



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

AMD 4201: FIRST AID

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: DECEMBER 2016

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: Pick Date Select Month Pick Year

Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists of TWO Section(s). Attempt ALL questions.

Circle the correct answer in section A.

Section A

1. The following is examined on the skin of a first aid victim when checking for the vital signs EXCEPT?
 - a) White (pale)? Peripheral blood shunted to core of body to self protect major organs
 - b) Pink? Adequate hemoglobin levels
 - c) Gray (ashen)? Indicates decreasing oxygen level in blood, body systems begin suffering
 - d) Blue (cyanotic)? Indicates excessive amount of blood not carrying oxygen, body systems in critical state
 - e) Red (flushed)? Harmful levels of carbon monoxide or increased carbon dioxide levels
2. What is observed in an abdomen wound of a first aid victim?
 - a) Obvious deformity, rotation, shortening of lower leg(s) may indicate hip fracture
 - b) Complaint of marked tenderness/pain over injury site or false movement indicates possible fracture
 - c) Hardness of abdomen indicates problem
 - d) Complaint of loss of feeling below injury site, indicates nerve damage
 - e) Complaint of chest pain from injury/disease
3. The following is observed in a pelvis injury EXCEPT?

- a) Obvious swelling (pelvic trauma has a potential to bleed profusely due to “big” blood vessels in the pelvic cavity)
 - b) Obvious deformity, rotation, shortening of lower leg(s) may indicate hip fracture
 - c) Complaints of pain
 - d) Abnormal breathing patterns
 - e) Signs & symptoms of shock
4. During shock, a victims legs should not be elevated in the following scenarios EXCEPT?
- a) When the victim is unconscious or may have had a stroke
 - b) When chest pain is present
 - c) When there is limb injury
 - d) When there is a spine injury
 - e) Has breathing problems are present
5. Fainting is caused by which of the following
- a) Interruption of blood flow to the brain
 - b) Blood pools in lower extremities when sitting for long periods of time
 - c) Physiological disturbance
 - d) Blood pressure
 - e) All of the above
6. Which of the following explains treatment of major wound
- a) Wash hands with 3-5ml soap for 10-15 sec
 - b) Elevate part if bleeding continues
 - c) Use protective barrier gloves, plastic wrap or bag
 - d) Cleanse wound gently with soap & water, rinse thoroughly and dry
 - e) Cover wound with clean dressing & apply direct pressure
7. Which of the following is a sign and symptoms of infected wounds
- a) Redness, swelling, pain of the area surrounding affected area
 - b) Affected area “hot to the touch”
 - c) Drainage (pus) from wound in one day
 - d) Possible fever chills in the morning
 - e) Possible red streaks in the affected area from the heart
8. Skull fractures are caused by which of the following
- a) Trauma to the head from:
 - b) Motor vehicle accidents
 - c) Falls
 - d) Blows to the head
 - e) All of the above
9. Unsteady gait is a symptom of which of the following injuries?
- a) Head
 - b) Abdomen
 - c) Limb
 - d) Chest
 - e) Neck
10. The following are complications of head contusions except?

- a) Short memory loss
 - b) Visual disturbances (blurred/double)
 - c) Unsteady gait
 - d) Speech problems
 - e) Seizures
11. Which of the following cause eye damage in only 30 seconds?
- a) Acid
 - b) Alkali
 - c) Dust
 - d) Pins
 - e) Insects
12. The following are causes of nosebleeds except?
- a) Trauma
 - b) Sinus infections/allergies
 - c) Hypertension (high blood pressure)
 - d) Dry air conditions
 - e) Spine Injury
13. Immobilization of injury victims is advised in the following cases Except?
- a) Neck
 - b) Head
 - c) Chest
 - d) Spine
 - e) Limb
14. Which of the following is not a sign of shock
- a) Pale/ashen color skin
 - b) Cool skin
 - c) Unconsciousness
 - d) Moist skin
 - e) Rapid breathing
15. Which of the following best describes a pulled muscles
- a) Sprain
 - b) Strain
 - c) Dislocation
 - d) Fracture
 - e) Amputation
16. The following are important ABCs to monitor in dislocation patients EXCEPT?
- a) Sensation to touch
 - b) Skin color,
 - c) Temperature
 - d) Movement below injury
 - e) None of the above
17. The following are creative splints EXCEPT?
- a) Rolled up magazine or newspaper

- b) Aboard or other flat firm object
 - c) A pillow
 - d) Buddy tape
 - e) Bandage
18. Which of the following is not a symptom of ingested poison
- a) Nausea, vomiting
 - b) Suffocation
 - c) Diarrhea, abdominal cramping
 - d) Obvious mouth burns, stains, odors
 - e) Obvious containers/evidence of poisons
19. The following are signs and symptoms of which of the following poisoning? Headache; dizziness/weakness; visual disturbances; hoarseness, tightness in throat, difficulty swallowing, coughing, wheezing; cardiac & respiratory failure.
- a) Absorbed
 - b) Injected
 - c) Ingested
 - d) Inhaled
 - e) None of the above
20. The following drugs are downers Except?
- a) Marijuana
 - b) Barbiturates
 - c) Cocaine
 - d) Tranquilizers
 - e) Narcotics
21. The following are signs and symptoms of mood altering drugs EXCEPT?
- a) Possible alcohol odor on breath
 - b) Possible lack of coordination
 - c) Possible drowsiness
 - d) Possible loss of consciousness
 - e) Possible slurred speech
22. Which of the following is true about superficial burns
- a) Includes entire outer skin layer & below
 - b) Once referred to as second degree burns
 - c) In addition to redness, the skin will blister, swell and be very painful
 - d) Once referred to as third degree burns
 - e) Skin will appear very red
23. The following is treatment for Thick tissue burns EXCEPT?
- a) Cover full thickness burns with sterile dressing or clean cloth
 - b) No ointments, butter or other home remedies
 - c) Break blisters
 - d) Do not wrap snug bandages over dressings
 - e) Maintain body temperature, do not allow the victim to get cold
24. The following are signs of mild hypothermia EXCEPT?

- a) Stiff muscles
 - b) Shivering
 - c) Slurred speech
 - d) Memory lapses
 - e) Poor coordination
25. Heat packs to: head, neck, armpits & groin is a treatment of which of the following
- a) Acid burns
 - b) Severe hypothermia
 - c) Alkali burns
 - d) Lightning
 - e) Electricity burns
26. The following are signs and symptoms of which of the following diseases? Chest pressure, lightness, pain, jaw, neck & arm(s) ache/pain; nausea/vomiting or indigestion; skin white, gray or bluish in color; skin cool & wet to touch; shortness of breath; pulse changes (rapid, weak, slow, irregular); possible fainting spell
- a) Heart attack
 - b) Diabetes
 - c) Cancer
 - d) Stroke
 - e) None of the above
27. Stroke is caused by which of the following
- a) Blood clot that traveled to the brain & became lodged
 - b) Hypoglycemia
 - c) Death of a portion of a heart muscle
 - d) An inability of the body to properly metabolize carbohydrates
 - e) All of the above
28. Which of the following is not a diabetic ketoacidosis symptom?
- a) Decreased level of consciousness
 - b) Intense hunger
 - c) Vomiting
 - d) Intense thirst (due to dehydration)
 - e) Frequent urination
29. A malfunction of the brain due to interruption of the brain wave signals, often a result of trauma or earlier illness that creates an uncontrollable muscle spasm activity is a sign of which of the following
- a) Heart attack
 - b) Epilepsy
 - c) Cancer
 - d) Stroke
 - e) None of the above
30. The following are treatment of stroke EXCEPT?
- a) Determine time of onset of symptoms
 - b) If no injuries, turn patient onto affected side
 - c) Keep head/shoulder slightly elevated if there are no head/neck injuries that prevent it

- d) Give something to eat or drink
- e) Keep atmosphere calm, avoid creating greater anxiety to the patient

SECTION B

31. (i). Describe heat exhaustion 10mks

(ii). Describe fainting 10 mks

32. (i). During head to toe observation of first aid victims, describe observation of the following? 15mks

- i. Head and Neck
- ii. Chest
- iii. Abdomen

(ii). Outline signs and symptoms of severe hypothermia 5mks