**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**MARCH 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**TRAUMA & EMERGENCY CAT**

DATE: 25 APRIL 2014 TIME: ...........................

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. 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.
4. Do NOT use a pencil.
5. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

***PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) TRAUMA & EMERGENCY– 18MARKS***

Q.1. Airway opening manoeuvre do not include:

1. Jaw lift.
2. Head tilt chin lift.
3. Endotracheal intubation.
4. Endoscopy.

Q.2. The following includes management of burns except:

1. Keep warm to avoid hypothermia.
2. Break open blisters.
3. Ensure the airway is patent.
4. Give broad spectrum antibiotics to prevent infection.

Q.3. In estimating total burnt surface area (TBSA), the following method is commonly used:

1. Lund method.
2. Roles of nines.
3. Palmar method.
4. Maslow’s method.

Q.4. The following include signs and symptoms of haemorrhage except:

1. Cool, moist skin.
2. Decreased blood pressure.
3. Increased heart rate.
4. Decreased heart rate.

Q.5. The first priority in resuscitation of a poisoned patient is:

1. Antidote.
2. ABC’s.
3. Vital signs.
4. Correction of hypoglycaemia.

Q.6. A sprain commonly occurs in all of the following except:

1. Kneels.
2. Ankles.
3. Fingers.
4. Neck.

Q.7. The correct definition of contusion is:

1. Overuse of overstretching of bones or joints.
2. Injury to the ligaments surrounding a joint.
3. Soft tissue injury from blunt forces or falls.
4. Wrenching or twisting motion of soft tissues.

Q.8. The following are types of fractures except:

1. Greenstick.
2. Comminuted.
3. Closed.
4. Pelvis injury.

***PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) TRAUMA & EMERGENCY– 18MARKS***

Q.9. The common causes of burns is:

1. Thermal.
2. Electrical.
3. Radiation.
4. Chemical.

Q.10. The following are clinical manifestation of snake bite except:

1. Numbness.
2. Nausea.
3. Tearing.
4. Echymosis.

For **Q.11** to **Q.18** match with the correct meaning.

Q.11. Is a partial dislocation of articulating surfaces of a joint.

Q.12. Is a muscle pull caused by overuse, overstretch or excessive strain.

Q.13. Is a soft tissue injury produced by blunt force such as a kick or fall.

Q.14. Is injury to the ligaments caused by wrenching or twisting motion.

1. Contusion.
2. Sprain.
3. Strain.
4. Subluxation.

Q.15. Involves loss of consciousness e.g. absence seizure.

Q.16. Without loss of consciousness e.g. jerking a limb.

Q.17. Does not fit into either generalised or partial seizure.

Q.18. Is associated with isolated muscle jerking.

1. Simple partial.
2. Unclassified seizure.
3. Myoclonic seizure.
4. Complex partial.

***PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS –TRAUMA & EMERGENCY – 62 MARKS***

Q.1. Triage is a principle of emergency care.

1. Define the term triage. 2 marks
2. Describe the three (3) levels of triage management. 6 marks

Q.2. Mr R was brought to casualty in an unconscious state.

1. Assess Mr. R using the glasscow coma scale. 15 marks
2. Give the ranges indicating mild, moderate and severe. 3 marks

Q.3. Give the specific management of burns patient within the first 24 hours. 8 marks

Q.4. Give four (4) indications of endotracheal intubation. 4 marks

Q.5. In management of musculoskeletal disorders, the acronym ‘RICE’ is used.

State what ‘RICE’ stands for and briefly explain each. 8 marks

Q.6. Describe how cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is done. 5 marks

Q.7. Give five (5) causes of epilepsy giving an example in each. 5 marks

Q.8. Classify convulsive/seizure disorders. 6 marks