

APPENDIX 3:

Example of post-workshop knowledge evaluation

Instructions to the organizers

Following the event, it is recommended that you evaluate the transfer in knowledge that has occurred. This type of evaluation attempts to answer the questions: did the trainees acquire new knowledge, attitudes or skills that can be put into practice in their professional environments?

Example questions are presented below. It is important that you customize the questionnaire to the specific module presented or (as per the example below) a questionnaire that encompasses all modules presented during the training event. The evaluation should be:

- ☐ Distributed amongst participants on the last day of the training event and returned immediately

OR

- ☐ Sent by mail/email for the trainees to complete and return by a given date

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Example questions

1. Children are not "little adults" because their exposures are different and unique, they have a dynamic developmental physiology, a longer life-expectancy and are politically powerless. Some of the factors that characterize their unique exposures are listed below – which one is wrong?
 - a) Transplacental and breastfeeding pathways
 - b) Behaviours and living zones
 - c) Independence
 - d) Stature and breathing zone
2. One of the following statements is wrong – which one?
 - a) The placenta prevents any toxicants from crossing between mother and child.
 - b) Breast milk is the safest and most complete nutrition for infants.
 - c) A child under five years of age may ingest three times more soil than an adult.
 - d) Children breathe more air per kg/body weight.
3. The dynamic developmental physiology of the central nervous system is of paramount importance. One of the following statements is wrong – which one?
 - a) The development and growth of the nervous system takes place in the pre- and post-natal periods.
 - b) The development and growth of the nervous system stops at the beginning of puberty.
 - c) Activity may alter the architecture of the central nervous system.
 - d) During adolescence a number of changes in synapses and neurotransmitters occur.
4. Lead is a major toxicant for children. Why are they at special risk? Circle all that apply.
 - a) The potential for exposure is higher due to pica.
 - b) Fraction of absorption is about 40% in children compared with about 10% in adults.
 - c) Their central nervous system is highly susceptible.
 - d) The blood-brain barrier offers a protective mechanism.
5. List 4 sources of exposure to mercury in children:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
6. The signs and symptoms of fluoride poisoning in children include (circle all correct answers):
 - a) Anaemia
 - b) Abdominal, colicky pain
 - c) Bone malformations
 - d) Dental coloration

7. What actions should be taken if carbon monoxide exposure is suspected in a child?
- a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
8. The major source of household air pollution in homes in rural areas of developing countries is which of the following?
- a) tobacco smoking
 - b) biomass fuel for cooking
 - c) ambient air pollution
 - d) mosquito coils
9. Second-hand smoke is associated with increased risk of the following (circle all correct answers):
- a) middle ear effusion
 - b) sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
 - c) testicular cancer
 - d) asthma attacks
10. Which of the following are forms of improved sanitation? Circle all that apply.
- a) pit latrine with slab
 - b) disposal in fields
 - c) shared flush toilet to piped sewer system
 - d) composting toilet

Comments/suggestions (e.g. other issues to be addressed)

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

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