



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2022**

**UNIT CODE: BSN 212 UNIT NAME: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND
EMERGENCY CARE**

DATE: 28th July, 2022

TIME: TWO HOURS START: 2:00 PM FINISH: 4:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

Chose the most correct response

2. SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section

3. SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

Answer the question

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS -20 MARKS

1. You have noticed a potential victim and ensured the scene is safe. What is your next step?
 - A. Begin chest compressions
 - B. Check for victim's responsiveness
 - C. Call the victim's doctor
 - D. Provide rescue breaths

2. What is the correct rate of compressions?
 - A. 40
 - B. 80
 - C. 100
 - D. 60

3. The correct depth of chest compressions is;
 - A. At least 1 inch
 - B. At least 2 inches
 - C. At least 3 inches
 - D. At least 4 inches

4. During CPR on an adult victim, the compression-to-breath ratio is:
 - A. Give 2 breaths after every 30 compressions
 - B. Give 1 breath after every 5 compressions
 - C. Give 3 Breaths after every 15 compressions
 - D. Give 2 breaths after every 100 compressions

5. When securing a triangular bandage always use a:
 - A. Overhead knot
 - B. Half hitch knot
 - C. Reef knot
 - D. Triangular knot

6. The correct hand placement for chest compressions on an infant victim is:
 - A. Use 2 hands when performing compressions on an infant
 - B. Use one hand when performing compressions on an infant
 - C. Use two fingers when performing compressions on an infant
 - D. Do not give compressions on an infant

7. When should you use the two thumb-encircling hands technique on an infant;
 - A. When there are 2 rescuers present for CPR
 - B. When you want to produce less blood flow in the infant
 - C. When your fingers get tired of compressions
 - D. When you are trying to relieve choking in the infant

8. You are performing cCPR on an adult victim. The second rescuer has arrived with the AED and turned it on. What is their next step?
 - A. Place the pads over the victim's clothes
 - B. Place the pads on the victim's bare chest
 - C. Shock the victim

- D. Wait for advanced care to arrive before continuing use of the AED
9. The correct rate for rescue breaths in an adult is;
- A. 1 breath every 3 to 5 seconds
 - B. 1 breath every 5 to 6 seconds
 - C. 2 breaths every 5 to 6 seconds
 - D. 2 breaths every 3 to 5 seconds
10. The goal of CPR is to maintain adequate perfusion to vital organs like:
- A. Spleen, pancreas
 - B. Liver, stomach
 - C. Heart, brain
 - D. Muscles, spleen
11. The following is an appropriate way of opening the airway of a child:
- A. Maintain the head in neutral position
 - B. Hyperextend the neck
 - C. Head tilt and chin lift
 - D. Maintain the head in line with the body
12. The following situation is not an indication for moving the casualty:
- A. Difficult terrain
 - B. Extreme weather
 - C. To make possible control bleeding
 - D. To go get help
13. According to the AVPU scale, a casualty who is graded P means:
- A. Casualty is alert
 - B. Casualty responds to verbal stimuli
 - C. Casualty only responds to pain
 - D. Casualty does not respond to pain
14. Which of the following situations does NOT need airway management to open the airway?
- A. Unconscious casualty
 - B. Casualty who needs rescue breathing
 - C. Casualty who is conscious but not talking
 - D. Casualty whose airway is obstructed
15. For how long should the first aider check for presence of breathing?
- A. Not more than 10 seconds
 - B. Less than 5 seconds
 - C. Not more than 15 seconds
 - D. Not more than 3 seconds
16. The normal pulse rate in an adult is:
- A. 72 beats per minute
 - B. 40- 60 beats per minute
 - C. 60-100 beats per minute
 - D. 72- 110 beats per minute

17. The type of shock associated with cardiomyopathies is:
- Hypovolemic shock
 - Cardiogenic shock
 - Anaphylactic shock
 - Distributive shock
18. The best procedure to follow for a water rescue is:
- Throw, row then go
 - Try to reach from the shore, then throw a rope or rescue device, last go with support
 - Swim with support, throw a rope or flotation device, reach with a pole from shore
 - Reach, paddle, swim
19. The appropriate test in diagnosing cerebrovascular accident is:
- Face, arms, speech, time
 - Alert, voice, pain, unresponsive
 - Response, airway, breathing, circulation
 - Pulse, respiratory rate, temperature
20. During a seizure or convulsions, you should:
- Restrict the victim's movement by pinning them down
 - Protect them from injury but do not restrict movement
 - Give them something to eat or drink
 - Put something in their mouth between their teeth

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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| 1. Explain the four different types of shock | 8 mks) |
| 1. Describe the cardiac chain of survival | (5 mks) |
| 2. Explain the first aid of a choking victim who is conscious | (6 mks) |
| 3. Highlight the 4 phases of disaster management | (8Marks) |
| 4. State three (3) responsibilities of a first aider | (3mks) |

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – 20 MARKS

Describe the primary survey of a casualty assessment detailing the action in each step.