



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 212-BASIC LIFE SUPPORT & EMERGENCY CARE**

**DATE:** Monday 5<sup>th</sup> August 2024

**Duration:** 2 HOURS

**Start:** 9:00 AM

**Finish:** 11:00 AM

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

**SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**[20 MARKS]**

1. The appropriate position of the head when managing an epistaxis is;-
  - A. Head forward
  - B. Head level
  - C. Head backwards
  - D. Head tilted to side
  
2. Burns larger than .....% of the body area in an adult need to be checked at hospital immediately for fluid resuscitation.
  - A. 5%
  - B. 15%
  - C. 7%
  - D. 10%
  
3. The following statements is the best explanation for the positive effects of rescue breaths?
  - A. Rescue breaths help overcome any airway obstruction that may be blocking the airway
  - B. Rescue breaths will maintain a normal arterial oxygen content
  - C. Rescue breathing might help defibrillate the heart
  - D. Rescue breaths are a quick, effective way to provide oxygen to the victim
  
4. The following is not a sign of shock;-
  - A. Pale, clammy skin
  - B. Increased pulse rate
  - C. Nausea
  - D. Wide eyes and open mouth
  
5. In which situation would you wrap a casualty in a cold, wet sheet;-
  - A. Stroke
  - B. Fainting
  - C. Heat stroke
  - D. Heart attack

6. Anaphylactic shock is caused by'-
- A. Choking
  - B. An insect sting or spider bites
  - C. 3rd degree burns
  - D. Heart attack
7. The clinical manifestations of a third-degree burn are;-
- A. Charred skin, no pain
  - B. Charred skin, pain
  - C. Blisters and pain
  - D. Red and pain
8. The first action when attending to a patient with severe bleeding is;-
- A. Put the victim in the recovery position
  - B. Direct pressure with clean cloth or hand
  - C. Cover with a clean cloth
  - D. Give oxygen
9. The first link of chain of survival in basic life support is
- A. Early access
  - B. Early CPR
  - C. Early advance life support
  - D. Early defibrillation
10. The best first aid treatment of second degree burn is;-
- A. Put Aloe vera lotion on it
  - B. Cold water
  - C. Put ice on the burn
  - D. Covering the wound with a sterile dressing

11. How should you open the airway of an unconscious casualty?
- A. Head tilt and chin lift.
  - B. Jaw thrust.
  - C. Head tilt and jaw thrust.
  - D. Lift the chin.
12. The role of CPR in the chain of survival is;-
- A. To buy time
  - B. To prevent cardiac arrest
  - C. To restart the heart
  - D. To restore quality life
13. Most poisonings take place in the home;-
- A. True
  - B. False
14. The following techniques should be used to dislodge a foreign body airway obstruction in a patient who is conscious but in advanced stage of pregnancy or one who is very obese;-
- A. Back blows
  - B. Finger sweeps
  - C. Chest thrust
  - D. Abdominal thrust
15. Open fracture refers to;-
- A. A fracture in which the bone ends can move around.
  - B. A fracture in which the bone is exposed as the skin is broken.
  - C. A fracture which causes complications such as a punctured lung.
  - D. A fracture in which the bone has bent and split.
16. The first action to be taken when treating an electrical burn is;-
- A. Ensure that the casualty is still breathing.
  - B. Wash the burn with cold water.
  - C. Check for danger and ensure that contact with the electrical source is broken.
  - D. Check for level of response

17. The overstretching of the muscles that presents with pain is termed as:
- A. Sprain
  - B. Strain
  - C. Spasm
  - D. Cramp
18. In poisoning gastrointestinal decontamination involves the following **EXCEPT**:
- A. Deactivated charcoal
  - B. Gastric lavage
  - C. Antidotes
  - D. Whole bowel irrigation
19. In the case of a chemical burn to the skin, how should the affected area be treated;-
- A. Wash the area with soap
  - B. Flush the area for at least 20 minutes with cool, running water
  - C. Apply an ointment or butter
  - D. Cool the area with ice.
20. Chest compression helps to;-
- A. Pump blood to the brain and maintain oxygen flow to the brain
  - B. Increase blood sugar so that the victim does not faint
  - C. Jump start the heart
  - D. Allow for defibrillation

**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**[30 MARKS]**

1. State six [6] signs of a fracture [6 marks]
2. Describe three (3) management of a victim after a venomous snake bite [6 marks]
3. Describe three (3) management of a child who has ingested poison. [6 marks]
4. State six [6] signs and symptoms of a choking patient [6 marks]
5. Enumerate six [6] signs and symptoms of a heart attack. [6 marks]

**SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

**[20 MARKS]**

1. You have been called to attend to a child who has sustained an electric burn.
  - a) State [5] five sources of burns [5 marks]
  - b) Describe seven (7) first aid management of a patient with second degree burns [15 marks]

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