

091205T4PTT

PERIOPERATIVE THEATER TECHNOLOGY 5

HE/OS/TT/CC/04/5/A

Provide First Aid and CPR Services

Nov/Dec 2023



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has three sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Attempt ALL questions in this section.

Each question carries one Mark.

1. When responding to an emergency to a child who was unresponsive in her bed with no sign of trauma, you open her airway by:
 - A. Placing fingers in her mouth and pulling forward on the lower jaw
 - B. Doing the jaw thrust manoeuvre
 - C. Tilting her head and lifting her chin
 - D. Pulling her tongue forward
2. Before providing rescue breathing for unresponsive victim, you must check for breathing by listening, feeling for air flow through mouth and nose and:
 - A. Looking into the victim's mouth to see if anything is blocking the airway
 - B. Shaking or tapping the victim's shoulder to stimulate him to breathe
 - C. Checking the pupils
 - D. Looking to see if the chest rises (and falls) as the victim breathes
3. While in the hospital cafeteria, you notice a woman who appears to be in distress grasping her throat with both hands. The best step to take to find out if she is choking is:
 - A. Give her five back blows
 - B. Give her 5 abdominal thrusts
 - C. Ask her "Are you choking?" and look for any response
 - D. Shake her and shout "Are you okay?"
4. In an emergency, a pulse check should last:
 - A. As long as it takes to find a pulse
 - B. No more than 10 seconds
 - C. No more than 5 seconds
 - D. No more than 2 seconds
5. A victim is coughing up blood and you also notice bleeding from the mouth. The abdomen is also tender. Pulse is weak and rapid. The victims is manifesting signs of:
 - A. Massive head injuries
 - B. Internal Bleeding
 - C. External bleeding

- D. Possible Poisoning
6. In a 2 rescuer CPR, where the patient is between 1 year old and puberty, the chest compression to breaths ratio is:
 - A. 15:1
 - B. 15:2
 - C. 30:1
 - D. 30:2
 7. When operating an AED, what are the correct steps to follow?
 - A. Power on the AED, attach electrode pads, shock the individual, and analyse the rhythm
 - B. Power on the AED, attach electrode pads, analyse the rhythm, clear the individual, and deliver shock
 - C. Attach electrode pads, check pulse, shock individual, and analyse rhythm
 - D. Check pulse, attach electrode pads, analyse rhythm, shock patient
 8. Which medical condition will develop from severe blood loss?
 - A. Shock
 - B. Hypoglycemia
 - C. Anaphylaxis
 - D. Hypothermia
 9. First aid considers an infant to be the following age:
 - A. Under one year
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 4 years
 10. Which action should be taken immediately after delivering a shock to a person with the AED?
 - A. Reassess for a pulse.
 - B. Do chest compression only.
 - C. Resume CPR.
 - D. Do ventilation only.

11. The most common cause of cardiac arrest in children is:
 - A. A heart attack (caused by coronary heart disease)
 - B. A cardiomyopathy and some inherited heart conditions.
 - C. A congenital heart disease
 - D. Respiratory arrest
12. When should an unconscious patient be placed in the recovery position?
 - A. If the patient has bradycardia and is not breathing
 - B. If the patient has a pulse and is breathing appropriately
 - C. If the patient has no pulse and is not breathing
 - D. If the patient has a bounding pulse and is not breathing
13. What is the main aim of giving first aid in scalp and head wounds?
 - A. To prevent shock from occurring
 - B. To stop the bleeding.
 - C. To prevent introduction of infection
 - D. To transport patient to hospital
14. When you try to give an unresponsive adult a rescue breath and the chest does not appear to rise, what would you do next?
 - A. Perform abdominal thrusts
 - B. Begin CPR
 - C. Go call 911
 - D. Repeat the head tilt/chin lift maneuver and attempt the breath again
15. The type of fracture that not only causes damage to the bone but also injury to internal organs is known as?
 - A. Comminuted fracture
 - B. Complicated fracture
 - C. Greenstick fracture
 - D. compound fracture
16. Which of the following best describes the first aid treatment for all fractures and dislocations?
 - A. Elevation, rest, compression, ice
 - B. Compression, elevation, ice, rest

- C. Rest, ice, compression, elevation
 - D. Ice, elevation, compression, rest
17. You have been talking to a 60-year-old who is alert and conversing normally. All at once he complains of a sudden weakness on one side of his face and in one arm. He is also having trouble speaking. The most likely cause of this problem is:
- A. A seizure
 - B. A heart attack
 - C. A stroke
 - D. Diabetic coma
18. What is the appropriate depth of chest compression for an adult?
- A. At least 15cm
 - B. At least 5 cm
 - C. At least 2 cm
 - D. At least 10 cm
19. Which of the following interventions is the most priority for a patient with inhalational burns?
- A. Defibrillate
 - B. Flood the site of injury with plenty of cold water
 - C. Administer a strong analgesic
 - D. Maintain a patent airway
20. How can you help somebody who is having a seizure?
- A. Restrain them
 - B. Keep them safe from injury
 - C. Put something in their mouth
 - D. Inject them with a barbiturate

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

*Attempt **all** the questions in this section.*

21. Define the following terms (2 marks)
- a) First aid
 - b) First aider
22. Outline FIVE information that should be included when handing over a casualty once help arrives. (5 marks)
23. State FOUR examples of wounds. (4 marks)
24. Explain any TWO types of shock. (4 marks)
25. Outline FOUR personal protective equipment that should be worn when administering first aid. (4 marks)
26. State FIVE unique signs suggestive a victim is having a heart attack. (5 marks)
27. State FIVE instances when the first aider can stop cardiopulmonary resuscitation. (5 marks)
28. You are providing first aid to a client with frostbite on the feet. State FOUR interventions you will make at the scene. (4 marks)
29. In assessing the level of consciousness for a patient who has had head injury, outline how you will use the AVPU scale. (4 marks)
30. Classify the THREE types of burns according to depth. (3 marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

*Attempt any **two** questions in this section*

31. You are walking to town and find Mrs J lying on the roadside nose bleeding. The casualty is conscious.
- a) What FIVE components do you check when doing a scene size up? (5 marks)
 - b) State FOUR causes of nose bleeding. (4 marks)
 - c) What FIVE qualities of a first aider that are important at this scene? (5 marks)
 - d) Which SIX first aid measures will you take for Mrs J? (6 marks)
32. As a senior perioperative technician, you are asked to review CPR for a collapsed victim.
- a) Name FIVE reversible causes of cardiac arrest. (5 marks)
 - b) Discuss the five steps for doing CPR using the cardiac arrest algorithm. (5 marks)
 - c) Explain FIVE differences between adult CPR and infant CPR. (10 marks)
33. On your way to your work place, you come across a victim who is convulsing and with multiple fractures and you are called to administer first aid
- a) State the THREE aims of first aid. (3 marks)
 - b) By giving examples, state TEN responsibilities of a first aider. (10 marks)
 - c) Outline SEVEN general principles of first aid in treatment of fractures. (7 marks)

END