

March Continuing Education Quiz-Toxicology

1. True/False Overdoses on vitamins are always OK because you just urinate it out.
 2. Of the following which is the "safest" in Overdose:
 - a. Asprin
 - b. Motrin
 - c. Tylenol
 - d. Antifreeze
 3. True/ False The number for Poison Control is 1-800-222-1222 anywhere in the country.
 4. True/False When approaching the scene of an overdose scene safety isn't a priority.
 5. You are called for a person who has overdosed on unknown substance, there are literally 30 pill bottles in the immediate area where the patient is found. What should you do with them?
 - a. Nothing, care for the patient
 - b. Let LEO deal with it
 - c. Take pictures of all of them for later
 - d. Collect and bring with you to ED
 6. The difference between Sympathomimetic and Anticholinergic Toxidromes is:
 - a. Sympathomimetic will sweat
 - b. Sympathomimetics won't sweat
 - c. Anticholinergic will sweat
 - d. Anticholinergics won't sweat
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7. Following the ABCD's of cardiac drugs in Overdose which is most commonly associated with hypoglycemia?
 - a. A2 agonists
 - b. Beta blocker
 - c. Calcium Channel blocker
 - d. Digoxin
 8. You intubate a known Asprin OD for AMS/Airway protection. How fast should you ventilate this patient?
 - a. To Eucapnea ETCO2 35-45
 - b. 10-12 breaths/min
 - c. Approximately as fast as they were breathing before intubation
 - d. As quickly as possible
 9. The antidote for Tylenol toxicity is
 - a. Ethanol
 - b. N-acetylcysteine
 - c. Copious IV fluids
 - d. NaCO3 to alkalize the urine
 10. The antidote for Aspirin toxicity is
 - a. Ethanol
 - b. N-acetylcysteine
 - c. Copious IV fluids
 - d. NaCO3 to alkalize the urine