Radiological Emergency Planning for Public Health Professionals and Emergency Response Partners

Pre/Post-Test Questions

1. Good practices for the public to follow in a radiological emergency include all except:
   A. remain inside with the ventilation off
   B. if you think you were exposed, remove and bag clothing, then take a shower
   C. go to the hospital just to get checked out for radiation
   D. listen for further instructions through the media

2. Recommended steps to take on the local level to prepare in advance for a radiological emergency include all except:
   A. meet with other local and state partners
   B. develop a list of response partners with contact information
   C. review online resources and develop "canned" risk communication messages
   D. limit public knowledge of preparations in order to decrease potential fear

3. At the request of local resources, New York State Department of Health Environmental Assessment Groups should do all of the following except:
   A. work in collaboration with local, state and federal resources
   B. work outside the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS)
   C. help assess the scene of a biological, chemical or radiological incident
   D. collaborate to collect and document samples

4. Most injuries from a radiological dispersal device explosion will be due to radiation exposure.
   A. True
   B. False

5. Which one of the following statements about personal protective equipment (PPE) is true?
A. Level A PPE is necessary for entering a radiation zone.
B. Turn-out gear or other heavy clothing will not protect you from exposure to alpha and beta radiation.
C. Using universal precautions will prevent the spread of contamination from victims to responders.
D. It is never necessary to wear a respirator when entering a radiation zone.

6. Which of the following is not a symptom of Acute Radiation Syndrome?
   A. Nausea
   B. Blurred vision
   C. Vomiting
   D. Diarrhea

7. Which one of the following is not a recommended protective action to prevent ingestion of contaminated food?
   A. Dilute or blend contaminated food with non-contaminated food to reduce the overall concentration of radioactive materials.
   B. Peel, wash or husk produce to remove contamination on the outer surfaces.
   C. Hold food until the radioactive materials have decayed away.
   D. Apply a temporary embargo

8. Which one of the following statements about safety in the radiation zone is false?
   A. If an alarm goes off on your dosimeter, you must immediately leave the area.
   B. Dosimeter alarm set points may change based on the magnitude of the event.
   C. Stay time for a specific area can be calculated by dividing a person’s allowable radiation dose by the dose rate in the area.
   D. Taking off clothing will remove 90% of radioactive contamination.

9. In developing disaster preparedness plans, each plan should address:
   A. Response and Recovery.
   B. Preparedness and Response.
   C. Preparedness, Response and Recovery.
   D. Mitigation and Preparedness.

10. State law identifies that local disaster plans should be developed:
    A. By one person to expedite the process.
    B. By only a few number of local officials.
    C. By the lead agency.
    D. In a team setting by the agencies and organizations that exist in that community.
11. The most important key in developing annexes is:

   A. That it should be considered a “stand-alone” document.
   B. That it should build upon and not usurp the jurisdiction’s comprehensive plan.
   C. That it should address all the risks in a jurisdiction.
   D. That it should be tested before it is considered a final.

12. Activities that need to be accomplished right away after a radiological event include all but:

   A. complete a long-term health effects study
   B. provide needed medical treatment
   C. determine if radioactive contamination is present on people's bodies or clothing
   D. determine if radioactive materials were taken into the body

13. State and Local Public Health agencies are responsible for all of the following except:

   A. ensuring the safety of food and water supplies
   B. leading crime investigation efforts
   C. conducting or assisting in decontamination
   D. recommending disease prevention and control measures

14. Materials stored on the county Weapons of Mass Destruction trailers include the following except:

   A. equipment and supplies for mass decontamination
   B. radiation detection and dosimetry equipment
   C. generators and lights
   D. emergency food rations

15. Which of the following disasters provides an illustration of the "evacuation shadow" phenomenon?

   A. Three Mile Island
   B. Windscale
   C. Idaho Falls
   D. Tokaimura

16. Fear of, and hostility toward, evacuees and other people seen as somehow associated with a radiation incident is known as:

   A. therapeutic community
17. Research carried out after Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster identified which of the following groups as being at greatest risk for psychological effects?

A. Mothers with children under 18  
B. Fathers with children under 18  
C. Health physicists  
D. Nurses

18. The Bureau of Environmental Radiation Protection can help develop messages for the media and the public.

A. True  
B. False

19. During a radiological emergency, credentialed volunteers may be deployed to a

A. Triage site  
B. Health care facility  
C. POD  
D. All of the above

20. Factors to consider in choosing a site for a reception center include all but:

A. size  
B. location within one block of the incident site  
C. access and egress control  
D. adequate restroom facilities