



(University of Choice)
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

SCHOOL OF NURSING MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOURTH YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING**

SPECIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY

COURSE CODE: NCN417/NCD 235

COURSE TITLE: TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY NURSING

DATE: 05th October 2022

Time: 8:00-11:00am

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All questions are compulsory

DURATION: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This paper consists of 5 (Five) printed pages. Please turn over.

PART A- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS -20 MARKS

1. When performing carotid massage, all of the following are true **EXCEPT**?

- a) Asystole may result from carotid massage
- b) Carotid massage should not exceed 10 seconds
- c) Emergency equipment should be available
- d) The massage should be done on both sides of the neck at the same time

2. A slight bluish discoloration around the navel, is a sign of hemoperitoneum,

- a) Cullen's sign
- b) Kernig's sign
- c) Brudzinski's signs
- d) Kehr's sign

3. Signs of meningeal irritation include all the following, **EXCEPT**?

- a) Neck stiffness
- b) Brudzinski's sign
- c) Kernig's sign
- d) Kehr's sign

4. A client is admitted to the emergency department following an automobile accident. The client has four fractured ribs and a right sided pneumothorax. Which of the following respiratory assessment findings would the nurse expect to find?

- a) Crackles on the right chest and a respiratory rate of 8 breaths/minute.
- b) Diminished breath sounds on the right and pain on inspiration.
- c) Bilateral rhonchi and pink frothy sputum.
- d) Dry cough and wheezing on the right side of the chest.

5. Clinical evidence of diminished Cardiac Output includes:

- a) A narrow pulse pressure
- b) Rapid capillary refill
- c) Widened pulse pressure
- d) Bounding pulses

6. the most common cause of high cardiac output hypotension is:

- a) Hemorrhage
- a) Cardiac failure
- b) Sepsis
- c) Neurogenic shock

7. Which of the following pairing about Glasgow Coma Score is wrong?

- a) 6—Spontaneous Eye Opening
- b) 1—No Verbal Response
- c) 5—Localizes to pain (Motor Activity)
- d) 3—Eye Opening to Verbal stimuli

8. Which of the following is NOT a quality necessary for ED nurses to be successful?

- a) Competence
- b) Resilience
- c) Empathy
- d) Ambition

9. What is acuity in nursing?

- a) Evaluating a patient's health status looking for abnormalities.
- b) The level of severity of a patient's illness based on complaint, health history and vital signs.
- c) A necessary quality of an ER nurse
- d) A serious heart condition requiring immediate surgery

10. You're working as a triage nurse during a disaster situation. Based on the triage color code tags placed on each of the wounded, which tag color represents the wounded who have the highest priority of being treated first?

- a) Green
- b) Yellow
- c) Red
- d) Black

11. The wounded victim is unable to walk, has respiratory rate of 12, capillary refill is 8 seconds, and is unresponsive. The wounded victim is assigned what tag color?

- a) Green
- b) Red
- c) Yellow
- d) Black

12. The wounded victim is unable to walk, has respiratory rate of 19, capillary refill of one second, and is able to obey your commands. The wounded victim is assigned what tag color?

- a) Green
- b) Red
- c) Yellow
- d) Black

13. The wounded victim is unable to walk, respiratory rate is absent and when airway is repositioned breathing is still absent. The wounded victim is assigned what tag color?

- a) Green

- b) Red
- c) Yellow
- d) Black

14. What should you do to help someone who's having an asthma attack?

- a) Help the person sit in a comfortable position and take their medication
- b) Help the person sit in a comfortable position and breathe into a paper bag
- c) Advise the person to do some stretches and run around the block
- d) Assist their breathing by blowing into their nose

15. Which term describes the physical or emotional aftermath following a traumatic or distressing event?

- a) Shock
- b) Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- c) Anxiety
- d) Sepsis

16. To quickly evaluate a child's neurological status, all of the following standard evaluations can be used EXCEPT:

- a) The Glasgow Coma Scale.
- b) The AVPU scale.
- c) Pupillary responses to light.
- d) The Epworth sleepiness scale.

17. A mother rushes her 6-year-old choking child into the emergency department. She states that he was playing with a small toy immediately before the choking incident began. The correct action for this patient is to perform:

- a) Back slaps and chest thrusts
- b) Abdominal thrusts
- c) CPR
- d) Vagal maneuvers Single

18. You're creating a first-aid kit. Three things every first-aid kit should have are:

- a) A safety pin, cotton swabs, and petroleum jelly
- b) Plastic bags, a bar of soap, and, vitamin B
- c) Tweezers, hydrocortisone cream, and painkillers
- d) Bandage, eye drops, nail clippers

19. What is the medical term for a head trauma that causes temporary loss of brain function?

- a) Amnesia
- b) Concussion
- c) Dizzy
- d) Vertigo

20. When suctioning during a cardiac arrest, suctioning should be limited to which of the following?

- a) Less than 10 seconds
- b) Less than 20 seconds
- c) Less than 5 seconds
- d) Less than 30 second

PART B- SHORT ANSWER QUASTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Sate the eight principles of emergency nursing?(8mrks)
2. State the three phases of perioperative care? (6mrks)
3. State at least six types of chest injury?(8mrks)
4. Name any eight solid abdominal organs prone to injury? (4mrks)
5. State the four major mechanism of injury to the abdomen(8mrks)
6. By citing examples, explain the pathophysiology of shock(6mrks)

PART C -LONG ANSWER QUASTINS (40 MARKS)

1. A catastrophic disaster has occurred 5 miles from the hospital you are working in. The hospital's disaster plan is activated and the wounded are brought to the hospital. You're helping triage the survivors. Four of The wounded victim are unable to walk, one has respiratory rate of 40, capillary refill is 6 seconds, and can't follow simple commands, two of the wounded are able to walk around with minor lacerations on the arms, hands, chest, and legs.

- i. As the trauma nurse in charge, describe the preparations you would make to receive the casualties?(5mrks)
- ii. Discuss the immediate assessment for the clients in code yellow?(10mrks)
- iii. Describe resuscitation process for patients in code red?(5mrks)

2. A 25-year-old man fell off his surfboard and landed on rocks. He was pulled from the water by lifeguards and brought to your rural ED in full cervical and spinal immobilization. He is alert and oriented to person, place, and time. He is complaining of weakness in all of his extremities. His temperature is 37.5°F, BP is 85/50 mm Hg, HR is 60 beats per minute, RR is 20 breaths per minute, and oxygen saturation is 98% on room air. On examination, he has no external signs of head injury. His heart is bradycardic without murmurs. The lungs are clear to auscultation and the abdomen is soft and non-tender. He has grossly normal peripheral sensation but no motor strength in all four extremities, the doctor recommends craniotomy for hematoma evacuation.

- i. Describe the neurological assessment of the client giving the Glasgow comma scale findings (GCS)?(marks)
- ii. Discuss the pre and post-operative care of the patient?(10mrks)
- iii. Elicit the immediate care of a client in shock?(5mrks)

