



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

Faculty of ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

CMLS 13 M

AML 1102: FIRST AID

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

SERIES: DECEMBER 2013

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of Two sections, Answer all questions in A and B.
2. This paper consists of Eight printed pages

SECTION A

1. Monitoring and maintaining airway are first Aid treatment for:
 - A. Life threatening signs and symptoms
 - B. Some injuries
 - C. Malaria
 - D. Cardiac arrest

2. Putting oxygen into blood is one of the major activities during.
 - A. Injury of nervous system
 - B. Fracture of the bones.
 - C. Cardiac pulmonary Resuscitation
 - D. Struggle for safety

3. Bleeding from body orifices could be confirmation of one of the conditions below
 - A. Broken ribs
 - B. Intestinal obstruction
 - C. Internal bleeding
 - D. Shock

4. The following is true about shock
 - A. Temperature is high
 - B. Blood pressure is low
 - C. Severe pain
 - D. There is convulsion

5. Foreign body is described as
 - A. Objects that enter patient's body and cause discomfort.
 - B. Body of foreigner
 - C. Patient's body
 - D. Objects not owned by the patient

6. One of the following is a sign of choking.
 - A. Discharge
 - B. Bleeding
 - C. Difficulty in breathing
 - D. Vomiting

7. Explain what causes vital organs of the body to stop working.
 - A. Too much sleep
 - B. Lack of oxygen
 - C. Weakness of the body
 - D. When victim is hungry.

8. Explain treatment for open fracture.
- A. Use splint to immobilize and apply pressure to control bleeding
 - B. Lift and dress the leg
 - C. Remove foreign body
 - D. Wash the leg and give mechanic
9. Explain how to check for breathing
- A. Tilt the head back
 - B. Check the eyes
 - C. Place hinges under the chin
 - D. Feel the breath on cheek.
10. Give 3 ways of checking consciousness
- A. Listen look see
 - B. Look touch listen.
 - C. Feel listen touch
 - D. Listen look feel
11. Reduced muscles during vucousciouress can cause.
- A. The Tongue to be heavily
 - B. The mouth to close
 - C. The tongue to fall back and block airway
 - D. Bleeding
12. The most important principles of First Aids are:
- A. Airway, Bleeding circulation
 - B. Airway Breathily circulation
 - C. Airway oxygen circulation
 - D. Airway Bleeding Breathing
13. When the heart stops, a first Aides should
- A. Open the airway
 - B. Give 3 breaths
 - C. Beat the heart
 - D. Defibrillate the heart

14. In the presence of swollen glands should be suspected.
- A. Inflammation
 - B. Infection
 - C. Bites
 - D. Obesity
15. Reduced tissue oxygen can be harmed as
- A. Hyparia
 - B. Hypoxaemia
 - C. Acidofis
 - D. Apnoea
16. During emergency ice packs is used to:-
- A. Prevent vucouciausness
 - B. Prevent pain
 - C. Prevent bleeding
 - D. Prevent infection
17. Shock is a condition caused by
- A. Lack of oxygen
 - B. Lack of white blood cells
 - C. Infection
 - D. Sudden drop of blood pressure.
18. Acute illness and injury can be termed as,
- A. An urgency
 - B. Medical immergency
 - C. Bad conditions
 - D. Poor health
19. During assisted breathing Inadequate ventilation is used.
- A. Mouth to mouth
 - B. Face mask
 - C. Nasal phariqeal tube Air way
 - D. Oropharignigeal tube Airway
20. Explain anaphylaxis
- A. A discomfort
 - B. Causes infection
 - C. Paralysis
 - D. Allergic reaction
21. One way of treating fractures and dislocation is.

- A. Immobilize the affected area
 - B. Tie the affected area
 - C. Help the patient to stand
 - D. Walk the patient away
22. Airway problems in trauma may be due to several reasons. The following is one of them.
- A. A fall
 - B. A pain
 - C. Displaced facial burn
 - D. Suspected tongue injuries
23. Define convulsions
- A. Movement of a painful leg
 - B. Movement of the body
 - C. Movement of the airway
 - D. Violent involuntary movement, contraction or spasm
24. Tissue oxygen supply depends on
- A. Diffusions
 - B. Body condition
 - C. Nutrition
 - D. Tight clothing
25. Animal bite presents in one of the following.
- A. Unpleasant smell
 - B. Apnoea
 - C. Tissue damage
 - D. Fracture
26. ---- is one of the techniques to check for breathing.
- A. Opening of the eyes
 - B. Tilting the head back
 - C. Placing fingers under the chin
 - D. Feel for breath on cheek..
27. Defibrillation is a technique used to.
- A. Revive a heart that is dead
 - B. Strengthen a heart that is weak.
 - C. Start a heart that has stopped pumping
 - D. Hasten a heart that is beating slowly.

28. Give one symptoms of infection

- A. Itches
- B. Rash
- C. Change of skin color
- D. Swollen glands.

29. Full thickness burns is a class, that causes.

- A. Damage of all layers of the skin
- B. Blistering
- C. Swelling
- D. Rash

30. First Aid for burns is

- A. Clearing the wounds of debris
- B. Breaking blisters
- C. Put medicine
- D. Run cold water onto the affected site.

To reduce shock in patient seriously bitten by animal one of the following is administered.

- A. Tie upper part of wound.
- B. Wash wound with water.
- C. Put medicine on wound
- D. Help the patient to sit down

31. The Islets of Langerhans produces Insulin which is used by body to control

- A. Diabetes
- B. Blood sugar
- C. Ulcers
- D. Renal failure

32. Explain treatment of convulsions

- A. Seat patient up.
- B. Give fluids
- C. Do not place anything in their mouth
- D. Talk to the patient

33. Is treatment of minor wound in wounds.

- A. Clean wound in running is unclean.
- B. Leave wound open
- C. Walk around to strengthen
- D. Wipe wound with cloth to dry
- E. Massage wound with not water.

34. Shock is a symptom of.
- A. High blood pressure
 - B. High temperature
 - C. Internal bleeding
 - D. High sugar levels
35. Describe emergency treatment of patients on Hypoglycaemic coma.
- A. Salt
 - B. Sodium bicarbonate
 - C. Glucose
 - D. Protein
36. Is one of the treatments administered to one with bruises as a sign of internal injury.
- A. Give drinking water
 - B. Treat them with medicine
 - C. Help them to sit up
 - D. Use cold compress to the site
37. In an event of foreign body-
- A. Pull the F.B out.
 - B. Let patient sleep
 - C. Do not attempt to remove the object
 - D. Encourage the patient to move around
 - E. All the above
38. When patient is not breathing and the heart is stopping. Aider has to engage
- A. Cardiac pulmonary and circulation
 - B. Cardiac pulmonary resuscitation
 - C. Cardiac pulmonary Resuscitation
 - D. Cardiac pulmonary defibrillation.
39. One of the 4 stages involved in chain survival is.
- A. Early drug administration
 - B. Early pain killing
 - C. Take patient to hospital
 - D. Early access.
40. To resuscitate effectively position is best.
- A. Lay on stomach
 - B. Back
 - C. Seated
 - D. Side

SECTION B ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

- 1.a) Briefly discuss effects of venom (4marks)
- b) The effect of venom requires emergency intervention. Discuss ABC as a way of intervention. (3marks)
- c) Signs and symptoms of Internal bleeding can help first aides to identify the problem and act appropriately. Explain signs and symptoms of Internal bleedings. (5marks)
- d) Discuss treatment of infected wound. (5marks)
- e) Insect stings can cause life threatening reactions; Highlight 3 of the reactions. (3marks)
- 2.a) Discuss wholesome treatment of life threatening symptoms sting reaction. (10marks)
- b) Explain how you would treat minor wounds. (10marks)
- 3.a) Describe the following :-
- i) Ventilation (1marks)
 - ii) Diffusion (1mark)
 - iii) Perfusion (1mark)
- b) In the basis of Airway quick assessment. Highlight 3 obvious airway problem to look for. (3marks)
- c) Explain detailed assessment basic airway management . (14marks)