



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN  
HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

HRIM 112: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE

STREAMS: HRIM Y1S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 16/04/2025

11.30 A.M. – 1.30 P.M.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer **ALL** questions
- Do not write anything on the question paper
- **No** use of mobile phones or any other unauthorized materials
- Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. 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 emergency phone number
  - C. Remove the glass and then control the bleeding.
  - D. Both A and B
2. When caring for severely bleeding open wound you should
  - A. Allow the wound to bleed in order to minimize infection.
  - B. Apply direct pressure and elevate the injured area. (If no broken bones)
  - C. Use a tourniquet to stop all blood flow.
  - D. Both b and c
3. Most injuries are due to situations that....
  - A. You have no control over or could not have been prevented.
  - B. You have some control over or could have been prevented.
  - C. Involve five or more people.
  - D. Involve water sports.
4. 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.

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5. 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.
  
6. 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.
  
7. 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.
  
8. Snakebites can be very serious. When caring for a snakebite victim, which should you not do?
  - A. Wash wounds.
  - B. Apply ice.
  - C. Keep bitten part still and below the heart.
  - D. Get professional medical care within 30 minutes.
  
9. When should you give rescue breathing?
  - A. Conscious choking victim.
  - B. Unconscious choking victim.
  - C. Unconscious, no pulse, not breathing.
  - D. Unconscious, not breathing, but has a pulse.
  
10. For a victim with a body part torn or cut off you should
  - 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.
  
11. For a chemical burn
  - A. Flush with water, dry, and cover.
  - B. Flush with large amounts of water and cover.
  - C. Flush with large amounts of warm water until help arrives.
  - D. Flush with large amounts of cool water until help arrives.

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12. 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.
13. The first thing you should do for someone you suspect has an electrical burn is
- A. Check for breathing and a pulse
  - B. Check to see if electricity is turned off
  - C. Check for severe bleeding
  - D. Check for shock
14. The best way of checking for breathing is
- A. Listen
  - B. Look for rising chest
  - C. Feel with the cheek.
  - D. Look, listen and feel
15. A nose bleed can be stopped by:
- A. Waiting
  - B. Pinching briefly the nostrils
  - C. Give something cold to drink
  - D. Put some cotton wool into the nose
16. In the case where your colleague stops breathing you should
- A. Start CPR immediately
  - B. Put the victim in the recovery position
  - C. Continue with the breathing check
  - D. Count pulsations
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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.

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20. 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.

### SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 1. Enumerate five causes of fainting. [5 marks]
- 2. Explain the first aid management of hypothermia before help arrives. [5 marks]
- 3. State five (5) Responsibilities of a First Aider [5 marks]
- 4. Outline four (4) Causes of Cardiac Arrest [4 marks]
- 5. Name four (4) purposes of bandaging [4 marks]
- 6. Enumerate four (4) types of Shock [4 marks]
- 7. Outline three (3) types of bleeding [3 marks]

### SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. One of your colleagues has had an incident and has to be transported to the hospital after receiving first aid using the helicopter.

Discuss:

- a) What factors are considered in transporting critically ill casualties? [6 marks]
  - b) Problems of altitude in helicopter transport. [4 marks]
  - c) Advantages and disadvantages of helicopter transport. [10 marks]
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