



**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE**

PROGRAMME : FUNDAMENTAL NURSING SCIENCE 1A

SUBJECT : MODULE 1: BASIC EMERGENCY CARE

CODE : FVK1A10

DATE : SUPPLEMENTARY WINTER EXAMINATION JULY 2016

DURATION : 2 HOURS

WEIGHT : 50:50

TOTAL MARKS : 80

EXAMINERS : DR A. MAKHENE

MODERATOR : MR BS. MATLALA

NUMBER OF PAGES: PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Carefully read the scenario below and answer the questions that follow.

You are called to a neighbour's house, where you find a five year old boy lying next to their swimming pool. They tell you that the child fell into the pool. On assessment you observe the following:

- Froth around the lips, mouth and nostrils

1.1 Describe the most probable resultant condition as distinguished from the accident and the clinical manifestation above. (1)

1.2 List other **five (5)** clinical manifestations that the casualty may present with (5)

1.3 Identify other **three (3)** causes of the condition described in 1.1 above and give **one (1)** specific example of a condition (3)

1.4 Describe your legal responsibilities that you should observe while rendering emergency care to the casualty in the above scenario (**motivate your answers**) (7)

1.5 Describe the specific nursing care of the casualty mentioned in the scenario above. (9)

***[25]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Distinguish between the following conditions

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 2.1.1 Shock and unconsciousness | (2x1=2) |
| 2.1.2 Asphyxia and suffocation | (2x1=2) |
| 2.1.3 Compression and concussion | (2x1=2) |
| 2.1.4 Angina pectoris and heart attack | (2x1=2) |
| 2.1. 5 Heat exhaustion and heat stroke | (2x1 =2) |

2.2 You have applied a pressure bandage to stop bleeding on the leg of a casualty you have attended to at an accident scene. While waiting for the ambulance the casualty complains that the bandage is too tight. Describe the clinical manifestations that will indicate to you that the bandage is too tight.

(5)

QUESTION 3

- | | |
|--|------|
| 3.1 List any two levels of burns | (2) |
| 3.2 Draw a table to compare and contrast between superficial, partial-thickness and full-thickness burns | (13) |

*** [15]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 Describe the stages of labour (5)

4.2 You are called to a scene where you find a woman in labour. After assessment of the casualty you establish that the woman is in the first stage of labour. Describe your first aid responsibilities during this stage of labour (7)

*** [12]**

QUESTION 5

Choose the most correct statement relating to First Aid Care.

NB: Write the number of the question/statement and the appropriate letter of the most correct statement e.g 30 (f)

5.1 The circumstances under which a casualty can be moved from the scene of the accident is; (1)

- a) When the first aider needs to care for another casualty
- b) When the casualty is in danger
- c) When it would be easier to care for the casualty
- d) All of the above

5.2 The following are three (3) basic steps in an emergency (1)

- a) Call for assistance, Assess the situation, Give first aid care
- b) Assess the situation, Call for assistance, Give first aid care
- c) Recognize the emergency, perform a triage, call for assistance
- d) Decide to give emergency care, start CPR, call for assistance

5.3 When caring for a choking infant, how should the infant be positioned? (1)

- a) Upside down by the ankles and shoulder
- b) Face down on a flat surface
- c) Face down on the length of the arm, with the head lower than the body
- d) Face down on the knee with head lower than the body

5.4 The first aid care to a nine year old child who is unconscious and choking is: (1)

- a) Begin CPR
- b) Give abdominal thrusts
- c) Begin rescue breathing
- d) All of the above

5.5 Shock as a condition is when.... (1)

- a) The respiratory system fails to deliver air to the lungs
- b) The circulatory system fails to deliver blood to all parts of the body
- c) The cardiovascular system fails to deliver blood to the heart
- d) All of the above

5.6 Which of the following is the clinical manifestation of a heart attack (1)

- a) Pale or bluish colour
- b) Shortness of breath
- c) Chest pain
- d) All of the above

5.7 A wound where there is damage to the soft tissue and blood vessels under the skin is called..... (1)

- a) An incision
- b) A laceration
- c) A bruise
- d) A contusion

5.8 The following are indicative of internal bleeding (1)

- a) Rapid weak pulse, excessive thirst
- b) Skin feels cool or moist, or looks pale or bluish
- c) Tender and distended abdomen
- (d) All of the above

5.9 Which of the following is the most serious condition? (1)

- a) Heat exhaustion
- b) Heat stroke
- c) Heat cramps
- d) Heat rash

5.10 A splint is applied only when..... (1)

- a) You have to move or transport a casualty
- b) You can do without hurting the casualty
- c) You splinting material available
- d) All of the above

5.11 First aid measures for a casualty with internal bleeding include.... (1)

- a) Keep the casualty quiet and lying down
- b) Bend knees to make them comfortable
- c) Both a and b above
- d) None of the above

5.12 Which of the following behaviour reduces the risk of injury? (1)

- a) Always wearing a safety belt when riding automobiles
- b) Limiting alcohol intake
- c) Limiting intake of fatty foods
- d) Both a and b above

5.13 The following are clinical manifestation of an allergic reaction due to a bee sting (1)

- a) Feeling of tightness in chest and throat
- b) Swelling of the face, neck and tongue

- c) Rash, dizziness or confusion
- d) All of the above

***[13]**

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