

The Testing Tools found in this section include: **Pre/Post-Test Masters** for the Adult Programs. In addition, **Answer Keys** are included for each Program's test.

Using a **pre-test** will allow you to measure your audience's baseline knowledge of poisoning-related issues addressed in the program. Using a **post-test** will allow you to measure changes in your audience's poisoning-related knowledge as a result of participating in the program. The questions in the tests are based on the objectives of the programs.

### To Use the Testing Tools:

1. Photocopy the **Pre/Post Test Masters** for the program you are teaching. Make enough copies to use as a Pre-Test and a Post-Test. For example, if you have 30 people in your audience, make 60 copies of the Pre/Post Test Master.
2. Check Pre-Test on half of the test copies and check Post-Test on the other half.
3. Distribute the Pre-Tests to your audience prior to beginning your program. Collect the completed Pre-Tests before beginning your program.
4. Distribute the Post-Tests to your audience at the end of your program. Collect the tests once they are completed.
5. Grade the Pre- and Post-Tests using the **Answer Keys** found in this section. To determine a change in knowledge, compare the answers given on the post-tests to those given on pre-tests. An improved score in the post-test indicates a change in knowledge.

There is also a **Program Evaluation Form** you may want to consider using. The Evaluation contains questions designed to gather information about your program and about you, as an instructor. This information will help you make improvements to your program.



# Teaching Adults about Poisons

*Pre-Test*\_\_\_\_\_

*Post-Test*\_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Please answer the following questions by circling the correct answer. This is not an examination. You will not be graded.

1. Which services does the Georgia Poison Center provide?
  - (A) Poison emergency telephone service
  - (B) Public and Professional education
  - (C) Research and data collection
  - (D) Rabies treatment information service
  - (E) All of the above
2. What poisoning-related calls can you call the Georgia Poison Center about?
  - (A) Medicine and vitamins
  - (B) Plant poisonings
  - (C) Drug overdoses
  - (D) Animal Bites
  - (E) All of the above
3. Which age group is at greatest risk for poisoning?
  - (A) Under 6 years of age
  - (B) 6-19 years of age
  - (C) 20-59 years of age
  - (D) Over 60 years of age
4. Which of the following is the most common form of poisoning?
  - (A) Ingestions (by mouth)
  - (B) Inhalations (by nose)
  - (C) Dermal (on the skin)
  - (D) Ocular (splashed in the eye)
  - (E) Injections
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the most **common** substances involved in poisoning?
  - (A) Plants
  - (B) Medicine and vitamins
  - (C) Alcohol
  - (D) Household products
  - (E) Personal use products

**-OVER-**



6. Approximately how many poisonings are **reported** in the United States every year?
- (A) 5 Million
  - (B) 2 Million
  - (C) 800,000
  - (D) 150,000
7. Factors that increase the risk of a child being poisoned include all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Improper storage of poisons
  - (B) Sleep deprivation
  - (C) Desire to mimic adults
  - (D) Lack of supervision
  - (E) Curiosity
8. Most reported poisoning deaths are from which of the following groups?
- (A) Newborns
  - (B) Adults
  - (C) Teenagers
  - (D) Animals
  - (E) Children
9. When you call the Poison Center with an emergency, you will be asked to give which of the following?
- (A) The victim's weight
  - (B) The victim's age
  - (C) What poisonous substance was involved
  - (D) What time the poisoning took place
  - (E) You will be asked to give all of the above information
10. If you think a poisoning has occurred, the first thing you should do is:
- (A) Give Syrup of Ipecac to make the victim vomit
  - (B) Go to the emergency department
  - (C) Call an ambulance
  - (D) Call the Poison Center
  - (E) Wait to see if the victim develops symptoms
11. Which of the following is NOT a recommended way to protect children from poisons?
- (A) Using child-resistant containers
  - (B) Storing poisons in their original containers
  - (C) Keeping poisons out of sight and reach of children in a locked cabinet
  - (D) Telling children not to touch the poisons under the kitchen sink
  - (E) Reading and following directions before using medicine or household products

***Thank you so much for your time!***



## Pre- and Post-Test *Answer Key*

### Teaching Adults about Poisons Pre/Post Tests

1. E
2. E
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. E
10. D
11. D