



Review Questions

CHAPTER 5: PESTICIDE HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

Write the answers to the following questions, and then check your answers with those in the back of this manual.

- The capacity of a pesticide to cause short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) injury is referred to as its:
 - Toxicity.
 - Exposure.
 - Hazard.
 - Oral LD₅₀.
- Which statement is *false* about harmful effects of pesticides?
 - The most common form of pesticide injury is by inhalation.
 - Fumigants can cause severe blisters.
 - Asthma-like symptoms may be caused by allergies to pesticides.
 - Many herbicides and fungicides cause dermatitis.
- Which signal word is associated with Hazard Class I and chemicals that have severe corrosive properties but do not necessarily have very low oral LD₅₀ values?
 - DANGER—POISON.
 - DANGER.
 - WARNING.
 - CAUTION.
- Which statement is *true* about pesticide toxicity?
 - A pesticide with an oral LD₅₀ of 250 mg/kg is more toxic than a pesticide with an LD₅₀ of 5 mg/kg.
 - Manufacturers are not required to include chronic toxicity warning statements on product labels; only acute toxicity warnings are included.
 - Delayed effects occur only after a single acute toxicity exposure.
 - Cholinesterase inhibition due to exposure to organophosphate or carbamate insecticides can cause acute or delayed effects.
- What is the purpose of routine or emergency cholinesterase monitoring?
 - To enable a physician to recognize the occurrence of excessive exposure to organophosphate and carbamate insecticides.
 - To enable a physician to recognize the occurrence of excessive exposure to pyrethroid insecticides.
 - To enable the pesticide handler to know when to stop using pesticide products during the course of a normal workday.
 - To enable the pesticide handler to know when he/she has been overexposed to restricted-use pesticides.
- When should a blood test for baseline cholinesterase be done?
 - Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticide use is the greatest and at least 14 days into the application season.
 - Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or at least 30 days from the most recent exposure.
 - Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or within one week of the most recent exposure.
 - Baseline testing should be done about halfway through the application season to measure the average amount of pesticide exposure.

7. Which statement is *true* about pesticide exposure routes?
- A. Oil-based liquid pesticide formulations, such as emulsifiable concentrates, do not absorb through the skin.
 - B. Evidence indicates that about 97 percent of all body exposure to pesticides during a spraying operation is by inhalation.
 - C. Some products that cause systemic injury are as toxic when absorbed through the skin as when they are swallowed.
 - D. The palms and forearms absorb more pesticides than the warm, moist areas of the body.
8. Which statement is *false* about first-aid response for pesticide exposure to the eye?
- A. Hold the eye open and immediately begin gently washing the eye with drips of clean water.
 - B. The water should be dripped directly into the eye, don't use an eyewash dispenser.
 - C. Continuously rinse the eye for 15 minutes.
 - D. Flush under the eyelid with water to remove debris.
9. What is the *first* thing you should do to help a victim of inhalation exposure?
- A. Get the victim to fresh air.
 - B. Administer artificial respiration.
 - C. Have the victim lie down and loosen clothing.
 - D. Keep the chin up to ensure that air passages are open for breathing.
10. Which statement is *true* about heat stress?
- A. Wearing lots of PPE prevents heat stress.
 - B. Constriction of pupils is a symptom of heat stroke.
 - C. Less than 10 percent of people affected by severe heat stroke die.
 - D. Lack of sweat is a symptom of heat stroke.