



(University of Choice)

**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**

**COURSE CODE: NPP 325  
COURSE TITLE: GERIATRIC EMERGENCIES**

**DATE: 21<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2022**

**TIME: 3PM – 6 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

All questions in the three sections (A, B and C) are compulsory

**DURATION: 3 Hours**

Answer all questions on the booklet provided

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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***NPP 325: GERIATRIC EMERGENCIES***

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

**Choose the most appropriate answer**

1. Causes of patient's communication difficulties include:
  - A .Changes in hearing, vision and dentition
  - B. Changes in movement and immobilization
  - C. Condition of residence and integration
  - D. Physical and mental abilities
  
2. Primary assessment of a geriatric patient involves:
  - A Airway management
  - B Checking on physical challenges
  - C Talking to the geriatric patient
  - D Environmental scanning
  
3. Elderly patients are prone to problems as a result of:
  - A Regression
  - B Compliance to medications
  - C.Lying too much in bed
  - D Age-related changes
  
4. Complaint of chest pain in geriatric emergencies may be an indicator of:
  - A Broken ribs
  - B Half-eaten food
  - C. Mental disability
  - D. Myocardial infarction
  
5. Cardiovascular conditions in geriatrics include:
  - A Hypertension and Diabetes
  - B Renal and Diabetes
  - C Hypertension,
  - D Asthma and Diabetes
  
6. Respiratory system complications that can occur in geriatrics include:
  - A Abdominal pain
  - B Chest pain
  - C Diarrhea
  - D Pneumonia
  
7. Oral hygiene in older people:
  - A Renders them toothless
  - B Improves appetite
  - C Reduces bad breath
  - D Is an activity of daily living

8. Endocrine investigations in geriatric emergencies are:  
A Full haemogram and chest x-ray  
B Chest x-ray and blood sugar check  
C CT Scan and x-ray  
D Blood sugar levels and hormonal investigations
9. Lower urinary tract infections in men are due to:  
A Poor hygiene  
B Headache  
C Low hemoglobin  
D Bacteria in the urinary system
10. Clinical features of diabetic ketoacidosis in old age include:  
A Hyperventilation or breathless without vomiting  
B Polyuria and polydipsia with diarrhea  
C Dehydration within a few days, weakness and weight loss  
D Hypo secretions and hypoglycemia
11. Common precipitants of Diabetic Ketoacidosis:  
A Infection, noncompliance to medications and diarrhea  
B Noncompliance to medications, infections and vomiting  
C Noncompliance to medications, infections and pancreatitis  
D Noncompliance to medications and diarrhea and hypertension
12. Urinary tract signs and symptoms in elderly population include:  
A Headache, and fever  
B Headache, fever and blurred vision  
C Headache, fever and lower abdominal pain  
D Headache, fever and toothache
13. Compressive geriatric assessment involves:  
A Assessment of physical activity, Cognitive function nutrition, urinary incontinence, assessing fitness to drive, and Preoperative assessment of older people  
B Physical activity and Cognitive function assessment  
C Physical activity and gastrointestinal assessments  
D Physical activity, Cognitive function nutrition and Preoperative assessments
14. Prescribing medications in older people is based on:  
A Pharmacodynamics only  
B Pharmacokinetics only  
C Pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics and adverse drug reactions and race  
D Pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics and adverse drug reactions and nutritional status of the geriatric

15. During emergencies geriatric patients require:
- A Resuscitation
  - B Education
  - C Thorough history taking and communication
  - D Drugs
16. The term geriatric refers to:
- A Any adult who is above the age of 65 years?
  - B Any adult who is below the age of 65 years?
  - C Any adult who is above or below the age of 65 years?
  - D Any adult who has not attained the age of 65 years
17. Which group of people has the highest rate of committing suicide in geriatric emergencies?
- 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. Renal diagnostic investigations done in old age include:
- A. Urinalysis
  - B. UECS and urine culture and sensitivity
  - C. Renal physiology
  - D. Renal assessment
19. Major neurological conditions affecting old people include:
- A. Dementia and Delirium
  - B. Malaria
  - C. Peptic ulcers
  - D. Sleep apnea
20. Effects of pre-existing diseases in old age:
- A Diarrhea
  - B Nausea
  - 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 geriatric patient who has an emergency (8 marks)

2. State eight (8) causes of altered mental status for a patient with a geriatric emergency (8 Marks)
3. State four (4) challenges you might face when immobilizing a geriatric patient with an emergency (8marks)
4. Explain the pathophysiology of aging (8 Marks)
5. Explain eight (8) mechanisms of geriatric trauma (8 Marks)

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

**Answer all questions**

1. Describe special considerations for a geriatric patient who has experienced trauma (20 Marks)
2. Describe the steps in the primary assessment for providing emergency care to a geriatric patient, including the elements of Geriatric Education for Emergencies (GEMS) diamond (20 Marks)

**END**