



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

Faculty of Applied and Health Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES
(DMLS)

AML 2144 : FIRST AID

SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY: EXAMINATIONS

SERIES: OCTOBER 2013

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

You should have the following for this examination

- *Answer booklet*

This paper consists of **TWO** sections.

Answer all questions in **Section A** and **B**. $\frac{1}{2}$ marks deducted for any wrong answer in **Section A**.

This paper consists of 9 PRINTED pages

SECTION A (40MARKS)

1. Which one of the following is not a sign and symptom of a fainted person
 - a) Person feeling giddy
 - b) Face become pale and lips white
 - c) High body temperatures
 - d) The pulse is rapid and feeble with quick shallow respiration
 - e) None of the above

2. A study flow of dark –coloured blood is a characteristic of:-
 - a) Venous bleeding
 - b) Arterial bleeding
 - c) Capillary bleeding
 - d) Lymphatic bleeding
 - e) All the above

3. What type of dressing should be applied to all burn?
 - a) Betadine
 - b) Vaseline
 - c) Dry sterile
 - d) Moist, sterile
 - e) Warm dry sterile dressing

4. Applying a splint too tightly can :
 - a) Reduce pain
 - b) Limit mobility
 - c) Enhance circulation
 - d) Reduce distal circulation
 - e) Cause more fractures

5. The primary method of controlling bleeding is by:
 - a) Elevation
 - b) Direct pressure
 - c) Pressure points
 - d) Packing the wound
 - e) None of the above

6. Your case of a patient with epilepsy is by:
 - a) Placing the patient in a suprine position
 - b) Applying pressure to the temporal arteries
 - c) Applying direct pressure by pinching the nostrils and tilt the head forward
 - d) Packing the nose with cotton
 - e) All the above

7. Which of the following are vital signs?
 - a) Blood pressure, skin conduction, skin colour
 - b) Respiratory rate, skin condition , skin colour
 - c) Pulse rate, blood pressue, respiratory rate, weight

- d) Pulse rate, respiratory rate, skin colour
 - e) Temperature, respiratory rate, blood pressure
8. Bilateral fricatives of the femur indicate that:
- a) The bone is broken in two or more pieces
 - b) Both femurs are broken
 - c) Both ends of femur are broken
 - d) Both superior and inferior
 - e) None of the above
9. Which of the following is considered to be personal protective equipments
- a) Gloves and eye protection
 - b) Hand washing
 - c) Golden and mark
 - d) Preventive Antibiotics
 - e) Immunization
10. Your patient a 1 year old child has very high body temperature, how should you reduce the temperature
- a) Put the child in ice water
 - b) Apply and rub alcohol on the body to cool through ventilation
 - c) Undress the child and place moist towels on him /her
 - d) Apply “cold packs” on the skin covering the arteries that are close to the surface of the skin
 - e) Suspect infection and give antibiotics
11. What is the last step in examining and stabilizing an injury
- a) Apply manual pressure
 - b) Secure the entire injury extremity
 - c) Obtain baseline vital signs
 - d) Apply manual traction
 - e) Reassess the pulse motor function and sensation
12. Which of the following treatment helps to prevent motion of bone fragments
- a) Bandaging
 - b) Assessing
 - c) Dressing
 - d) Putting a sling
 - e) Splinting
13. What is the most reliable sign of a bone or joint injury
- a) Oedema
 - b) Dislocation
 - c) Tenderness
 - d) Warmth
 - e) Deformity
14. Which of the following methods is used to open the airway in a non-neck injured patient ?
- a) Head tilt/neck lift
 - b) Head tilt/chin lift

- c) Simple hyperextension
 - d) Jaw Thrust
 - e) None of the above
15. A dry chemical has been spilled on your patient you should
- a) Brush it off
 - b) Irrigate it with water
 - c) Irrigate it with water
 - d) Obtain a sample for identification
 - e) Not for near the patient
 - f) Apply Vaseline
16. These are different qualities of a first aider, identify one which is not:
- a) Have a necessary knowledge
 - b) Have sympathy
 - c) Have the ability to talk properly
 - d) Have initiative and serve of leadership
 - e) None of the above
17. Which of the following is not an aim of first aid
- a) Relieves pain as fast as possible
 - b) Makes the patient be happy
 - c) Saves life
 - d) Prevents illness or injury becoming worse
 - e) All the above
18. Which of the following could be a cause of haemorrhage
- a) Tissue bleeding
 - b) Organ Abscess
 - c) Disease of the blood vessel wall
 - d) High blood pressure
 - e) None of the above
19. Contused wounds form when:
- a) There is tear and wear on the skin
 - b) Skin is broken sharply
 - c) There is little damage in the skin but underlying tissues greatly damaged
 - d) There is a very deep wound
 - e) None of the above
20. Punctured wounds are those:
- a) That break the skin with a sharp edge
 - b) That have a greater depth than length
 - c) That tear the tissues
 - d) Those damage the skin only
 - e) All the above
21. A woman had a chemical splash into her eye states feels as though it is burning. You also note excessive tearing from the injured eye; Your care should include:

- a) Patching the injured eye with dry sterile dressing
 - b) Irrigating the eye with water for at least 5 minutes
 - c) Irrigating the eye with neutralizing agent to decrease the burn
 - d) Administering drops of warm, salty water
 - e) None of the above
22. Capillary bleeding usually occurs in superficial wounds. What characteristic is not the nature of its blood at a glance
- a) Oozing from the wound
 - b) Has big pressure
 - c) Neither bright red nor dark red in colour
 - d) Welling up from all over the wound
23. What is first aid?
- a) Completing a primary survey
 - b) Treating a victim for signs
 - c) Assessing a victim's vital signs
 - d) The first help given to a casualty
 - e) Help given by doctors
24. The accepted treatment for a nose bleed is:
- a) Use direct pressure, elevation and pressure points to control the bleeding
 - b) Lay the victim on his back and treat for shock
 - c) Have the victim lean forward and apply gentle pressure on the nostril
 - d) Tilt the head back and tightly squeeze the nostril
 - e) Allowing the casualty to blow nose forcefully
25. After you have surveyed an accident scene and provided for your own safety you should:
- a) Take charge, remain calm and act with confidence based on your training
 - b) Provide primary treatment for shock
 - c) Call your local emergency number
 - d) None of the above
 - e) Call an ambulance
26. What type of wound would be caused by a sharp edge?
- a) A abrasion
 - b) A avulsion
 - c) Incision
 - d) Contusion
 - e) Laceration
27. When considering multiple injuries to a casualty or multiple, which of the following would be your priority?
- a) Severe bleeding
 - b) Broken bones
 - c) Breathing difficulty
 - d) Burns
 - e) Fractures

28. Which of the following should not be in your first aid kit
- Triangular bandage
 - Plasters
 - Dressing
 - Headache tablets
 - Vaseline
29. What structure takes air into the lungs
- Trachea
 - Esophagus
 - Bronchioles
 - Larynx
 - Kidneys
30. The letters CPR stands for
- Cardio pain relaxation
 - Cardio-compression pulmono-respiration
 - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - Cardio-premographic radio
 - Cardiac people records
31. In which structure of the respiratory system do oxygen and carbondioxide pass in and out of the bloods?
- Throat
 - Windpipe
 - Bronchole tubes
 - Air sacs
 - Kidneys
32. If a patient is inclusions , you can still gather information about what might have happened by:
- Asking personal doctor
 - Checking medical alert identification
 - Waiting victim to regains consciousness
 - None of the above
 - Asking by standers
33. You have banded a profusely bleeding wound and the bandage becomes soaked with blood you should
- Remove the bandage and quickly apply a tourniquet
 - Leave the bandage and apply a tourniquet
 - Add another dressing on top of the soaked one and apply more direct pressure
 - Do nothing as blood will clot and bleeding will stop
 - Put casualty in recovery position
34. Before beginning a primary survey, you should first:
- Position the victim so that you can open the airways
 - Survey the scene
 - Check for consciousness
 - Call more advanced medical professionals for help
 - Check for breathing

35. The basic function of respiratory system is to:
- Bring in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide
 - Control the voluntary and involuntary activities of the body
 - Give shape and protect vital organs
 - Pump blood into other body parts
 - Maintain organ structure
36. Which of the following is not a major responsibility of first aiders
- Ensuring self and bystanders safety
 - Summoning advanced medical help
 - Gaining access to the victim
 - Diagnosing victim's specific problem
 - Providing first help to casualties
37. If you can't make the scene of an emergency safe, you should:
- Send a bystander in to save the patient
 - Do not enter
 - Get in and out as fast as possible
 - Enter slowly and cautiously
 - Enter with the help of bystanders
38. What is the purpose of raising the legs of a casualty in shock
- To help breathing
 - To prevent nausea
 - To increase blood supply to the brain
 - To slow down the heart beat
 - To prevent joint injuries
39. What may you be guilty of if you leave the scene before more highly trained personnel arrive?
- Abandonment
 - Negligence
 - Assault
 - Battery
 - None of the above
40. When a bystander is sent to call emergency services, the information he or she should not provide is:
- The location of land direction to the incident
 - The number of victims
 - The victims condition
 - Possible danger at the scene
 - The number of bystanders at the scene

SECTION B

1. (a) State and briefly elaborate the causes of Asphyxia **(10marks)**
(b) Discuss briefly at least five general rules of first Aid **(10marks)**

2. (a) Describe the conditions that often require first Aid? **(10marks)**
(b) Outline the management of fractures **(10marks)**

3. Unconsciousness is a state of unawareness. Outline the general care of unconscious patients

(20marks)