9 OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

QUIZ 1 (12 POINTS)

True/False (3 points)

1. Medical screening generally offers clear-cut benefits for individuals exposed to toxic agents.
   a. true
   b. false

2. An occupational medical surveillance program is usually developed to detect overexposure to hazardous agents.
   a. true
   b. false

3. A genetic mutation can be a biomarker for a certain disease.
   a. true
   b. false

Multiple Choice (3 points)

4. Which of the following should be considered when deciding whether to set up a medical surveillance program?
   a. the toxicity of the hazard
   b. the effectiveness of available screening tests
   c. the effects of early detection on clinical outcome
   d. all of the above

5. The step before giving medical surveillance results to an individual requires the safety and health professional to _____.
   a. designate the goal of the program
   b. set testing parameters
   c. evaluate the program
   d. select or recommend treatment

6. A complete blood count used to test for benzene or lead hematotoxicity is an example of a _____.
   a. marker of effect
   b. marker of exposure
   c. marker of susceptibility
   d. molecular marker

Short Answer (5 points)

7. What is the definition of medical surveillance?

8. What are three factors that determine the quality of screening tests?

9. When can early detection be deemed beneficial?

10. What is the underlying assumption of the mixture rule?

11. What are the two main legal issues surrounding biomonitoring?

Short Essay (1 point)

12. When designing a medical surveillance program, what data needs to be analyzed? What questions need to be answered?

QUIZ 2 (12 POINTS TOTAL)

True/False (3 points)

1. Determining the cause of a disease is one of the goals of a medical surveillance program.
   a. true
   b. false

2. The expectation with exposure biomonitoring is that a disease is entirely preventable.
   a. true
   b. false

3. Because very few biomarkers have been validated, they cannot help evaluate internal dosages for exposure-related diseases.
   a. true
   b. false

Multiple Choice (3 points)

4. What is the first step in implementing a medical surveillance program?
   a. selecting medical tests
   b. identifying a target population
   c. conducting a risk benefit analysis
   d. designating program goals

5. Which of the following is used to measure levels of a specific substance in body fluids or excreta?
   a. markers of effect
   b. markers of exposure
   c. markers of susceptibility
   d. molecular markers

6. Which of the following is an advantage of biological monitoring?
   a. It is effective for monitoring hazards that cause upper airway irritation.
   b. It is easy to correlate a health risk with exposure once the exposure information is known.
   c. It is ideal for identifying hazards affecting the skin.
   d. It offers an assessment of all routes of exposure.

Short Answer (5 points)

7. According to the Dictionary of Epidemiology, what is the main purpose of surveillance?

8. Why is screening a more accurate term for OSHA medical surveillance?

9. What are three ways to clinically evaluate exposure to hazardous agents?

10. What are BEIs and how do they help safety and health professionals?

11. The American Cancer Society does not recommend screening for lung cancer-even for high-risk individuals. Why not?

Short Essay (1 point)

12. To implement an effective medical surveillance program, what issues need to be taken into account?