

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURS 443: TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY

STREAMS:

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 4/12/2019

8.30 A.M – 10.30 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

- 1) Which of the following statements best describes nasotracheal intubation?
 - a) Is indicated for the unconscious patient without C-spine injury
 - b) Is preferred for patient with suspected C-spine injury
 - c) Maximizes neck manipulation
 - d) Is contraindicated in a patient who is breathing spontaneously
- 2) Cardiac contusions caused by chest trauma
 - a) Are fairly easy to diagnose
 - b) Occur in up to 3% to 10% of patients with major blunt thoracic trauma
 - c) Demonstrate arrhythmia as the most common complication
 - d) Do not usually cause right ventricular dysfunction
- 3) Trauma deaths most commonly occur at three distinct time periods after injury, which statement best describes the time pattern of mortality?
 - a) Only 10% of deaths occur within seconds to minutes of the injury
 - b) A second mortality peak occurs within hours of injury with deaths in this time period being markedly reduced with development of trauma and rapid transport systems
 - c) Deaths one day to weeks after injury are almost entirely due to infection and multiple organ failure

- d) Late mortality has not been occurring days to weeks has not been affected by better trauma delivery systems
- 4) Which of the following statement best describes epidemiology of trauma?
- a) Is the leading cause of death among the those aged 44 years and above
 - b) It only follows cancer and heart disease as leading causes of productive years lost
 - c) MVA is the most common cause of death among men in all ethnic groups
 - d) Young males are the population at highest risk for trauma death
- 5) There are a number of options for resuscitative fluids. Choose the true statement regarding fluids used for resuscitation in shock
- a) With crystalloid volume replacement is in a ratio of 1:1 to volume lost
 - b) Literature strongly supports the use of colloid as being superior to crystalloid
 - c) Hypertonic saline solution results in volume expansion and redistribution of cardiac output to kidney and viscera
 - d) Risk of autotransfused blood does not include disseminated intravascular coagulopathy
- 6) A middle-aged construction worker had a significant fall on job and presents with obvious high cervical spine injury. Which of the following is true concerning his diagnosis and treatment?
- a) A paradoxical breathing pattern in which the abdomen protrudes on inhalation may be observed
 - b) If the patient appears well compensated on initial evaluation, intubation is unlikely to be necessary
 - c) The presence of hypotension strongly suggests significant blood loss from associated injury
 - d) The use of methylprednisolone beginning 24 hrs after injury will be indicated
- 7) Physiologic response to hypothermia includes
- a) Tachycardia regardless of core temperature
 - b) Pupillary constriction at temperatures below 26 degrees
 - c) A cardiac rhythm contraindicates cardiopulmonary resuscitation even in the absence of palpable pulse
 - d) Tachypnea regardless of core temperature
- 8) The following statement is true regarding initial fluid resuscitation of a burnt patient

- a) Most resuscitative formulae withhold colloid solutions until 24 hrs post-injury
- b) In general, children less fluid than predicted by standard formulae
- c) Dextrose should not be given as the primary resuscitative drug in any age group
- d) Rigid adherence to the modified Brooke formula is advised

9) In inhalation injury

- a) The physiology includes upper airway obstruction secondary to progressive edema
- b) Endotracheal intubation is indicated immediately
- c) Distal airway injuries are usually caused by heat injury
- d) Peak inspiratory pressures of above 40cm of water are indicated to maintain functional residual capacity

10) Indications for escharotomy of a circumferentially burned right lower limb include

- a) Coolness of the unburned skin of toes of the right foot
- b) A pressure of 40mm .Hg in the anterior compartment of the distal right leg
- c) Presence of pulsatile flow in the posterior tibial artery
- d) Edema of the unburned skin of the right foot

11) The major risk factor for developing diabetic ketoacidosis is

- a) Obesity
- b) Type 2 diabetes
- c) Hyperglycemia
- d) Hypoglycemia

12) The type of venom that produces systemic myolysis as a result of bites by some snakes is referred to as

- a) Cardiotoxin
- b) Myotoxin
- c) Neurotoxin
- d) Hemotoxin

13) Heimlich maneuver involves

- a) A thrust on anterior abdomen to in an attempt to expel the obstructing object.
- b) Jaw-thrust to open physiologic airway.
- c) Nasal suction to free the airway of secretions
- d) Intubation for invasive airway management

14) In treatment of acute asthma, the drug that may be added if no response with inhaled salbutamol is

- a) Aspirin
- b) Atenolol
- c) Ipratropium bromide
- d) Prednisolone

15) Activated charcoal when administered as a single dose in poisoning, the best time for administration to maximize the absorption of the toxin is

- a) Within 3 hours of ingestion
- b) Within 1 hour of ingestion
- c) Within 4 hours of ingestion
- d) Within 2 hours of ingestion

16) Choose the statement that best describes disaster management

- a) It's a onetime event and involves those trained to handle it
- b) It's a onetime event and involves the community
- c) It's not a onetime event and involves only the government
- d) It's not a onetime event and involves all people

17) At the disaster scene colour coding is done to help in prioritizing on management of casualties, the colour used for minor injuries is

- a) Yellow
- b) Green

- c) Black
- d) Red

18) Which of the following behaviors' may suggest an individual is considering suicide?

- a) Giving away personal items to peers
- b) Saying goodbye to peers/loved ones
- c) Feelings of hopelessness
- d) Sudden change of mood either positive or negative

19) Which term best describes physical or emotional aftermath following a traumatic or distressing event

- a) Shock
- b) Posttraumatic stress disorder
- c) Anxiety
- d) Sepsis

20) Which of the following statement is false concerning the biomechanics of blunt trauma

- a) A small child and a large adult have a markedly different level of energy transfer in high speed vehicular collision
- b) Shear strain injuries result from rapid acceleration or deceleration
- c) Tensile strain results from direct compression of tissues
- d) Tolerance of biologic tissue to trauma is directly proportional to elasticity of the organ

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30MARKS)

- 21) Compare and contrast myocardial infarction and angina pectoris (8marks)
- 22) State the three principal features of cardiac tamponade (3marks)
- 23) Explain the mechanism of toxicity in organophosphate poisoning (6marks)
- 24) Describe the nursing management of epistaxis (5marks)
- 25) Explain the four principles of disaster management (8marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

26) Mrs Njilo, 33 year old is brought to the casualty as a referral with a diagnosis of status asthmaticus

- a) Explain five contributing factors to her condition (10marks)
- b) Describe the medical and nursing management to be offered (10marks)

