Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Feedback

Information Field: Taxonomy

Information Field: Objective

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Terrorism Response - Terrorism Response - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following statements regarding terrorism is NOT correct?

A) Terrorism violates the criminal laws of the United States.

B) Individuals commit acts of terrorism to further a political or social objective.

C) Terrorism intimidates a government or the civilian population.

D) The majority of terrorist attacks are impulsive and unplanned.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2433–2435

Feedback: Terrorism, pages 2433–2435

2. Terrorists who seek political, economic, or social freedom, and may seek to kill or evict foreigners or migrants are called:

A) separatists.

B) left-wing extremists.

C) pathologic terrorists.

D) right-wing extremists.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2436

Feedback: Terrorism, page 2436

3. An attack on an abortion clinic would MOST likely be carried out by a/an:

A) issue-oriented group.

B) technology terrorist.

C) violent religious group.

D) extremist political group.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2436

Feedback: Terrorism, page 2436

4. All of the following are examples of domestic terrorism, EXCEPT the:

A) Oklahoma City bombing.

B) Centennial Park bombing.

C) World Trade Center attack.

D) Atlanta abortion clinic attacks.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2434–2435

Feedback: Terrorism, pages 2434–2435

5. To date, the preferred weapons of mass destruction for terrorists have been:

A) nuclear.

B) chemical.

C) explosive.

D) biologic.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Weapons of Mass Destruction

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2441

Feedback: Weapons of Mass Destruction, page 2441

6. Biologic agents are:

A) synthetically manufactured and weaponized by mixing the synthetic component with an organism.

B) least preferred by terrorists because they are difficult to disseminate over a large population.

C) the ideal weapons of mass destruction if the terrorist's objective is to affect a small geographic area.

D) naturally occurring organisms that are cultivated, synthesized, and mutated in a laboratory.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2447

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2447

7. Which of the following statements regarding chemical agents is correct?

A) Chemical agents are manmade substances that destroy living organisms.

B) There is no effective antidote for any chemical agent at the present time.

C) Chemical agents can be weaponized only in the form of liquid or vapor.

D) The majority of chemical agents used by terrorists are naturally occurring.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2441

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2441

8. A suicide bomber typically uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve his or her objective.

A) dirty bomb

B) metabolic agent

C) incendiary weapon

D) industrial chemical

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Explosives and Incendiary Weapons

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2457–2458

Feedback: Explosives and Incendiary Weapons, pages 2457–2458

9. When the National Terrorism Advisory System alerts responders to the potential for a terrorist attack:

A) you should take appropriate precautions while continuing to perform daily duties and responding to EMS calls.

B) the Department of Homeland Security will release general information regarding the reason for the current threat level.

C) specific information regarding the source of the current threat will be disclosed to EMS supervisory personnel only.

D) you should generally avoid nonemergent transports and only transport patients who are critically ill or injured.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2437

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2437

10. Which of the following should make you the MOST suspicious of a terrorist attack or an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction?

A) You respond to a temple, church, or mosque for a patient who was assaulted.

B) You receive a call involving multiple patients with similar signs and symptoms.

C) A public building is evacuated when an employee notices the smell of natural gas.

D) A government employee presents with an acute onset of a cough and dyspnea.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2438

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2438

11. Which of the following is a preincident indicator of terrorism?

A) Upcoming national summit meeting

B) Explosion reported at the court house

C) Increase in violent political activism

D) Sudden increase in calls to 9-1-1

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2438

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2438

12. Upon arriving at a scene involving a weapon of mass destruction, you should:

A) stage upwind and uphill from the incident.

B) move any bystanders away from the scene.

C) don gloves, a mask, and a protective gown.

D) begin functioning as the incident commander.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2438

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2438

13. If you are at the scene of an incident that potentially involves a weapon of mass destruction and other emergency resources are en route, it is MOST important for you to give the dispatcher information regarding the:

A) optimal route of approach.

B) specific resources required.

C) suspected weapon involved.

D) estimated number of patients.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2439

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2439

14. Requesting a hazardous materials team as early as possible to a scene involving a weapon of mass destruction is MOST important because:

A) a member of the hazardous materials team must function as the incident commander.

B) the hazardous materials team must quickly identify the type of weapon that was used.

C) you must be decontaminated prior to initiating care for any injured patients.

D) it takes time for the hazardous materials team to assemble their personnel and equipment.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2440

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2440

15. Upon arriving at a scene in which the incident command system has already been established, you should:

A) report to the treatment section and begin secondary triage.

B) locate the medical staging supervisor to receive your assignment.

C) notify the incident commander and request further instructions.

D) immediately report to the triage section and begin triaging patients.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2440

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2440

16. When triaging patients at the scene of an explosion, you should be especially aware of the fact that:

A) the terrorist may still be present at the scene.

B) a secondary explosive device may be present.

C) wind direction and speed may change quickly.

D) many explosions involve radioactive material.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2440–2441

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, pages 2440–2441

17. In contrast to volatile chemical agents, nonvolatile chemical agents:

A) evaporate fast when left on a surface in the optimal temperature range.

B) include sarin and will turn from liquid to gas within seconds to minutes.

C) include all nerve gases and remain in the environment for weeks to months.

D) can remain on surfaces for long periods of time, usually longer than 24 hours.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

18. Vesicant agents inflict injury by causing:

A) central nervous system depression and respiratory failure.

B) parasympathetic nervous system stimulation and bradycardia.

C) burn-like blisters to form on the skin and in the respiratory tract.

D) destruction of the platelets, resulting in spontaneous hemorrhage.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

19. All of the following chemicals are vesicant agents, EXCEPT:

A) chlorine.

B) lewisite.

C) phosgene oxime.

D) sulfur mustard.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

20. Gray discoloration of the skin is a sign of permanent damage seen following exposure to:

A) lewisite and phosgene oxime.

B) chlorine and sulfur mustard.

C) phosgene, soman, and tabun.

D) V agent and sulfur mustard.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

21. Following exposure to sulfur mustard:

A) the patient experiences immediate intense pain, indicating rapid damage to the underlying cells and tissues.

B) the patient experiences a progressive reddening of the affected area, which will gradually develop into large blisters.

C) signs and symptoms typically appear within 1 to 2 minutes, reflecting rapid entry of the chemical into the bloodstream.

D) the patient often develops a grayish discoloration at the contaminated site, even though secondary cellular injury does not occur.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

22. In contrast to sulfur mustard, lewisite and phosgene oxime exposures:

A) do not result in the formation of blisters.

B) have a delayed onset of signs and symptoms.

C) cause a change in the structure of the cells.

D) cause a rapid onset of signs and symptoms.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

23. Which of the following statements regarding vesicant agent treatment is correct?

A) British anti-lewisite is carried by civilian EMS units.

B) Aggressive airway support must occur prior to decontamination.

C) No antidotes exist for sulfur mustard or phosgene oxime exposure.

D) IV access should be deferred until the patient is at a burn center.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2442

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2442

24. Initial exposure to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produces upper airway irritation and a choking sensation.

A) soman

B) chlorine

C) phosgene

D) phosgene oxime

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2443

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2443

25. Which of the following statements regarding phosgene is correct?

A) Phosgene is a product of combustion and may be encountered at a fire involving a textile factory or the burning of Freon.

B) Initial signs and symptoms of phosgene exposure include abdominal pain, hematemesis, exertional dyspnea, and a cough.

C) Phosgene is a rapidly acting chemical that produces immediate airway irritation, nausea, a severe cough, and profound pulmonary edema.

D) Because phosgene is an odorless chemical, the patient may remain in the contaminated area for an extended period of time.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2443

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2443

26. Nerve agents block \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an essential enzyme of the nervous system.

A) epinephrine

B) acetylcholine

C) norepinephrine

D) cholinesterase

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2443

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2443

27. When sarin is on clothing, it has the effect of off-gassing, which means that:

A) it rapidly transforms from a vapor to a liquid.

B) contamination of the patient is limited to a short period.

C) its vapors are continuously released over a period of time.

D) the chemical soaks through clothing and penetrates the skin.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2444

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2444

28. Sarin has an LD50 of 1,700 mg/70 kg. This means that:

A) this dose will kill 50% of people who are exposed to it.

B) all people older than 50 years of age will die from this dose.

C) 50% of this dose will kill most people who are exposed to it.

D) most people less than 50 years of age will survive this dose.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2443

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2443

29. In contrast to sarin, soman:

A) is much less persistent and is odorless.

B) is five times as lethal and has a fruity odor.

C) is a clear, oily agent that looks like baby oil.

D) enters the body exclusively through the skin.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2444

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2444

30. Which of the following statements regarding tabun is correct?

A) The primary route of exposure to tabun is through the skin.

B) Tabun is half as lethal as sarin and 30 to 40 times more persistent.

C) Tabun is twice as lethal as sarin and 50 times less persistent.

D) The components used to manufacture tabun are hard to acquire.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2444

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2444

31. Unlike G-series agents, VX is:

A) not classified as a nerve agent, although its effects are similar to those produced by nerve agents.

B) less lethal and persistent and is easily removed from the skin through decontamination.

C) has a fruity odor, is significantly less lethal than sarin, and contains components that are easy to acquire.

D) so persistent that, given the proper conditions, it will remain relatively unchanged for weeks to months.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2444

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2444

32. Signs and symptoms of nerve agent exposure include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) tachycardia.

B) bronchorrhea.

C) constricted pupils.

D) excessive salivation.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2445

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2445

33. The seizures associated with nerve agent exposure:

A) cannot be reversed with any pharmacologic agent.

B) are often more severe in patients with a seizure history.

C) will continue until a MARK 1 antidote is administered.

D) should be treated with large quantities of a benzodiazepine.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2445

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2445

34. MARK 1 and DuoDote antidote kits contain:

A) lorazepam and 2-PAM chloride.

B) midazolam and atropine sulfate.

C) atropine and pralidoxime chloride.

D) pralidoxime chloride and epinephrine.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2445

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2445

35. What do tabun, sarin, soman, and VX agent all have in common?

A) They all enter the body through the respiratory tract.

B) The onset of symptoms following exposure is immediate.

C) They are all colorless and odorless chemical nerve agents.

D) They all possess the same level of volatility and persistence.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2446

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2446

36. The symptoms and medical management of patients poisoned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are identical to those of the nerve agents.

A) cyanogen chloride

B) organophosphate insecticides

C) pulmonary or choking agents

D) phosgene oxime and lewisite

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2446

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2446

37. Signs and symptoms of significant cyanide exposure include:

A) tachypnea.

B) bradycardia.

C) hypertension.

D) hot, dry skin.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2446–2447

Feedback: Chemical Agents, pages 2446–2447

38. Mild effects of cyanide exposure:

A) include slow, shallow respirations and generally require positive pressure ventilatory assistance.

B) can only be reversed with high doses of amyl nitrate and high-flow oxygen via nonrebreathing mask.

C) include hemoptysis and hematemesis, and mandate immediate treatment with hyperbaric oxygen.

D) generally resolve by simply removing the victim from the environment and administering oxygen.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2447

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2447

39. Which of the following chemical agents has the smell of freshly cut grass?

A) Tabun

B) Lewisite

C) Phosgene

D) Hydrogen cyanide

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2448

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2448

40. A biologic agent's incubation period is especially important for the paramedic to understand because:

A) the incubation period is directly related to the duration of the illness.

B) most biologic agents have an incubation period of less than 24 hours.

C) the patient may be contagious despite the absence of signs and symptoms.

D) the incubation period determines how easily another person can be infected.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2447

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2447

41. Smallpox is in its MOST contagious phase when:

A) a rash develops.

B) blisters begin to form.

C) the patient becomes febrile.

D) a headache and body aches develop.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2448–2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2448–2449

42. In contrast to the lesions associated with other skin disorders, the lesions associated with smallpox:

A) are identical in size and shape.

B) remain isolated to the facial area.

C) originate on the lower extremities.

D) are in various stages of development.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2448–2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2448–2449

43. If an outbreak of smallpox were to occur, vaccinations would be offered to:

A) anyone at risk of infection.

B) emergency personnel only.

C) the entire US population.

D) immunocompromised people only.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2449

44. A terrorist would MOST likely disseminate smallpox via:

A) a powder.

B) an explosion.

C) a dirty bomb.

D) aerosolization.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2449

45. Signs and symptoms of smallpox generally appear within \_\_\_ days following exposure.

A) 2 to 5

B) 7 to 9

C) 10 to 12

D) 14 to 16

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2449

46. Viral hemorrhagic fevers include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) Ebola.

B) the plague.

C) Rift Valley.

D) yellow fever.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2449

47. Infection with the Ebola virus is characterized by:

A) a progressive onset of high fever.

B) internal and external hemorrhage.

C) the formation of cutaneous blisters.

D) paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2449

48. Anthrax is a bacterium that:

A) lies dormant in a spore and is released when exposed to the optimal temperature and moisture.

B) is generally not responsive to antibiotic therapy, even if the therapy is begun immediately.

C) is highly communicable and would most likely be disseminated by a terrorist via a liquid medium.

D) results in death more than 90% of the time, regardless of how the bacterium enters a person's body.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2450

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2450

49. Although \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anthrax is the most deadly, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anthrax is the only form that is communicable.

A) cutaneous, inhalation

B) gastrointestinal, pulmonary

C) cutaneous, gastrointestinal

D) pulmonary, cutaneous

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2450–2451

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2450–2451

50. Bubonic plague is:

A) also referred to as plague pneumonia.

B) a highly communicable bacterial disease.

C) characterized by lymph node enlargement.

D) more contagious than pneumonic plague.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2451

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2451

51. In contrast to viruses and bacteria, neurotoxins:

A) can only enter the body through the inhalation route.

B) are characterized by a slow, insidious onset of symptoms.

C) are not contagious, but do have a faster onset of symptoms.

D) have been used successfully as a weapon of mass destruction.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2451–2452

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2451–2452

52. Ricin is derived from:

A) a synthesized virus or bacterium.

B) mash that is left from the castor bean.

C) the leaves of the purple foxglove plant.

D) the seeds from a wide variety of fruits.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2452

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2452

53. Which of the following statements regarding ricin is correct?

A) Ricin is five times more lethal than botulinum.

B) Ricin is highly communicable only if it is inhaled.

C) Calcium chloride is the preferred antidote for ricin.

D) Ricin is extremely toxic by many routes of exposure.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2452–2453

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2452–2453

54. Whether ingested or inhaled, ricin poisoning causes:

A) fever, chills, and a headache.

B) a productive cough and diaphoresis.

C) convulsions, cyanosis, and hemorrhage.

D) chest pain, muscle aches, and pulmonary edema.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2453

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2453

55. Which of the following biologic agents is highly transmittable from person to person?

A) Smallpox

B) Botulinum

C) Bubonic plague

D) Yellow fever virus

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2454

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2454

56. When conducting syndromic surveillance, patients who present with signs and symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are especially significant.

A) hepatitis

B) influenza

C) renal failure

D) food poisoning

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2453

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2453

57. The Strategic National Stockpile's points of distribution are:

A) facilities that are continuously manned and can deliver medications anywhere in the country within 72 hours.

B) locations where patients with signs and symptoms of disease exposure are quarantined and provided treatment.

C) preestablished facilities for the mass distribution of antibiotics, antidotes, vaccines, and other medications and supplies.

D) medical treatment facilities that are regulated and activated by local, regional, or state governments in the event of a terrorist attack.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2453–2454

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2453–2454

58. In contrast to alpha radiation, beta radiation:

A) is easily stopped by a piece of paper.

B) travels slowly and is less penetrating.

C) can easily penetrate the human body.

D) requires a layer of clothing to stop it.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2455

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2455

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is/are the fastest and most powerful form of radiation and can easily penetrate through lead.

A) Alpha rays

B) Beta rays

C) Gamma rays

D) Neutron energy

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2455

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2455

60. Which of the following statements regarding a radiologic dispersal device (RDD) is correct?

A) The destructive ability of an RDD, also known as a dirty bomb, is significant because it contains a chemical agent.

B) An RDD is any container designed to disperse radioactive material and requires the use of an explosive device.

C) An RDD is an effective weapon of mass destruction because damage is enhanced by the radioactive material contained within it.

D) Once radioactive material is placed into the RDD, it would injure or kill 10 times as many people as the explosive alone.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2455

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2455

61. The destructive capability of a dirty bomb is:

A) limited to the explosives that are attached to it.

B) sufficient to injure thousands of people.

C) directly related to the radioactive material within it.

D) not affected by the presence of radioactive material.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2455

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2455

62. The likelihood of a nuclear attack on the United States is:

A) remote because other nations do not have the ability to deliver a nuclear weapon via missile or bomb.

B) probable because the whereabouts of many small nuclear devices from the former Soviet Union is unknown.

C) high because many other nations have developed nuclear weapons and are able to deliver them via a missile.

D) impossible because no other nations have the resources or funding to build an effective nuclear weapon.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2455–2456

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, pages 2455–2456

63. Radiation exposure that occurs through the body is MOST appropriately termed:

A) infection.

B) absorption.

C) irradiation.

D) internal contamination.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2456

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2456

64. Common signs of acute radiation illness include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) nausea.

B) hair loss.

C) vomiting.

D) diarrhea.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2456

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2456

65. Which of the following statements regarding radiation is correct?

A) Radiation is unlimited as to how far it can travel through the atmosphere.

B) Alpha radiation can travel for several miles before losing its radioactivity.

C) In most cases, moving 100 feet away from the radiation source is adequate.

D) It is impossible to recognize the type of radiation emitted from a given source.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2456

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2456

66. The BEST way to protect yourself from the effects of radiation is to:

A) wear a suit designed to completely shield yourself.

B) use time, distance, and shielding to your advantage.

C) wear a lead suit and self-contained breathing apparatus.

D) limit your exposure at an incident to less than 10 minutes.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2456

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2456

67. You and your partner arrive at the scene of a building explosion. As you stage your ambulance, you can see that members of the FBI are present. You also see numerous victims lying on the ground outside the building. You should:

A) stay where you are until you receive instructions from the staging officer.

B) apprise the FBI of your presence and immediately begin triaging patients.

C) park your ambulance close to the scene without blocking in other vehicles.

D) recognize that this was a terrorist attack that likely involved a chemical agent.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2440

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, page 2440

68. The hazardous materials team has deemed it safe for you to enter and remove patients from an office building that exploded. As you are moving the patients, it is MOST important to:

A) provide only immediate lifesaving care inside the building.

B) quickly identify the patients who appear to be the most critical.

C) remain alert to the possibility of a secondary explosive device.

D) get them out of the building before you begin the triage process.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2440–2441

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, pages 2440–2441

69. While at the scene of an incident in which several patients were possibly exposed to lewisite, you are informed that an unresponsive patient with multiple blisters on his body and inadequate breathing is being brought to you for treatment. You should:

A) prepare your intubation equipment and set up two IV lines of normal saline.

B) have the appropriate antidote ready and notify the burn center of the situation.

C) ensure that the patient has been decontaminated before initiating any treatment.

D) don the appropriate personal protective equipment to avoid cross-contamination.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Paramedic Response to Terrorism

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2438–2440

Feedback: Paramedic Response to Terrorism, pages 2438–2440

70. A young woman presents with severe respiratory distress. She is conscious, but confused, and smells of freshly cut grass. Auscultation of her breath sounds reveals coarse crackles in all lung fields, and she is coughing up copious secretions. This patient's clinical presentation is MOST consistent with exposure to:

A) chlorine.

B) phosgene.

C) VX agent.

D) soman or tabun.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2443

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2443

71. You are caring for a 40-year-old man who was exposed to an unknown chemical and has been appropriately decontaminated by the hazardous materials team. The patient responds to pain only, is incontinent of urine and feces, and has a heart rate of 40 beats/min and weak. Further assessment reveals that his breathing effort is poor and his blood pressure is low. After taking standard precautions, the MOST appropriate treatment for this patient involves:

A) protecting his airway with an ET tube, monitoring his cardiac rhythm, establishing vascular access, initiating an epinephrine infusion at 2 µg/min, and considering 0.5 mg of atropine.

B) assisting his ventilations with a bag-mask device and 100% oxygen, performing intubation if necessary, establishing vascular access, applying the cardiac monitor, and administering atropine and pralidoxime.

C) applying high-flow oxygen via nonrebreathing mask, establishing vascular access, applying the cardiac monitor, attempting immediate transcutaneous cardiac pacing, and administering several 20-mL/kg boluses of normal saline.

D) immediately administering 2-PAM chloride, applying supplemental oxygen via nonrebreathing mask, establishing vascular access, administering crystalloid fluid boluses to increase his blood pressure, and monitoring his cardiac rhythm.

Ans: B

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Chemical Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2445

Feedback: Chemical Agents, page 2445

72. A 21-year-old woman presents with a severe headache, body aches, and a fever of 102.8°F. She tells you that she returned from a humanitarian aid mission overseas a week and a half ago and began feeling ill yesterday morning. Given this patient's travel history and clinical presentation, you should expect her to develop:

A) spontaneous hemorrhaging.

B) cutaneous lesions on her arms.

C) bradycardia and hypersalivation.

D) a rash and blisters on her face.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2448–2449

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2448–2449

73. You are dispatched to a residence for a 50-year-old woman with respiratory distress. While you are assessing the patient, she tells you that she began experiencing flulike symptoms 4 days ago, shortly after delivering mail on the rural mail route for which she is responsible. Her blood pressure is 90/50 mm Hg, pulse rate is 120 beats/min, and respirations are 26 breaths/min and labored. Auscultation of her breath sounds reveals the presence of coarse crackles. This patient has MOST likely been exposed to:

A) anthrax.

B) smallpox.

C) a neurotoxin.

D) botulinum toxin.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2450–2451

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2450–2451

74. A 39-year-old man presents with severe abdominal cramping accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and bloody diarrhea. During your assessment, the patient tells you that in an attempt to kill himself, he intentionally ingested some castor beans because he heard they were poisonous. The patient's blood pressure is 96/58 mm Hg, heart rate is 112 beats/min, and respirations are 24 breaths/min. Which of the following statements regarding this scenario is correct?

A) You should quickly don a mask and gown because this patient's condition is highly communicable.

B) Castor beans commonly cause the symptoms your patient is experiencing but rarely result in death.

C) Your patient has ingested the key ingredient for ricin and is at high risk for vascular collapse and death.

D) This patient has exposed himself to botulinum toxin and will soon experience diaphragmatic paralysis.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Pages: 2452–2453

Feedback: Biologic Agents, pages 2452–2453

75. Over the course of your 24-hour shift, you and your partner responded to seven calls involving patients with signs and symptoms of the flu. To the best of your knowledge, your area is not in the midst of a flu outbreak. You should:

A) seek medical attention at once and receive a flu vaccination.

B) report these calls to your supervisor or local health department.

C) immediately check to see what the current terrorist threat level is.

D) advise area hospitals that you suspect a biologic terrorist event.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biologic Agents

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2453

Feedback: Biologic Agents, page 2453

76. You are at the scene of an explosion at an office complex. There are a total of 15 casualties, including 2 deaths. In addition to injuries experienced by the explosion, most of the victims are complaining of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. When caring for any of these victims, you must:

A) ensure that they have been properly decontaminated first.

B) wear a lead shield or apron to protect yourself adequately.

C) immediately treat those with injuries that are life threatening.

D) recall that a dirty bomb does not cause radiation contamination.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices

Subject: Terrorism Response

Page: 2456

Feedback: Radiologic or Nuclear Devices, page 2456