



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES**  
**EXAMINATION JAN-APRIL 2026 EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 212: Basic Life Support & Emergency**

**DATE: 9<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2026**

**Duration: 2 hours**

**Start: 2pm**

**Finish: 4pm**

**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 ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

1. The triage category assigned to patients who can walk with minor injuries?
  - A) Red
  - B) Green
  - C) Black
  - D) Yellow
2. Sign that indicates deterioration in neurological status is;
  - A) Improvement in verbal response
  - B) Decreasing GCS score
  - C) Normal pupil reaction
  - D) Stable vital signs
3. The correct position to perform abdominal thrusts on a child should be;
  - A) Standing in front of the child
  - B) Standing behind the child with one foot in front of the other
  - C) Kneeling in front of the child
  - D) Kneeling on the left side of the child
4. Disaster management phase involving stockpiling emergency supplies and training rescue teams?
  - A) Response
  - B) Preparedness
  - C) Recovery
  - D) Mitigation
5. Integrated post-cardiac arrest care is;
  - A) Early use of an AED after a cardiac arrest
  - B) Providing high-quality CPR as soon as cardiac arrest is detected
  - C) Comprehensive system of care, including mild therapeutic hypothermia and other treatments.
  - D) Treatment of potential cardiac problems after the victim was resuscitated

6. A victim sustains a deep bleeding cut on the forearm. What is the priority first aid step?
- A) Apply direct pressure over the wound
  - B) Wash wound with antiseptic immediately
  - C) Elevate limb without controlling bleeding
  - D) Apply ice directly inside wound
7. While dressing a wound, which action best prevents infection?
- A) Using clean sterile dressing
  - B) Applying powder on wound
  - C) Leaving wound uncovered
  - D) Reusing bandages
8. A patient spills hot tea on the hand causing redness and pain. What is the most appropriate immediate action?
- A) Apply butter
  - B) Cool burn with running water
  - C) Burst blisters
  - D) Cover with cotton wool
9. A rescuer performs CPR but allows incomplete chest recoil. What is the likely consequence?
- A) Increased circulation
  - B) Improved oxygenation
  - C) Increased ventilation
  - D) Reduced coronary perfusion
10. You are guiding someone over the phone to perform CPR on a victim who has collapsed. What is the first thing you instruct them to do?
- A) check for responsiveness and call emergency services.
  - B) begin chest compressions immediately.
  - C) look for an AED before starting CPR.
  - D) give rescue breaths first

11. The principle that guides priority setting during mass casualty incidents is to;
- A) Treat first patient seen
  - B) Treat based on likelihood of survival
  - C) Treat based on age
  - D) Treat based on injury visibility
12. You come across a person in cardiac arrest who is also bleeding heavily. How do you manage both the cardiac arrest and the bleeding?
- A) Focus on CPR first and leave the bleeding unattended
  - B) Stop CPR and manage the bleeding until it's controlled, then resume CPR.
  - C) Perform CPR while using a tourniquet or direct pressure to control the bleeding.
  - D) Ignore the bleeding and wait for professional help.
13. A bus accident produces 30 injured victims but only two ambulances are available. What is the most appropriate action?
- A) Transport victims randomly
  - B) Transport patients with minor injuries first
  - C) Use triage to determine transport priority
  - D) Wait for more ambulances
14. A victim has gone into cardiac arrest but also has a suspected spinal injury. How do you perform CPR while minimizing further damage to the spine?
- A) Perform chest compressions normally, ensuring the head and neck stay still.
  - B) Avoid CPR to prevent further spinal injury.
  - C) Use an AED only and avoid chest compressions.
  - D) Provide CPR with as minimal head movement as possible, supporting the neck during any airway adjustments.
15. You are performing CPR on a victim while dealing with smoke inhalation from a nearby fire. How do you balance CPR with the environmental danger?
- A) Move the victim to a smoke-free area before starting CPR.
  - B) Continue CPR in the dangerous environment.
  - C) Stop CPR if you feel the smoke is too intense.
  - D) Perform rescue breathing only to avoid inhaling smoke.

16. A conscious adult choking victim cannot speak or cough effectively. What is the next step?
- A) Encourage coughing
  - B) Perform abdominal thrusts
  - C) Begin CPR immediately
  - D) Provide oxygen
17. You are performing BLS on someone with asthma who has gone into cardiac arrest. What special considerations do you take into account?
- A) Skip rescue breathing to avoid triggering an asthma attack.
  - B) Perform rescue breaths only, avoiding chest compressions.
  - C) Wait for emergency services to arrive before intervening.
  - D) Perform CPR normally, ensuring you check for airway obstructions from asthma.
18. This statement best describes primary assessment;
- A) Detailed medical examination
  - B) Patient history collection
  - C) Rapid check for life-threatening conditions
  - D) Long-term care planning
19. A rescuer kneels beside victim and notices electric wires nearby. What is priority?
- A) Move victim immediately
  - B) Disconnect power source or wait for professionals
  - C) Start CPR
  - D) Check pulse
20. During disaster response, why is triage essential?
- A) Ensures equal treatment for all
  - B) Helps prioritize care based on severity
  - C) Reduces need for referral
  - D) Eliminates transportation needs

## **SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. outline THREE safety precautions you will follow when using Automated External Defibrillator (3mks).
2. Explain why ventilation is prioritized in drowning victims. (3mks)
3. Explain THREE dangers of interrupting chest compressions frequently (3mks)
4. Highlight 4 first aid steps for thermal burns. (4mks)
5. Explain correct management of epistaxis and why head positioning is important. (4mks)
6. Explain how referral decisions are made during disasters. (3mks)
7. Highlight FIVE components of neurological assessment using GCS. (5mks)
8. Describe how findings from primary survey guide emergency interventions.(5mks)

## **SECTION II: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

1. During a community outreach program, a 60-year-old man (Client A) develops severe chest pain radiating to the jaw and left arm. He becomes sweaty and collapses. Meanwhile, another client (Client B) nearby suddenly develops a generalized seizure and falls to the ground.
  - a) Identify the likely emergency condition affecting client A and justify your answer. (4 marks)
  - b) Describe first aid management of Client A (5 marks)
  - c) Explain how you would safely manage client B who is experiencing a seizure. (5 marks)
  - d) Describe how you would prioritize management of both clients. (3 marks)
  - e) Explain referral and transportation considerations for both patients. (3 marks)