

TEST 2

1. The main way for lead to enter the body is :
 - a) the respiratory one
 - b) the gastrointestinal tract
 - c) through the skin
2. Lead accumulates the most in:
 - a) liver
 - b) bones
 - c) brain
3. Anemia in chronic lead poisoning has the following characteristics
 - a) haemolytic
 - b) aplastic
 - c) hypochromic, hypersideremic, sideroachrestic
4. Typical for chronic saturnism are the following changes in the oral cavity
 - a) bluish-violet stripe along the gingival margin
 - b) golden-yellow ring, which covers the neck of the teeth
 - c) lead gingival line, broken teeth, metallic taste in the mouth
5. Which of the following exposure tests is used in the diagnosis of lead intoxication
 - a) determination of the level of SHE / serum cholinesterase /
 - b) determination of the level of B2 microglobulin and lysozyme in urine
 - c) determination of the level of DALK, uro- and coproporphyrin in urine
 - d) determination of the level of thiodiglycolic acid in the urine
6. Fanconi's syndrome is observed in chronic poisoning with:
 - a) manganese
 - b) cadmium
 - c) arsenic
 - d) mercury
7. Which of the following long-term effects are found in cadmium exposition :
 - a) angiosarcomas
 - b) bladder cancer
 - c) carcinoma of the lungs and prostate
 - d) leukemia
8. Which of the following antidotes is not used to treat manganese intoxications:
 - a) D-Penicillamine
 - b) CaNa₂EDTA
 - c) Naloxon
9. Intoxications with cadmium can be
 - a) chronic
 - b) acute
 - c) both
10. Which of the following antidotes is not used to treat cadmium intoxications
 - a) Cuprenil
 - b) CaNa₂EDTA

- c) BAL
11. The critical target organ for cadmium intoxication is
- a) lung
 - b) bones
 - c) kidney