



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**SCHOOL OF NURSING MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021 / 2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN  
PARAMEDIC SCIENCES  
THIRD YEAR, FIRST TRIMESTER**

**COURSE CODE: NPP 321  
COURSE TITLE: NEUROLOGIC & PSYCHIATRIC  
EMERGENCIES**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) ;( 20 marks)**

**Choose the most appropriate answer**

1. A Psychiatric Emergency is:
  - A A disturbance in thought, mood and/or action which causes sudden distress to the individual/others and sudden disability or death, thus requiring immediate management
  - B. Caused by a patient's communication difficulty
  - C.A disturbance that causes change in hearing, vision and dentition
  - B A cause of change in movement and immobilization
  
2. Primary assessment of a psychiatric patient involves:
  - A. Airway management
  - B. Checking on physical challenges
  - C. Talking to the patient
  - D. Environmental scanning for safety
  
3. Suicidal attempt is:
  - A. A deliberate harm to self or others.
  - B. Elderly patients are prone to problems as a result of:
  - C. Regression
  - D. Compliance to medications
  
4. Assessment of psychiatric patients involves:
  - A History taking and nutrition
  - B Physical examination and diagnostic investigations
  - C .Mental status assessment and physical examination
  - D .History taking, physical examination and mental status assessment
  
5. While checking on orientation of a psychiatric patient you look for:
  - A. Alertness, to time, place and person impairment
  - B.Cardiovascular diseases

- C Is determined by a patient
- D Is deliberate and not fatal

8. Alcohol and Drug Intoxication:

- A Symptoms often develop rapidly and may change from hour to hour.
- B Is a mood disorder
- C There is no risk of starvation and severe dehydration
- D Blood sugar levels tend to increase

9. Common psychiatric emergencies include:

- A Poor hygiene and suicide
- B Headache and delirium tremens
- C Anemia and psychosis
- D Suicide and mood disorders

10. Seizure is defined as:

- A Uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain, which may produce a physical convulsion or twitching
- B Slight or partial paralysis.
- C One continuous unremitting seizure lasting longer than 30 minutes
- D A localized area of cell death due to a lack of oxygenated blood.

11. The most common symptom of depressive illness is:

- A A pervasive lowering of mood
- B Elated mood
- C Persuasive mood
- D Pervasive and elated

12. Bipolar affective disorder (previously called manic depression) is characterized by:

- A Recurrent episodes of altered mood and activity, involving both upswings and downswings:
- B Headache, and fever

- B Mania
- C Hypomania
- D Anxiety

15. During emergencies psychiatric patients require:

- A Resuscitation
- B Education
- C Thorough history taking and communication
- D Drugs and restrain

16. Agoraphobia:

- A Is often a co-morbid with panic disorder and is characterized by fear and avoidance of places or situations from which escape may be difficult
- B Most common in adults
- C Occurs in any adult who is below the age of 65 years?
- D Does not occur in any adult who is above or below the age of 65 years?

17. Which group of people has the highest rate of committing suicide?

- A Men 65 years and older
- B Women 65 and older
- C Men 65 and older women who are widows
- D Women who are 65 and older and single ladies

18. Diagnostic investigations done in patients with neurological emergencies include:

- A Urinalysis
- B UECS, Electro Encephalogram and urine culture and sensitivity
- C Renal physiology
- D Renal assessment

C Vomiting

D Polypharmacy

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs); (40 Marks)**

**Answer all Questions**

1. Explain how you perform a scene size up and safety for a psychiatric patient who has an emergency (8 marks)
2. State eight (8) guidelines used on the management of psychiatric emergencies (8Marks)
3. State eight (8) challenges paramedics face while handling a psychiatric emergency (8 Marks)
4. Explain steps in the emergency assessment, and care for the patient experiencing a stroke (8Marks)
5. During a neurological examination state eight (8) questions that a paramedic student will ask a client (8Marks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) ;( 40 Marks)**

**Answer all questions**

- 1 Describe the medicolegal considerations and their relevance in psychiatric emergencies (20 Marks).
2. Describe the assessment and management of psychiatric emergencies (20 Marks)