



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (MEDICAL
LABORATORY SCIENCE)

HSU 100: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE

1ST SEMESTER 2022/2023

TIME: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (4 MARKS EACH)

1. Define TWO ethical principles that govern the basic conduct of a first aider. (4 marks)
- 2 a. List FOUR types of burns (2 marks)
- 2 b. Differentiate a fracture from a dislocation (2 marks)
3. Outline the basic life support protocols observed to check for the level of response in a casualty. (4 marks)
4. Describe how to handle a victim who has just gotten a snake bite. (4 marks)
5. Outline the basic life support steps for a victim who has just drowned in a swimming pool. (4 marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTION (20 MARKS EACH)

- 6 a. Describe how to handle a victim bleeding from a cut wound sustained from a road traffic accident. (10 marks)
- b. Describe how to handle an epileptic patient who is experiencing seizures. (10 marks)
- 7 a. Distinguish between a sprain and a strain and describe the first aid protocol for victims with sprains and strains (10 marks)
- b. Describe how to put an adult casualty into the recovery position. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: ANSWER ALL QUESTION BY INDICATING THE CORRECT ANSWER
ON THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED. EACH QUESTION IS 1/2 MARK**

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
2. 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.
3. When should you give rescue breathing?
 - a) Conscious choking victim.
 - b) Unconscious choking victim.
 - c) Unconscious, no pulse, not breathing.
 - d) Unconscious, not breathing, but has a pulse.
4. When caring for a choking infant, what position is the infant held in?
 - a) Upside down by the ankles and shoulders.
 - b) Face up on a flat surface.
 - c) Face down on your forearm with head lower than the body.
 - d) Face down on your knee, with head lower than the body.
5. What do you do for a chemical burn?
 - a) Flush with water, dry, and cover.
 - b) Flush with large amounts of water and cover.
 - c) Flush with large amounts of warm water until help arrives.
 - d) Flush with large amounts of cool water until help arrives.

- When can you move a victim?
- a) When you need to care for another victim.
 - b) When the victim is in danger.
 - c) When it would be easier to care for the victim.
 - d) All of the above.
7. What do you do for a victim who has a bleeding injury to the mouth and you are sure that there is no head, neck, or spine injury.
- a) Keep victim seated with head tilted slightly forward.
 - b) Keep victim seated with head tilted slightly backward.
 - c) Have the victim lie down on their side.
 - d) Either a or c
8. The emergency responder should assume a head/spinal injury in any unwitnessed situation where the patient is:
- a) Alert.
 - b) Responsive to pain.
 - c) Not breathing.
 - d) Unresponsive.
9. You are alone and must remove a casualty with a suspected spinal injury from a very hazardous situation. You should
- a) Grab his wrists and drag him lengthwise.
 - b) Keep his body rigid, support his head and neck and roll him away from the scene.
 - c) Tie his legs together and drag him feet first.
 - d) Grasp his clothing under his shoulders, support his head and neck, and drag him lengthwise.
10. Of the following casualties, which would you care for first? The casualty who is:
- a) In shock without apparent injuries, but conscious.
 - b) Unconscious and lying on his back.
 - c) Bleeding from the forehead, but conscious.
 - d) Unconscious and lying on his stomach.

11. There are three basic steps you can take in an emergency:

- a) Call, Check, Care
- b) Check, Call, Care
- c) Recognize, Decide, Call
- d) Decide, Execute, Call

12. A girl is unconscious, she is heavily dressed and her skin is reddish, dry and hot, what should you do?

- a) Call 911, begin CPR.
- b) Call for an ambulance; loosen tight clothing, check for breathing and pulse.
- c) Check for breathing and pulse, Call 911, get the girl out of the heat, loosen tight clothing, and cool her off any way you can.
- d) None of the above

13. A boy is shot with an arrow through the chest and out the back, what would be the best course of action?

- a) Remove the arrow and apply sterile gauze to the wound.
- b) Do not remove the arrow, place several dressing around the arrow to keep it from moving, bandage the dressings in place around the arrow.
- c) Do not remove the arrow; break off the part out the back, bandage with dressing around the arrow to hold it in place.
- d) Remove the arrow, wash the area, and bandage with sterile gauze.

14. A boy has his finger severed off, what action would be the best?

- a) Put the severed end of the finger back in place, wrap entire finger in Sterile gauze and transport to hospital immediately
- b) Wrap the severed finger in sterile gauze, place it in a plastic bag, put the bag on ice transport both finger and the victim to the hospital.
- c) Place the severed finger in a plastic bag, have the boy place the bag under his armpit, transport immediately to the hospital.
- d) Place a tourniquet at the stub where the finger was severed to control bleeding transport to hospital immediately.

is a condition where:

- a) The respiratory system fails to deliver air to the lungs.
 - b) The cardiovascular system fails to deliver blood to the heart.
 - c) The circulatory system fails to deliver blood to all parts of the body.
 - d) All of the above.
16. What do you do for a victim who has a bleeding injury to the mouth and you are sure that there is no head, neck, or spine injury.
- a) Keep victim seated with head tilted slightly forward.
 - b) Keep victim seated with head tilted slightly backward.
 - c) Have the victim lie down on their side.
 - d) Either a or c
17. What is the most common reason an infant's heart stops?
- a) Allergies
 - b) Injury
 - c) Breathing problems.
 - d) SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome)
18. When caring for a choking infant, what position is the infant held in?
- a) Upside down by the ankles and shoulders.
 - b) Face up on a flat surface.
 - c) Face down on your forearm with head lower than the body.
 - d) Face down on your knee, with head lower than the body.
19. To care for a victim with a sucking chest wound, you would?
- a) Cover the wound completely with a sterile gauze pad.
 - b) Cover the wound with a dressing that doesn't allow air to pass through.
 - c) Apply ice pack to the wound.
 - d) Both a and c
20. A first degree burn....
- a) Destroys all layers of skin.
 - b) Is red and blistered.
 - c) Involves only the top layer of skin.
 - d) Is the most serious of burns.