

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR  
OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (UPGRADING)**

**NURU 241: TRAUMA, EMERGENCY AND PERI- OPERATIVE CARE NURSING**

**STREAMS: Y4S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: MONDAY 29/03/2021  
P.M.**

**2.30 P.M. – 4.30**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
- The paper has three sections. Answer ALL the questions.
- All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
- Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
- Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely.

**SECTION A: Multiple choice questions (20 marks)**

1. Nurse Juma is assigned to telephone triage. A client called who was stung by a honeybee and is asking for help. The client reports pain and localized swelling but has no respiratory distress or other symptoms of anaphylactic shock. What is the appropriate initial action that the nurse should direct the client to perform?
  - a. Removing the stinger by scraping it
  - b. Applying a cold compress
  - c. Taking an oral antihistamine
  - d. Calling 999
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the medical term for assistance given to a person in need of urgent medical intervention.
  - a. Urgent care
  - b. Ambulatory care

- c. First aid
  - d. Mouth-to-mouth
3. What is the best way to clean a wound? By use of;
    - a. Alcohol
    - b. Hydrogen peroxide
    - c. Soap and water
    - d. All the above
  4. Which types of patients are coded red in emergency situations
    - a. Open cerebral injuries without loss of consciousness.
    - b. Vascular injuries requiring repairs.
    - c. Severe burns less than 25%
    - d. Maxillofacial injuries with asphyxia.
  5. A 3-year-old boy is brought to the casualty by his mother with progressive shortness of breath for 1 day. The child has a history of bronchial asthma. On examination, the child is blue, gasping and unresponsive. What will you like to do first:
    - a. Intubate
    - b. Administer 100% Oxygen by mask
    - c. Ventilate with bag and mask with oxygen
    - d. Administer nebulized Salbutamol
  6. The first principle of emergency care is:
    - a. Triaging
    - b. Airway
    - c. Breathing
    - d. Circulation
  7. The most suitable oxygen delivery device for a patient with severe respiratory distress is:
    - a. Nasal cannula
    - b. Simple face mask
    - c. Venturi mask
    - d. Masks with a reservoir
  8. In the ABCD approach of emergency care, D stands for:
    - a. Defibrillation
    - b. Drugs
    - c. Disability
    - d. Danger
  9. The ratio of chest compression to breathing during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is:
    - a. 5:3
    - b. 1:3
    - c. 2:1
    - d. 30:2
  10. Which of the following combination of measurements indicate good patient oxygenation status:
    - a. Normal sinus rhythm, SPO<sub>2</sub> -70%
    - b. Heart Rate -70b/min, SPO<sub>2</sub>-96%
    - c. Heart Rate-120b/min, SPO<sub>2</sub>-95%

- d. Heart Rate-90b/min, SPO2-80%
11. Which of the following rhythms require defibrillation:
    - a. Asystole
    - b. Ventricular fibrillations
    - c. Tachycardia
    - d. Sinus bradycardia
  12. Nasotracheal intubation is contraindicated in the patients with
    - a. Facial sinus
    - b. Frontal sinus
    - c. Cribriform plate fractures
    - d. Spontaneously breathing
  13. Disaster management principle that deals mainly with disaster prevention is that of:
    - a. Mitigation
    - b. Preparedness
    - c. Response
    - d. Recovery
  14. Activities commonly associated with increase in intracranial pressure includes the following EXCEPT:
    - a. Endotracheal suctioning
    - b. Valsava manouvre
    - c. Coughing
    - d. Head of bed elevation 30-45 degrees
  15. Which types of patients are coded black in emergency situations
    - a. Open cerebral injuries without loss of consciousness.
    - b. Vascular injuries requiring repairs.
    - c. Complicated severe injuries to those pronounced dead on arrival to the hospital.
    - d. Maxillofacial injuries with asphyxia.
  16. In the bimodal distribution of death in trauma patients which patients fall under the second Peak category?
    - a. Heart aorta injuries, high spinal cord injuries.
    - b. Hemopreumothorax injuries, heart aorta injuries.
    - c. Pelvic fracture injuries, hemopreumothorax injuries,
    - d. Ruptured spleen injuries, lacerations of the brain injuries.

**SECTION B: Short answer questions (31 marks)**

1. Outline the nursing management of shock. (5marks)
2. Describe three types of stressors that affect the patient's basic coping mechanism in emergency nursing. (6 marks)

3. Explain four (4) principles of disaster management. (8 marks)
4. State six (6) clinical manifestations of a patient with Airway Obstruction. (5 marks)
5. State seven (7) clinical features of Organophosphate (OP) Poisoning. (7 marks)

**SECTION C: Long answer questions (20 marks)**

1. Describe the procedure of carrying out an Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) in an adult patient. (20marks)
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