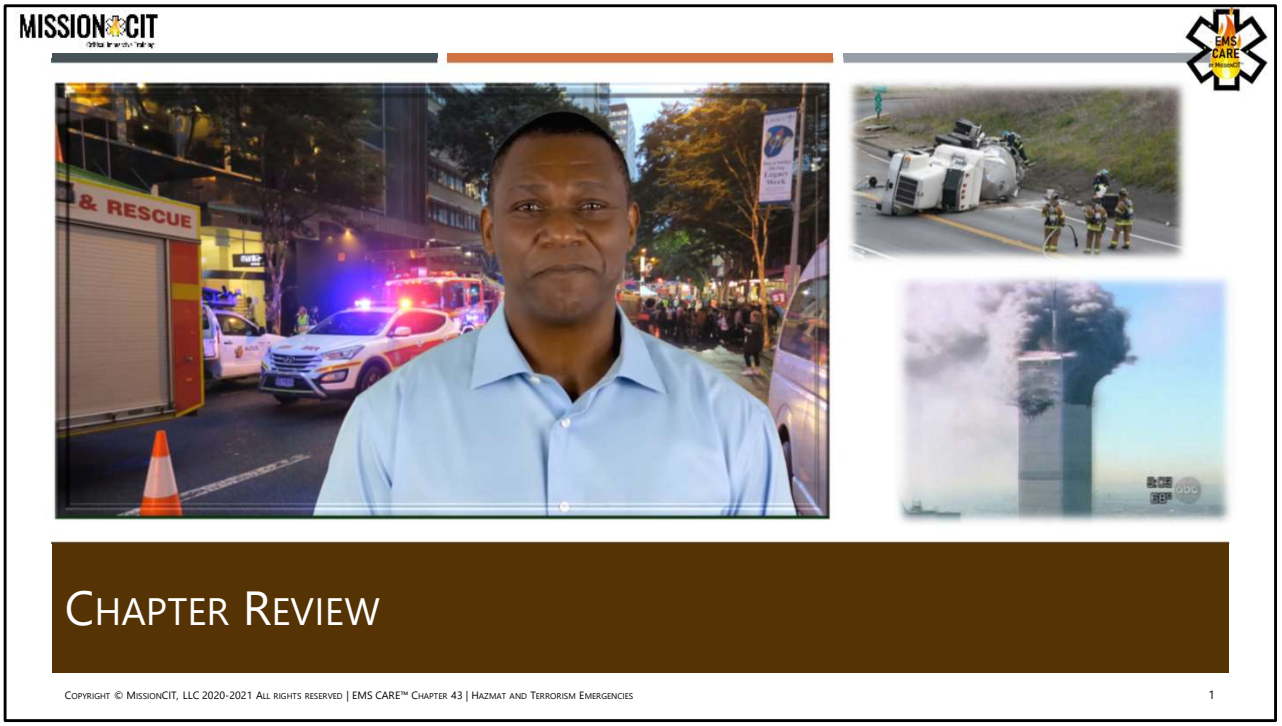
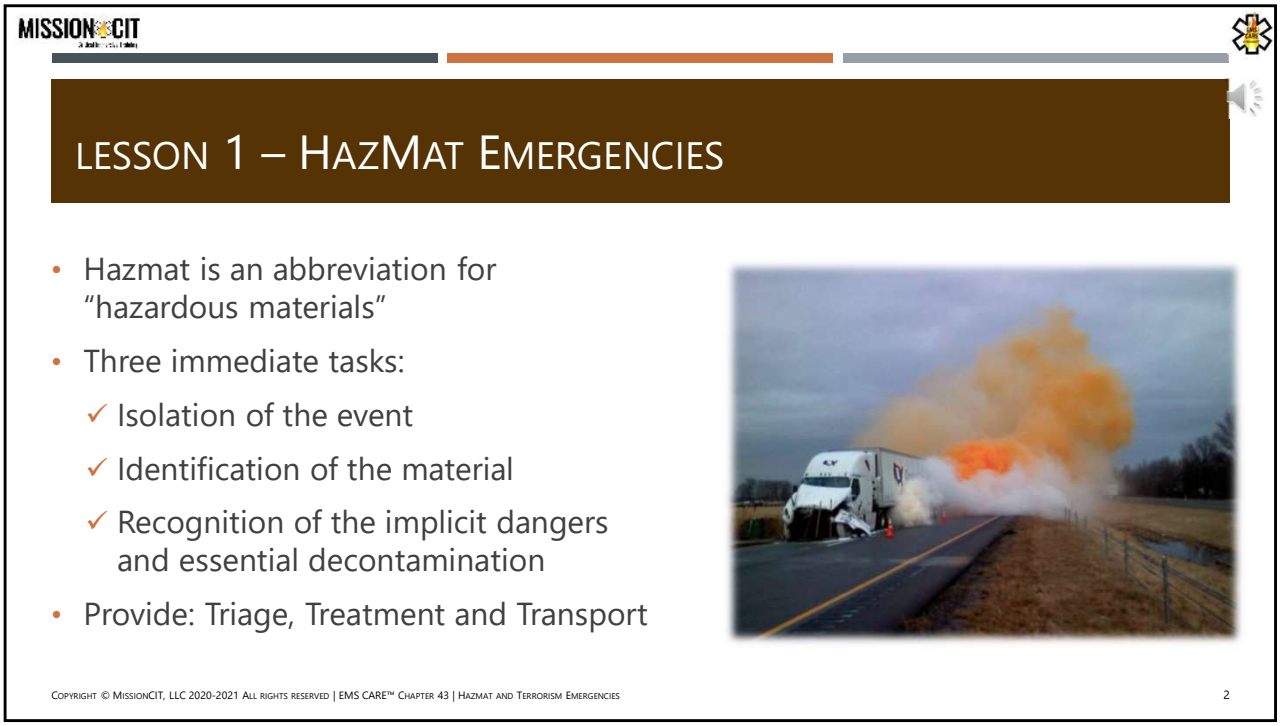


Thank you Missah. Welcome to the chapter review section where we quickly recap all that was covered in the seven lessons of this topic.

Remember, after this review, there will be a 15 question Quiz. Good studying.



In the first lesson, we saw about HazMat, which is an abbreviation for "hazardous materials," which are substances in quantities or forms that may pose a reasonable risk to health, property, or the environment. As EMS providers, we need the basic skills to evaluate and mitigate an incident involving the release of hazardous materials.

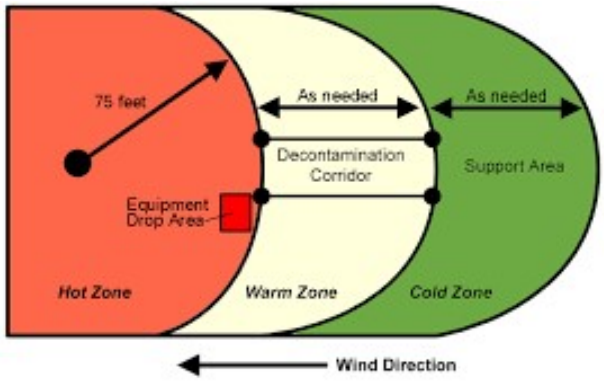
Once a hazardous materials incident is identified, there are three immediate basic tasks to complete. First is the isolation of the event to prevent any further

contamination. Next is the identification of the material. The final task is recognition of the implicit dangers and essential decontamination. Your job is to report to a designated area outside of the hot and warm zones and provide: Triage, Treatment, and Transport. Remember to document exposure and treatment information. Refer Safety Data Sheets for information about the handling and storage of hazardous products.

With this, we come to the end of lesson 1 and in the next lesson, we'll touch on the topic of Mass-Casualty Triage.

Lesson 2 – Mass-Casualty Triage

- START triage steps:
  - ✓ Patients that can walk
  - ✓ Assess patients in the order encountered
  - ✓ Assess respiratory rate
  - ✓ Assess capillary refill
  - ✓ Assess mental status

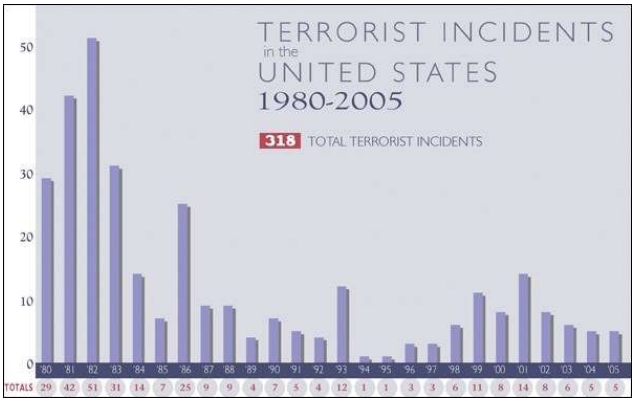


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Multiple triage systems are currently being implemented around the world. In this lesson, we talked about Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment, or the START triage system. Developed in 1983, it is now widely used in the United States. There are five steps involved in a START triage which helps assess patients for easy classification. We also saw JumpSTART, a pediatric version of START.
Next, we will talk about Terrorism in Lesson 3.

Lesson 3 – Terrorism | History And Categories

- Terrorism – Unlawful use of force against persons or property
- Types:
  - ✓ International
  - ✓ Domestic



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Welcome to the chapter review of the third lesson, where we covered the topic of terrorism, its history, and types of terrorism.

The FBI defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.“ Although targets, victims, perpetrators, causes, and justifications for the use of terror have changed, the methods of terrorism have remained the

same throughout history. Its presence is at least 2000 years and existed in the Bible's Old Testament too.

Coming to the types of terrorism, the difference between international and domestic terrorism depends on where the activity primarily took place. If the action primarily takes place outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. or crosses transnational boundaries, it is considered international terrorism. And when the acts primarily occur within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S., it may be considered domestic terrorism.

With this, we come to the end of this chapter and in the next, we will talk about terrorism that makes use of CBRNE materials.

Lesson 4 – Terrorism | CBRNE

- Classification of terrorism threats:
  - ✓ Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
- Common properties of CBRN agents:
  - ✓ Toxicity, Latency, Persistency, Transmissibility
- Types of harm:
  - ✓ Chemical, Etiological, Mechanical



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Moving on to the fourth lesson now. Here, we talked about the classification of terrorism threats as — chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive. We saw the four key properties of CBRN agents, namely, Toxicity, Latency, Persistency, and Transmissibility.

We also studied that exposure to an agent can occur through four routes which are inhalation, absorption, ingestion, and injection. We also reviewed the varying types of harm encountered by EMS personnel at an incident, and they are, Chemical, Etiological, and Mechanical.

The next chapter is about Weapons of Mass Destruction.



In this lesson, we covered the topic of weapons of mass destruction, which are agents designed to bring about mass death, casualties, and massive damage to property and infrastructure. Chemical, Biologic, and radiologic are the various types of agents used for terrorist attacks.

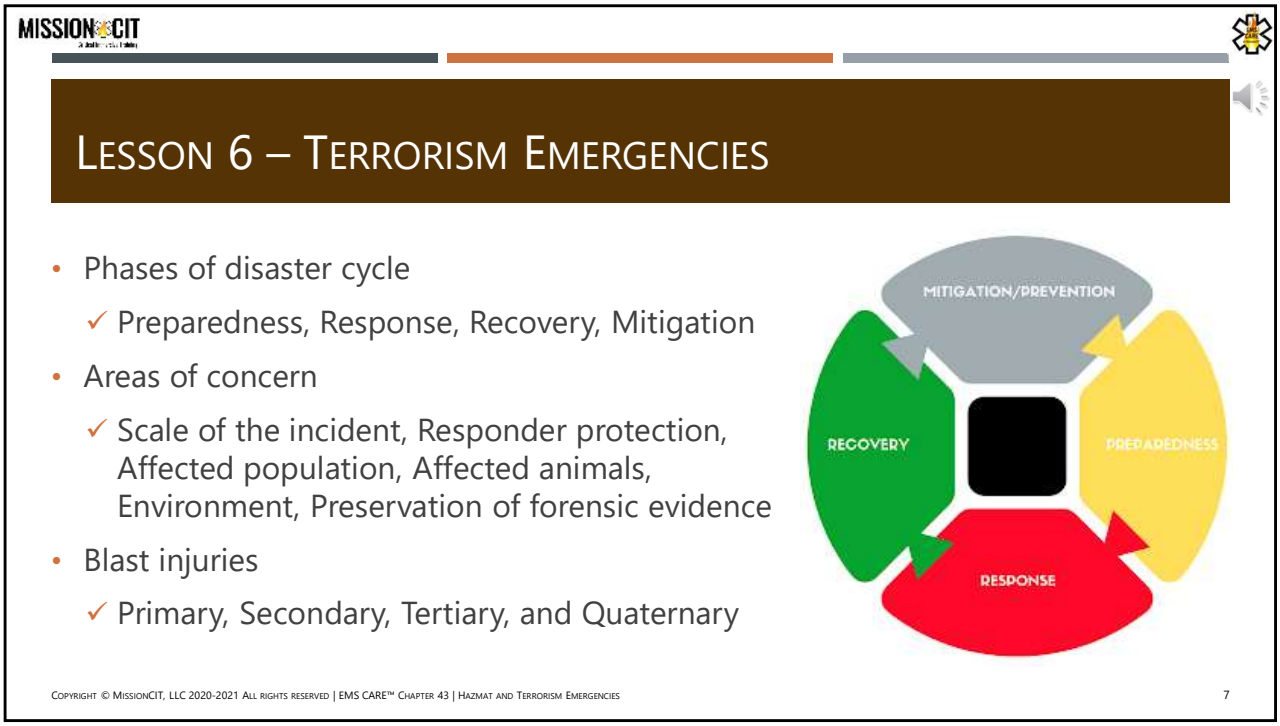
The different types of chemical agents include:

- Vesicants or blister agents.
- Respiratory agents or choking agents.
- Nerve agents, and.
- Metabolic agents or cyanides.

Each of these agents can cause different types of harm.

We also discussed Biologic agents and their types, which

are, viruses, bacteria, and toxins. Finally, we covered nuclear or radiologic terrorism and the measures to protect from the effects of radiation. They include time, distance, and shielding.



The sixth lesson covered the topic of terrorism emergencies. We learned about the disaster cycle which illustrates the steps you take when planning for, and responding to a disaster. We also saw the four phases involved in the disaster cycle: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

We also saw the major areas of concern in a CBRNE incident, which are, Scale of the incident, Responder protection, Affected population, Affected animals, Environment, and Preservation of forensic evidence.

Then we discussed the Incident Command System (ICS), which provides guidance for how to organize assets to respond to an incident, and processes to manage the response through its successive stages.

Finally, we saw Incendiary and Explosive devices used by terrorists and the number of ways blast injuries can occur, namely, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and Quaternary.

Lesson 7 – Cybercrime

- Cybercrime – A crime that involves a computer and a network
- Forms of cyber-attacks
  - ✓ Ransomware, Data breaches, DDoS attacks, Insider threats, Computer fraud



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The last lesson was on the topic of cybercrime. In this lesson, we shared some insights on what cybercrime is and the forms of cybercrime. Breach of patient information can affect people in multiple ways. The potential forms of cyber-attacks can be divided into six main groups:

- Ransomware
- Data breaches
- DDoS attacks
- Insider threats, and
- Computer fraud

With this, we come to the end of the chapter review.
Good luck with the quiz.