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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

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)

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 casualties. (6 Marks)



MUST is ISO 9001:2015 and



ISO/IEC 27001:2013 CERTIFIED

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 in 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.



- 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 help 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 36⁰C.
18. In adult Resuscitation.
- a. Use of AED is done at the end.
 - b. AED is used after chest conversion.
 - c. AED is used before starting chest conversion.
 - 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.

