2012 JMAT Training Course on Disaster Medicine: Pre-Test*

1.	The "Sphere standards" for humanitarian assistance were created by whom?
	a. a group of humanitarian NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement
	b. a USAID (United States Agency for International Development) committee
	c. a UN (United Nations) consortium of the UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) WFP (World Food Programme), and DHA (UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs)
	d. MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders)
2.	According to Sphere standards, average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in any household is at least liters per person per day.
	a. 2
	b. 5
	c. 15
	d. 30
3.	What percentage of the daily energy intake should be from protein?
	a. 5–7%
	b. 10–12%
	c. 15–17%
	d. 20–22%
4.	The Sphere standard for initial covered living space is m ² of floor area per person.
	a. 1.5
	b. 3.5
	c. 5.5
	d. 7.5
5.	In disasters, a doubling of the baseline crude mortality rate (CMR) indicates a significant public health emergency. Where the baseline rate is unknown, death(s)/10,000 persons/day is the accepted 'emergency' limit.
	a. 0.1
	b. 1
	c. 10
	d. 100

^{*1} This test was developed by Harvard Humanitarian Initiatives.

- 6. You are deployed to a devastated region after a major natural disaster. While addressing any life-threatening needs, your multi-disciplinary team's first priority should be to:
 - a. complete an initial assessment of needs and resources.
 - b. establish a functional medical clinic for emergency care.
 - c. dig wells or cap springs in areas lacking potable water.
 - d. distribute tents or other appropriate emergency shelter.
- 7. Soon after an ethnic conflict, you and a coworker come across a set of human remains in the corner of a field. Your next step should be to:
 - a. bring a group of local people to the site to identify the remains.
 - b. bury or cremate the remains according to local customs.
 - c. collect personal effects or clothing for identification and return to the family.
 - d. report your finding to the relevant municipal, religious, or military authority.
- 8. When should a rapid assessment be performed?
 - a. Only if there is population displacement
 - b. During the first hours of the disaster
 - c. 1 week after the disaster
 - d. 1 month after the disaster
- 9. How long should a rapid assessment take to complete?
 - a. A few hours to a maximum of 2-3 days
 - b. 1 week
 - c. 2 weeks
 - d. 1 month
- 10. Which is NOT part of information collected during a rapid assessment?
 - a. Access to food
 - b. Excreta disposal
 - c. Number of unaccompanied minors
 - d. Disease outbreak caused by dead bodies
- 11. Which is NOT one of the methods of data collection during a rapid assessment?
 - a. Aerial survey
 - b. Transect walk
 - c. Comprehensive population survey
 - d. Key informant interview

- 12. Which is strongly encouraged in psychological first aid?
 - a. Take time to eat, rest and relax even for short periods so that you can best care for others
 - b. Strongly encourage survivors to talk about their experience
 - c. Tell survivors about other survivor's experiences
 - d. Strive to work as long as you can until you are too exhausted
- 13. Which United Nations agency helps the local government to coordinate international disaster response efforts?
 - a. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - b. World Health Organization
 - c. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 - d. United Nations Human Settlements Program
- 14. Which of these is a characteristic of a good humanitarian response leader according to international standards?
 - a. Never shows doubt lest his team question his authority
 - b. Works long hours without a break until the disaster phase is over
 - c. Never seeks feedback from beneficiaries about aid programs
 - d. Makes sure he and his team take breaks and get adequate sleep
- 15. International standards in humanitarian response require which of the following?
 - a. Responders should be trained in aid delivery
 - b. Beneficiaries should be included in decision-making
 - c. Responders should know and adhere to international standards
 - d. All of the above