Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the entire question and all the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Which alcohol is used as an antidote for ethylene glycol ingestions?
   A. Ethanol
   B. Isopropanol
   C. Methanol
   D. Tetradecanol

2. Which of the following statements about syrup of ipecac is not correct?
   A. Ipecac stimulates the area in the brain responsible for nausea and vomiting.
   B. Ipecac has a local irritant effect on the stomach.
   C. Ipecac should be used to induce vomiting in all patients, regardless of age or condition.
   D. Ipecac contains two active substances, emetine and cephaeline.

3. The odor of wintergreen on a child's breath might indicate ingestion of which chemical?
   A. Sodium hypochlorite
   B. Toluene
   C. Methyl salicylate
   D. Paradichlorobenzene

4. _______ is used to reverse an opiate (such as morphine or codeine) overdose.
   A. Flumazenil
   B. Atropine
   C. Naloxone
   D. Deferoxamine

5. Which of the following statements about syrup of ipecac is not correct?
   A. American poison control centers rarely recommend syrup of ipecac as an intervention.
   B. The side effects of ipecac ingestion include prolonged vomiting and lethargy.
   C. Syrup of ipecac has been available for years in pharmacies over-the-counter.
   D. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that parents keep syrup of ipecac in their medicine chests for emergency use.

6. A toxicologic screen (tox screen) would most likely include which set of drug classes or chemicals?
A. Digoxin, quinidine, propranolol
B. Opiates, barbiturates, cocaine
C. Arsenic, mercury, lead
D. Fluoxetine, sertraline, paroxetine

7. All of the following are poison safety tips that will help reduce the risk of poisoning except
A. referring to medicine as candy to fool a child.
B. keeping household products in a locked cabinet.
C. using child-resistant containers.
D. disposing of unused medications.

8. All of the following are nontoxic ingestions except
A. clay.
B. bath oil.
C. detergents.
D. rouge.

9. Activated charcoal will adsorb all of the following substances except
A. phenytoin.
B. theophylline.
C. ferrous sulfate.
D. acetaminophen.

10. N-acetylcysteine would be an appropriate antidote for which of the following drug overdoses?
A. Amitriptyline
B. Acetaminophen
C. Digoxin
D. Morphine

11. According to statistical data from recent years, more than 60% of calls to poison control centers involve
A. drug users who have overdosed on illegal drugs.
B. children under the age of six.
C. adults who have been exposed to chemical toxins.
D. people who have attempted suicide.

12. Most household products produce very little toxicity except
A. drain or oven cleaners.
B. soaps.
C. disc batteries.
D. shampoos.

13. Salivation, lacrimation, urination, diarrhea, and difficulty breathing are examples of which toxidrome?
A. Cholinergic
B. Sedative/hypnotic
C. Solvent
D. Anticholinergic

14. Quantitative analysis of a blood sample is useful for all of the following ingestions *except*
A. acetaminophen.
B. iron.
C. digoxin.
D. chlorpromazine.

15. _______ utilizes a semipermeable membrane by means of a dialysis machine to remove drugs and toxins from the body.
A. Hemodialysis
B. Whole bowel irrigation
C. Activated charcoal
D. Gastric lavage

16. A _______ is a comprehensive source of poison information staffed by pharmacists and nurses and available 24 hours a day by telephone.
A. poison control center
B. 911 operator
C. physician’s office
D. public library

17. If a poisoning victim’s stomach must be emptied in a hospital setting, the preferred method is
A. swallowing salt water.
B. mechanical stimulation.
C. swallowing mustard water.
D. gastric lavage.

18. Dilated pupils, urinary retention, tachycardia, flushed skin, dry mucous membranes, and decreased bowel sounds would be expected following a/an _______ overdose.
A. fluoxetine
B. caffeine
C. antihistamine
D. haloperidol

19. All of the following are possible causes of jaundice *except*
A. heavy metals.
B. certain mushrooms.
C. acetaminophen.
D. methanol.
20. The term *overdose* implies a/an
A. intentional toxic exposure.
B. misreading of a prescription label.
C. accidental toxic exposure.
D. safe dosage administration.