



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

DMLS

AMD 2109: 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) Your check of the scene suggests that a victim has suffered an electrical shock. The first thing to do is....
 - a) Cover all burns with a dry loose dressing.
 - b) Ask a bystander to help you move the victim.
 - c) Place the victim on one side with the head down.
 - d) Make sure the power is turned off.

- 2) A victim of a car accident has just vomited and now appears to be coughing up blood. He is breathing very quickly and his pulse is weak and fast. What is most likely wrong?
 - a) He is having a seizure.
 - b) He has internal bleeding.
 - c) He is having a heart attack.
 - d) He is having a diabetic emergency.

- 3) You are caring for a victim with a burned hand. Put the hand in cool water if....
- a) The burns are very deep
 - b) There are burns with open blisters.
 - c) The burns are minor with no open blisters.
 - d) You should put the hand in cool water for all of the above.
- 4) In general a splint should be....
- a) Loose, so that the victim can still move the injured limb.
 - b) Snug, but not so tight that it slows circulation.
 - c) Tied with cravats over the injured area.
 - d) None of the above.
- 5) A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast and seems pale and restless. He is probably....
- a) Having a stroke.
 - b) Having a heart attack.
 - c) In shock.
 - d) Choking.
- 6) You suspect that a person has been poisoned. She is conscious. Your first call should be to....
- a) The Poison Control Center or your local emergency phone number.
 - b) The victim's physician.
 - c) The hospital emergency department.
 - d) The local pharmacy.
- 7) Which would you do when caring for a seizure victim?
- a) Remove nearby objects that might cause injury.
 - b) Place a small object, such as a rolled up piece of cloth, between the Victim's teeth.
 - c) Try to hold the person still.
 - d) All of the above.
- 8) Splint an injury to a muscle, bone, or joint only when....
- a) You have to move or transport the victim.
 - b) You can do so without hurting the victim.
 - c) You have splinting materials available.
 - d) Both a and b

- 9) For which of the following burn victims should you immediately call your local emergency phone number?
- a) A 40 year old man who has burned his hand with hot coffee.
 - b) A 68-year-old woman who has a blistered grease burn on her hands and arms.
 - c) A 26-year-old woman who has a sun burn on her shoulders.
 - d) All of the above.
- 10) A 15-year-old boy has just splashed a chemical on his face. After sending someone to call for an ambulance, you would....
- a) Cover the burned area.
 - b) Have the victim stay calm until ambulance arrives.
 - c) Flush the burned area with large amounts of water until the ambulance arrives.
 - d) Immediately drive the victim to the hospital.
- 11) Why should you cover burns with a clean or sterile dressing?
- a) To prevent infection.
 - b) To cool burned area.
 - c) To keep the burned area warm.
 - d) Both a and c
- 12) You find a person at the bottom of the stairs. He appears to have fallen and seems badly hurt. After sending someone for help, you would....
- a) Roll the victim onto his stomach keeping the head and back in a straight line.
 - b) Roll the victim onto one side.
 - c) Position victim onto one side.
 - d) Attempt to keep the victim from moving.
- 13) A victim has a large piece of glass sticking out of her leg. You should....
- a) Leave the glass in her leg and control the bleeding.
 - b) Call your local emergency phone number.
 - c) Remove the glass and then control the bleeding.
 - d) Both a and b
- 14) What should be your first concern at the scene where a person has been seriously burned?
- a) Checking the scene for safety.
 - b) Checking the victims breathing and pulse.
 - c) Calling your local emergency phone number.
 - d) Cooling the burned area.

- 15) A woman has fallen and burned her ankle. She says she heard something snap. She looks pale and is sweating. What should you do?
- a) Have the victim walk on the injured ankle.
 - b) Care for the injury as if it were serious.
 - c) Apply heat and elevate the injury.
 - d) Apply a dressing and loosely bandage.
- 16) Which of the following should be done for a person experiencing a heat related illness.
- a) Keep the victim warm.
 - b) Force the victim to drink fluids.
 - c) Apply cool wet cloths.
 - d) Place the victim in warm water.
- 17) You feel a sudden sharp pain in the bottom of your left foot. You look at the bottom of your left shoe and see a tack sticking in your shoe. What type of wound do you probably have?
- a) Avulsion
 - b) Bruise
 - c) Scrape
 - d) Puncture
- 18) Which should be part of your care for a severely bleeding open wound?
- a) Allow the wound to bleed in order to minimize infection.
 - b) Apply direct pressure and elevate the injured area. (If no broken bones)
 - c) Use a tourniquet to stop all blood flow.
 - d) Both b and c
- 19) What should you do if you think a victim has serious internal bleeding?
- a) Apply heat to the injured area.
 - b) Call your local emergency phone number for help.
 - c) Place the victim in a sitting position.
 - d) Give fluids to replace blood loss.
- 20) Which of the following behaviors reduces your risk for injury?
- a) Always wearing a safety belt when riding in automobiles.
 - b) Limiting intake of alcohol.
 - c) Limiting intake of foods high in cholesterol.
 - d) Both a and b

- 21) Which is the first step when caring for bleeding wounds?
- a) Apply direct pressure with a clean or sterile dressing.
 - b) Apply pressure at the pressure point.
 - c) Add bulky dressings to reinforce blood soaked bandages.
 - d) Elevate the wound.
- 22) How can you reduce the risk of disease transmission when caring for open, bleeding wounds?
- a) Wash your hands immediately after giving care.
 - b) Avoid direct contact with blood.
 - c) Use protective barriers such as gloves or plastic wrap.
 - d) All of the above.
- 23) You have tried to control a victim's bleeding with direct pressure and elevation, but the bleeding doesn't stop. Where would you apply pressure to slow the flow of blood to a wound on the forearm?
- a) Outside the arm midway between the shoulder and the elbow.
 - b) On the inside of the elbow.
 - c) Inside the arm between the shoulder and the elbow.
 - d) Any of the above will slow the flow of blood.
- 24) Dressing and bandages are used to....
- a) Reduce the victim's pain.
 - b) Reduce internal bleeding.
 - c) Help control bleeding and prevent infection.
 - d) Make it easier to take the victim to the hospital.
- 25) Most injuries are due to situations that....
- a) You have no control over or could not have been prevented.
 - b) You have some control over or could have been prevented.
 - c) Involve five or more people.
 - d) Involve water sports.
- 26) Where is the carotid artery located?
- a) Inside the wrist just above the hand.
 - b) On the neck to the right or left of the windpipe.
 - c) Behind the kneecap.
 - d) Inside the arm between the elbow and shoulder.

- 27) On an infant, where would you check the pulse?
- a) Inside the wrist just above the hand.
 - b) On the neck to the right or left side of the windpipe.
 - c) Behind the kneecap.
 - d) Inside the arm between the elbow and shoulder.
- 28) For an infant who is choking, you would perform....
- a) The Heimlich maneuver.
 - b) CPR
 - c) Back blows and chest thrusts.
 - d) Hold the infant upside down and strike between the shoulder blades.
- 29) Breathing emergencies may be caused from....
- a) Asthma or Allergic reaction
 - b) Hyperventilation
 - c) Injury to a muscle or bone in the chest
 - d) All of the above
- 30) A person, who is unconscious, not breathing, has a weak pulse, needs....
- a) CPR
 - b) Heimlich maneuver.
 - c) Rescue breathing.
 - d) Back blows and chest thrusts.
- 31) When helping an unconscious choking victim, you would give an adult ____ chest thrusts. For an infant you would give ____ back blows and ____ chest thrusts.
- a) 3,3,3
 - b) 5,3,3
 - c) 5,5,5
 - d) 3,5,5
- 32) Which is not a symptom of heart attack?
- a) Chest pain.
 - b) Red, hot or dry skin.
 - c) Pale or bluish in color.
 - d) Profuse sweating.

- 33) When performing adult CPR you give....
- a) 2 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions.
 - b) 1 slow breath & 10 chest compressions.
 - c) 5 slow breaths & 10 chest compressions.
 - d) 3 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions.
- 34) When performing CPR on a child you give....
- a) 4 slow breaths & 20 chest compressions.
 - b) 1 slow breath & 5 chest compressions.
 - c) 2 slow breaths & 10 chest compressions.
 - d) 2 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions.
- 35) A wound where there is damage to the soft tissue and blood vessels under the skin is called.....
- a) A scrape
 - b) A cut
 - c) A bruise
 - d) An avulsion
- 36) When giving care for external bleeding, what should you do first?
- a) Elevate the injury.
 - b) Apply direct pressure.
 - c) Apply a loose dressing.
 - d) Apply a tourniquet.
- 37) Bandages are used for....
- a) Applying directly to a wound to soak up blood.
 - b) To hold dressings in place, apply pressure and control bleeding.
 - c) Ease pain.
 - d) Small cuts only.
- 38) Dressings and pads....
- a) Should be removed when blood soaked. New ones should be applied.
 - b) Are used to help control bleeding and keep germs out.
 - c) Are not included in a first aid kit.
 - d) Should be applied to a sucking chest wound.

39) Elastic bandages are used....

- a) To control bleeding
- b) Control swelling and support injuries such as sprains or strains.
- c) To allow circulation to a severed limb.
- d) When applying a splint.

40) When caring for a victim who has an object impaled in their hand, you should....

- a) Remove the object, flush with cool water, and transport to hospital.
- b) Immobilize the object by placing several dressings around it.
- c) Break object off where it sticks out, and bandage injury.
- d) None of the above.

SECTION B

1. a) You're having lunch with a friend and he begins to choke on some food. He can't speak, breathe or cough it up. How can you help? (10mks)

b) How do you check for normal breathing from an unconscious victim? (5mks)

c) Outline the steps of administering the chest compressions in CPR (5mks)

2. a) Your colleague is complaining of breathlessness and a tight pain in the chest. You suspect a heart attack. What should you do? (10mks)

b) Outline the vital steps of first aid you would use to save a victim of snake bites, include the **DO'S** and **DON'TS**(10mks)

3. a) One of your friends has cut his arm and is bleeding severely. How do you treat his injury?(10mks)

b) You're walking home and you see a man lying on the ground. You ask him if he's all right but he doesn't respond. What should you do next? (10mks)