



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

AMD 2109 FIRST AID

SPECIAL/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

SERIES: SEPTEMBER 2018

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: Sep 2018

Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists of Section A and B. Attempt ALL questions

Circle the correct answer in section A.

Section A

1. When should one apply direct pressure?
 - a. When there is an impaled foreign object in the wound,
 - b. When there is a bleeding cut.
 - c. When one has a burn wound
 - d. When the heart stops and it needs to start it pumping again
2. Which of the following is not a type of shock?
 - a. Hypovolaemic shock
 - b. Anaphylactic shock
 - c. Death shock
 - d. Septic shock

3. All responsive diabetic casualty emergencies should be given?
 - a. Food
 - b. Insulin
 - c. Sugar
 - d. Salt
4. Which of the following is the most important observation of neurological function and change?
 - a. Health status
 - b. Age
 - c. Level of consciousness
 - d. Movement
5. Which of the following can be done if someone is choking?
 - a. Perform CPR
 - b. Elevate the feet
 - c. Keep the victim still
 - d. Perform abdominal thrusts
6. Which of the following should be done during an epileptic seizure?
 - a. restrain the patient
 - b. put an object in the mouth
 - c. remove all furniture or sharp objects that may inflict harm
 - d. ask for assistance to pin the patient down
7. The following procedure is recommended immediately when handling a burn injury
 - a. Must be cooled with cold water 15-25°C as soon as possible
 - b. Run warm water for 10 minutes on the affected area
 - c. Apply a soothing cream
 - d. Use iced water on the affected area
 - e. Pour flour on the affected area and wash with salty water
8. An animal bite can result into contamination with all of the following except?
 - a. *Neisseria meningitidis*
 - b. *Clostridia tetani*
 - c. *Rabies*

- d. Plaque*
9. A casualty with soft tissue injury may display which of the following signs :
- Pain and tenderness in the area of injury
 - Normal movement
 - Loss of appetite
 - Double vision
10. The following are signs of arterial bleeding except?
- Will be profuse
 - Bleeding is rapid
 - It will be spurting as the heart beats,
 - clots form easily
11. The following details are important to give When you call the emergency services for help except?
- Exact physical location
 - To the best of your knowledge the illness that the victim is having
 - A telephone number you can be contacted back on
 - type of equipments for the first aid
12. The airway obstruction can be caused by any of the following except?
- Vomit
 - Tongue
 - Regurgitated food
 - Deep sleep
13. The level of responsiveness where the casualty can have a logical conversation is referred to as?
- Pain
 - Unresponsive
 - Alert
 - Voice
14. The correct way to give chest a compression to an infant is by using?
- The heel of one hand and the other hand locked to the first
 - Use two figure technique.

- c. The heel of one hand
 - d. The left hand and your forefinger on the
15. When checking for breathing the rescuer should do all of the following except?
- a. Listen for the escape of air from nose and mouth
 - b. Feel for breath on the side of your face
 - c. Look for movement of the lower chest
 - d. Shake the victim
16. Finger sweep technique is done when?
- a. An object can be seen in the mouth and can be removed
 - b. An object cannot be seen obstructing but can be felt by the hand
 - c. Help is on the way
 - d. Life is threaten and victim is conscious
17. A casualty with a fracture may experience one or more of the following signs and symptoms except?
- a. Deformity
 - b. Fainting and inability to respond to pain
 - c. Inability to move or stand
 - d. The casualty reports hearing the bone break
18. The following are indicators that a casualty is going into shock except?
- a. Rapid weak pulse
 - b. Rapid strong pulse and disorientation
 - c. Pallor, cold, clammy, sweaty skin
 - d. Nausea or vomiting
19. Which of the following is a sign of mild airway obstruction?
- a. Normal breathing
 - b. Noisy breathing
 - c. No air can be felt from the mouth
 - d. Inability to speak
20. The 3C's of burn management includes?
- a. Circulation, cover and clear

- b. Cool, clear and cover
 - c. Cool, cool and cover
 - d. Check, cool and cover
21. Typical Causes of shock can result from all of the following except?
- a. Severe bleeding
 - b. Major or multiple fractures
 - c. Depression
 - d. Severe burns or scalds
22. The primary assessment of the casualty includes which of the following steps?
- a. Danger ,responsiveness, send for help, airway, breathing, circulation and defibrillation
 - b. Send for help, responsiveness, danger, airway breathing, circulation and defibrillation
 - c. responsiveness, send for help, airway and breathing
 - d. airway, breathing, circulation and defibrillation
23. Effective maintenance of the body's primary functions includes all of the following except?
- a. Ensuring open Airway
 - b. Breathing is present
 - c. Circulation is present
 - d. The casualty is conscious
24. Which of the following is the responsibilities of a first aider
- a. Preserve life and provide initial emergency care and treatment to sick or injured people
 - b. Transport the casualty incase of any delays of an ambulance
 - c. Provide professional treatment to the casualty.
 - d. Charge for the first aid service you provide.
25. Which of the following describes "direct pressure"?
- a. checking for any foreign objects in the wound,

- b. application of a firm pressure directly onto wound
 - c. Applying a tourniquet
 - d. Application of shock to the heart to start it pumping again
26. The four basic rules of first aid include all of the following except?
- a. The safety of the casualty comes first before your own
 - b. Check the ABC's
 - c. Bring help to the victim
 - d. Do no further harm
27. Which of the following legal consideration is applicable in giving first aid to a nonresponsive victim?
- a. Implied Consent
 - b. Expressed consent
 - c. Written consent
 - d. Oral consent
28. One should Assess the scene for the following except?
- a. your safety
 - b. victim's safety
 - c. Safety of others
 - d. Accessibility by the ERS
29. Drowning is defined best as?
- a. The process of experiencing respiratory failure
 - b. circulatory collapse due to hyperventilation
 - c. drinking too much water
 - d. The process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion in water.
30. An elevation sling is mostly used to?
- a. Control bleeding
 - b. Minimize swelling
 - c. To support the chest in complicated rib fractures
 - d. All of the above
31. A stroke can be defined as?
- a. Loss of memory

- b. Disruption in the blood vessels supplying blood to the heart .
 - c. Is the loss of brain function
 - d. Loss of limb function
32. The signs and symptoms for someone who has experienced some type of cerebral event include all of the following except?
- a. Sudden weakness and/or numbness of the face, the arms, or the legs, especially on one side of the body
 - b. Difficulty in understanding speech or speaking
 - c. Improve of vision and alertness
 - d. Severe headache
 - e. Loss of bladder control
33. If a blister forms after a burn it should be?
- a. Left alone to begin healing
 - b. Covered loosely with a sterile bandage
 - c. Soothed with a soothing cream
 - d. Peeled off to release the serous fluid
 - e. Wiped daily with spirit
34. The combination of rescue breathing and chest compression is known as
- a. Defibrillation
 - b. Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation
 - c. Heimlich maneuver
 - d. Chest thrusts
35. The aim of triage in mass casualty incident is to:
- a. Help everybody
 - b. Treat those bleeding first
 - c. Do most good for the most amount of people
 - d. Treat the healthiest first.
36. You notice fire in a work place, what should you do first?

- a. Combat the fire
 - b. Evaluate the building
 - c. Raise alarm
 - d. Close all doors.
37. The aim of secondary survey is to?
- a. Check the body identification
 - b. Find any other non life threatening injuries
 - c. Check airway, breathing and circulation
 - d. Transport the person to hospital.
38. Unconscious or not breathing casualties may benefit from the following procedures to open their airways to dislodge the tongue.
- a. Finger sweep
 - b. Abdominal thrust
 - c. Head tilt / chin lift
 - d. Jaw thrust
39. Condition requiring immediate attention during first aid include the following
- a. Excessive blood loss
 - b. Fractures
 - c. Sprains
 - d. Confusion
40. Unconscious breathing casualties should be placed in which position?
- a. Face down for drainage from mouth
 - b. On their side recovery position
 - c. As they are found, don't move them
 - d. On their back.

Section B

41. Discuss ethical issues encountered in first aid under the following :-

- i. good Samaritan law (5 marks)
- ii. consent (15 marks)

42. Discuss primary assessment and secondary assessment (20marks)

43. Briefly explain

- i. The signs and symptoms of shock and the management (10marks)
- ii. first aid action of foreign body airway obstruction (10marks)