



<b>Academic year:</b> 2019/2020	<b>Course title:</b> Disaster management (Sup E602)
<b>Academic level:</b> forth Year	<b>Final Exam (A)</b>
<b>Date:</b> 9 \7\2020	<b>Total marks:</b> 80 marks
<b>Time allowed:</b> 2 hrs	<b>Course's teacher:</b> Dr. Mohamed El-sehrawy

**Answer the following questions:**

**Question No. (1): (55 marks):** Read the following statements and put (√) for true statement and (×) for false statement

1	Advanced triage is used in mass casualty incident to select patients who need immediate transport to hospital in order to save their life and those who can wait for help later and treated in their location of disaster.	
2	Hazards are crisis situation causing wide spread damage which far exceeds our ability to recovery.	
3	Phases of disaster is mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery	
4	Prevalence is number of new cases occur in a population during a certain time period	
5	Emergency centers are places for people to live permanently when they can't live in their previous residence	
6	The system of barcode may be unavailable if any electromagnetic jamming occurs.	
7	The rescue team may consisted of 3 members	
8	Disaster epidemiology aimed to assess the short and the long term adverse health effects of disaster and to predict consequences of future disaster	
9	Patient tracking system provides faster and more accurate information for family and friends about the condition	
10	Advanced triage implemented by paramedics and it doesn't require physician to apply.	



11	Geographic information system GIS can be used in recovery phase of disaster.	
12	Child abuse, chronic ill family member, examples for developmental disaster.	
13	Heroic phase characterized by low activity, high productivity.	
14	Epidemiology is The qualitative study of the distribution and determinants of health related events in human populations.	
15	A disaster can be presented when resources exceeds need.	
16	Social disruption is an important challenge to apply epidemiological methods.	
17	Geographic information system GIS can slowdown the decision making process during emergency.	
18	Triage should be a continuous process and categories should be checked regularly to ensure that the priority remains correct.	
19	Sudden or chronic financial strain such as loss of employment can be considered as a family disaster.	
20	The honeymoon phase characterized by low level of activity with a high level of productivity.	
21	Hazards that occur in areas with high vulnerability do not result in a disaster.	
22	Disaster Management is the actions taken by an organization in response to expected events.	
23	Emergency management can rebuild and restore society back to functional level in no time before a disaster.	
24	Role of nurse in response phase help initiate or updated the disaster plan	
25	Be part of the solution, not part of the problem” is not of safety concerns	



26	GIS can represent spatial information over wide geographic area.	
27	START model for saving lives must be the first step in their triage systems.	
28	Triage Tag is an identification tag used in a multi casualty incident to prioritize victims for care.	
29	For victims with Triage Tag colored Black no care will be given	
30	START system is classification is based on only three items "Respiration - perfusion - Mental status evaluation ".	
31	Barcodes and Wi-Fi Networks Paper tags, cards, and charts This new technology used in triage tracking system.	
32	Injuries are along the lines of cuts and scrapes, or minor burns in white color victims in triage are requiring doctor's care.	
33	START MODEL was specifically designed for basic emergency personal and can be used in emergency department.	
34	The probability of harmful consequences and expected loss called hazard	
35	When the number of cases of a disease raises above endemic levels in a specific area it reach the pandemic condition.	
36	GIS can sometimes reveal personal and people specific information which can significantly affects people's life.	
37	In the military model those with the least serious wounds may be the first treatment priority.	
38	The effectiveness of preparedness stage measure depends on the availability of data related to hazards and emergency risk.	
39	The advanced information technology plays a great role in planning and	



	implementation of different measures for the reduction of hazards.	
40	Barcode and WIFI NETWORK require organizational infrastructure to be set up at the disaster management.	
41	Yellow color Triage category is describing minor injuries that can wait for long periods of time for treatment.	
42	Worldwide Prevalence of covid-19 virus is the number of all new cases that exist in a whole world during a certain time period.	
43	EMS has efficient sensor which can't detect natural disasters and warn population before occurrence.	
44	Remote sensing can create the interactive queries, edit data and different maps and can easily present the final results of all these operations.	
45	Creation of hazard inventory map by Application of GIS take information on physical locations of drains.	
46	Life-threatening but treatable injuries requiring rapid medical attention is Red Triage victim Category.	
47	Crisis is comparative in the sense that what can be crisis for participant or one part is not necessarily crisis for others.	
48	When the response needed toward incident that is greater than the response available, the crisis can occur.	
49	When there is length period of warning before the onset of disaster, more protective measures can be introduce and hazard can be removed.	
50	A disaster can be very intense and highly destructive, causing many injuries, death or less intense with relatively little damage done to individual.	



51	Accepting bribes, frauds, data or information tampering are not considered as a factors that lead to organizational crisis	
52	Active Mode of hazard is An incident in which hazard has actually occurred, creating an Emergency situations or Disasters due to presentence of affected parts with no victims.	
53	The wealthiest of the population either survive the disaster unaffected but not are able to recover quickly.	
54	Crisis may be including a physical danger, which should be your last priority.	
55	Effective disaster management relies more on equipment and technology than on solid human resources.	

**Question No. (2): (25 marks):**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1	<b>The rapid identification of victims in possible emotional distress considered as .....</b>			
	a.	Advanced Triage	b.	Psychological Triage
	c.	Simple Triage	d.	All the above
2	<b>Victims with Triage Tag colored with red described as .....</b>			
	a.	NO bleeding appeared	b.	Can follow simple commands
	c.	Respiratory rate 45 C/M	d.	Disturbed mental status
3	<b>Activities that reduce the effects of disaster :-</b>			
	a.	Response	b.	Crisis assessment
	c.	Recovery	d.	Mitigation
4	<b>All of the following are considered dimensions of disaster except:-</b>			
	a.	Poverty	b.	Controllability



	c.	Predictability	d.	Scope and intensity
5	<b>Victims with Triage Tag colored with yellow described as</b>			
	a.	Absence Radial Pulse	b.	Presence of Radial Pulse
	c.	Bleeding	d.	Respiratory rate 35 C/M
6	<b>What do I do first in triage:-</b>			
	a.	Capillary blanch refill test	b.	Mental status
	c.	Respiration/ventilation	d.	Perfusion
7	<b>In application of epidemiology methods of disaster after disaster:-</b>			
	a.	conducting disaster damage	b.	training health safety personnel
	c.	assessment designing emergency protocols	d.	conducting post disaster epidemiologic follow up studies
8	<b>Potentially serious injuries, but are stable enough to wait a short while for medical treatment:-</b>			
	a.	Yellow	b.	White
	c.	Green	d.	None of the above
9	<b>According to the quotation of disaster, the disaster can be decreased if .....</b>			
	a.	The vulnerability increased	b.	The capacity improved
	c.	The hazard erupted	d.	Risk increased
10	<b>characteristics of crisis are that the event is</b>			
	a.	Can be expected	b.	Creates certainty
	c.	Crisis results in behavioral changes	d.	Crisis is acute or chronic state.
11	<b>Triage that is used at the scene of a mass casualty incident considered as .....</b>			
	a.	Advanced Triage	b.	Emotional triage
	c.	Simple Triage	d.	Psychological Triage
12	<b>The decision maker faces abnormal challenges when organization is in crisis include all the following except .....</b>			



	a.	Increased vulnerability	b.	Many stakeholders get involved
	c.	The time resource is limited	d.	Flow of information is sporadic
13	<b>Crisis reasons in organization like .....</b>			
	a.	Absent of an employee	b.	Errors in passwords
	c.	Remove all the policies	d.	Termination of an expert worker
14	<b>the characteristics and circumstances of a community system that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard</b>			
	a.	Hazard	b.	Risk
	c.	Vulnerability	d.	Target group
15	<b>Challenges to applying epidemiologic methods all the following except...</b>			
	a.	Time urgency for results.	b.	Extent of physical destruction
	c.	Movement of populations.	d.	Increasing of local support or expertise.
16	<b>Is the number of new cases that exist in a population during a certain time period.</b>			
	a.	Incidence.	b.	Case fatality rate.
	c.	Prevalence.	d.	Endemic
17	<b>The situation that has the potential to be dangerous, but no people, or environment is currently affected by this. That considered as?</b>			
	a.	Risk	b.	Dormant Mode
	c.	Emergency	d.	Active Mode
18	<b>During a disaster, Increasing numbers of people will lead to</b>			
	a.	Completion for limited resources	b.	Arising of conflict
	c.	A & B	d.	No answer
19	<b>Many of the inevitable changes that occur in all societies lead to an increase in the societies'</b>			
	a.	Crisis occurrence	b.	Scope to disaster
	c.	Transitions in cultural practices	d.	Vulnerability to disasters
20	<b>The increasing gap between need and assistance leads to feelings of</b>			



	<b>abandonment</b>			
	a.	Disillusionment phase	b.	Reconstruction phase
	c.	Honeymoon phase	d.	Heroic phase
21	<b>Disaster management is the responsibility of</b>			
	a.	Rescue team	b.	All spheres of government
	c.	Medical staff	d.	All of the above
22	<b>The most critical part of implementing a mitigation strategy is .....</b>			
	a.	Vulnerability Analysis	b.	Public Education
	c.	Hazard Identification	d.	All of the above
23	<b>Principles of disaster management include:-</b>			
	a.	Planning should recognize the difference between incidents and disasters.	b.	Planning must take account of the type of physical environment and the structure of the population.
	c.	Arrangements must recognise involvement and potential role of non- government agencies.	d.	All of the above
24	<b>Case finding is a task that done by nurse during what stage of disaster?</b>			
	a.	Response	b.	Preparedness
	c.	Mitigation	d.	Recovery
25	<b>The tracking process starts with triage. All These information must be included except .....</b>			
	a.	Patient's identification number	b.	Diagnosis
	c.	Apparent age, sex	d.	Triage condition

Good Luck