**MELODY “A harmonised CBRN training curriculum for first responders and medical staff”**

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS - ISFP-2017-AG-PROTECT**

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**2.4 Test Questions**

**2.4.1** **Arriving safe at the scene (access routes, hot zone, wind direction, etc.)**

1. What information do you need to gather when arriving at the scene?

2. True or false? The idea of the 1,2,3 rule is: more casualties on the scene incapacitated without an obvious reasons means a CBRN incident is more likely

1. True
2. False

3. MIST is a protocol to:

1. Gather information regarding victims on scene.
2. Ask the right questions to identify the type of incident
3. Evaluate the weather on scene

**2.4.2 To recall how to act (do's and don'ts)**

1. You approach a compact radiation source. Which combination of actions provide effective protection from the ionising radiation coming from this source?

1. Increase distance, limit the time and shield with suitable material.
2. Use a face mask (respiratory protection), limit the time and shield with suitable material.
3. Increase distance, keep your breath and shield with suitable material.
4. None of the alternatives above.

2. Setting up safety zones (hot, warm, cold) does NOT depend on …

1. … the number of casualties.
2. … the wind direction and temperature.
3. … the agent’s characteristics.
4. … the topography of the area.
5. … the infrastructure or number and size of buildings in the area.

3. Which activities should you NOT perform close to the source of the CBRN material?

1. Evacuation of affected people or animals
2. Decontamination of people, equipment or vehicles
3. Life-saving first aid to victims
4. Taking pictures of the scene in order to inform higher command about the circumstances
5. Attempts to shield off or to contain the contamination

4. Why is it important to set up zones?

1. Zoning can be considered a safety measure. It provides structure to the incident scene and the incident management activities.
2. It helps in determining the exposure of the victims.
3. It helps in keeping track of the exposure of the rescue personnel.
4. Zoning is a way of keeping affected people on site and preventing unaffected people from going to the site.
5. Zoning is a way of keeping journalists away from the rescue personnel.

**2.4.3 Own Safety**

1. Personal protection such as gloves and face masks protect against which radiation?

1. Only Alpha radiation
2. Alpha and Beta radiation
3. Alpha, Beta and Gamma radiation
4. No protection against radiation

2. How can you minimize the risk of exposure, contamination and/or infection while operating during a CBRN incident? Check all boxes you think are correct:

1. You do not eat or drink in the cold zone
2. You limit your time in the warm zone or in the hot zone
3. You do not touch any items directly with your hands
4. You regularly wash your hands
5. You wear a facemask and other protective clothing and equipment, if available
6. You do not speak, eat, drink or smoke

3. To limit the dose for yourself and your colleagues on scene in the case of a dirty bomb, you can …

1. … Wash your hands regularly.
2. … Collect bomb fragments/shrapnel as soon as possible.
3. … Perform only lifesaving actions within 20 meters of a suspected source.
4. … Collect evidence from the scene as fast as possible.

4. When I am involved in a powder letter incident I …

1. … Must immediately go to the hospital for medical treatment.
2. … Must visit my general practitioner for medical care.
3. … Must decontaminate myself, my clothes and all my personal belongings to minimize the risk of infection.
4. … Must immediately take antibiotics.