APPROVED
Head of the military department
Grodno State Medical University
Colonel of MS V. Novoseletsky
.01.2019

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

1. Disaster medicine: definition, contents, main concept.
2. Classification of disasters.
3. Causes and affecting factors of disasters.
4. Phases and periods of development of emergency situations.
5. Damaging factors (lesions) emergency. Primary and secondary.
6. Medicotactical characteristics of the emergency situations.
7. Total losses, irretrievable losses, sanitary losses, the magnitude and structure of sanitary losses in emergency situations.
8. Tasks of the system of emergency management
9. Structure and modes of operation of the system of emergency management
10. Tasks of the emergency medical services (EMS) of the Republic of Belarus.
11. Work principles of the emergency medical services (EMS) of the Republic of Belarus.
12. Organizational structure of the emergency medical services (EMS) of the Republic of Belarus.
13. Definition, the main tasks of civil defense.
14. Chemical hazardous objects (CHO), definition and classification.
15. Characteristics and classification of the main highly toxic substances (HTS).
16. Zone and focus of chemical damage. Types and properties of foci of chemical damage
17. Medico-tactical characteristics of foci of chemical damage.
18. Features of the organization of medical care affected in the focus of chemical damage.
19. Definition of the concept "radiation hazardous object". Radiation hazardous facilities in the Republic of Belarus
20. The concept of protection of the population during radiation accidents at nuclear power plants.
21. Stage of medical evacuation, its definition, the concept scheme of deployment, the purpose of functional units
22. Types of medical care, their volume, optimal providing time, attracted forces and facilities.
23. Medical triage: definition, types, purposes. Sorting signs.

24. Sorting team. Its purpose and composition. Organization of medical sorting. Sorting marks.
25. Sorting features and groups, organizing principles, attracted forces and facilities.
26. Medical evacuation, its definition, significance, principles and types.
27. Transportation risk
28. Initial examination of the victim and scene of the incident.
29. Personal safety.
30. Verification of the upper airway. Ways to restore it.
31. The algorithm “Obstruction of the respiratory tract by a foreign body”.
32. Evaluation of consciousness. Glasgow Scale.
33. Signs of clinical and biological death.
34. First aid for bone fractures. Transport immobilization.
35. Algorithm “Hypovolemic shock”
36. Procedure of rendering urgent medical care.
37. First aid for bleeding.
38. First aid for thermal and chemical burns.
39. First aid for frostbite.
40. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
41. The secondary examination of the victim. Re-evaluation of the situation and decision-making.
42. Planning and organization of medical care to the population in emergency situations.
43. The causes of epidemic foci in emergency areas.
44. Organization and characteristics of the main sanitary-hygienic and antiepidemic actions in zones of emergency situations.
45. Types of sanitary and epidemic conditions of human settlements.
46. Quarantine and Observation. Definition of concepts, main activities.
47. Organization of work of state health organizations that provide emergency (emergency) medical care. Actions of the ambulance team arrived first to the scene of emergencies.
48. Organization of the work of medical units of emergency medical care in emergency situations.
49. Organization of work of health care organizations for the provision of medical care in emergency situations.
50. The actions of medical personnel in the event of an emergency in a hospital.
51. Organization of work of health care units and institutions in the event of hotbeds of mass infectious diseases.
52. Organization of medical sorting of infectious affected
53. Means of individual protection of skin, operating and physiology-hygienic characteristic.
54. Classification of means of individual protection of respiratory organs.
55. Means of individual protection of respiratory organs, their operating and physiology-hygienic characteristic. Medical control of antigas training.

56. Collective means of protection, purpose, device. Sanitary and hygienic requirements to medical shelters.

57. Medical means of protection from chemical lesions (antidotes). Main groups of antidotes, their mechanism of action.

58. Medical means of protection from external radiation. Main groups of radio protectors. Mechanism of radio protective action of radio protectors.

59. Means of long maintenance of the increased radio resistance of an organism.

60. Prophylactics of primary reaction to radiation

61. Prophylactics of early incapacity.

62. Means of pre-hospital treatment of an acute radiation sickness.

63. Technical means of radiation survey and radiometric control (DP-5, DP-64, IMD-1r). The principle of the device and the rule of work with devices of radiation survey, monitoring of radiation contamination and measurement of exposure doses (DKP-50, ID-1, ID-11).

64. The concept of a chemical focus. Assessment of the chemical environment. The purpose and methods of assessing the chemical environment. Baseline data for its evaluation.

65. Toxicology of extreme situations (disasters).

66. Tasks of military toxicology.

67. Modern methods of treatment in case of acute poisoning.

68. Antidote therapy.

69. Symptomatic therapy.

70. The main pathological syndromes of acute poisoning: clinical features, diagnosis, treatment guidelines”

71. The principles of diagnosis and the main pathological syndromes of acute poisoning.

72. Modern methods of treatment of acute poisoning.

73. Characteristics of the damage factors in case of nuclear explosion.

74. Classification of highly toxic substances with psychodysleptic action. Physicochemical and toxic properties of LSD and BZ.

75. The mechanism of toxic effects of LSD and BZ.

76. Diagnosis of the lesion due to LSD and BZ.

77. The content and organization of providing of medical care at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital.

78. Spices. The clinical description (picture). The consequences of consumption.

79. Physico-chemical properties of chemical warfare agents and highly toxic substances with nerve action.

80. Ways of entry into the body of nerve agents. Toxicity.

81. The mechanism of toxic effects and the pathogenesis of intoxication of nerve agents.

82. Diagnosis of the lesion due to nerve agents. The clinical description (picture) of the lesion and the features of its entry into the body.

83. Prevention and treatment of poisoning with nerve agents.

84. The content of the medical care for affected people by nerve agents at the place of accident (damage focus) and in hospital.

85. HTS with convulsive action - carbamates. Paralytic highly toxic substances - botulinum toxin, saxitoxin, tetrodotoxin.

86. 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).

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

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

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

90. Treatment of toxic pulmonary edema.

91. 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.

92. Toxicological characteristics of sternites and lacrimators.

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

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

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

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

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

98. 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

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

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

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

102. 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.

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

104. 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.

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

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

107. 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.

108. Poisonous plants, clinic and diagnosis of lesions.

109. Poisonous mushrooms, clinic and diagnosis of lesions.

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

111. 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.

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

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

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. 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).

117. Radiometric control at the stages of medical evacuation.

118. 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.

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

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

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

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

123. Organization of special clearing.

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

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

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

127. The concept of the chemical focus.

Head of the training section -
deputy head of the military department
Lieutenant Colonel of MS K. Leskevich