**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2017 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**FIRST AID EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION A MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q.1. How much oxygen in the air be breath into the body tissues?

1. 21%.
2. 5%.
3. 78%.
4. 16%.

Q.2. What is hypoxia?

1. Lack of oxygen in the brain.
2. Insufficient oxygen in the body cells.
3. Inadequate oxygen in the blood.
4. Inadequate oxygen in the body tissues.

Q.3. When applying indirect pressure, what should you do?

1. Press an artery against the bone.
2. Press a vein against the bone.
3. Press a capillary against bone.
4. Press arteries between the tissues.

Q.4. During a seizure emergency:

1. Protect and allow the casualty movement.
2. Open the air way, check breathing and pulse.
3. Protect and restrict the casualty’s movement.
4. Place the casualty in recovery position.

Q.5. The following are principles of resuscitation:

1. Early access.
2. Early CPR.
3. Early ABC.
4. Chain of survival of survival.
5. Emergency aid.

Q.6. Which position should you place a casualty with a penetrating chest wound?

1. Place in recovery position.
2. Sit down and encourage him to lean towards the injured side.
3. Lay on the back and support the legs.
4. Sitting down and lean towards uninjured side.

Q.7. What is basic life support?

1. Airway breathing circulation.
2. Early CPR.
3. Early access.
4. AMEGA.

Q.8. For unconscious casualty, which is the best pressure point to check for pulse rate?

1. Carotich.
2. Branchial.
3. Radial.
4. Femoral.

Q.9. When a casualty has nose bleed, chose the wrong answer:

1. Get the person stand up.
2. Reassure the casualty.
3. Get the casualty breath through the mouth and pinch the nose.
4. Loosen any tight clothing around the chest.

Q.10. When approaching a bee sting casualty’s scene, what is the first thing to do?

1. Reassure the situation.
2. Assess the situation.
3. Run and call for help.
4. Look for the beehive.
5. Run to safety.

Q.11. Which casualty would you treat first?

1. Jane who is lying flat.
2. Frank with a cut leg shouting for help.
3. James who is not talking but choked.
4. Matoke who is lying on his back with no apparent injuries.
5. Dennis with a broken leg bleeding.

Q.12. What is likely to have caused a contused wound:

1. Barbed wire.
2. A hammer.
3. A knife.
4. A bullet.
5. A snail.

Q.13. What do you think a casualty is suffering from, whose air way has become swollen, wheezing and difficulty in breathing, swelling of the face and neck with skin patches:

1. Asthma.
2. Shock.
3. Anaphylactic shock.
4. Hypoxia.
5. Chocking.

Q.14. Into what position would you place a casualty bleeding from the spleen:

1. Lay on the back with kneels raised and supported.
2. Lay on back with legs raised and support.
3. Recovery position.
4. Lying on one side with kneels drawn up to chest.

Q.15. Which of these recognition features would indicate a heart attack?

1. Chest pain, tingling in one hand, rapid weak pulse may stop.
2. Chest pain, shortness of breath, blue grey skin, rapid pulse.
3. Grey skin, pain in the right jaw, shoulder and the arm.
4. Rapid weak pulse, gripping chest pain radiates to left jaw, shoulder and shortness of breath.

Q.16. How long does a first aider pulse between ventilation?

1. 1 second.
2. 2 seconds.
3. 3 seconds.
4. 4 seconds.

Q.17. For how long must you listen for breathing?

1. 10 minutes.
2. 5 seconds.
3. 10 seconds.
4. 2 seconds.

Q.18. Why do we perform CPR?

1. To safe life.
2. To promote recovery.
3. To sustain life.
4. To prevent the condition from worsening.

Q.19. Which position would you allow a casualty who has had confusion?

1. Half sitting position with the knees bent and supported.
2. Recovery position.
3. Flat on the back with legs raised and supported.
4. Sitting in a chair.

Q.20. How long should you check a casualty’s bleeding pulse level of response following a top to toe survey?

1. 10 seconds.
2. 15 minutes.
3. 5 seconds.
4. 10 minutes.

**SECTION II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q.1. Manage a casualty with shock. 5 marks

Q.2. Manage a casualty who has been drowned. 5 marks

**SECTION III ESSAYS**

Q.1. Outline the causes of seizures in an adult, signs and management. 10 marks

Q.2. Describe your action and responsibilities at the scene of an accident. 10 marks