



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2013/2014

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
MEDICINE, PHARMACY AND BACHELOR OF SCIENCE NURSING

HSU 100: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE

DATE: Thursday, 28th November 2013

TIME: 4.30 p.m. – 6.30 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

PART A, circle the correct answer

PART A, there is only one correct answer

Part B, and C, answer in the Answer booklet provided

1. The following are all possible causes of burns except
 - a. Flames
 - b. Friction
 - c. Lightning strikes
 - d. Cooking fat in a store
2. Radiation burns can occur
 - a. During sun bathing
 - b. Retrieving X-Ray films from the medical records department.
 - c. Watching a movie in the students hostels with a friend.
 - d. Preparing a cold sandwich in the parents kitchen
3. Mitigation in disaster management is a phase that involves
 - a. Taking to court the culprits once identified
 - b. Primary survey in the initial response of first aid
 - c. Attempts to prevent disasters and reduce effects of disasters
 - d. Grieving and consolation for the departed victims
4. The following is not a recognised phase of disaster management
 - a. Response

- b. Mitigation
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Accountability
5. One of the following is not an ethical consideration in respect to basic life support and or first aid
- a. Beneficence
 - b. Maleficence
 - c. Veracity
 - d. Automaticity
6. In the control of fires one of these is not part of the "triangle of fire" .
- a. Ignition
 - b. Water
 - c. Fuel
 - d. Air.

Match the following codes used in TRIAGE with the appropriate category of victims FOR QUESTIONS 7, 8, 9 and 10.

		Answer
7. Victim can wait	a. RED	
8. Victim dead or unsalvagable	b. YELLOW	
9. Victims has life threatening condition for immediate action	c. GREEN	
10. Victim with life threatening condition if not attended to	d. WHITE OR BLACK	

11. During resuscitation of an adult for one rescuer with the current recommended , 1 cycle CPR consists of
- a. 15 compression per two breaths
 - b. 15 compressions per one breaths
 - c. 30 compressions per one breath
 - d. 30 compressions per breath.

12. The manouvre that is used to open the airway of a suspected neck injury for an unconscious patient is
- Head tilt – chin lift
 - Jaw thrust
 - You donot open the airway because it will damage the spinal cord
 - You ventilate the nose instead.
13. The following are signs of stroke EXCEPT;
- Trouble speaking or understanding.
 - Loss of balance or co ordination
 - Headache that gets better after treatment with pain medication
 - Sudden weakness or numbness
14. The most common cause of airway obstruction in an unconscious victim is;
- Food getting stuck in the oesophagus
 - The tongue
 - People trying to swallow objects
 - Eating too fast and talking at the same time
15. The signs and symptoms of an unstable patient include;
- A patient who complains all of the time
 - A patient who demonstrates tachycardia, fever, and sweats
 - A patient who reports pain
 - A patient who reports chest pain, or shortness of breath, and,or has hypotension
16. If you touched the victim while the AED is delivering a shock;
- You might move the victim, which may cause the AED to reanalyze the victim' rhythms
 - The AED could shock you while shocking the victim
 - The AED might mistake your movement for the victim's pulse and not deliver a shock
 - The AED will power off if you touch the victim while it is shocking
17. When giving abdominal thrusts to a conscious adult, the correct position for your hands is;
- On the center of the chest
 - In the middle of the abdomen just above the navel
 - Below the navel
 - Anywhere on the abdomen
18. When you perform chest compressions on an adult,it is important to keep your shoulders directly over your hands and your elbows locked because;
- So that you don't injure your elbow joints
 - So that the proper wrist angle is maintained throughout the compressions
 - So that the chest is compressed exactly one inch
 - So that you use the weight of your upper body to compress the chest and don't tire out too quickly

19. When giving back slaps or chest thrusts to an infant, the correct position for the infant is;
- It doesn't matter what the position the infant is in
 - The head and chest should be at the same level
 - The head should be lower than the chest
 - The head should be higher than the chest
20. In infants and children, the current guidelines after 2010 the ratio of compressions to ventilations for 2 rescuer is;
- 15 compressions to 2 ventilations
 - 15 compressions to 1 ventilations
 - 5 compressions to 2 ventilations
 - 30 compressions to 2 ventilations

PART B – Short Answer Questions [40 marks]

21. State any 5 the symptoms and signs of a victim with suspected internal bleeding.
22. Differentiate between
- mass casualties and multiple casualties
 - Scalds and frost bites
23. Explain any five ethical principles that guide a healthcare professional actions when in a resuscitation situation.
24. Outline how a healthcare professional would assess the level of consciousness in a two year old child.
25. a) Define a "first aid box".
b) State five contents of a first aid box that are universally recommended.
26. You are having lunch at the cafeteria and you notice a fellow student holding his neck with both hands and unable to cough. Indicate the appropriate rescue response you would use to help the victim (5 marks).
27. a) Describe the AED(Automated Electrical Defibrillator) machine
b) List any five locations that are recommended to have the AED machine
28. Outline the process of secondary survey in the management of trauma victims (5 marks).

Part C – long Answer Questions. (20 marks each)

Attempt all questions in this section. (31 and 32)

31. A vehicle veered off the Thika superhighway at Kahawa Sukari and rams into a group of people waiting to board matatus. Explain your management if you are the first responder and sequent referral. (20 marks)
32. During a seminar for capacity building at KUCC (Kenyatta University Conference Centre) one of the participants collapses in the bathroom while taking a bath. He is identified as a Mr. XYZ.
- a) Explain the adult chain of survival. (5 marks)
 - b) Describe the BLS structured approach for Mr. XYZ who has suddenly collapsed until recovery. (15 marks)