

APPROVED

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Grodno State Medical University

Colonel of MS  V. Novoseletsky

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**LIST OF QUESTIONS  
for Graded Test (with mark) of the Discipline  
“Medicine of Extreme Situations”**

1. Toxicology of extreme situations (disasters).
2. Tasks of military toxicology.
3. Modern methods of treatment in case of acute poisoning.
4. Antidote therapy.
5. Symptomatic therapy.
6. The main pathological syndromes of acute poisoning: clinical features, diagnosis, treatment guidelines”
7. The principles of diagnosis and the main pathological syndromes of acute poisoning.
8. Modern methods of treatment of acute poisoning.
9. Characteristics of the damage factors in case of nuclear explosion.
10. Classification of highly toxic substances with psychodysleptic action. Physicochemical and toxic properties of LSD and BZ.
11. The mechanism of toxic effects of LSD and BZ.
12. Diagnosis of the lesion due to LSD and BZ.
13. The content and organization of providing of medical care at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital.
14. Spices. The clinical description (picture). The consequences of consumption.
15. Physico-chemical properties of chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with nerve action.
16. Ways of entry into the body of nerve agents. Toxicity.
17. The mechanism of toxic effects and the pathogenesis of intoxication of nerve agents.
18. Diagnosis of the lesion due to nerve agents. The clinical description (picture) of the lesion and the features of its entry into the body.
19. Prevention and treatment of poisoning with nerve agents.
20. The content of the medical care for affected people by nerve agents at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital.
21. HTS with convulsive action - carbamates. Paralytic highly toxic substances - botulinum toxin, saxitoxin, tetrodotoxin.
22. The main forms of lesion in the respiratory system: inflammation in the airways (acute laryngitis and tracheobronchitis) and lung parenchyma (toxic

pulmonitis), as well as toxic pulmonary edema (toxic adult respiratory distress syndrome).

23. Highly toxic substances with suffocating action. Physical and chemical properties of phosgene, diphosgene. Methods of combat use. Toxicity.

24. The mechanism of toxic effects and pathogenesis of intoxication of highly toxic substances with pulmonotoxic and irritating effect.

25. Diagnosis, complications and consequences of the lesion due to highly toxic substances with pulmonotoxic and irritating effect.

26. Treatment of toxic pulmonary edema.

27. The content and organization of medical care for affected people by highly toxic substances with pulmonotoxic and irritating effect at the foci and in hospital.

28. Toxicological characteristics of sternites and lacrimators.

29. The mechanism of action of irritant highly toxic substances. Clinic and diagnosis of lesions. Urgent care. Treatment.

30. Physico-chemical properties of hydrocyanic acid. Methods of combat use. Toxicity.

31. The mechanism of toxic action, the pathogenesis of intoxication of chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with general toxic effect.

32. Diagnosis of the lesion due to chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with general toxic effect.

33. Antidote treatment of the lesion due to chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with general toxic effect.

34. Medical and tactical characteristics of chemical contaminated foci formed by cyanides. The content and providing of medical care at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital

35. Physico-chemical properties and toxicity of carbon monoxide. The mechanism of toxic action.

36. Diagnosis of poisoning of the lesion due to chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with general toxic effect.

37. Prevention and treatment of the lesion due to chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with general toxic effect.

38. Physico-chemical properties of inhibitors of protein synthesis and cell division (mustard gas, ricin), thiol poisons - compounds of arsenic (lewisite) and thiol poisons - toxic plastic exchange modifiers (dioxin). Methods of combat use. Ways of entry into the body. Toxicity.

39. The mechanism of toxic effects and pathogenesis of intoxication of chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with cytotoxic effect.

40. The clinical description (picture) of the lesion and the features of its manifestation in various pathways of chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with cytotoxic effect.

41. Differential diagnosis of skin lesions due to mustard gas and lewisitis.

42. Antidote treatment of the lesion due to chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with cytotoxic effect.

43. The content of medical care for affected people by chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with cytotoxic effect at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital.

44. Poisonous plants, clinic and diagnosis of lesions.

45. Poisonous mushrooms, clinic and diagnosis of lesions.

46. Poisonous insects, poisonous snakes, amphibians, clinic and diagnosis of lesions.

47. The volume of medical care in case of these lesions due to highly toxic substances of animal and plant origin at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital. Prognosis of outcome.

48. The clinical picture of lesions due to widespread emergency chemically hazardous substances (ECHS) and potent toxic substances (PTS).

49. The clinical picture of poisoning due to widespread technical fluids.

50. The providing of emergency medical care in case of poisoning with emergency chemically hazardous substances (ECHS), potent toxic substances (PTS), and technical fluids (TF) that are widespread in the national economy and in the armed forces.

51. The volume of medical care in case of these lesions due to emergency chemically hazardous substances (ECHS), potent toxic substances (PTS), and technical fluids (TF) that are widespread in the national economy and in the armed forces at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital. Prognosis of outcome.

52. Radiation exploration (reconnaissance) at the stages of medical evacuation. Technical means (devices) of radiation reconnaissance (DP-5B, DP-64, IMD-1r). Destination, structure and use (applying).

53. Radiometric control at the stages of medical evacuation.

54. Control of personnel exposure of soldiers (troops), wounded and sick people at the stages of medical evacuation. Technical means (devices) of radiation control (DKP-50, ID-1, ID-11). Destination, structure and use.

55. Organization of chemical exploration (reconnaissance) in the troops and at the stages of medical evacuation.

56. Technical means of chemical reconnaissance and indication of chemical warfare agents (AP-1, GSP-11, VPHR). Destination, structure and use (applying).

57. Methods of indication (detection) of toxic substances.

58. Detection of chemical warfare agents in air, on the ground, in water, food products using VPHR.

59. Organization of special clearing.

60. Partial special clearing. Equipment (means) used for partial special processing.

61. Partial special processing at the stages of medical evacuation. The place for the partial special clearing of the medical unit.

62. Complete special clearing. The special clearing department of a single medical detachment.

63. The concept of the chemical focus.

Head of the training section -  
deputy head of the military department

Lieutenant Colonel of MS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K. Leskevich', written over a horizontal line.

K. Leskevich