

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف مراجعة نهائية للفصل الثالث متبوعة بالحل

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ← [الصف الثاني عشر](#) ← [علوم صحية](#) ← [الفصل الثالث](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة علوم صحية في الفصل الثالث

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HEALTH SCIENCES Revision

Term 3

2020 / 2021

GR: 12

Teacher's name :- KAWTHER AL BAGHDADY



عام الاستعداد للخمسين

Term 3 skills

1 Describe what a mass casualty incident and the potential hazards at the scene	4 Demonstrate the "Drop ,Cover and Hold" technique
2 Identify mass casualty management techniques	5 Identify the correct actions to take after a disaster
3 Identify safer zones and demonstrate correct action during a disaster simulation	6- Identify foodborne illnesses



Mass casualty incident



SUMMARY

mass: a large number or amount of something

casualty: a person hurt by an event or incident

incident: an unexpected and usually unpleasant thing that happens

Mass casualty incidents(MCI) are any incident where the number of casualties is greater than the emergency medical resources available

Whether an incident is classed as a MCI is based on:

- ~how many medical professionals such as paramedics or first aiders are available.
- ~the type and amount of medical equipment available.
- ~the number of injured people.
- ~how serious the people's injuries are

caused by the natural processes of the earth

- ~Earthquakes
- ~Landslides
- ~Floods
- ~Storms
- ~Wildfires

Man-made disasters

caused by the natural processes of the earth

- ~Traffic incidents
- ~Other transport incidents
- ~Conflict (wars)
- ~Explosions
- ~Industrial accidents

scene

scene: the place of an event or action

Dangers at the scene of an incident : it is important to check for hazards or dangers

- ~traffic.
- ~fire.
- ~smoke.
- ~dangerous fumes.
- ~falling rocks.
- ~unstable buildings.
- ~fallen electric lines



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and call 999/998

Questions

1- Give four examples of man-made disasters.

.....
.....

2- Which of the following best describes a mass casualty incident?

- (A) The process of deciding which casualties to treat first
- (B) An incident where there are more casualties than medical resources
- (C) An area of land that is unsafe to live and has many hazards
- (D) A natural disaster which causes a small number of minor injuries

3- Which triage category should receive treatment first?

- (A) Red
- (B) Yellow
- (C) Green
- (D) Black

4- A casualty has severe life-threatening injuries. Which triage category should they be assigned?

- (A) Red
- (B) Yellow
- (C) Green
- (D) Black

5- A casualty has a broken leg and is showing signs of a possible head injury. Which triage category should they be assigned?

- (A) Red
- (B) Yellow
- (C) Green
- (D) Black

6- When sorting casualties into those who are most in need of treatment, which group should be assessed last?

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- (A) Casualties who are bleeding heavily and shouting
(B) Casualties who cannot move by themselves but can wave their arms
(C) Casualties who are not moving or responding
(D) Casualties who are able to move by themselves

7- What does S stand for in the 'SALT' triage method?

- (A) Safety
(B) Still
(C) Salt
(D) Sort

8- Heavy rainfall can cause flash _____. Extreme weather can cause many _____ on the road. It is important to _____ areas where heavy rain is predicted. Do not drive through water that is more than _____ deep. Water can damage the _____ of your car and make it stop.

- a. avoid b. engine c. floods d. 10cm e. accidents

9- Give two pieces of advice on what actions to take if you are outside after a disaster.

.....
.....

Answers

- Traffic incidents
Conflict (wars)
Explosions
Industrial accidents

2-B an incident where there are more casualties than medical resources

3-A red

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4-A – red

5-B – yellow

6-D – casualties who are able to move by themselves

7-D – sort

8. C – floods

. E – accidents

. A – avoid

. D – 10cm

. B – engine

9.

Go to a safe area

Stay away from busy roads

Be prepared for aftershocks

Get help

Help other people

Move casualties who are in danger





UNIT 10

1. Name one illness-causing bacteria that are commonly found in foods.

2. What is the ideal temperature zone for bacteria to grow?

- (A) 100°C and above
- (B) 5°C – 60°C
- (C) 0°C – 3°C
- (D) -10°C – 0°C

3. Difficulty breathing, a rapid heart rate and nausea are symptoms of _____.

- (A) food intolerance
- (B) foodborne illness
- (C) histamine reaction
- (D) anaphylaxis

4. Fatima has a lactose intolerance. Name two foods that she should avoid.

5. Sultan is preparing food in his kitchen. After cutting raw chicken he sanitises the cutting board and knife. Sultan puts the empty food packaging into the bin and wipes his hands on his clothes before cutting vegetables.

What type of cross-contamination is described?

- (A) Food-to-food
- (B) Equipment-to-food
- (C) People-to-food
- (D) There is no cross-contamination described

6. What emergency medical care should be provided to a person who is in anaphylactic shock?





7. _____ are when the body's immune system reacts to certain foods and tries to fight against it.

- (A) Foodborne illnesses
- (B) Food allergies
- (C) Food intolerances
- (D) Food poisoning

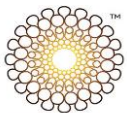
8. Describe one method of checking that food is properly cooked.

9. Fill in the blanks.

Food intolerances can be hard to _____. This is because the _____ that people experience are similar to those of many other conditions. The best way to diagnose food intolerance is to _____ symptoms alongside foods that are eaten. _____ suspected foods from the diet is also a good method.

- a. symptoms b. monitor c. diagnose d. removing

10. Name two foods that are at a higher risk of bacterial growth.





Answer Key

- 1•Campylobacter
- Escherichia coli (E.coli)
- Salmonella
- Listeria
- 2B – 5°C – 60°C
- 3D – anaphylaxis
- 4•Milk
- Yoghurt
- Cheese
- Butter
- 5C – people-to-food
- 6Inject an adrenaline auto-injector (epinephrine pen)
- 7B – food allergies
- 8Use a thermometer to check food reaches 70 °C
- Cook meat and poultry until the juices are clear and inside is not pink
- Cook eggs and seafood until piping hot the whole way through
- Boil liquid-based foods for at least one minute
- 91.C – diagnose
- 2.A – symptoms
- 3.B – monitor
- 4.D – removing
- 10•Poultry
- Eggs
- Seafood
- Rice
- Vegetables

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