

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
HEALTH RECORDS**

HRIM 113 BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE

STREAMS: Y1S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE :

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INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not write anything on the question paper.
2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
3. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I and II and ONE question in section III.
4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

SECTION ONE (Answer ALL QUESTIONS)(20 marks)

1. A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast and seems pale and restless. He is probably....
 - A. Having a stroke.
 - B. Having a heart attack.
 - C. In shock.
 - D. Choking.
2. When caring for a seizure victim you need to
 - A. Remove nearby objects that might cause injury.
 - B. Place a small object, such as a rolled up piece of cloth, between the Victim's teeth.
 - C. Try to hold the person still.
 - D. All of the above.
3. A 15-year-old boy has just splashed a chemical on his face. After sending someone to call for an ambulance, you would....
 - A. Cover the burned area.
 - B. Have the victim stay calm until ambulance arrives.
 - C. Flush the burned area with large amounts of water until the ambulance arrives.
 - D. Immediately drive the victim to the hospital

4. What should be your first concern at the scene where a person has been seriously burned?
- A. Checking the scene for safety.
 - B. Checking the victims breathing and pulse.
 - C. Calling your local emergency phone number.
 - D. Cooling the burned area.
5. A victim has a large piece of glass sticking out of her leg. You should....
- A. Leave the glass in her leg and control the bleeding.
 - B. Call emergency phone number.
 - C. Remove the glass and then control the bleeding.
 - D. Both a and b
6. When caring for severely bleeding open wound you should
- A. Allow the wound to bleed in order to minimize infection.
 - B. Apply direct pressure and elevate the injured area. (If no broken bones)
 - C. Use a tourniquet to stop all blood flow.
 - D. Both b and c
7. Most injuries are due to situations that....
- A. You have no control over or could not have been prevented.
 - B. You have some control over or could have been prevented.
 - C. Involve five or more people.
 - D. Involve water sports.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. For a victim with a body part torn or cut off you should
- A. Wrap severed body part in sterile gauze.
 - B. Place in a plastic bag.
 - C. Put the plastic bag on ice and take it to the hospital with victim.
 - D. All of the above.
15. 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.
16. Shock 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.
17. The first thing you should do for someone you suspect has an electrical burn is
- A. Check for breathing and a pulse
 - B. Check to see if electricity is turned off
 - C. Check for severe bleeding
 - D. Check for shock
18. The best way of checking for breathing is
- A. Listen
 - B. Look for rising chest
 - C. Feel with the cheek.
 - D. Look, listen and feel
19. A nosebleed can be stopped by:
- A. Waiting
 - B. Pinching briefly the nostrils
 - C. Give something cold to drink
 - D. Put some cotton wool into the nose
20. In the case where your colleague stops breathing you should
- A. Start CPR immediately
 - B. Put the victim in the recovery position
 - C. Continue with the breathing check
 - D. Count pulsations

SECTION TWO (Answer ALL QUESTIONS)(30 marks)

1. Define the following terms:

- a) Fainting
- b) Casualty

(4 marks)

- c) Triage
- d) Heart attack
- 2. Explain four purposes of First Aid.
(8 marks)
- 3. List any five types of wounds. **(5 marks)**
- 4. Discuss five benefits of triage. **(5 marks)**
- 5. What is the golden hour rule? **(2 marks)**
- 6. Enumerate six causes of fainting.
(6 marks)

SECTION THREE (Answer ONLY ONE QUESTION) (40 marks)

- 1. One of your colleagues has had an incident and has to be transported to the hospital after receiving first aid. Discuss
 - a) Any three methods that can be used to transport your colleague.
(6 marks)
 - b) Seven factors that need to be considered when transporting casualties.
(14 marks)
- 2. Discuss the causes, signs and treatment of shock. **(20 marks)**