**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2012 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**TRAUMA AND EMERGENCIES**

DATE: 19/3/2013 TIME: ......................

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. 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.
5. Do NOT use a pencil.
6. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY– 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Baby Machage, 16 months old is brought to casualty department by the mother who tells you that her baby has swallowed kerosene. Which of the following best describes the best treatment for baby Machage in this case.

1. Vomiting is induced immediately.
2. She is given a table spoon of liquid paraffin.
3. She is to be rushed to theatre for an operation.
4. She is given activated charcoal.

Q.2. Which intervention would you definitely not use if your patient has suffered a fractured tibia:-

1. Traction splinting.
2. Immobilization splinting materials.
3. Air splint.
4. Trauma shears to cut his shorts.

Q.3. Shock caused by injury to the spinal cord would be called:-

1. Hypovolemic.
2. Hypermatrimia.
3. Neurogenic.
4. Spinalgenic.

Q.4. You arrive on a scene with your friend Siaka in response to a call by an unknown person reporting an injury/illness and you find a woman lying face up with her eyes closed. After making sure that the scene is safe, what is the most efficient means for gathering useful information on this patient.

1. Check her pulse with your hand and look at her nose for flaring.
2. Check her pulse with your hand while you put your ear near her mouth and look down the sternum for chest rise.
3. Look for the person who reported the case and question them about the event.
4. Start bagging and administer oxygen.

Q.5. A 12 year old boy has cut his arm with a pocket knife. The wound is not squirting but is actively bleeding:

1. This is a bleed from a vein and is best treated with pressure to the brachial artery.
2. This is a bleed from an artery and is best treated with pressure to the brachial artery.
3. This is a venous bleed and is bleed and is best treated with intravenous fluid replacement.
4. This is a venous bleed and is best treated by direct pressure on the wound and elevation of the arm.

Q.6. You have just removed shorts and shirt from a victim of multiple stab wounds. These clothes should be:-

1. Left on the scene for the police to pick them later.
2. Placed in a paper bag.
3. Placed in a red biohazard box since they contain blood.
4. Thrown away immediately.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY– 20 MARKS**

Q.7. Mr. Kizito a peasant farmer was stung by a scorpion on his foot while working on his garden. Which of the following is the best management for Mr. Kizito.

1. Apply hot compress, reassure the victim, raise the affected foot, give local anaesthesia.
2. Apply cold compress, let the victim lie on the shade, lower the affected foot.
3. Apply cold compress, reassure the victim, give local anaesthesia.
4. Reassure the victim, let the victim lie on the shade, apply hot compress.

Q.8. Mrs. Nyoro a cook at Nyabite Hotel was scalded on her arm while cooking githeri. What is the best management on Mrs Nyoro’s scald:-

1. Pour warm water over it, break the blister.
2. Pour cold water over it, break the blister.
3. Pour cold water over it, leave the blister intact.
4. Pour some oil over the blister and break it.

Q.9. A broken class flew and stuck on the thigh of Cheluyo a mason in Kisii town. You were passing by and someone in the crowd saw and called you to come and assist Cheluyo.

How best will you manage the foreign body:-

1. Reassure the casualty, apply a thick pad over the foreign body then bandage and send the casualty to the hospital.
2. Pull out the glass splinter, pad the wound then dress it, send the casualty to hospital.
3. Reassure the casualty, then send him over to hospital.
4. Ignore the caller and walk away as you have no role to play in such cases.

Q.10. You are standing in the queue at National Bank Nyamira Branch, and then you see an old lady faint on the queue. As a first aider how will you manage the casualty:-

1. Let the casualty sit up immediately, then rush her to hospital.
2. Call the nearest bank worker to assist the casualty.
3. Call someone to assist you take the casualty to a less crowded place, let her lie with her legs raised, let her have a lot of fresh air.
4. Clear everyone from the banking hall to allow you give first aid to the casualty.

Q.11. Which of the following is not a possible cause of shock:-

1. Severe bleeding.
2. Severe pain.
3. Standing long in the sun.
4. Reaction to some drugs.

Q.12. You are on your way to Nakuru and on the way you find a car has just over turned and one casualty has had his arm amputated but he is conscious, which of the following is the best management for the amputation:-

1. Apply a tourniquet above the stump, raise the affected arm let, the casualty be taken to hospital.
2. Dress the wound and call an ambulance.
3. Apply pressure directly on the wound, then dress and take the casualty to hospital.
4. Call an ambulance immediately.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY– 20 MARKS**

Q.13. Which of the following best describes a concussion:-

1. It is another name for a seizure.
2. This is shaking of the brain caused by sudden blow to the head.
3. It is a severe loss of memory.
4. This is build up of pressure in the brain.

Q.14. Which of the following is a common cause of seizures in children under 5 years of age:-

1. Excessive noise.
2. Severe dehydration.
3. Fever above 390c.
4. Severe bleeding.

Q.15. Which of the following are the right priorities of a first aider at an emergency site:-

1. Evaluate the scene of emergency for safety, stay calm, tell bystanders that you are a first aider, check resources available.
2. Announce that you are a first aider, check resources available to you, evaluate the scene for safety.
3. Stay calm, tell bystanders that you are a first aider, check resources available to you.
4. Check resources available, stay calm, embark on the rescue mission.

Q.16. A casualty with a sprain on the ankle is best managed by:-

1. Sending him to hospital immediately.
2. Cool the area, help the casualty to sit, raise the injured leg.
3. Help the casualty to sit or lie down, cool the area with cold compress, support the injured part and raise it.
4. Give very strong analgesic and tell the casualty not to bear any weight on the affected.

foot.

Q.17. Which of the following is the best management for a casualty into whose eyes chemicals have splashed:-

1. Send the casualty to hospital immediately.
2. Tell the casualty to wipe his/her eyes with a clean handkerchief.
3. Put on gloves, let the affected eye be on the lower side, irrigate the affected eye with clean water from a jug, let the casualty hold a clean dry handkerchief over the eye.
4. Irrigate the affected eye when upwards, and dry with a handkerchief.

Q.18. If a secondary adult tooth is knocked out, the best way to manage it is:-

1. Throw it away as it has no use.
2. Gently push it back into the socket.
3. Press the socket with a dry pad.
4. Gargle the mouth with a lot of cold water.

Q.19. Before giving a rescue breath during CPR it is important to:-

1. Wash you hand before commencing the process.
2. Call the ambulance immediately.
3. Maintain head tilt and chin lift.
4. Have the casualty lie on the side.

Q.20. Which type of fractures are common in children:-

1. Green stick.
2. Osteoporotic.
3. Compound.
4. Simple.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. Define the following:-

1. First aider.
2. First aid. 4 marks

Q.2. State five (5) priorities of a first aider in an accident site. 5 marks

Q.3. (a) Define triage. 2 marks

1. List two (2) activities that take place at the triage. 2 marks

Q.4. (a) State five (5) signs and symptoms of shock. 5 marks

(b) Define a fracture. 2 marks

Q.5. (a) Describe the process of giving CPR. 10 marks

(b) Describe the process breaking contact with electricity. 10 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. You are the team leader of a group of first aiders from KMTC Nyamira campus who have been charged with the responsibility of providing first aid during zonal athletics at Kisii stadium. In the course of your duties one athlete collapses during the 5,000metree race.

On assessment you discover that he is unconscious but breathing.

Describe the management that you are going to give this athlete. 20 marks

Q.2. Master Maisiba, 9 year old is chocked by a piece of meat while having lunch

and you were sitting next to him. Describe the management you are going to

give to master Maisiba until the obstruction is cleared. 20 marks