

• INSECTICIDES:

1) The following may cause death of organophosphate intoxicated victims except:

- a. Peripheral respiratory failure
- b. Central respiratory failure
- c. Dehydration
- d. Dysrhythmia
- e. Crush syndrome

Answer: ~~a~~ e

2) Twenty-five aged female patient admitted to Poison Center with the following vital signs:

BP 70/140, pulse 140, T 36°C, RR 30/min.

She ingested organophosphates. The first line of treatment is:

- a. GIT decontamination
- b. ABC
- c. Atropine administration
- d. Atropine and oximes
- e. Oximes only

Answer: b

3) One of the following is true:

- a. Pralidoxime is effective when given early
- b. Pralidoxime is given for carbamates
- c. Organophosphates cause reversible inhibition of cholinesterase

Answer: a

4) Muscarinic manifestations of organophosphates are treated with:

- a. Atropine
- b. Nicotine
- c. Morphine
- d. Naloxone
- e. N-Acetylcysteine

Answer: a

5) Oximes are:

- a. Cholinesterase reactivators that should be used within 24-48 hours after carbamate or organophosphate exposure.
- b. Competitive antagonists to acetylcholine that are used in organophosphate toxicity only.
- c. Cholinesterase reactivators that should be used within 24-48 hours after carbamate exposure.
- d. Competitive antagonists to ACh that are used in organophosphate and carbamate toxicity within 24-48h.
- e. Cholinesterase reactivators that should be used within 24-48 hours after organophosphate exposure only.

Answer: e

6)(.....) not needed in carbamate toxicity because it is (.....).

- a. Oximes, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor
- b. Atropine, irreversible cholinesterase inhibitor
- c. Oximes, irreversible cholinesterase inhibitor
- d. Atropine, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor
- e. Oximes, competitive acetylcholine antagonist

Answer: a

7) An old man had primicarb poisoning (which is a carbamate), he suffered from dyspnea and other symptoms less than 24h ago. Which one of these statements is true?

- a. Give him oximes as soon as possible
- b. Don't give oximes
- c. Give oximes only when the condition is severe

Answer: b

8) Syrup of ipecac:

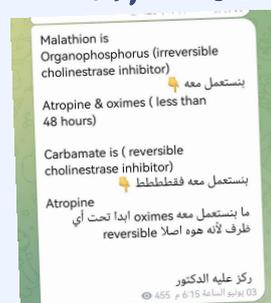
- a. Contraindicated in ingestion of sharp object
- b. Indicated in convulsions
- c. Indicated if patient came late

Answer: a

9) One of the following is mostly true:

- a. Used in malathion before 48 hour
- b. Used in malathion and carbamate
- c. Used in malathion after 48 hour
- d. Used in carbamate before 48 hour

السؤال المعروف عن Oxime



Answer: a

10) Oximes – True or False:

1. Oximes are used for all cholinesterase inhibitor → False
2. Oximes are given before enzyme aging → True

11) The active ingredient in Malathion 50% E.C. is:

- a) Onion
- b) Better almond
- c) Garlic

Answer: c

12) A patient came to the ER 10 hours after ingestion of an organophosphate-containing product (systemic insect drench). What is the most appropriate management?

- a. Atropine only
- b. Oximes only
- c. Atropine with toxogonine
- d. Supportive care only
- e. Activated charcoal only

Answer: c

13) Regarding this antidote, what is true: Pralidoxime iodide injection 500 mg / 20 ml

Given for parathion toxicity before 48 hrs.

14) Organophosphorus

Mention two differences between parathion and carbamate:

1. Parathion: Irreversible cholinesterase inhibitor → Treated by oximes
2. Carbamate: Reversible cholinesterase inhibitor → Not treated by oximes

15) Organophosphorus →

smell: garlic-like smell

Treatment: atropine + oximes

16) Is this statement true or false?

“Atropine toxicity is known by drying bronchial secretions.”

False, treating insecticide toxicity by atropine is stopped by the cessation of wheezing and crepitations in the lungs

17) Organophosphorus poisoning.. 2 hours after ingestion:

1. Induce emesis
2. Oxygen
3. Ingesting large amount of milk
4. X-ray
5. Barium swallow
6. Endoscopy

- A. All true
- B. Only 2, 4, 6 true
- C. All true except 1, 5

Answer: ~~c~~
B

18) Case of organophosphorus poisoning (with its signs): All can be given except?

- A. Atropine
- B. Oxime
- C. Oxygen (O₂)
- D. Fluid
- E. Activated charcoal (AC)

Answer: e

33) The end-point of atropine administration in organophosphate poisoning is:

- a) Dilatation of pupils
- b) Increase in heart rate
- c) Drying/clearing of lung secretions
- d) Flushing of skin
- e) Return of bowel sounds to normal

answer: c

11) Which of the following is considered the best test for diagnosis and assessing severity of organophosphate poisoning?

- a) Red blood cell cholinesterase
- b) Serum acetylcholine
- c) Plasma (pseudo)cholinesterase
- d) Urinary alkali phosphatase
- e) Serum amylase

answer: c