



## **MERU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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### **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025**

SECOND YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR  
OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

#### **CCM 3216: FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

**DATE: JANUARY 2025**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** *Answer all questions in the booklet provided*

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Section A: Short Answer Questions

Section B: Long Answer Questions

Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

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### **SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Define first Aid. (2 Marks)
2. Explain briefly primary survey. (5 Marks)
3. Explain briefly secondary survey. (5 Marks)
4. Explain imaging. (6 Marks)
5. Explain the management of a fire casualty. (5 Marks)
6. Explain the function of an AED (6 Marks)
7. Explain the precautions you take before handling mass causalities. (6 Marks)



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8. "First in a good servant and a bad master" explain. (5 Marks)

## **SECTION B: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Describe how CPR is done. (10 Marks)
2. Describe Resuscitation of unconscious casualty. (10 Marks)
3. Describe the management of a drowning casualty. (10 Marks)
4. Describe first aid in an asthmatic patient. (10 Marks)

## **SECTION C: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (100 MARKS)**

1. Fracture
  - a. Closed fractures do not need first aid.
  - b. Always require experts for treatment.
  - c. P.O.P is a good method of treatment.
  - d. Closed fractures heal without treatment.
2. Fractures
  - a. Are always caused by a force on the bone.
  - b. Pathological fractures are caused by bacteria.
  - c. Pathological fractures are common in old age
3. Burns
  - a. Large scale may cause shock.
  - b. Always cause shocks
  - c. Do not affect the airway
  - d. Are classified according to the depth of the skin damage.
4. Shock
  - a. Is always caused by burns.
  - b. Can be treated with fluids.
  - c. If the blood pressure is normal does not need hospitalization
  - d. Not common in children.
5. Burns to the airway.
  - a. Always caused by fluids.
  - b. Casualties always need hospitalization.
  - c. Always cause obstruction.
  - d. Intubation is not important.
6. Electric burns.



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- a. Are always fatal.
- b. Are not common in the rural areas.
- c. Always require hospitalization.
- d. CPR is entered immediately.

7. Use of medication in first aid

- a. Is confined to relieving pain.
- b. Can only be done by professionals.
- c. Keeping records is not important.
- d. The doses are not considered.

8. In first aid.

- a. Always seek for help.
- b. If trained may not need help.
- c. When help comes you withdraw from the site.
- d. One must be a professional.

9. In traffic accidents.

- a. Always make the area safe first.
- b. All casualties are treated equally.
- c. Imaging is not important.
- d. In minor accidents the casualties don't require hospitalization.

10. In answering the casualties.

- a. Type of injuries are not considered.
- b. It is always important to categories the casualties.
- c. When helps arrives the first aider leaves the scene.
- d. Keeping notes is not important.

11. The elements of fire.

- a. Fire needs oxygen, fuel to start.
- b. Use of blanket may not be useful.
- c. Electric fire can be stopped.
- d. Clearing the environment is not important.

12. In water incidents

- a. CPR cannot be entered in the water.
- b. The first priority is to get the casualty onto dry land.
- c. CPR is always on the dry land.
- d. Vital signs are always done when is out of water.

13. imaging

- a. green label denotes the very sick.
- b. Red denotes the very sick.
- c. Grey denotes the dead.
- d. Black is for the dead only.

14. Imaging



- a. Means categorizing and prioritization of casualties according to their conditions.
- b. Means conferring casualties to hospitals.
- c. Is not important in minor accidents.
- d. All casualties are treated equally.

15. History taking in first aid.

- a. Is always important in all cases.
- b. It is not important in minor incidences.
- c. Previous medical history is not important.
- d. History of injury is not important.

16. Assessing the breathing.

- a. Always done with a stethoscope
- b. Chest movement is very important.
- c. Observing is not important.
- d. Noise denote normal breathing.

17. Body temperature.

- a. Is always measured with a thermometer.
- b. When high may indicate infection.
- c. High rate is always caused by bacterial infection.
- d. Normal body temperature is always 36°C.

18. In adult Resuscitation.

- a. Use of AED is done at the end.
- b. AED is used after chest compression.
- c. AED is used before starting chest compression.
- d. If AED is not available resuscitation stops.

19. Resuscitation in children.

- a. AED cannot be used.
- b. CPR is never done.
- c. Response can be checked by tap or flick of the sole of the infant's foot.
- d. Done with oxygen only.

20. Hypoxia

- a. Arises when there is insufficient oxygen in the body tissues.
- b. Grey blue skin is not a sign.
- c. Occurs in children only.
- d. Denoted by restless only.

