

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN  
PUBLIC HEALTH**

**PUHE 127 BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE**

**STREAMS: Y1S2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE : .....**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

**SECTION ONE (Answer ALL QUESTIONS )**

1. A victim of a car accident has just vomited and now appears to be coughing up blood. He is breathing very quickly and his pulse is weak and fast. What is most likely wrong?

- A. He is having a seizure
- B. He has internal bleeding.
- C. He is having a heart attack.
- D. He is having a diabetic emergency.

2. Your check of the scene suggests that a victim has suffered an electrical shock. The first thing to do is....

- A. Cover all burns with a dry loose dressing.
- B. Ask a bystander to help you move the victim.
- C. Place the victim on one side with the head down.
- D. Make sure the power is turned off.

3. Why should you cover burns with a clean or sterile dressing?

- A. To prevent infection.
- B. To cool burned area.
- C. To keep the burned area warm.

- D. Both a and c
4. A victim has a large piece of glass sticking out of her leg. You should....
- A. Leave the glass in her leg and control the bleeding.
  - B. Call your local emergency phone number.
  - C. Remove the glass and then control the bleeding.
  - D. Both a and b
5. Which of the following should be done for a person experiencing a heat related illness.
- A. Keep the victim warm.
  - B. Force the victim to drink fluids.
  - C. Apply cool wet cloths.
  - D. Place the victim in warm water.
6. How can you reduce the risk of disease transmission when caring for open, bleeding wounds?
- A. Wash your hands immediately after giving care.
  - B. Avoid direct contact with blood.
  - C. Use protective barriers such as gloves or plastic wrap.
  - D. All of the above.
7. Dressing and bandages are used to....
- A. Reduce the victim's pain.
  - B. Reduce internal bleeding.
  - C. Help control bleeding and prevent infection.
  - D. Make it easier to take the victim to the hospital.
8. A person, who is unconscious, not breathing, has a weak pulse, needs....
- A. CPR
  - B. Heimlich maneuver.
  - C. Rescue breathing.
  - D. Back blows and chest thrusts.
9. Which is not a symptom of heart attack.
- A. Chest pain.
  - B. Red, hot or dry skin.
  - C. Pale or bluish in color.
  - D. Profuse sweating.
10. A wound where there is damage to the soft tissue and blood vessels under the skin is called.....
- A. A scrape
  - B. A cut
  - C. A bruise
  - D. An avulsion
11. When caring for a victim with a bloody nose you would not.....
- A. Apply an ice pack to the bridge of the nose.
  - B. Apply pressure to upper lip just beneath nose.
  - C. Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly backward while pinching the nostrils together.
  - D. Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly forward while pinching the nostrils together

12. A first degree burn....
- A. Involves only the top layer of skin.
  - B. Is red and blistered.
  - C. Destroys all layers of skin.
  - D. Is the most serious of burns.
13. You may suspect that a student has been poisoned if they....
- A. Are experiencing nausea, vomiting or diarrhea.
  - B. Have chest or abdominal pain, breathing difficulty.
  - C. Burns around the lips, tongue, or on the skin.
  - D. All of the above.
14. What would you do if a victim had a body part torn or cut off?
- A. Wrap severed body part in sterile gauze.
  - B. Place in a plastic bag.
  - C. Put the plastic bag on ice and take it to the hospital with victim.
  - D. All of the above.
15. A first aid responder should move a victim when....
- A. it would make it easier to administer first aid.
  - B. The victim is in a dangerous position.
  - C. Never
  - D. Both a & b
16. You approach a victim that is unconscious and wearing a medical alert tag indicating a diabetic condition. You would:
- A. Begin Rescue Breathing
  - B. Begin CPR
  - C. Administer the victim's insulin
  - D. Check victim for breathing & pulse
17. Signals of head and spine injuries are:
- A. Blood or other fluids in the ears or nose.
  - B. Unusual bumps or depressions on the head or over the spine.
  - C. Has seizures, severe headaches, or slurred speech.
  - D. Both a and b
18. Shock is a condition where:
- A. The respiratory system fails to deliver air to the lungs.
  - B. The cardiovascular system fails to deliver blood to the heart.
  - C. The circulatory system fails to deliver blood to all parts of the body.
  - D. All of the above.
19. Breathing emergencies may be caused from....
- A. Asthma or Allergic reaction
  - B. Hyperventilation
  - C. Injury to a muscle or bone in the chest
  - D. All of the above
20. How many compressions and breaths should you do for each cycle of CPR?
- A. 15 compressions, 2 breaths
  - B. 30 compressions, 5 breaths
  - C. 30 compressions, 2 breaths

D. 15 compression, 5 breaths

(20 marks)

**SECTION TWO (Answer ALL QUESTIONS)**

1. Define the following terms: **(4 marks)**
  - a) Incident
  - b) Golden hour
  - c) Sprain
  - d) Hypothermia
2. Explain four purposes of triage. **(8 marks)**
3. List any four types of wounds. **(4 marks)**
4. Discuss five qualities of a first aider. **(5 marks)**
5. With a clear diagram explain the Rule of 9's in burns. **(9 marks)**

(30 marks)

**SECTION THREE (Answer ONLY ONE QUESTION)**

1. One of your colleagues has a deep cut on their arm that has resulted to severe bleeding. Explain how you would manage the severe bleeding before taking your colleague to the hospital. **(20 marks)**
2. There has been a fire outbreak in a school in your community that has resulted in loss of property and many casualties. As a first aider what are the factors you will take into consideration before transporting the casualties? **(20 marks)**