



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

BMLS

AMD 4201: FIRST AID

SUPPLEMENTARY/ SPECIAL EXAMINATION

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 **TWO** Section(s). Attempt ALL questions.

Circle the correct answer in section A.

Section A

1) 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

e) 5,6,7

2) 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.

e) Clutching the chest

3) 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.

e) 10 slow breaths & 10 chest compressions

4) 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.

e) 14 slow breaths & 3 chest compressions

5) 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

e) Breakage

6) 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.

e) Apply salt

7) 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.

e) Choking

8) 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.

e) Are not useful

9) 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.

e) For swinging

10) 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.

e) All the above

11) When caring for a victim with a bloody nose you would not.....

a) Apply an ice pack to the bridge of the nose.

b) Apply pressure to upper lip just beneath nose.

c) Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly backward while pinching the nostrils together.

d) Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly forward while pinching the nostrils together.

e) Reassure the victim

12) A student on your bus has been hit in the mouth and a tooth was knocked out you should....

a) Control the bleeding and have student bite down on a rolled sterile dressing in the space left by the tooth.

b) Save the tooth by placing it in milk or water.

c) Wrap the tooth in a dry tissue and give to student to take to dentist.

d) Both a and b

e) None of the above

13) Which symptoms would indicate internal bleeding?

a) Rapid weak pulse, Excessive thirst.

b) Skin that feels cool or moist, or looks pale or bluish.

c) Tender, swollen, bruised, or hard areas of his body, such as the abdomen.

d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

14) Wounds that would require stitches are....

a) Over an inch long.

b) Bleeding from an artery or uncontrolled bleeding.

c) Human or animal bites.

d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

15) Which is not a symptom of shock....

a) Strong thirst, nausea, or vomiting.

b) Chest or abdominal pain, breathing difficulty.

c) Restless or irritability.

d) Rapid breathing or rapid pulse.

e) Loss of consciousness

16) A first degree burn....

a) Involves only the top layer of skin.

b) Is red and blistered.

c) Destroys all layers of skin.

d) Is the most serious of burns.

e) First burn in life ever

17) When caring for a victim who has a large burn on their forearm, you....

a) Use large amounts of cool water to cool the burn.

b) Use ice or ice water to cool the burn.

c) Remove any cloth that has stuck to the burn and apply burn cream.

d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

18) When caring for someone who has suffered an electrical burn, you would not....

a) Check breathing and pulse.

b) Check for possible fractures.

c) Cool the burned area.

d) Treat for shock.

e) Turn off the electricity source

19) You should suspect that a victim has head and spine injuries for....

a) An incident involving a lightning strike.

- b) A person found unconscious for unknown reasons.
- c) A fall from the height greater than the victim's height.
- d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

20) You may suspect that a student has been poisoned if they....

- a) Are experiencing nausea, vomiting or diarrhea.
- b) Have chest or abdominal pain, breathing difficulty.
- c) Burns around the lips, tongue, or on the skin.
- d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

21) When caring for a student who is allergic to bees and has just been stung, you should....

- a) Give them an injection with their Epi-pen.
- b) Apply a heat pack to ease pain.
- c) Apply a cold pack.
- d) Both a and c

e) Dilute the sting and apply again

22) Signals of an allergic reaction to a bee sting are....

- a) Feeling of tightness in the chest and throat.
- b) Swelling of the face neck and tongue.
- c) Rash, dizziness, or confusion
- d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

23) When caring for a student who is suffering from heat cramps.

- a) Apply cold packs.
- b) Give cool water or sports drink.
- c) Have student keep walking slowly to work the cramp out.
- d) Massage the muscle vigorously to increase circulation.

e) Hold your breath

24) What symptoms are associated with heat exhaustion....

a) Cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin.

b) Rapid weak pulse.

c) Rapid, shallow breathing.

d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

25) Heat stroke....

a) Causes very high body temperature.

b) Hot red or dry skin.

c) Rapid weak pulse, shallow breathing.

d) All of the above.

e) None of the above

26) When caring for someone who is suffering from frostbite, you should not....

a) Soak effected part in warm water 100 to 105 degrees.

b) Rub vigorously until skin appears red and feels warm.

c) Handle area gently.

d) Avoid breaking blisters.

e) Assure the victim

27) Hypothermia....

a) Is not life threatening.

b) Victims must be heated up as fast as possible.

c) Is caused by exposure to temperatures below freezing.

d) Can be caused by swimming in waters below 70 degrees.

e) Is not real

28) Snakebites can be very serious. When caring for a snakebite victim, which should you not do?

a) Wash wounds.

- b) Apply ice.
- c) Keep bitten part still and below the heart.
- d) Get professional medical care within 30 minutes.
- e) Assure the victim

29) When performing infant CPR or rescue breathing, what kind of breaths should you give to avoid forcing air into the infant's stomach?

- a) Hard and fast.
- b) Smooth and fast.
- c) Slowly and gently.
- d) Long and hard.
- e) Stiff

30) Your role in making the EMS system work effectively includes four steps.

- a) Elevate, Identify, decide, execute.
- b) Check, call, care, protect.
- c) Recognize, decide, call, provide.
- d) None of the above.
- e) All the above

Section B

31. a) List 3 causes of second degree burns and 2 signs. 10 Marks

b) Outline 5 characteristics of a head injury. 10 Marks

32. a) Outline 5 characteristics of a muscle injury. 10 Marks

b) Explain the emergency action principles and 2 additional actions when attending to respiratory distress. 10 Marks