

QUIZ

Bioterrorism preparedness

Test your knowledge about policy and procedures during a bioterrorism attack with these questions from a study on preparedness by BMC Health Services Research

Questions		% answering correctly
1) A recent travel history, occupation and vaccination history of victims will be needed as part of the epidemiological investigation of a bioterrorism attack.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	92.3%
2) The four phases of emergency management include mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	91.8%
3) If you have been vaccinated against the disease the patient has, you do not need to wear personal protective equipment when providing nursing care to them.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	63.9%
4) If you have children, back-up childcare should be arranged as part of your bioterrorism response plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	90.2%
5) Both acute and long-term mental health effects, such as anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder, can be expected to rise after a bioterrorism attack.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	88.1%
6) Patient specimens should be hand-carried to the laboratory during the response to a bioterrorism attack; automated tube systems should not be used.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	83.8%
7) Nurses' routine job duties will not be impacted by a bioterrorism attack.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	62.3%
8) All patients infected with a disease will have symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	51%
9) Procedures for biological and chemical patient decontamination are the same.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	49.7%
10) Only police, emergency medical services and fire protection professionals will use the incident command system to communicate during a bioterrorism attack.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	39.3%
11) Duct-taping your windows will prevent the infiltration of infectious particles into your house following an aerosol release.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	32.3%
12) All nurses (except those working in public health) should report suspected bioterrorism attacks to the local health department.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	86.6%
13) The response actions for emerging infections, such as SARS and monkeypox, are very different from those for bioterrorism.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	28.5%
14) A quarantine will be instituted after a bioterrorism attack involving any contagious disease.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	11%
15) Airborne-spread diseases require the use of a negative pressure room in all settings.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	10.3%
16) Many of the potential bioterrorism agents cause upper respiratory symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	88.6%
17) Nurses do not need a personal response plan for bioterrorism because their facility will have a disaster plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	64.9%
18) Plans for back-up transportation should be arranged as part of nurses' response plans.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	84.6%
19) Bioterrorism attacks must not be reported until they are confirmed.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	50.2%
20) The use of alcohol-based products is an effective means of removing debris from the hands of victims exposed to a biological agent.	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	34.5%

Answers (1) TRUE, (2) TRUE, (3) FALSE, (4) TRUE, (5) TRUE, (6) TRUE, (7) FALSE, (8) FALSE, (9) TRUE, (10) FALSE, (11) FALSE, (12) TRUE, (13) FALSE, (14) FALSE, (15) FALSE, (16) TRUE, (17) TRUE, (18) FALSE, (19) TRUE, (20) FALSE