens
- B.) Narcotics
- C.) Uppers
- D.) Downers

10. How long should the skin be flushed as a minimum when exposed to an absorbable poison?

- A.) 15 minutes
- B.) 20 minutes
- C.) 10 minutes
- D.) 5 minutes

11. Which substance causes jaundice as a delayed sign of poisoning?

- A.) Plants
- B.) Food poisoning
- C.) Acetaminophen
- D.) Aspirin

12. Which symptoms are common in all types of poisonings?

- A.) Confusion
- B.) Nausea
- C.) Seizures
- D.) Chest pain

13. What does carbon monoxide poisoning resemble?

- A.) Flu
- B.) Food poisoning
- C.) Tonsillitis
- D.) Pneumonia

14. Which type of drug has a depressive effect on the central nervous system?

- A.) Hallucinogens
- B.) Uppers
- C.) Downers
- D.) Narcotics

15. What is the single most important treatment in an inhaled poison incident?

- A.) Administer high-concentration oxygen
- B.) Collection of all containers from the scene
- C.) Administer activated charcoal
- D.) Get to a clean air environment

16. What should be done when a patient has poisonous powders on them?

- A.) Cover them up
- B.) Brush them off
- C.) Leave them on
- D.) Wash them off

17. Which type of drug is angel dust?

- A.) PCP
- B.) THC
- C.) LSD
- D.) DMT

18. What information needs to be collected about a child for medical direction when the child has ingested a poison?

- A.) Weight
- B.) Hair color
- C.) Height
- D.) Eye color

19. Which class of drugs includes PCP?

- A.) Hallucinogens
- B.) Downers
- C.) Volatile chemicals
- D.) Narcotics

20. What should NOT be done when confronted with an aggressive, intoxicated patient?

- A.) Provide assistance
- B.) Contact police
- C.) Engage them
- D.) Back away

21. How long does it generally take syrup of ipecac to induce vomiting?

- A.) 20 to 30 minutes
- B.) 30 to 35 minutes
- C.) 25 to 30 minutes
- D.) 15 to 20 minutes

22. Approximately how many deaths in the United States are due to alcohol-related medical conditions?

- A.) 400,000
- B.) 100,000
- C.) 300,000
- D.) 200,000

23. Who should be called in to decontaminate a patient if the correct equipment is not available?

- A.) Medical direction
- B.) Policemen
- C.) Firefighters
- D.) Poison control

24. When should activated charcoal be used?

- A.) Oven cleaner ingestion
- B.) Alkali ingestion
- C.) Gasoline ingestion
- D.) Medication ingestion

25. How does activated charcoal work?

- A.) Abduction
- B.) Absorption
- C.) Adduction
- D.) Adsorption

26. Which type of poison is inserted through the skin?

- A.) Injected
- B.) Absorbed
- C.) Ingested
- D.) Inhaled

27. Which is a sign or symptom of alcohol withdrawal?

- A.) Flushed appearance
- B.) Lack of memory
- C.) "Insane" behavior
- D.) Nausea and vomiting

28. Which type of poison is taken into the body through unbroken skin?

- A.) Injected
- B.) Inhaled
- C.) Absorbed
- D.) Ingested

29. Which sign in an alcoholic patient requires the patient be transported immediately?

- A.) Hallucinations
- B.) Blurred vision
- C.) Delirium tremens
- D.) Odor of alcohol

30. Which type of drug has the possibility for respiratory or cardiac arrest to develop rapidly?

- A.) Uppers
- B.) Narcotics
- C.) Downers
- D.) Hallucinogens

31. What is the number that can be called to connect the EMT-B to the poison control center in the area?

- A.) 1-800-333-1333
- B.) 1-800-444-1444
- C.) 1-800-555-1555
- D.) 1-800-222-1222

32. What is the third step taken when treating a substance abuse patient?

- A.) Treat for shock
- B.) Perform initial assessment
- C.) Assist with ventilations
- D.) Talk to the patient

33. Which is NOT considered a sign of an airway injured by smoke inhalation?

- A.) Black residue on mouth
- B.) Singed nose hairs
- C.) Band like headache
- D.) Difficulty breathing

34. Which type of poison is breathed in?

- A.) Ingested
- B.) Injected
- C.) Absorbed
- D.) Inhaled

35. What is the usual adult dosage of activated charcoal for a pediatric patient?

- A.) 37.5 to 50 grams
- B.) 12.5 to 25 grams
- C.) 50 to 75.5 grams
- D.) 25 to 47.5 grams

36. What amount should be used when the exact amount ingested cannot be determined?

- A.) Minimum
- B.) Maximum
- C.) Average
- D.) None

37. Which type of poison is swallowed?

- A.) Injected
- B.) Ingested
- C.) Absorbed
- D.) Inhaled

38. What form does the ingested poison usually take when a child has been poisoned?

- A.) Liquid
- B.) Pill
- C.) Shot
- D.) Powder

39. What can be done to help keep the alcoholic patient alert during transport?

- A.) Give oxygen
- B.) Talk to them
- C.) Pinch them
- D.) Move them around

40. Which is a common inhaled poison in a residential setting?

- A.) Pesticides
- B.) Sprayed agricultural chemicals
- C.) Carbon dioxide
- D.) Carbon monoxide