Questions Natural Disasters

**1. When was National Preparedness month in 2020?**

a. January

b. March

c. September

**2. If the air quality index is between 101-150, the air quality is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a. Good for sensitive groups

b. Moderate for sensitive groups

c. Unhealthy for sensitive groups

**3. Which of the following is a benchmark for surge capacity?**

a. Immunization availability

b. Prescription refills

c. Ability to close schools quickly

**4. Which of the following is a health system pharmacist’s role during a natural disaster?**

A. Maintain appropriate pharmacist to technician ratios mandated by states

B. Ensure appropriate deployment of emergency supplies of pharmaceuticals

C. Report to work on time, even if you are experiencing viral symptoms

**5. Which of the following is a pharmacy technician’s role?**

A. Take medication histories and triage patients to streamline care

B. Report to work on time, even if you are experiencing cough and fever

C. Assume responsibilities usually only allowed for pharmacists

**6. If the patient’s peak flow expiratory volume is below 50% of their personal best, what zone is he or she in?**

a. green zone

b. yellow zone

c. red zone

**7. What population does the emergency prescription assistance program help?**

a. Uninsured patients

b. Medicaid patients

c. Medicare patients

**8. Your patient accidently left his mepolizumab injection outside the refrigerator. What should you advise the patient?**

a. Throw out the injections immediately

b. It is good for 7 days at room temperature

c. Place it back in the refrigerator

**9. Which of the following is TRUE about using air conditioners during a wildfire event?**

a. Patients should turn them off and leave them off

b. Patients should operate them in the recirculate mode

c. Patients should operate them in fresh air intake mode

**10. What is a common reason people with chronic illness are often hospitalized in the weeks after a disaster due?**

a. Exacerbation of chronic illness

b. Lack of access to electricity

c. Acute illness