

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

C2-Training Course for Occupational Medicine physicians

Module 13: Diseases of the eyes and ENT (ear-nose-throat) 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. **Which is the most common eye injuries?**
 - a) Corneal traumatic conditions
 - b) Photo-ophthalmia
 - c) enucleation
 - d) burn of eyelids

2. **Who causes photophthalmia?**
 - a) exposure to UV radiation
 - b) ocular contusion
 - c) optic nerve damage

3. **Which are the ocular effects in case of occupational exposure to pesticides ?**
 - a) miosis, visual disturbances through spastic myopia, eye pain due to ciliary muscle spasm.
 - b) asymmetry of eyelids
 - c) ocular purulent secretions

4. **What are the first measures in the case of chemical eyeburn?**
 - a) removal of the substance as quickly as possible and pacification of the patient
 - b) urgent request for an opftalmological examination
 - c) collyrium instillations

5. **List the declaring occupational diseases by affecting the eye. Which is recognize as occupational disease?**
 - a) cataracts,
 - b)keratitis,
 - c)conjunctivitis,
 - d) optic neuritis,
 - e) uveitis

- 6. What are the prophylactic measures in professional ophthalmologic risk?**
 - a) Medical measures
 - b) technical and organizational measures (collective and individual)
 - c) local treatment

- 7. Which are the most often encountered mechanical injuries?**
 - a) laceration of the eyelids
 - b) contusions
 - c) foreign bodies
 - d) severe damage of corneal endothelium
 - e) ischemia

- 8. Wich are the first steps in eye examination?**
 - a) general aspect of the cephalic extremity
 - b) eyelids
 - c) orbit
 - d) conjunctiva

- 9. Allergens may cause:**
 - a)burns of eyelids
 - b) allergic conjunctivitis
 - c) allergic kerato-conjunctivitis

- 10. Preventive measures for eye disorders imply involvement of:**
 - a) management
 - b) worker
 - c) physician
 - d) family

- 11. What are the auditory effects in case of professional exposure to noise?**
 - a) noise induce hearing loss,
 - b) neurosenzorial hypoacusia,
 - c) bilateral,
 - d) generally symmetrical,
 - e) irreversible

- 12. What are the non-auditory effects in case of professional exposure to noise?**
 - a) sleep disturbance
 - b) hypocusia
 - c) general effects (cardiovascular – increase of arterial blood pressure and cardia frequency, respiratory – increase of respiratory rate, metabolic changes),
 - d) behavior effects (concentration difficulties, aggressive behavior)

- 13. What is an occupational hypoacusis?**
 - a) permanent drop of the threshold of hearing, at a frequency of 4000 Hz, by over 25 dB including, after applying the correction of presbycusis
 - b) bilateral and symmetric perception type without without the interest of conversational frequencies

- c) professional etiology
 - d) permanent drop of the threshold of hearing, at a frequency of 4000 Hz, by over 30dB including
- 14. What is an occupational deafness?**
- a) the permanent drop in the threshold of hearing, at conversational frequencies, by over 40 dB including, after applying the correction of presbycusis, of perception type, bilateral and symmetrical, of professional etiology
 - b) the permanent drop in the threshold of hearing, at conversational frequencies, by over 25 dB including
 - c) the permanent drop in the threshold of hearing, at conversational frequencies, by over 30 dB including
- 15. A positive diagnosis of an occupational hypoacusis/deafness is based on:**
- a) establishing occupational exposure to noises whose intensity exceeds 87 dB(A).
 - b) clinical symptomatology
 - c) clinical year/nose/throat examination and tone audiometry;
- 16. Which exposure to farm equipment or animal production is the principal source of noise-induced hearing loss in agriculture**
- a) Large machinery cause a lot of noise
 - b) Lawnmower operating
 - c) metal-on-metal impact noise
- 17. Which are the most risky jobs in agriculture for occupational laryngeal cancer?**
- a) wood processing
 - b) hunter
 - c) use of pesticides
 - d) gardener
- 18. Which are the most important etiological factors for occupational laryngitis in agriculture?**
- a) flour,
 - b) cereal and plant powders
 - c) cold, humidity and voice over-exertion
 - d) UV radiation
- 19. Which are the most important etiological factors for occupational sinusitis in agriculture?**
- a) cereal dust,
 - b) noise
 - c) dairy products and swine
- 20. Which are the most important data for diagnosis of an occupational pharyngitis in agriculture?**
- a) clinical symptomatology (dysphagia, throat sourness, foreign body sensation)
 - b) objective examination: inflamed mucous, fibrinous exudates
 - c) rhinoscopya
 - d) para-clinical investigations (mouth-pharyngoscopy)

Correct answers

Question	Correct answer
1.	a
2.	a
3.	a
4.	a,b
5.	a,b,c,d,e
6.	a,b
7.	a,b,c
8.	b,c,d
9.	b,c
10.	a,b,c
11.	a,b,c,d,e
12.	a,c,d
13.	b,c,d
14.	b
15.	a,b,c
16.	a,b,c
17.	a,c
18.	a,b,c
19.	a,c
20.	a,b,d