**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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**Answers of 6.3 Test Questions**

**6.3. Medical treatment and triage**

**Open ended questions:**

1. What are the common disaster triage categories?

**[Answer]**

**Immediate** (critical): patients requiring emergency life-saving treatment

**Delayed** (urgent): delay in medical treatment permitted (patient generally not able to walk)

**Minimal** (ambulatory): relatively minor signs and symptoms, patient able to walk independently

**Dead:** patient lacks vital life signs and not responsive to stimuli

1. Which victims have the highest priority at decontamination triage and why?

**[Answer]**

Ambulatory (minimal) victims who are symptomatic have the highest priority at decontamination triage, because they can follow simple directions, are easiest to decontaminate and are showing symptoms.

1. What are life-saving treatments for victims exposed to chemical agents?

**[Answer]**

Life-saving treatment includes:

* General supportive treatment
* Oxygen, bronchodilation (e.g. chlorine gas)
* Antidotes (may be life-saving), eg:
  + Nerve agents/organophosphates: atropine, oxime in autoinjector (diazepam if seizures).
  + Cyanide: hydroxocobalamin or sodium thiosulfate
  + Opioides : naloxone
  + Methanol: fomepizole (or ethanol)

1. What is the most common treatment of biological agents?

**[Answer]**

The general treatment of victims of biological agents is based on administrating antibiotics for bacterial agents. In case of viral agents, antiviral drugs are administrated and in case of toxins, a victim can be treated with antitoxin.

1. What are treatment options for patients exposed to external radiation?

**[Answer]**

All treatment options are focused on supporting the normal functioning of the body. Supportive care includes treatment with cytokines, blood transfusions, stem cell transplantation, treating infections with antimicrobials, local skin injuries and burn treatment, and anti-inflammatory therapy with corticosteroids.

**Multiple choice questions**

Instruction: Please circle one correct answer.

1. What does the term “TRIAGE” mean?

**[Answer]**: **D**

1. in Triage, which type of patient does the colour Red signify?

**[Answer]**: **A**

1. In Triage, which type of patient does the colour Yellow signify?

**[Answer]**: **A**

1. The victims with ability to walk and understand commands belong to which triage category group?

**[Answer]**: **C**

1. A patient marked yellow is less urgent than a patient marked?

**[Answer]**: **B**

1. Triage is an effective process done….

**[Answer]**: **B**

1. Triage is needed, when demands exceed available resources?

**[Answer]**: **A**

1. When performing triage, which one is the most important?

**[Answer]**: **A**

1. Triage is executed before victims are treated?

**[Answer]**: **B**

1. The atropine is the antidote for which chemical agents:

**[Answer]**: **A**

1. Post-exposure prophylaxis of anthrax is based on administration of:

**[Answer]**: **A**

1. Treatment of blister agent victims is based on?

**[Answer]**: **B**

1. Cytokines are used in treatment of which CBRN agent victims?

**[Answer]**: **C**

1. Rapid treatment with oxygen is important for which chemical agents?

**[Answer]**: **C**

1. Antitoxin is used in treatment of which biological agents?

**[Answer]**: **B**

1. The acronym ARS in radiology stands for?

**[Answer]**: **B**