

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM IN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND TOXICOLOGY WITH INDICATED CORRECT ANSWERS**

- 1. Is the causal link in occupational disease known?**
  - a) Yes, it is clear
  - b) ► No. It is a subject to proof.
- 2. Is the causal link in the occupational accident known?**
  - a) ► Yes, it is clear
  - b) No, it is not clear
- 3. In which pneumoconiosis there are hyaline and calcium plaques on the pleura?**
  - a) silicosis
  - b) ► asbestosis
  - c) talcosis
  - d) kaolinosis
- 4. Which two examinations are essential for the diagnosis of silicotuberculosis?**
  - a) ECG
  - b) functional examination of respiration
  - c) ► radiography
  - d) ► bacteriological examination
- 5. What is characteristic of acute silicosis?**
  - a) X-ray changes precede shortness of breath in patients
  - b) ► shortness of breath precedes X-ray changes
  - c) X-ray changes and shortness of breath occur simultaneously
  - d) no X-ray changes
- 6. What is the specific antidote for the treatment of lead poisoning?**
  - a) ► CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA
  - b) Unithiol
  - c) D-Penicillamine
  - d) Atropinum sulfuricum
- 7. Hand-arm vibration disease is manifested by:**
  - a) ► blanching of the fingers
  - b) ► reduced vibration sensation
  - c) fracture of the fingers
  - d) ► distal hypothermia in the hands
- 8. Which metabolism is disturbed in cadmium poisoning?**
  - a) protein
  - b) carbohydrate
  - c) ► calcium and phosphorus
  - d) lipid
- 9. Which tests are examined to diagnose hand-arm vibration disease?**
  - a) ► palesthesiometry
  - b) X-ray of the lung
  - c) ► cold test
  - d) ECG
- 10. Forced alkaline diuresis is a method of hemodepuration in acute poisoning with:**
  - a) substances that are metabolised in the liver
  - b) ► methanol
  - c) ► ethylene glycol
  - d) nitrogen oxides