

TEST

1. Dominant in the clinical picture of acute poisoning with organic solvents are:
 - a / their narcotic action and their irritating effect
 - b / cardiotoxic effect
 - c / hepatotoxic effect
2. Prolonged exposure to low concentrations of organic solvents the following syndromes most often develop:
 - a / vegetative-vascular disorders
 - b / toxic encephalopathy
 - c / toxic polyneuropathy
 - d / toxic nephropathy
 - e / toxic hepatitis
 - f / haematological disorders
3. Criteria for the diagnosis of occupational intoxications with organic solvents are:
 - a / sex and age
 - b / documented occupational exposure
 - c / set of characteristic clinical syndromes
 - d) selective toxic effect of the respective chemical group of compounds
 - e / elimination test
4. The main route of penetration of gasoline into the body is:
 - a / digestive (oral)
 - b / through the skin
 - c / respiratory
5. Characteristic of the clinical picture of acute gasoline intoxication is:
 - a / toxic encephalopathy
 - b / toxic nephropathy
 - c / petroleum pneumopathy
6. Gasoline aspiration develops:
 - a / toxic cardiopathy
 - b / toxic hepatiti
 - c / petrol pneumonia
7. For the treatment of acute gasoline poisoning is shown early:
 - a / hepatoprotective therapy
 - b / antibiotic therapy
 - c / hemodialysis
8. At a single acute exposure, benzene has:
 - a / pulmotoxic effect
 - b / narcotic effect
 - c / hepatotoxic effect
9. Benzene homologues are distinguished by:
 - a / stronger effect on hematopoiesis and less irritating effect on the skin and mucous membranes
 - b / more pronounced narcotic effect
 - c / less effect on hematopoiesis and stronger irritating effect on skin and mucous membranes
10. In case of chronic exposure, benzene has:
 - a / cardiotoxic effect
 - b / myelotoxic effect
 - c / neurotoxic effect

11. Benzene nitro compounds are distinguished by:
 - a / methaemoglobin-forming effect
 - b / carcinogenic effect
 - c / allergenic effect
12. Characteristic of chronic trinitrotoluene (TNT) intoxication is the triad:
 - a / cataract, anemia, toxic hepatitis
 - b / allergic contact dermatitis, conjunctivitis, rhinopharyngitis
 - c / pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis
13. Some aromatic amines are characterized by a carcinogenic effect, which is manifested by:
 - a / lung cancer
 - b / skin cancer
 - c / papilloma of the bladder
14. In acute acrylonitrile intoxications, the following antidotes are used:
 - a / sodium nitrosum 1% 10-30 ml slowly intravenously
 - b / sodium hyposulfurosum 10% solution 50 ml
 - c / amylium nitrosum
15. In acute inhalation intoxications with vinyl cyanide, a specific odor of:
 - a / acetone
 - b / bitter almonds
 - c / garlic
16. Typical for the carcinogenic effect of vinyl chloride is:
 - a / angiosarcoma of the liver
 - b / lung cancer
 - c / papilloma of the bladder