ASSIGNMENT 14

Book Assignment: "Physical Examinations," pages 14-1 to 14-20

14-1. What two agencies have established uniform physical standards for entry into military service?
   1. SECNAV and BUMED
   2. DoD and DON
   3. SECDEF and BUPEC
   4. DoD and BUMED

14-2. After a physical exam has been performed and documented by an IDC, who is required to countersign the exam?
   1. Physician Assistant
   2. Accredited General Medical Officer
   3. Nurse Practitioner
   4. Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist

14-3. Where is the original documentation from a completed physical examination permanently filed?
   1. Service Record
   2. Dental Record
   3. Health Record
   4. Clinical Record

14-4. According to SECNAVINST 6120.3 series a Periodic Health Assessment (PHA) shall be conducted ____ on each service member.
   1. Twice a year
   2. Not less than every 2 years
   3. As needed
   4. Annually

14-5. A member separating after serving 30 or less consecutive days on active duty, being found unfit for continued service, which of following may be appropriate?
   1. Memorandum for Understanding
   2. Notice of Eligibility
   3. Letter of Intent
   4. Cited MEBR

14-6. Who is given the authority to perform special duty examinations?
   1. Licensed General Medical Officer
   2. DoD Civilians
   3. Both 1 and 2
   4. Hospital Corpsman

14-7. In accordance with BUMEDINST 1300.2 series, after receipt of orders an overseas/operation suitability screening must be completed within how many days?
   1. 30
   2. 45
   3. 60
   4. 90

14-8. Which of the following publications contains further guidance on the Medical Surveillance Program?
   1. BUMEDINST 1300.2
   2. NAVMEDCOMINST 6260.5
   3. OPNAVINST 5100.23
   4. BUMEDINST 5100.23
14-9. Who is responsible for reviewing the Abbreviated Medical Board Report for accuracy in content and processing time?

1. Patient Administration Officer
2. Service Member
3. MTs
4. LIMDU Coordinator

14-10. What medical forms are used as documentation of a routine physical examination?

1. DD 2808 and DD 2807
2. DD 2697 and DD 2808
3. NAVMED 1300/1 and DD 2808
4. NAVMED 6100/5 and DD 2707

14-11. What form is used in the submission of a Medical Evaluation Board (MEB)?

1. DD 2808
2. NAVMED 6100/5
3. NAVMED 1300/1
4. DD 2697

14-12. Patients should be instructed to do all of the following when they return for a visual acuity examination EXCEPT?

1. Arrive 15 minutes early
2. Don’t wear contact lenses
3. Bring in contact lenses
4. Bring in glasses

14-13. Which of the following is the preferred method for the testing of distant visual acuity?

1. Snellen Chart
2. Jaeger Cards
3. Farnsworth Lantern
4. Armed Forces Vision Tester

14-14. The Armed Forces Vision Tester, is used to for which type of vision test?

1. Distant
2. Near
3. Binocular
4. Both 1 and 2

14-15. What is the preferred method when testing color discrimination of an active duty service member?

1. Pseudoisochromatic Plates (PIP)
2. AFVT
3. Snellen Chart
4. FALANT

14-16. Personnel who have received a color vision discrimination test on PIP must be retested as soon as a FALANT is available.

1. True
2. False

14-17. Audiometric testing may be performed by any uncertified healthcare provider (i.e. Hospital Corpsman, Nurse) that is available to perform the test.

1. True
2. False

14-18. How many leads are used in a 12-lead EKG?

1. 12
2. 8
3. 10
4. 14
14-19. Along what plane do the precordial leads record the heart’s electrical conduction?

1. Vertical
2. Transverse
3. Sagittal
4. Horizontal

14-20. Along what intercostals space are leads \( V_4, V_5, \) and \( V_6 \) placed?

1. 5\(^{th}\)
2. 3\(^{rd}\)
3. 4\(^{th}\)
4. 7\(^{th}\)
15-1. Which of the following procedures is one of the basic professional services provided on an annual basis to Sailors by the Navy dental team?

1. Dental examination
2. Medical screening
3. Prosthetic treatment
4. Orthodontic treatment

15-5. What type of examination is a comprehensive hard and soft tissue examination routinely done with study models?

1. Type 1
2. Type 2
3. Type 3
4. Type 4

15-2. When seating the patient for a dental exam, where should the dental light be positioned to avoid shining the light in the patient’s eye?

1. Above the patient’s mouth
2. Beneath the patient’s chin
3. Above the patient’s forehead
4. Beneath the patient’s chest

15-6. Which of the following personnel may perform a Type 4 dental screening evaluation?

1. A dental officer
2. A dental hygienist
3. A qualified dental assistant
4. All of the above

15-3. What is the primary purpose for conducting annual dental examinations?

1. To qualify personnel for special pay
2. To qualify personnel for special duty
3. To qualify personnel for special programs
4. To access the readiness status of active duty personnel

15-7. What form should be used to document the findings of a dental examination for overseas screening?

1. NAVMED 1050/3
2. NAVMED 1300/1
3. NAVMED 6000/2
4. NAVMED 6600/10

15-4. Dental examinations are classified by what total number of examination types?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

15-8. A member’s commanding officer can approve a member for overseas assignment even when the dental officer recommends disapproval.

1. True
2. False
15-9. What dental classification indicates that the patient's dental condition, if not treated or followed up, could have the potential, but is not expected to, result in dental emergencies within the next 12 months?

1. Class 1
2. Class 2
3. Class 3
4. Class 4

15-10. When recording the use of copal varnish in the dental treatment record, which of the following abbreviations should be used?

1. CV
2. Cop
3. Copal
4. Cop Var

15-11. What abbreviation should be used when recording the patient was informed of examination findings and treatment plan?

1. PTINF
2. PTINF TX
3. PTINF TXPL
4. Pt info tx plan

15-12. When identifying and locating caries or existing restorations, how should an 8-MID designation be written out?

1. Distal, incisal, mesial aspects of a left maxillary central incisor
2. Distal, incisal, mesial aspects of a left mandibular incisor
3. Mesial, incisal, distal aspects of a right maxillary central incisor
4. Mesial, incisal, distal aspects of a right mandibular incisor

15-13. When charting the top section of the Forensic Examination form, what symbol should be used to indicate missing teeth or teeth not visible in the patient’s mouth?

1. O
2. //
3. X
4. =

15-14. Which of the following terms is often used when referring to a double occlusal restoration?

1. Ace
2. Duce
3. Snake eyes
4. Double ace

15-15. Drawing an arcing line through the long axis of the tooth is an example of a partially erupted tooth.

1. True
2. False

15-16. Nonmetallic restorations are made of which of the following types of materials?

1. Acrylic resin
2. Glass ionomer
3. Fissure sealant
4. All of the above

15-17. A nonmetallic restoration is annotated by drawing an outline of the restoration showing size, location, shape, and inscribing vertical lines within the outline.

1. True
2. False
15-18. When charting a Forensic Examination, what method, if any, should be used to describe the differences between gold and other alloy restorations?

1. Indicate in the “Remarks” section the specific restoration alloy
2. Inscribe horizontal lines in the chrome alloy
3. Black
4. None of the above

15-19. When charting, how should it be indicated that gold material was used in a fixed partial denture?

1. Inscribe vertical lines
2. Inscribe horizontal lines
3. Inscribe diagonal parallel lines
4. Outline each aspect of the FPD

15-20. What procedure should be used to chart the presence of supernumerary teeth?

1. Insert a “D” in the location on the tooth number line
2. Insert a “S” in the location on the tooth number line
3. Draw an outline of the tooth in its approximate location
4. Both 2 and 3

15-21. The remarks section of the Forensic Dental Examination is used to differentiate between which of the following types of dental materials?

1. Sealants
2. Temporaries
3. Composites
4. All of the above

15-22. What number of Angle classifications could be used on the Forensic Examination form?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

15-23. On the Forensic Examination, what method should be used to indicate that a patient does NOT have a soft tissue condition?

1. Write “none” in the Soft Tissue Remarks section
2. Write “none” in the Hard Tissue Remarks section
3. Write “no existing conditions” in the Soft Tissue Remarks section
4. Leave blank if a condition does not exist

15-24. Where in the occlusion section of the Forensic Examination should the HM document and record any other occlusal conditions not listed?

1. Section A
2. Section B
3. Remarks
4. Hard Tissue Remarks

15-25. Which of the following non-pathologic findings should be annotated in the “Hard Tissue Remarks” section on the Forensic Examination form?

1. Tori
2. Rotated teeth
3. Intrinsic staining
4. All of the above
15-26. What procedure should be used when a patient requires the completion of a new Current Status form?

1. Complete Box 1 of the Current Status form
2. Complete Boxes 1 and 2 of the Current Status form
3. Transfer the information from the previous forms to the new form
4. A patient’s Current Status form should not need to be replaced

15-27. Which of the following conditions should be annotated in pencil in Box 1 of the Current Status form?

1. Carious lesions
2. Periradicular lesions
3. Indications for root canal treatment
4. All of the above

15-28. What does an even line drawn on the root of the tooth indicate?

1. Fractured tooth
2. Underfilled root canal
3. Resorption of the root
4. Periapical radiolucency

15-29. Pencil entries are authorized for the use in Box 2 of the Current Status form.

1. True
2. False

15-30. If a medical alert exists, the word “ALERT” is written or stamped in Box 3 of the Current Status form in large red letters with a brief explanation.

1. True
2. False

15-31. Which dental form provides a record of initial accession exam and all subsequent periodic, annual, recall, and separation exams?

1. SF 87
2. SF 603
3. EZ 603
4. EZ 600

15-32. What part of the S.O.A.P includes the reason for the visit and a statement of the chief complaint?

1. Subjective
2. Objective
3. Assessment
4. Plan

15-33. What part of the S.O.A.P is generally used by the examiner to make a diagnosis?

1. Subjective
2. Objective
3. Assessment
4. Plan

15-34. Which part of the S.O.A.P includes the patient’s treatment needs?

1. Subjective
2. Objective
3. Assessment
4. Plan

15-35. Which of the following references should be used to complete the Dental Examination form?

1. MANMED, Chapter 6
2. MANMED, Chapter 16
3. BUMEDINST 6100.1
4. NAVMEDCOM 6600.1
15-36. The back of the EZ 603 may be overprinted with a command specific format.

1. True
2. False

15-37. Which of the following forms should be used to document dental treatment completed from the treatment plan, dental emergencies, and any other narrative dental findings?

1. DD 2808
2. SF 513
3. EZ600
4. EZ603A

15-38. What color ink should be used for the medical alert entry on the EZ603A?

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Black
4. Green

15-39. Which form should be used to record the dental examination completed in conjunction with a medical physical?

1. DD 2808
2. SF 513
3. SF 600
4. EZ 603

15-40. Which of the following entries should be annotated in Box 44 on the report of the Medical Examination form?

1. Dental Classification
2. Type of dental exam
3. Qualified “YES” or “NO”
4. Patient’s dental defects

15-41. Which form should be used to refer a patient to another specialist or to medical for further evaluation or treatment?

1. SF 2808
2. SF 513
3. SF 515
4. EZ603

15-42. Which section of the Consultation Sheet should be left blank for the person receiving the form to document his or her findings?

1. Reason for request
2. Provisional diagnosis
3. Consultation report
4. Place of consultation

15-43. The dental chair should be placed in which of the following positions to dismiss the patient?

1. Arm raised, lowest, down right position
2. Arm raised, lowest, upright position
3. Arm lowered, lowest, down right position
4. Arm lowered, lowest, upright position

15-44. When patients complete their dental examination, they should be directed to make future dental appointments at which of the following departments?

1. Front desk
2. Operative
3. Oral surgery
4. Oral diagnosis
ASSIGNMENT 16

Book Assignment: “Operative Dentistry,” pages 16-1 to 16-33

16-1. Operative dentistry is concerned with the prevention and treatment of defects of what tooth surfaces?

1. Enamel and cementum
2. Enamel and dentin
3. Dentin and cementum
4. Cementum only

16-2. Which of the following instruments is used primarily to remove debris from tooth cavities?

1. Hoes
2. Chisels
3. Hatches
4. Spoon excavators

16-3. An even-numbered gingival margin trimmer is designed for use on which of the following tooth surfaces?

1. Mesial
2. Distal
3. Facial
4. Lingual

16-4. An odd-numbered gingival margin trimmer is designated for use on which of the following tooth surfaces?

1. Mesial
2. Distal
3. Facial
4. Lingual

16-5. What type of working end does an amalgam carrier have for transportation?

1. Solid
2. Layered
3. Pointed
4. Hollow

16-6. An amalgam condenser is often referred to as which of the following instruments?

1. Carvers
2. Burnishers
3. Pluggers
4. Carriers

16-7. Which of the following instruments is designed for carving all interproximal tooth surfaces?

1. Turner #5
2. Hollenback #1/2
3. Frahm 2/3
4. Cleoid-discoid

16-8. What is an advantage of using a plastic instrument for placing composite restorations?

1. Will not discolor
2. Will not bend
3. Will not melt
4. Will not break

16-9. What number spatula is used to mix small quantities of cement?

1. #313
2. #322
3. #324
4. #324A

16-10. What length needle, measured in inches, is normally used for mandibular injections?

1. 1-1/4
2. 1-3/4
3. 1-7/8
4. 1-13/16
16-11. The working end of a rubber dam punch is designed with which of the following mechanisms?
1. Plunger and spindle
2. Plunger and wheel
3. Wheel and spindle
4. Spindle and clamp

16-12. A "W" prefix on a rubber dam clamp indicates which of the following designs?
1. Without clamp
2. Without wrapper
3. Without slipping
4. Without wings

16-13. Which of the following rubber dam frames is the most popular?
1. "A" Frame
2. Young
3. Wizard
4. Woodbury

16-14. What type of material is always tied around a rubber dam clamp before placement in the mouth?
1. Dental floss
2. Dental ligature
3. Rubber latex
4. Clamp retriever

16-15. Which of the following types of matrix bands is most commonly used in restorative dentistry?
1. Wide #2
2. Junior #13
3. Precontoured
4. Straight #1

16-16. Extensions on the wide #2 matrix bands are known by which term?
1. Bumps
2. Aprons
3. Wings
4. Circles

16-17. Which of the following is the most commonly used matrix retainer?
1. Universal #1
2. Universal adult
3. Universal straight
4. Universal contra-angled

16-18. Wood or clear plastic wedges measure about how long in length?
1. 1 inch
2. ½ inch
3. ¾ inch
4. ¾ inch

16-19. The operator’s zone for a right handed dentist is located between which positions?
1. 1 and 3 o’clock
2. 2 and 4 o’clock
3. 5 and 8 o’clock
4. 8 and 11 o’clock

16-20. The assistant’s zone for a right handed dentist is located between which positions?
1. 1 and 3 o’clock
2. 2 and 4 o’clock
3. 5 and 8 o’clock
4. 8 and 11 o’clock
16-21. The transfer zone is located between which positions?

1. 8 and 11 o’clock
2. 2 and 4 o’clock
3. 3 and 6 o’clock
4. 4 and 8 o’clock

16-26. The needle end of a carpule is sealed with a rubber membrane held in place by what type of material?

1. Metal band
2. Rubber band
3. Copper band
4. Plastic band

16-22. The static zone is located between which positions?

1. 8 and 11 o’clock
2. 11 and 1 o’clock
3. 11 and 2 o’clock
4. 4 and 8 o’clock

16-27. If you must recap a needle, what technique should be used?

1. One handed scoop
2. Two handed scoop
3. Twist and turn scoop
4. None of the above

16-23. How many inches should the dentist’s eye be away from the treatment site if the patient is properly positioned?

1. 5 to 12
2. 14 to 16
3. 18 to 36
4. None of the above

16-28. What device is used to remove blood, pus, saliva, and debris from the oral cavity?

1. Low volume ejector
2. High volume ejector
3. High volume evacuator
4. Low volume aspirator

16-24. In what zone will the instrument exchange between the dentist and the assistant take place?

1. Operator
2. Assistant
3. Transfer
4. Static

16-29. What type of cavity is present when three or more surfaces are involved?

1. Large
2. Small
3. Medium
4. Complex

16-25. Dental material is exchanged between the dentist and the assistant in what zone?

1. Operator
2. Assistant
3. Transfer
4. Static

16-30. When the dentist has finished removing the tooth structure in a cavity preparation, what type of feeling will the dentin have whenfelt by an explorer?

1. Firm
2. Loose
3. Brittle
4. Semi-hard
16-31. What is the last cutting step in the preparation of a cavity?

1. Finishing the tooth walls
2. Finishing the dentin walls
3. Finishing the enamel walls
4. Finishing the occlusal walls

16-32. Stubborn particles of debris may be removed from a cavity preparation by which of the following materials dampened with water or hydrogen peroxide?

1. Alcohol
2. 2x2 gauze
3. 4x4 gauze
4. Small cotton pellet

16-33. What two materials are used in a cavity preparation to protect the pulp?

1. Bases and resin
2. Fluoride and amalgam
3. Bases and cavity liners
4. Cavity liners and amalgam

16-34. What material is used to seal the dentinal tubules to help prevent microleakage in a cavity preparation?

1. Bases
2. Cements
3. Amalgam
4. Cavity Varnish

16-35. What instrument will the dentist use to bring any excess mercury from the amalgam to the top of the restoration?

1. Carver
2. Hatchet
3. Burnisher
4. Mouth mirror

16-36. What BUMED instruction contains information of the Mercury Control Program (MCP)?

1. 6260.30
2. 6260.20
3. 6360.30
4. 6360.20

16-37. Which of the following materials may be used to remove roughness or overhanging amalgam in the proximal area?

1. Dental tape
2. Dental floss
3. Metal filing strip
4. Plastic filing strip

16-38. Which of the following composite resins is available for use in operative dentistry?

1. Hybrid
2. Microfilled
3. Macrofilled
4. All of the above

16-39. What composite shade will appear if the tooth becomes dehydrated?

1. Darker
2. Lighter
3. Transparent
4. Chalky white

16-40. What type of matrix may be placed on the tooth before the acid procedure begins?

1. Wood
2. Metal
3. Rubber
4. Celluoid
16-41. Glass ionomer cement will bond directly with which of the following tooth surfaces?

1. Enamel
2. Dentin
3. Cementum
4. All of the above
ASSIGNMENT 17

Book Assignment: "Radiology," pages 17-1 to 17-47

17-1. Which scientist first discovered X-Rays?

1. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen
2. Doctor H. G. Gama
3. Doctor Otto Proton
4. Raymond Cathode

17-2. What is the name of the tube that was discovered in 1895?

1. Crooke's tube
2. Roentgen's tube
3. Walkoff tube
4. Evacuating tube

17-3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic property of X-Rays?

1. They travel in straight lines
2. They travel at the speed of sound
3. They cause irritation to living cells
4. They cause certain substances to fluoresce

17-4. The rule that applies to the principle of radiation safety is?

1. ALARA
2. SAMS
3. CORPS
4. SAFETY

17-5. When taking radiographs, always drape the patient with a lead apron.

1. True
2. False

17-6. The time setting on the X-Ray machine is measured by using which of the following methods?

1. Minutes or impulses
2. Minutes or milliamperes
3. Fractions of a second or milliamperes
4. Fractions of a second or impulses

17-7. Which of the following instruction is most important when ordering radiographs for female patients?

1. Have the patient remove her eyeglasses
2. Have the patient remove her earrings
3. Ask the patient is she has any type of denture
4. Ask the patient if she is pregnant

17-8. The film badge should be placed behind the lead-lined barrier at least what number of feet from the tube head?

1. 10
2. 6
3. 8
4. 4

17-9. Which of the following is NOT a safety precaution for taking radiographs?

1. Always stand behind a lead screen during an exposure
2. Never stand in the path of the central X-Ray beam during exposure
3. Never hold the tube head or the tube head cylinder of the X-Ray machine during exposure
4. Hold the film packet in the patient's mouth during exposure if necessary
17-10. Which of the following personnel are authorized to order and diagnostically interpret dental radiographs?

1. Dental X-Ray technician
2. Front desk personnel
3. Dental officers
4. Dental technicians

17-11. How often should the surfaces in the dark room be disinfected?

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Bi-weekly
4. Monthly

17-12. Of the following personnel who is NOT allowed to order radiographs?

1. IDC
2. HM
3. PA
4. MO

17-13. All of the following are indications for a PA of the chest, EXCEPT?

1. Pain with respiration
2. Chronic cough
3. Asbestos
4. Rash and streaking

17-14. Which of the following organs will not be seen in a KUB radiograph?

1. Kidney
2. Liver
3. Ureters
4. Bladder

17-15. Which of the following structures will be seen in the AP projection of the cervical spine?

1. C1-T3
2. C2-T4
3. C3-T1
4. C4-T2

17-16. A patient presenting with chronic cervical spine pain should be ordered what type of radiograph?

1. KUB
2. AP Cervical Spine
3. Pelvic
4. Chest PA

17-17. At approximately what angle should the ankle be when taking an oblique radiograph?

1. 30
2. 45
3. 60
4. 90

17-18. What should be shielded when you are taking an X-ray?

1. Hypothalamus
2. Heart
3. Reproductive organs
4. Scrotum

17-19. The paralleling device consists of which of the following parts?

1. A locator ring
2. An indicator rod
3. A bite-block
4. All of the above
17-20. The bisecting angle technique is the preferred method and recommended for routine use when taking periapical radiographs.

1. True
2. False

17-21. When taking radiographs, which of the following factors should you consider before using the bisecting-angle technique?

1. There are no paralleling devices available
2. The patient cannot close mouth on bite-block
3. The patient has a rubber dam in place
4. All of the above

17-22. What landmark is used when exposing the maxillary bicuspids area?

1. Tip of the nose
2. Beside the ala of the nose
3. Below the pupil of the eye
4. Below the outer angle of the eye and below the zygomatic bone

17-23. The position of the patient’s mid-sagittal plane must be perpendicular to the floor when exposing a periapical radiograph using the bisecting-angle technique.

1. True
2. False


1. True
2. False

17-25. What X-Ray machine settings should you use when exposing a maxillary occlusal radiograph on an adult?

1. 10 mA, 87kVp, and 60 impulses
2. 12 mA, 90kVp, and 60 impulses
3. 10 mA, 90kVp, and 60 impulses
4. 12 mA, 87kVp, and 40 impulses

17-26. What vertical angulation setting should you use when exposing a maxillary anterior occlusal radiograph?

1. +50 degrees
2. +55 degrees
3. +60 degrees
4. +65 degrees

17-27. When exposing a maxillary posterior occlusal radiograph, you should use what vertical angulation setting?

1. +75 degrees
2. +70 degrees
3. +65 degrees
4. +60 degrees

17-28. When exposing a mandibular anterior occlusal radiograph, what vertical angulation should you use?

1. -10 degrees
2. 5 degrees
3. 0 degrees
4. +5 degrees

17-29. A safe light is the only safe source of illumination used in the darkroom when processing radiographs.

1. True
2. False
17-30. When checking for light leaks in the darkroom, you should leave the penny on the X-Ray film for at least what number of minutes?

   1. One
   2. Five
   3. Three
   4. Seven

17-31. Which of the following methods is most commonly used to process dental radiographs in the Navy?

   1. Laser processing
   2. Manual processing
   3. Computer processing
   4. Automatic processing

17-32. Which of the following procedures should be included in the daily maintenance of the X-Ray machine?

   1. Dusting
   2. Cleaning with a cloth moistened with water
   3. Both 1 and 2
   4. Cleaning with a cloth moistened with solvent

17-33. You should wait what number of seconds between films before inserting another film into the automatic processor?

   1. 10
   2. 12
   3. 15
   4. 30

17-34. The developer and fixer solutions in the automatic processor should be changed at what minimum frequencies?

   1. Daily
   2. Weekly
   3. Biweekly
   4. Every 3 to 4 weeks

17-35. The processing solutions used in the automatic processor are the same as those used in the manual processing procedure.

   1. True
   2. False

17-36. The cleaning of the roller transports and the solutions in the automatic processor are accomplished at what minimum intervals?

   1. Twice a day
   2. Daily
   3. Weekly
   4. Monthly

17-37. Which teeth can be identified radiographically by a large white region caused by the bone of the nasal septum?

   1. Mandibular incisors
   2. Mandibular cuspids/bicuspsids
   3. Maxillary incisors
   4. Maxillary incisors and bicuspsids

17-38. When mounting radiographs, the raised dimple should be facing you.

   1. True
   2. False

17-39. You should attempt to complete all X-Ray repairs yourself.

   1. True
   2. False
18-1. Pharmacology is a basic medical science that deals with the study of which specialty?

1. Drugs
2. Diseases
3. Compounds
4. Pharmacy operations

18-2. The branch of pharmacology that deals with the preparation, dispensing, and proper use of medications is?

1. Toxicology
2. Pharmacy
3. Pharmacognosy
4. Therapeutics

18-3. The actual title of the "blue bible" of pharmacology is?

1. The Physicians' Desk Reference
2. The United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary (USP-NF)
3. The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics
4. Remington's The Science and Practice of Pharmacy

18-4. The amount of medication administered is referred to as which of the following?

1. Pill
2. Dose
3. Unit amount
4. Average amount

18-5. The minimum and maximum amount of a drug required to produce the desired effect is referred to by what term?

1. Dosage factor
2. Dosage range
3. Dosage drug
4. Dosage age

18-6. What dose refers to the least amount of a drug that can cause death?

1. Toxic
2. Minimum toxic
3. Minimum lethal
4. Maximum lethal

18-7. The most common factor influencing the amount of drug given to a patient is?

1. Weight
2. Gender
3. Age
4. Route of administration

18-8. What two primary factors, if any, determine a dose?

1. Sex and age
2. Age and weight
3. Weight and sex
4. None

18-9. What is the proper dose in milliliters of ampicillin for an 8-year old child if the adult dose is 15 ml?

1. 2
2. 6
3. 9
4. 15

18-10. What is the name of the rule used to determine appropriate dosage of medication based on a child’s weight?

1. Clark's Rule
2. Young's Rule
3. Rule of Nines
4. Fried's Rule
18-11. Determine the appropriate dose in milligrams of medication for a child weighing 30 pounds if the average dose for an adult is 600 mg.

1. 50
2. 100
3. 120
4. 150

18-12. In computing the amount of drug to be given to an underweight female, what adjustments to the normal dosage would ordinarily be made?

1. Increase the dosage because of her weight and further increase because of her sex
2. Increase of dosage because of her weight but decrease because of her sex
3. Decrease of dosage because of her sex and further decrease because of her weight
4. Decrease of dosage because of her sex but an increase because of her weight

18-13. A drug given continuously to a patient often has to be increased in dosage to maintain the desired effect. The need for a larger dose is probably caused by?

1. An acquired tolerance from habitual use
2. An abnormal sensitivity
3. A cumulative effect from habitual use
4. An individual idiosyncrasy

18-14. The most common method of administering medications is _______.

1. Orally
2. Parentally
3. Topically
4. Intravenously

18-15. What term is used to define a medication that is placed under the tongue?

1. Suboral
2. Submandibular
3. Subcavity
4. Sublingual

18-16. Which of the following is an example of a drug injected intradermally?

1. Insulin
2. Procaine hydrochloride
3. Purified protein derivative
4. 2 or 3 above

18-17. What technique introduces a drug directly into a vein?

1. Intravenous
2. Infiltration
3. Intramuscular
4. Intradermal

18-18. In what form are medications introduced into the body through inhalation?

1. Gas
2. Oral
3. Topical
4. All of the above

18-19. Normally, how many names do medications have?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
18-20. Which of the following is NOT a way in which drugs are grouped?

1. By chemical characteristics
2. By their brand names
3. By their source
4. By their action on the body

18-25. In conjunction with antacids, which of the following is used to treat duodenal ulcers?

1. Dimenhydrinate
2. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
3. Ranitidine
4. Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride

18-21. Aluminum acetate, an astringent, is often used to treat which of the following conditions?

1. Athlete's foot
2. External otitis
3. Poison ivy
4. All of the above

18-26. The drug group most often used to treat dyspepsia is?

1. Emollients
2. Astringents
3. Antacids
4. Adsorbents

18-22. Which of the following is a bronchodilator agent?

1. Petrolatum
2. Guaifenesin
3. Benzoate
4. Phenol

18-27. In addition to being an antacid, magnesium hydroxide may be used as a/an?

1. Emollient
2. Laxative
3. Demulcent
4. Astringent

18-23. Which of the following is a characteristic side effect of antihistamines?

1. Nausea
2. Drowsiness
3. Uricaria
4. Tinnitus

18-28. The standard by which all other antiseptics are measured is?

1. Povidine-iodine
2. Phenol
3. Isopropyl alcohol
4. Hexachlorophene

18-24. Which of the following medications is administered to control motion sickness?

1. Cimetidine
2. Meclizine hydrochloride
3. Chlorpheniramine maleate
4. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

18-29. The primary pharmacological action of sulfonamides is?

1. Viricidal
2. Parasiticidal
3. Bacteriostatic
4. Fungistatic
18-30. The most common use for systemic sulfonamides is in the treatment of which of the conditions listed below?

1. Respiratory infections
2. Urinary tract infections
3. Viral infections
4. Tuberculosis

18-31. Silver sulfadiazine is used almost exclusively in the treatment of?

1. Surgical wounds
2. Burns
3. Prostatitis
4. Tuberculosis

18-32. The drug of choice for uncomplicated group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal pharyngitis is?

1. Penicillin V Potassium
2. Nafcillin
3. Ampicillin
4. Dicloxacillin

18-33. Patients sensitive to penicillin may also exhibit sensitivity to cephalosporins.

1. True
2. False

18-34. Milk or milk products may interfere with the absorption of which of the following drugs?

1. Cephalexin (Keftek)
2. Tetracycline hydrochloride
3. Streptomycin sulfate
4. Erythromycin

18-35. Macrolides are effective against which of the following organisms?

1. Gram-positive cocci
2. Dermatophytes
3. Parasites
4. Gram-negative

18-36. Which of the following is an appropriate substitute for penicillin when penicillin is contraindicated?

1. Doxycycline
2. Cephalexin
3. Erythromycin
4. Streptomycin

18-37. Undecylenic acid is used as a/an?

1. Disinfectant
2. Antipyretic
3. Analgesic
4. Antifungal

18-38. Supplemental potassium may be required with which of the following categories of drugs?

1. Anti-inflammatories
2. Antidiarrheals
3. Antipyretics
4. Diuretics
18-39. The drug of choice for the treatment and management of grand mal seizures is?

1. Methylphenidate hydrochloride
2. Phenobarbital
3. Phenytin sodium
4. Any psychotropic agent

18-40. Prochlorperazine is used mainly to?

1. Treat symptoms of nausea and vomiting
2. Alleviate symptoms of tension, agitation, and psychosis
3. Counteract the effects of alcohol withdrawal
4. Relieve respiratory distress

18-41. Muscle relaxants include all of the following EXCEPT?

1. Methocarbanol
2. Diazepam
3. Cyclobenzaprine
4. Methylphenidate

18-42. Water-soluble vitamins are not excreted in the urine and are stored in the body in moderate amounts.

1. True
2. False

18-43. The vitamin deficiency associated with night blindness is?

1. Vitamin A
2. Vitamin B6
3. Vitamin B12
4. Vitamin K

18-44. The agent used to treat pernicious anemia is?

1. Cyanocobalamin
2. Ascorbic acid
3. Vitamin D
4. Vitamin K

18-45. Which of the following is the vitamin involved in absorption and use of calcium and phosphorus?

1. Vitamin A
2. Vitamin B1
3. Vitamin C
4. Vitamin D

18-46. The correct abbreviations for the metric systems of primary units of measure for weight, volume, and linear dimensions are?

1. gr, l, cm
2. gr, ml, m
3. g, l, m
4. g, l, cm

18-47. Which of the following is equal to one one-hundredth of a liter?

1. Dekaliter
2. Deciliter
3. Centiliter
4. Milliliter

18-48. A prescription requires two ounces of a substance supplied in liters. How many milliliters are required to fill the prescription?

1. 0.03 ml
2. 0.06 ml
3. 30 ml
4. 60 ml
18-49. You have 360 grams of a compound. If 54 grams of the compound is silver nitrate, what is the percentage strength of silver nitrate?

1. 12.5%
2. 15%
3. 17.5%
4. 20%

18-50. All pharmacies that dispense prescriptions are required to have what Class balance?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

18-51. What drug incompatibility occurs when agents antagonistic to one another are prescribed together?

1. Therapeutic
2. Physical
3. Chemical
4. 1 and 3 above

18-52. Eutexia is an example of what type of drug incompatibility manifestation?

1. Chemical
2. Physical
3. Therapeutic
4. 2 and 3 above

18-53. A properly administered drug dosage that has an unintended or harmful effect on the patient is the definition of which of the following terms?

1. Contraindication
2. Drug interaction
3. Adverse reaction
4. Therapeutic incompatibility

18-54. What chapter of The Manual of the Medical Department gives guidance on pharmacy operations and drug control?

1. 6
2. 9
3. 15
4. 21

18-55. What DD form is used to prescribe controlled and noncontrolled medications?

1. 6710
2. 1289
3. 1210
4. 1209

18-56. In the prescription block of DD Form 1289, what part lists the name and quantity of the ingredient prescribed?

1. Superscription
2. Inscription
3. Subscription
4. Signa

18-57. If, in the course of filling a prescription, the HM feels that there may be a discrepancy or incompatibility, the HM should take which of the following actions?

1. Let the patient know that you discovered an error and will be checking with the prescriber before filling the prescription
2. Consult the prescriber to verify the prescription before filling
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Fill the prescription as written

18-58. What types of prescription medications have the potential for abuse?

1. Noncontrolled
2. Controlled
3. Schedule VI
4. All of the above
18-59. Which of the following is a Schedule III medication?

1. Marijuana
2. An antitussive
3. Amphetamines
4. Nonbarbiturate sedative

18-60. What schedule of medications can never be ordered with refills?

1. II
2. III
3. IV
4. V

18-61. How many board members are on the Controlled Substance Inventory Board?

1. One
2. Three
3. Four
4. Six

18-62. Controlled substances must be inventoried at least?

1. Annually
2. Bi-annually
3. Quarterly
4. Daily
ASSIGNMENT 19

Book Assignment: “Clinical Laboratory,” pages 19-1 to 19-30

19-1. Which of the following is considered the preferred source for blood specimens obtained for clinical examination?

1. Venipuncture
2. Finger puncture
3. Arterial puncture
4. Antecubital puncture

19-2. When performing a finger puncture, the first drop should be wiped away to avoid which of the following conditions?

1. Bacterial contamination
2. Clotting at the puncture site
3. Dilution of the specimen with alcohol
4. Dilution of the specimen with tissue fluids

19-3. How far above the intended phlebotomy site should the tourniquet be placed?

1. Directly above site
2. 1-2 inches above the site
3. 2-3 inches above the site
4. 3-4 inches above the site

19-4. The correct needle position for venipuncture is (a) what degree angle and (b) with the bevel in what position?

1. (a) 15-30 (b) up
2. (a) 20-40 (b) down
3. (a) 15-30 (b) down
4. (a) 20-40 (b) up

19-5. A tourniquet is normally applied before to aid in the process of venipuncture. At what point in the venipuncture procedure should the tourniquet be removed?

1. Just before needle insertion
2. Just after needle insertion
3. Once blood flows freely into tubes
4. No longer than two minutes

19-6. When should specimens be labeled?

1. Before collecting samples
2. Before submitting samples to laboratory
3. Before leaving patient
4. Any time after collecting samples

19-7. Which color tube is the best choice for routine chemistry tests?

1. Red top
2. Lavender top
3. Gray top
4. Yellow top

19-8. Which color tube is the best choice for a CBC?

1. Red top
2. Lavender top
3. Gray top
4. Yellow top

19-9. The part of the microscope on which the prepared specimen is placed for examination is called the ________.

1. Arm
2. Base
3. Frame
4. Mechanical stage
19-10. What objective should be used for a detailed study of stained bacterial smears?

1. Low power
2. Oil immersion
3. High power
4. Either 2 or 3 above

19-15. The normal value for male hemoglobin is?

1. 10-16
2. 12-18
3. 14-18
4. 15-20

19-11. A Complete Blood Count includes which of the following?

1. Total RBC count
2. Hematocrit
3. Differential WBC count
4. All of the above

19-16. What is the term used for the volume of erythrocytes expressed as a percentage of the volume of whole blood in a sample?

1. Hematocrit
2. Hemoglobin
3. Red Blood Count
4. Complete Blood Count

19-12. The function of hemoglobin in the body is to?

1. Fight infection
2. Transport oxygen to the tissues
3. Aid in blood clotting
4. Regulate blood chemistry

19-17. Hematocrit for a normal, healthy female is within what range?

1. 30-40 percent
2. 37-47 percent
3. 42-50 percent
4. 44-52 percent

19-13. Which of the following factors affect the hemoglobin values?

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Altitude
4. All of the above

19-18. Select the term used to describe an abnormally high WBC count.

1. Leukocytosis
2. Erythrocytosis
3. Leukopenia
4. Pancytopenia

19-14. A low RBC count may indicate that the patient has which of the following listed conditions?

1. Leukopenia
2. Anemia
3. Dehydration
4. Uremia

19-19. Which of the following conditions may cause leukopenia?

1. Radiation
2. Psittacosis
3. Anaphylactic shock
4. Each of the above
19-20. Which study within a CBC often provides the most helpful information in determining the severity and type of infection?

1. Red Cell count
2. White Cell count
3. Hemoglobin
4. WBC differential

19-21. What is the function of leukocytes?

1. To carry oxygen through the blood
2. To control various disease conditions
3. To aid in clotting blood
4. Each of the above

19-22. What type of leukocyte compromises the largest percentage of cells in the circulating blood?

1. Lymphocyte
2. Neutrophil
3. Erythrocyte
4. Thrombocyte

19-23. Which leukocyte functions by ingesting invading bacteria?

1. Neutrophil
2. Eosinophil
3. Lymphocyte
4. Monocyte

19-24. Which leukocyte helps respond to parasitic infections?

1. Neutrophil
2. Eosinophil
3. Lymphocyte
4. Monocyte

19-25. When performing a WBC differential, which cell has the large, scattered dark blue granules that are darker than the nucleus?

1. Lymphocytes
2. Monocytes
3. Basophils
4. Neutrophils

19-26. Which leukocyte fights viral infection?

1. Neutrophil
2. Eosinophil
3. Lymphocyte
4. Monocyte

19-27. The largest of the normal WBCs is the?

1. Monocyte
2. Lymphocyte
3. Eosinophil
4. Basophil

19-28. What is the term used for bacteria that cause disease?

1. Pathogen
2. Virus
3. Non-pathogen
4. Flora

19-29. The difference between anaerobes and aerobes is that anaerobes need oxygen to reproduce.

1. True
2. False

19-30. What is the term used to define bacteria that are round in shape?

1. Strep
2. Cocc
3. Rods
4. Bacillus
19-31. In the Gram's stain, what is the primary stain?
1. Crystal violet
2. Gram's Iodine
3. Acetone
4. Safranin

19-32. Gram positive bacteria stain what color?
1. Green
2. Pink
3. Red
4. Deep blue or purple

19-33. Which bacteria causes strep throat?
1. Staphylococcus aureus
2. Streptococcus pyogenes
3. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
4. Clostridium tetani

19-34. Which bacteria causes gonorrhea?
1. Staphylococcus aureus
2. Streptococcus pyogenes
3. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
4. Clostridium tetani

19-35. Which bacteria causes tetanus?
1. Staphylococcus aureus
2. Streptococcus pyogenes
3. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
4. Clostridium tetani

19-36. What is the term used for a substance that, when introduced into an individual's body, is recognized as foreign to the body, and causes a detectable reaction?
1. Pathogen
2. Antigen
3. Reagin
4. Antibody

19-37. The RPR is a specific test to diagnose syphilis.
1. True
2. False

19-38. The RPR test to screen for syphilis is best used with what type of specimen?
1. Serum
2. Plasma
3. Whole blood
4. Either serum or plasma

19-39. If the monospot is negative, the patient does not have infectious mononucleosis.
1. True
2. False

19-40. Which of the following chemical preparations is frequently used to detect fungi?
1. Hydrogen sulfoxide
2. Hydrogen peroxide
3. Potassium hydroxide
4. Potassium sulfite

19-41. The best urine specimen for screening purposes is that taken during which of the following times?
1. First morning
2. Random
3. Fasting
4. 24 hour

19-42. What is the desired urine sample volume for routine testing?
1. 10 ml
2. 20 ml
3. 15 ml
4. 12 ml
19-43. Which of the following colors would be considered abnormal in a urine sample?

1. Colorless
2. Amber
3. Straw
4. Red

19-44. Which urine color is most related with the presence of blood?

1. Dark orange
2. Red
3. Yellow
4. Olive green

19-45. Which urine color is most related with the presence of bile?

1. Dark orange
2. Red
3. Yellow or brown
4. Olive green

19-46. Which urine color is most related with a patient being treated with Pyridium®?

1. Dark orange
2. Red
3. Yellow
4. Olive green

19-47. A report on urine clarity is valid regardless of standing time.

1. True
2. False

19-48. The specific gravity of a liquid is the weight of the substance as compared to an equal volume of ______.

1. Ethanol
2. Methanol
3. Distilled water
4. Saline

19-49. Normal specific gravity for routine urinalysis is within what range?

1. 1.010 - 1.030
2. 1.001 - 1.015
3. 1.020 - 1.030
4. 1.015 - 1.030

19-50. The addition of one drop of 2 percent acetic acid to urine sediment will disintegrate which cell?

1. White blood cells
2. Mucous threads
3. Casts
4. Red blood cells

19-51. What cell is not normally found in urine?

1. White Blood Cell
2. Red Blood Cell
3. Epithelial Cell
4. All of the above

19-52. Which critical result is indicative of uncontrolled diabetes?

1. Hemoglobin below 7
2. Hematocrit below 20
3. White blood cells in urine
4. Glucose and ketones both present in urine

19-53. What operational program may be used on some operational platforms to treat critical patients in a mass casualty situation when delay of blood products would cause a critical delay?

1. MEDEVAC
2. WBB
3. CASEVAC
4. Frozen Blood program
ASSIGNMENT 20


20-1. Why is the spica or figure eight bandage used around the elbow?
   1. Allows for movement while holding a compress
   2. Hard to apply
   3. Best for controlling bleeding
   4. Can be only applied by using a 6 inch roller bandage

20-2. What size bandage is used for applying a roller bandage to the ankle or foot?
   1. 2 inch
   2. 3 inch
   3. 4 inch
   4. 6 inch

20-3. What is a Barton Bandage used for?
   1. Head fractures
   2. Auricular fractures
   3. Fractures of the lower jaw
   4. Holding compress on the head

20-4. The Automated External Defibrillator analyzes cardiac rhythm and selects the appropriate strength of electrical therapy which stops an arrhythmia, allowing the heart to re-establish a normal rhythm.
   1. True
   2. False

20-5. Which statement is false concerning Normal Saline?
   1. Is used in patients that are in danger of developing dehydration or hypovolemia and cannot take fluid orally.
   2. The amount of normal saline infused largely depends on the needs of the patient.
   3. There are no dangers in giving “too much” normal saline.
   4. Normal saline is typically the first fluid used when hypovolemia is severe enough to threaten the adequacy of blood circulation.

20-6. Hetastarch is a substitute for blood plasma and has oxygen carrying capabilities.
   1. True
   2. False

20-7. In the United States, oxygen bottles are colored green. What is the international color code of oxygen bottles?
   3. White
   4. Green
   5. Blue
   6. Green with a white band

20-8. Which of the following is a true statement concerning oropharyngeal airways?
   1. Can only be used on a conscious patient
   2. An airway of proper size is measured from the tip of the earlobe to the corner of the mouth
   3. Insert the airway into the mouth and rotate 90° as it slides into to pharynx
   4. Only comes in one size
20-9. The oropharyngeal airway is the airway of choice for patients with a gag reflex.

1. True
2. False

20-10. The effective life of an oxygen breathing apparatus (OBA) is?

1. 45-60 minutes
2. 15-30 minutes
3. 20-45 minutes
4. The canister never needs changing.

20-11. How many stages of extrication are there?

1. 4
2. 3
3. 5
4. There is only one stage; the actual rescue

20-12. Which is a true statement when treating a patient that is radioactively contaminated?

1. Ensure you have a dosimeter prior to entering the area.
2. Be ready to fill out training forms prior to entering the scene of the incident.
3. Good judgment is confirmed when stopping medical personnel from performing their duties.
4. Treatment of life threatening injuries takes precedence over decontamination procedures.

20-13. Which of the following is not a concern about the distance a casualty can be carried?

1. Weight of the casualty
2. Strength and endurance of the stretcher bearers
3. Nature of the casualty's injuries
4. The amount of radiation with which the victim is contaminated.

20-14. Which of the following is not a phase of Care of Patient en Route?

1. Medical Evacuation Care
2. Tactical Field Care
3. Care under Fire
4. Tactical Evacuation Care

20-15. Line #3 in the MEDEVAC Request is?

1. Radio frequency
2. Number of patients by precedence
3. Security at pick up site
4. Special equipment required

20-16. When establishing a helicopter landing site, the ground slope can be no more than degrees.

1. 7
2. 15
3. 10
4. Helicopters cannot land on a slope.
For questions 20-16 through 20-19, use the following diagram:

A. Indicates the Reactivity  
B. Indicates Health Hazard  
C. Indicates Flammability  
D. Indicates any Special Hazards

The National Fire Protection Association has developed a labeling system for indicating the health, flammability, and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The labels are made into squares to comprise a diamond-shaped label.

Match the color to the corresponding definition in the diagram above.

20-17. Red

1. A  
2. B  
3. C  
4. D

20-18. White

1. A  
2. B  
3. C  
4. D


1. A  
2. B  
3. C  
4. D

20-20. Yellow

1. A  
2. B  
3. C  
4. D

20-21. In HAZMAT management situations, site control is divided into 3 zones. In which zone does personnel decontamination happen?

1. Hot Zone  
2. Warm Zone  
3. Support Zone  
4. None of the above

20-22. When decontaminating personnel contaminated from a HAZMAT situation, the most frequently appropriate method of decontamination is?

1. Dilution  
2. Absorption  
3. Chemical Washes  
4. Disposal and Isolation
21-1. All of the following are measures first aid is intended to address EXCEPT?

1. Save Life
2. Prevent further injury
3. Replace proper medical diagnosis and treatment
4. Preserve resistance and vitality

21-5. What is the method for sorting casualties in a multiple casualty incident (MCI)?

1. F.I.N.I.S.H
2. S.T.O.P
3. Stop at the first patient I come to and provide for all their needs
4. S.T.A.R.T

21-2. All of the following are rules to follow when providing first aid EXCEPT?

1. Maintain breathing
2. Prevent or treat for shock
3. Stop bleeding
4. Panic at the first site of blood

21-6. A patient in a tactical setting with an upper airway obstruction and life threatening bleeding would fall into which category?

1. Delayed
2. Expectant
3. Minimal
4. Immediate

21-3. Which one is NOT recommended when preparing for emergency situations?

1. Practicing skills in scenarios
2. Keeping current on current emergency medical procedures and equipment
3. Knowing your surroundings and resources available to you
4. Familiarizing yourself with your equipment while responding to an emergency scene

21-7. What is the maximum amount of time allowed for continuous suctioning of an infant’s airway?

1. 5 seconds
2. 10 seconds
3. 15 seconds
4. 2 seconds

21-4. Casualties in a non-tactical environment whose injuries are critical but who will require only minimal time or equipment are?

1. Priority I
2. Priority II
3. Priority III
4. Priority V

21-8. When inserting the Combitube® and after the device is sitting between the teeth and properly aligned between the printed black rings, what is the next step?

1. Inflate the white cuff
2. Inflate the blue cuff
3. Confirm tube placement
4. Assess for spontaneous respirations
21-9. Casualties with a total upper airway obstruction, inhalation burns, or massive maxillofacial trauma who cannot be ventilated by other means are candidates for a King LTR® airway.

1. True
2. False

21-10. When performing a needle chest decompression, what is the preferred size of the needle required to adequately decompress the chest?

1. 14 gage
2. 16 gage
3. 18 gage
4. 20 gage

21-11. Distributive shock is a loss of intravascular volume, which may occur from blood, plasma, or fluid loss.

1. True
2. False

21-12. All of the following are stages of shock EXCEPT?

1. Early
2. Irreversible
3. Compensated
4. Decompensated

21-13. Normally, a loss of approximately ___ of the person's blood volume will create a life-threatening condition.

1. 0.5 liters
2. 2 ounces
3. 1 gallon
4. 1 liter

21-14. A patient with a skin assessment of pale and cool and whose blood pressure dropped briefly would be consider to be in what type of shock?

1. Neurogenic
2. Psychogenic
3. Hypovolemic
4. Cardiogenic

21-15. Approximately how long does it take for death to occur from massive hemorrhage?

1. 4-6 minutes
2. 3-5 minutes
3. 10 minutes
4. 2 minutes

21-16. What is the most common cause of shock the HM will encounter?

1. Uncontrolled hemorrhage
2. Syncope
3. Dehydration
4. Sepsis

21-17. All of the following are components of the scene size up EXCEPT?

1. Safety
2. Mechanism of Injury
3. Number of Patients
4. Types of injury

21-18. The index of suspicion is derived directly from which of the following?

1. Mechanism of Injury
2. Number of patients
3. Scene assessment
4. Triage category
21-19. The general impression is crucial to identifying which of the following?

1. Transport decision
2. Patient’s overall systemic condition
3. Obvious significant external problems
4. All of the above

21-20. An interruption of arterial blood flow to the brain is best described as a/an _____.

1. Convulsion
2. Cerebrovascular Accident
3. Syncope episode
4. Epileptic episode

21-21. All of the following are steps in treating Syncope **EXCEPT**?

1. Lying patient down in shock position
2. Placing a cool cloth on the patient’s forehead
3. Loosening their clothing
4. Giving the patient something to eat

21-22. What does the acronym AVPU stand for?

1. Airway, Vital signs, and Pulses are Uniform
2. Alert, Verbal, Painful, Unresponsive
3. Analyze, Verify, Process, Uniformity
4. None of the above

21-23. What is the acronym used when assessing a patient during a rapid physical exam?

1. PASTHAM
2. ABCDE
3. SAMPLE
4. DCAP-BTLS

21-24. A patient experiencing respiratory distress can rapidly progress to full arrest. Always be prepared to utilize _____.

1. AED
2. Advanced Airway procedures
3. CPR
4. None of the above

21-25. A patient experiencing respiratory difficulty should be forced to lie down in order to ease their breathing and reduce the workload on the body.

1. True
2. False

21-26. The HM can administer a nebulizer treatment without a medical officer’s order.

1. True
2. False

21-27. Which of the following is not a contraindication for using Activated Charcoal for patients suffering from poison ingestion?

1. Altered mental status
2. Unable to swallow
3. Patient is suspected of having swallowed acids or alkalis
4. Unable to speak
21-28. If a patient is hypotensive, then the systolic blood pressure is below what?

1. 110
2. 100
3. 90
4. 80

21-29. In cases of airway obstruction from severe glottic edema, what procedure may be necessary?

1. Needle chest decompression
2. Mouth to mouth ventilations
3. Cricothyroidotomy
4. Endotracheal intubation

21-30. During a patient assessment the HM notices that the patient seems to have a fruity breath odor, the HM suspects the patient is suffering from _____.

1. Hypoglycemia
2. Hyperglycemia
3. Alcohol poisoning
4. Drug Overdose

21-31. The HM suspects a patient is suffering from a brain injury. Upon assessment the HM discovers the patient has asymmetrical pupils, headache, nausea, and vomiting. The HM suspects the patient is suffering from _____.

1. A mild concussion
2. A migraine
3. A stroke
4. Increased intracranial pressure

21-32. Which of the following signs and symptoms is considered a late sign of a hemothorax?

1. Deviated trachea
2. Cyanosis
3. Shock
4. Coughing up frothy red blood

21-33. When treating a patient with an abdominal evisceration, it is acceptable to place the organs back inside the abdominal cavity in order to keep the organs warm and moist as well as prevent infection.

1. True
2. False

21-34. After the baby has delivered and the cord has been cut, which of the following steps is correct when delivering the placenta?

1. Pull on the umbilical cord until the placenta delivers
2. Push the cord back inside the mother
3. Start an IV
4. Wait approx 10-20 minutes for the placenta to deliver spontaneously

21-35. What is the first step in the management plan for care under fire?

1. Direct casualty to move to cover / apply self-aid if able
2. Protect casualty from sustaining further injury
3. Use a tourniquet for hemorrhage that is anatomically amendable to tourniquet application
4. Return fire / take cover
21-36. During Tactical Field Care, what is the best way to control compressible hemorrhage when a tourniquet is not amendable?

1. Use combat gauze as the hemostatic agent of choice with at least 3 minutes of direct pressure
2. Make the tourniquet work
3. Use a large battle dressing
4. All of the above

21-37. What is the usual dose of morphine for adult patients in severe pain?

1. 2-5 mg
2. 5-10 mg
3. 10-15 mg
4. 10-20 mg

21-38. Morphine can be given to patients who have suffered a head injury.

1. True
2. False

21-39. Which of the following steps in bleeding control are no longer utilized?

1. Apply Tourniquet
2. Elevate the extremity
3. Use of pressure points
4. Both 1 and 2

21-40. After bleeding has been controlled by a tourniquet, how is the patient marked?

1. A large “T” on the affected limb
2. A “T” marked somewhere on the body
3. A “T” with the time marked on the forehead
4. A patient care tag strapped to the patient’s clothing

21-41. What is the first step in treating for hypovolemic shock?

1. Maintain the Airway
2. Start an IV
3. Elevate the patient’s feet and keep warm
4. Take BSI precautions

21-42. Which type of suture material is best used for surface closures and cause very little tissue reaction?

1. Silk
2. Cotton
3. Catgut
4. Dermalon

21-43. The most common method of anesthesia used by the HM is the infiltration of the anesthetizing agent into the nerve trunks that innervate the fingers or toes.

1. True
2. False

21-44. For a large, gaping, soft-tissue wound, a primary closure is acceptable.

1. True
2. False

21-45. When cutting sutures, what is the maximum acceptable length for the tails to be?

1. 1/16 inch
2. 1/4 inch
3. As short as practical for removal on the face and lip
4. As long as necessary for convenience
21-46. Any person who has an acute pain in the back or neck as well as a significant mechanism of injury, should be treated as though there is a fractured spine, even if there are no other symptoms.

1. True
2. False

21-47. When is it acceptable to move a patient with a suspected pelvic fracture?

1. Never
2. When absolutely necessary regardless of stabilization steps taken
3. When absolutely necessary after MAST garments have been applied to stabilize the pelvic region
4. All of the above

21-48. What method should be utilized when opening the airway of a patient who is suspected of having a spinal cord injury?

1. Head tilt, chin lift
2. Jaw thrust
3. Tongue in cheek
4. None of the above

21-49. Never attempt to remove a foreign body stuck to or penetrating an eyeball.

1. True
2. False

21-50. When bandaging an eye with an impaled foreign object, what should be done?

1. Bandage the injured eye only
2. Bandage both eyes
3. Bandage neither eye
4. Remove the foreign object then bandage the eye

21-51. When applying First Aid for removing foreign objects, which statement below is NOT correct?

1. Remove bullets to aid in stopping bleeding
2. Do not attempt to remove powdered glass
3. Do not attempt to remove widely scattered foreign objects or materials from the skin
4. Do not remove deeply embedded objects

21-52. When applying aid for animal bites, what should you NEVER do?

1. Wash the wound and surrounding area
2. Cover the wound with a clean sterile dressing
3. Cauterize areas that are bleeding to aid in transport
4. Transfer to nearest treatment facility for evaluation

21-53. What degree of thermal burns to the skin is characterized by epidermal blisters, mottled appearance, and a red base? Damage extends into but not through the dermis. Recovery usually takes 2 to 3 weeks.

1. Second degree burn
2. First degree burn
3. Third Degree burn
4. Fourth degree burn
21-54. The rule of nines assigns what percentage value for burns of the anterior chest and anterior neck?

1. 13
2. 14
3. 26
4. 28

21-55. Under normal conditions, heat exposure injuries are preventable injuries.

1. True
2. False

21-56. What is the most common condition caused by working or exercising in hot environments?

1. Heat Cramps
2. Heat Stroke
3. Heat Exhaustion
4. Death

21-57. Which cold injury is a mild cold injury that happens from prolonged exposure in temperatures above freezing to as high as 60 degrees F?

1. Immersion Foot
2. Frostbite
3. Chilblain
4. No injury results

21-58. A diluted solution of which of the listed substances will neutralize alkali burns to the skin?

1. Alcohol
2. Phenol
3. Vinegar
4. Baking soda

21-59. The usual treatment for chemical burns is to flush with copious amounts of water. The two exceptions to this rule are in the case of which of the following chemicals?

1. Phosphoric acid and lye
2. White phosphorus and carbolic acid
3. Dry lime and carbolic acid
4. Sulfuric acid and carbolic acid

21-60. What is the most effective method of re-warming a victim of hypothermia?

1. “Buddy warming”
2. Covering the victim with blankets or a sleeping bag
3. Hot water bottles at the neck, armpits, groin, and the chest
4. Immersion in a tub of warm water

21-61. How many additional atmospheres of pressure are applied at a depth of 33 feet in sea water?

1. 3
2. 14.7
3. 1
4. .445

21-62. What is NOT one of the three principle categories for injuries when discussing diving related disorders?

1. Decompression Sickness
2. Toxicities
3. Barotrauma
4. Trauma
21-63. A middle ear squeeze is classified under which type of diving injury?

1. Arterial Gas Embolism
2. Barotrauma
3. Dalton's Law
4. DCS

21-64. The treatment for a middle ear squeeze consists of all the following EXCEPT?

1. Decongestants
2. NSAIDS for pain and inflammation
3. Administer ear drops for ruptured ear drum
4. No diving chit

21-65. Which law deals with Decompression Sickness (DCS)?

1. Dalton's Law
2. Henry's Law
3. Boyle's Law
4. Nature's Law

21-66. Which statement below is NOT applicable for treatment of Decompression Sickness?

1. 100% oxygen by mask
2. Obtain a dive history
3. Contact the closest Recompression Facility, Dive Medical Officer, or Dive Medical Technician.
4. Do not pressurize the cabin of aircraft when transporting to treatment facility
22-1. Poisoning is defined as contact with or exposure to a toxic substance.

   1. True
   2. False

22-2. Toxicology is defined as the science of poisons.

   1. True
   2. False

22-3. A patient presents with dilated pupils, fever, dry skin, urinary retention, decreased bowel sounds, and increased heart rate. What toxidrome does this set of symptoms suggest?

   1. Narcotic
   2. Anticholinergic
   3. Withdrawal
   4. Non-syndrome syndrome

22-4. A patient presents with salivation, lacrimation, urination, and muscle weakness. What toxic syndrome does this set of symptoms suggest?

   1. Anticholinergic
   2. Cholinergic
   3. Narcotics
   4. Sympathominetic

22-5. What is the most common route of exposure to toxic chemicals in the home?

   1. Absorbed
   2. Injected
   3. Ingested
   4. Inhaled

22-6. Which of the following is the method of choice for the HM to use to induce vomiting?

   1. 15-30 cc of syrup of ipecac
   2. 2 teaspoonfuls of dry mustard in water
   3. 2 teaspoonfuls of an active charcoal slurry
   4. To tickle the back of the victim's throat

22-7. When a patient ingests an acid or base treatment is to give a neutralizing agent orally.

   1. True
   2. False

22-8. If the HM is unable to reach the poison control center or a physician for specific instructions, how should the HM treat a victim who has ingested turpentine?

   1. Induce vomiting and observe
   2. Give 1 to 2 ounces of vegetable oil orally
   3. Neutralize the poison with vinegar and water
   4. Give 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls of milk of magnesia

22-9. Of the following, which is considered the most common agent in inhalation poisoning?

   1. Carbon dioxide
   2. Carbon monoxide
   3. Freon
   4. None of the above
22-10. Treatment for an inhalation poisoning victim includes all of the following EXCEPT?

1. Removal from the contaminated atmosphere
2. Administration of oxygen
3. Administration of stimulants
4. Treatment for shock

22-11. A patient presents exhibiting signs of anaphylactic reaction to a bee or wasp sting. Of the following, which is NOT considered appropriate treatment?

1. Removal of patient’s jewelry
2. Subcutaneous injection of epinephrine
3. Warm packs over the sting site
4. Removal of the stinger by scraping with a dull knife

22-12. The victim of a scorpion sting may safely be given any of the following pharmaceuticals EXCEPT?

1. Demerol or morphine
2. Calcium gluconate
3. Valium
4. All the above are acceptable

22-13. Symptoms of a black widow spider bite may include severe pain, dyspnea, and ______.

1. Obvious swelling
2. Abdominal rigidity
3. A necrotizing lesion
4. Fever and chills

22-14. Crotalids are identified by ______.

1. Slit-like pupils of the eyes
2. Flat, triangular heads
3. Semi curved bite marks
4. Both 1 and 2

22-15. What is the key identifying feature of the North American coral snake that distinguishes it from other snakes with similar markings?

1. The yellow band is always next to the red band
2. The red band is always next to the black band
3. It has a distinctive bite pattern
4. It has deep pits below the eyes

22-16. On patrol, a member of the unit receives a rattlesnake bite just below the elbow. What first aid treatment should be performed?

1. Place a tourniquet 1 inch proximal to the bite site
2. Place a constricting band 2 inches proximal to the bite site
3. Place a constricting band 2 inches distal to the bite site below the elbow
4. Both 2 and 3 above

22-17. Valuable information on the antivenom is found in the package inserts.

1. True
2. False

22-18. The Puffer, Surgeon, Trigger, and Parrot fish are known to be ______.

1. Poisonous at all times
2. Poisonous to the touch
3. Not poisonous
4. Poisonous during red tide
22-19. A person suffering from a Venomous Fish sting should?

1. Soak the wound in hot water for 30 to 90 minutes
2. Apply ice packs to the wound
3. Urinate on the wound
4. Apply a tourniquet

22-20. Identify the fish with which there is antivenom available.

1. Stonefish
2. Scorpionfish
3. Zebrafish
4. All of the above

22-21. Antivenin is available to neutralize the effects of the following types of Coelenterates?

1. Portuguese man o war, sea blubber
2. Sea anemone, rosy anemone
3. Box jellyfish, sea nettle
4. Sea wasp, box jellyfish

22-22. How many hours after the last dose does narcotic withdrawal normally peak?

1. 2 hours
2. 24 hours
3. 48 hours
4. 72 hours

22-23. The most widely abused drug(s) is/are?

1. Ethanol
2. Opiates
3. Barbiturates
4. Amphetamines

22-24. Which of the following is not a symptom of alcohol abuse?

1. Nausea
2. Vomiting
3. Confusion
4. Increased level of consciousness

22-25. Withdrawal from barbiturates is less life threatening than narcotic withdrawal.

1. True
2. False

22-26. Central nervous system stimulants are used for all of the following EXCEPT?

1. Decrease mental alertness
2. Combat drowsiness
3. Fatigue
4. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

22-27. Signs and symptoms of stimulant intoxication include all of the following EXCEPT?

1. Hypertension
2. Increased appetite
3. Dilated pupils
4. Increased body temperature

22-28. A person may display which of the following sign(s) after using a hallucinogenic drug?

1. Pin-pointed pupils
2. Decreased heartbeat
3. Flushed face
4. Both 2 and 3 above
22-29. Marijuana falls into which of the following categories of drugs?

1. Barbiturate
2. Physically addicting
3. Cannabis
4. Harmless

22-30. Persons who regularly abuse inhalants risk which of the following injuries?

1. Severe brain damage
2. Damaged internal organs
3. Death
4. All of the above

22-31. In caring for drug-intoxicated persons, the HM should perform what actions as the first priority?

1. Check for an adequate airway
2. Keep the victim awake
3. Induce vomiting if the victim is awake
4. Transport to a medical facility
ASSIGNMENT 23

Book Assignment: "Medical Aspects of Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare,"
pages 23-1 to 23-34

23-1. When was the first large scale use of chemical agents?

1. WW I
2. WW II
3. Iraq War
4. Vietnam

23-2. Terrorists will not use chemical agents because they are difficult to make.

1. True
2. False

23-3. M9 Chemical Agent Detection Paper turns what color if a nerve agent is present?

1. Gold
2. Green
3. Red
4. Yellow

23-4. M8 Chemical Detection Paper turns what color when it comes into contact with VX?

1. Yellow
2. Red
3. Purple
4. Green

23-5. M8 Chemical Detection Paper turns what color when it comes into contact with G class nerve agents?

1. Yellow
2. Red
3. Purple
4. Green

23-6. What MOPP Level affords the most protection?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4


1. True
2. False

23-8. Nerve agents enter the body through what area.

1. Eyes
2. Skin
3. Respiratory Tract
4. All the above

23-9. A MARK I Kit consists of?

1. Atropine
2. 2-PAM CL
3. CANA
4. Both 1 and 2
23-10. For severe nerve agent symptoms give how many MARK 1 kits in a row?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

23-11. How many MARK 1 kits can a non-medical person give?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. None

23-12. How long do you wait after giving the first MARK 1 kit before giving another in a patient with moderate symptoms?

1. 1 to 2 minutes
2. 3 to 5 minutes
3. 10 to 15 minutes
4. Only one can be given

23-13. To decontaminate a patient with nerve agent you use?

1. Soap and Water
2. 0.5% hypochlorite solution
3. M291
4. All of the above

23-14. Chemical agents H, HD, and HN are all what type of agents?

1. Nerve
2. Blister
3. Riot
4. Pulmonary

23-15. Symptoms of mustard agent contact are?

1. Miosis
2. Paralysis
3. Blisters
4. Dizziness

23-16. What antidote is used for lewisite?

1. Atropine
2. BAL
3. 2-PAM CL
4. CANA

23-17. Decontamination of blister agents within two minutes will reduce the toxic effects by?

1. 10%
2. 25%
3. 50%
4. 75%

23-18. Which of the following is a blood agent?

1. AC
2. HD
3. CS
4. CG

23-19. What is the initial treatment for cyanides?

1. Atropine 10mg IM
2. BAL
3. Sodium Nitrate, IV
4. CANA 10mg IM

23-20. Which agent smells like new mown hay?

1. CG
2. CI
3. DP
4. AC

23-21. CS is a highly toxic substance.

1. True
2. False
23-22. Lacrimators are also known as?

1. Tear Gas
2. Nerve Gas
3. Blood Agents
4. Chocking Agents

23-23. Decontamination for harassment agents generally consists of?

1. Use of M291
2. 0.5% Bleach Solution
3. Washing with baby shampoo
4. Exposure to wind

23-24. The first priority for first aid for a chemical agent patient is?

1. Control massive hemorrhage
2. Decontaminate exposed skin
3. Treat for shock
4. Adjust patients mask

23-25. Initial management of a chemical agent casualty is?

1. Removal of MOPP gear
2. Decontamination with 0.5% hypochlorite solution
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None of these

23-26. What are the three types of Biological Agents?

1. Fungus, Bacteria and Viruses
2. Fungus, Bacteria and Toxins
3. Bacteria, Viruses, and Toxins
4. Viruses, Toxins, and Fungus

23-27. Anthrax

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

23-28. Plague

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

23-29. Smallpox

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

23-30. Ricin

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

23-31. Marburg

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
23-32. Botulism

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

23-33. Ebola

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

23-34. Biological outbreaks that occur in multiple geographical locations are classified as?

1. Natural Occurrence
2. Intentional Release
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Small scale

23-35. Which of the following is NOT an indicator of biological agent release?

1. Unusual disease for geographic area
2. Absence of competent natural vector
3. Restricted geographical distribution, epidemiological grouping or clustering
4. Low morbidity and mortality compared with a normal occurrence of the disease

23-36. Viruses can be treated with the use of antibiotics.

1. True
2. False

23-37. Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers are susceptible to?

1. Air
2. Phenolic Disinfectants
3. 1% Bleach Solution
4. Both 2 & 3

23-38. A dirty bomb could be used by a terrorist organization.

1. True
2. False

23-39. What type of radiation is sometimes called penetrating radiation?

1. Alpha
2. Beta
3. Gamma
4. None of these

23-40. A lethal full body dose of radiation is?

1. 4 to 5 rem
2. 4 to 5 Sv
3. 400 to 500 mrem
4. 40 to 50 mSv

23-41. What is the most effective shielding?

1. MOPP Suit
2. Wood
3. Aluminum
4. Lead

23-42. The time of onset of which symptoms will give you an estimate of radiation dose/exposure?

1. Diarrhea
2. Nausea and Vomiting
3. Seizures
4. Ataxia
23-43. Once a patient is removed from a radiation source, Chronic Radiation Syndrome symptoms will resolve.

1. True
2. False

23-44. Injuries resulting from a nuclear explosion are treated differently.

1. True
2. False

23-45. A patient can be certified decontaminated from a radiological incident with?

1. M256A1
2. M291
3. AN/PQS 2A
4. AN/VDR 2
ASSIGNMENT 24

Book Assignment: “Emergency Treatment for Oral Diseases and Injuries,” pages 24-1 to 24-15

24-1. The HM may provide temporary emergency dental treatment under which of the following conditions?

1. To combat infection
2. To provide relief from pain
3. To prevent further damage to oral structures
4. All of the above

24-2. If a patient reports to the dental clinic after hours with a toothache, which of the following steps should the duty HM first take?

1. Give the patient 2 aspirins and schedule a sick call appointment for the next day
2. Notify the duty dental officer
3. Notify the duty medical officer
4. Place a temporary filling, check the occlusion, and make an appointment for the patient

24-3. Which of the following choices best describes a symptom?

1. HM observes bleeding gums
2. HM observes a fractured tooth
3. The patient informs the HM of a toothache
4. All of the above

24-4. Which of the following choices best describes a sign?

1. HM observes a large hole in a patient’s tooth
2. Patient tells the HM that he/she chewed a piece of ice
3. Patient tells the HM that he/she has the filling in a pocket
4. Patient tells the HM that he/she has been in pain for 2 weeks

24-5. When pain from an affected tooth manifests to a healthy, non-involved tooth, what is the condition called?

1. Referral symptom
2. Referred pain
3. Pain manifesto
4. TMJ

24-6. Which of the following conditions exists if a patient is experiencing pain caused by the pressure of fluid building up inside the pulp chamber?

1. Periapical abscess
2. Periodontitis
3. Acute pulpitis
4. Pericoronitis

24-7. Which condition exists when swelling is confined to a small area at the site of a sinus tract?

1. Sinus abscess
2. Grape abscess
3. Cellulitis
4. Gumboil

24-8. When performing an emergency treatment for a periapical abscess, what instrument will be used to drain the abscess?

1. Bard Parker and #15 blade
2. Explorer
3. Syringe
4. None of the above
24-9. A patient with a periapical abscess may complain of which of the following symptoms?

1. Teeth are loose
2. The tooth “feels longer” than the others
3. A “deep, gnawing pain” in the affected area
4. Excessive bleeding

24-10. What type of inflammation is present in marginal gingivitis?

1. Cratered
2. Severe
3. Oozing
4. Mild

24-11. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG) is commonly referred to by what term?

1. Trenchcoat
2. Trenchmouth
3. Pout mouth syndrome
4. Glowing gums syndrome

24-12. What colored membrane will be covering the gingiva if a patient has NUG?

1. Bluish-grey
2. Reddish-white
3. Bluish-white
4. Gray-white

24-13. Periodontitis usually results from what untreated condition?

1. Marginal gingivitis
2. Congenital birth defect
3. Juvenile periodontitis
4. Periodontal syndrome

24-14. Which of the following conditions exist if a patient complains that their gums are “itching”?

1. Periodontal abscess
2. Periodontitis
3. Acute pulpitis
4. Pericoronitis

24-15. What is the correct emergency treatment for a periodontal abscess?

1. Irrigate affected area with a 3-way syringe
2. Use a soft-bristled toothbrush and angle the bristles on the affected area using the “Bass Technique”
3. Gently probe the affected area with a scaler to establish drainage
4. Use an explorer and puncture the most raised portion of the abscess to express the pus

24-16. Which of the following solutions should be used to irrigate the tissue flap if a patient has pericoronitis?

1. Glycerite of iodine
2. Warm saline solution
3. Hydrogen peroxide
4. Flap conditioner

24-17. What are the two common types of stomatitis found in the oral mucosa?

1. Genital herpes and aphthous stomatitis
2. HIV and aphthous stomatitis
3. Herpetic and cold sores
4. Herpetic and aphthous stomatitis
24-18. Bleeding from an extraction site is referred to by which of the following terms?
   1. Postextraction alveolar osteitis
   2. Postextraction hemorrhage
   3. Postbledding hemorrhage
   4. Dry socket hemorrhage

24-19. Postextraction alveolar osteitis is a condition commonly referred to by what term?
   1. Dry socket
   2. Dry tooth
   3. Dry clot
   4. Dry hole

24-20. To treat post extraction alveolar osteitis, what type of dental material is placed in a tooth socket?
   1. 2 x 2 gauze pad with eugenol
   2. Penrose drain with eugenol
   3. Iodoform gauze with eugenol
   4. Cottonballs with eugenol

24-21. Tooth fractures are classified into how many different types?
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. 3
   4. 4

24-22. Fractured teeth can involve which of the following areas of a tooth?
   1. Enamel and dentin only
   2. Enamel, dentin, and pulp only
   3. Enamel, dentin, pulp, and root
   4. Enamel, dentin, and cementum only

24-23. Which of the following dental materials will be used to treat a Type I fracture?
   1. Cavity varnish
   2. Temporary splint
   3. Temporary crown form
   4. Zinc oxide and eugenol

24-24. A Type II fracture involves an exposure of the pulp.
   1. True
   2. False

24-25. HMs who provide emergency treatment of a fractured mandible will use which of the following materials?
   1. Arch bars and wires only
   2. Dental splints only
   3. Both 1 and 2 above
   4. Elastic bandage
ASSIGNMENT 25


25-1. All of the following Decedent Affairs Programs are utilized to carry out standard responsibilities EXCEPT?

1. Current Death
2. Graves Registration
3. Concurrent Death
4. Casualty Assistance Calls Program

25-6. The Commanding Officer must write a letter of condolence to the appropriate NOK within what time frame?

1. 24 hours
2. 36 hours
3. 48 hours
4. 1 week

25-2. Which program is initiated during major military operations?

1. Current Death
2. Graves Registration
3. Concurrent Return
4. Return of Remains

25-7. When an individual is involved in a motorcycle or automobile accident or under the care of a physician and death occurs, they must receive an autopsy.

1. True
2. False

25-3. Which of the following will NOT require submission of a Personnel Casualty Report?

1. Prisoner of War
2. All active duty members
3. Active duty Navy
4. Retired Navy inpatient at MTF

25-8. When an autopsy is desired but not required permission must be granted from the PADD.

1. True
2. False

25-4. The PADD should be notified of a death during what hours of operation?

1. 0600-2300
2. 0500-2400
3. 0700-2300
4. 0800-2200

25-9. What type of message should be used to notify BUMED and Navy Mortuary Affairs of a disaster resulting in the death of naval members?

1. Priority
2. Flash
3. Single Address
4. General

25-5. A CACO is normally assigned to assist the needs of family members for what period of time?

1. 30 days
2. 45 days
3. 60 days
4. 90 days

25-10. When a search and recovery operation continues longer than 36 hours how often is a report submitted to BUMED?

1. 72 hours
2. 48 hours
3. 24 hours
4. 12 hours
25-11. Which of the following determinations is NOT made by Navy Mortuary Affairs?

1. Unidentifiable
2. Identification of remains
3. Unidentified, unknown
4. Group remains, known individuals

25-12. The Navy awards annual mortuary contracts to local funeral homes anticipating what minimum number of deaths per year?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

25-13. What type of contract is utilized when there are no mortuary contracts in effect?

1. Private contract
2. Single funeral contract
3. Local contract
4. One time contract

For questions 23-15 through 23-19 use the following diagram:

A. Primary Expenses  
B. Secondary Expenses  
C. Transportation Expenses  
D. Burial Expenses

Select from the diagram above the service that best fits the expense category.


1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D


1. A  
2. B  
3. C  
4. D


1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

25-17. Grave plot.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D


1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D


1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

25-20. Prior to the transportation of remains they may be refrigerated below what degrees Fahrenheit?

1. 55°F
2. 50°F
3. 45°F
4. 46°F
25-21. Who may be able to provide mortuary services if death occurs in an area not served by Navy facilities?

1. Department of Homeland Security
2. Department of the Interior
3. Department of State
4. Department of Treasury

25-22. What form must accompany the remains of a member to a CONUS point of entry from OCONUS?

1. DD 2064
2. DD 1146
3. DD 771
4. DD 1141

25-23. How many copies of the Statement of Recognition (DD 565) must accompany the remains?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

25-24. What are the dimensions of the standard and oversized naval caskets?

1. 24x80 and 22x77
2. 25x80 and 23x77
3. 25x81 and 22x78
4. 25x81 and 23x78

25-25. When the mortician is unable to seize the odor of remains, they will not be accepted for burial at sea.

1. True
2. False

25-26. Which of the following is NOT an authorized method of primary transportation for remains?

1. Government air
2. Funeral coach
3. Train
4. Chartered taxi

25-27. Cremated remains may be shipped to a CONUS point of entry via commercial air.

1. True
2. False

25-28. When transporting remains of death resulting from a communicable disease, there is a label placed on the transfer case that states:

1. Contagious
2. Warning
3. Communicable disease
4. Infectious

25-29. To be selected as an escort of remains you must meet all of the following criteria EXCEPT?

1. Same branch of service
2. From the same city
3. Same pay grade
4. Same status

25-30. The escort selected by the PADD is also known as:

1. PADD escort
2. Duty escort
3. Special escort
4. None of the above
25-31. Who is ultimately responsible for assigning an inventory board for the personal effects of a deceased member?

1. NAVPERESCOM
2. Commanding Officer
3. Supply Officer
4. BUMED

25-32. To whom, must an application requesting a commercial headstone be submitted?

1. MEDDEN Affairs
2. Mortuary Affairs
3. NAVPERESCOM
4. Veteran Affairs

25-33. When requesting funds for services of deceased military personnel other than Navy and Marine Corps, what form is used?

1. DD 1375
2. DD 2062
3. MED 5360-3
4. DD 2063

25-34. Which of the following is not a classification for national cemeteries?

1. Open
2. Closed
3. New
4. Planned

25-35. Any Navy or Marine Corps member serving on active duty at the time of death may be buried in any open national cemetery including Arlington, Virginia (with requirements met).

1. True
2. False