

PROGRAM:	ERASMUS+
ACTION / SUBPROGRAM:	Key Action 2 / Strategic Partnerships
PROJECT TITLE:	“OSH+ for the European Agriculture sector - Stimulating growth in rural areas through capacity building for providers (and beneficiaries) of occupational medicine and OSH services”
DOCUMENT:	C2-Training Course for Occupational Medicine physicians – Individual Exercise Template

C2-Training Course for Occupational Medicine physicians

Module 7 – Respiratory diseases for employees working in Agriculture

Individual Test

Instructions

The questions below are multiple-choice questions that ask you to select one or more answer choices from a list of choices. A question may or may not specify the number of choices to select.

Please tick the box corresponding to the right answers.

Questions

- 1) What is the individual impact of occupational respiratory diseases in agriculture?
 - a) Direct costs of medical care;
 - b) Unpaid financial losses
 - c) Job loss;
 - d) Rehabilitation / Return-to-Work and compensation costs;
 - e) Inestimable costs of lowering the quality of life;

- 2) For the employees working in the aquaculture farms the allergenic exposure is coming mainly from:
 - a) Cyanobacteria;
 - b) Mites;
 - c) Molds;
 - d) Chlorophyta;
 - e) Avian proteins;

- 3) For the employees working in the shellfish (mollusks) farms the allergenic exposure is coming mainly from the:
 - a) Dust from the shells;
 - b) Snails meat;
 - c) Oysters proteins;
 - d) Mussels proteins;
 - e) Shrimps proteins;

- 4) For the employees working in the apiculture sector the allergenic exposure is coming mainly from:
 - a) The (Hymenoptera) venom;
 - b) The debris of the bee, beehive, bumblebee;

- c) The hive dust;
 - d) The pollen of the flora in the apiary area;
 - e) The substances used during the apiculture operations;
 - f) The personal protective equipment used by the employees working with bees;
- 5) For the employees working in the silviculture sector the allergenic exposure is coming mainly from:
- a) The wood dust;
 - b) The fungi;
 - c) The mites;
 - d) The resins;
 - e) The pollens;
- 6) The most common symptoms of the allergic rhinitis are the following:
- a) Coughing;
 - b) Watery rhinorrhea;
 - c) Sneezing, in bursts;
 - d) Weight loss;
 - e) Nasal pruritus;
 - f) Vertigo;
 - g) Respiratory insufficiency
- 7) The most common symptoms of the occupational asthma are the following, except:
- a) paroxysmal dyspnea;
 - b) weight loss;
 - c) Eye pruritus, lacrimation, conjunctival hyperemia;
 - d) wheezing;
 - e) cough;
 - f) chest constriction;
 - g) limiting daily work activity;
- 8) Some of the most important features of the symptomatic patterns noticed in occupational asthma are the following:
- a) Symptoms may worsen upon entering the workplace;
 - b) Delayed symptoms after leaving the workplace (at home, at night, at weekends, or on holidays);
 - c) The asymptomatic periods are always associated with periods without exposure;
 - d) The symptomatic periods are always associated with exposure periods;
 - e) The recurrence of symptoms are usually leading to diurnal somnolence, reduction of normal physical activity, absenteeism;
- 9) Some of the most important occupational diseases of the respiratory system of the woodcutters or lumberjack (to be distinguished from the arborists and foresters) are the following:
- a) Tick-borne encephalitis;
 - b) Maple decorticator's disease;
 - c) Tree cutter lung;
 - d) Woodcutters' vibration disease;
- 10) The main features of byssinosis are the following:

- a) The immune mechanism is a non-specific one;
- b) It requires an exposure to cotton (leaves, stems, seeds) of more than 5 years;
- c) It requires an exposure to cotton (leaves, stems, seeds) of more than 10 years;
- d) It requires an exposure to flax, hemp, jute (stem) of more than 3 years;
- e) Symptoms are mainly chest pain, dyspnea and dry cough;

Correct answers

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct answer	b, c, e	a, d	a	a, b, c, d	a, b, d, e	a, b, c, e	b, c	a, b, e	b, c	a, c, e