

MERU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF NURSING
JANUARY -APRIL 2023 SEMESTER EXAMINATION
BSc NURSING PROGRAM
YEAR 4 SEMESTER 1
NND 3414: TRAUMA AND EMERGENCY NURSING
DRAFT 1

Time allowed: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This paper consists of three sections. All questions are compulsory

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered in the answer booklet provided

Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)- write the correct answer in the answer booklet

Section II: Short answer questions-Answer questions following each other on the answer booklet

Section III: Long Answer Question-answer each question in the answer booklet and number your work appropriately

Write all rough work on the answer booklet provided. Do not write anything on this question paper

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. A casualty is unconscious at a major incident. There is no respiratory effort or response to verbal command. The airway is opened using simple manual airway manoeuvres but they remain apnoeic. The following are recommended management options
 - A. Prioritise the patient as P1 and immediately attempt to intubate the patient and ventilate with self-inflating bag until further help arrives
 - B. Prioritise as P1 and attempt to improve the airway with adjuncts and ventilate with a self-inflating bag until further help arrives
 - C. Prioritise as P2 and move on to assess another casualty
 - D. Label the casualty using method of appropriate colour which may be black or white in this case
2. Which of the following statements about triage is true?
 - A. Triage is a low-risk activity and can be safely undertaken by junior staff with little training
 - B. Triage is a detailed assessment which should lead to a clinical diagnosis
 - C. Triage should be undertaken as soon after arrival in the emergency department as possible
 - D. Triage only ever needs to be undertaken once in a patient's emergency department journey
3. The ABCDE approach is based upon which of the following principles?
 - A. The ABCDE approach is a method for carrying out a detailed physical assessment
 - B. The ABCDE approach assumes that all patients have an airway problem
 - C. The ABCDE approach is a system of sorting emergency department patients into order of priority

- D. The ABCDE approach is a systematic method for identifying patient problems in order of priority
4. A 10-year-old girl is unresponsive when she surfaces after diving into a quarry. Bystanders report that she was shaking all over as they pulled her out of the water. The first step in caring for this patient is to:
- A. Stabilize her cervical spine to reduce the risk of further spinal injury.
 - B. Elevate her head to reduce the risk of aspiration.
 - C. Turn her on her side to allow any water to drain from her mouth.
 - D. Open her mouth and insert an oropharyngeal airway to maintain a patent airway
5. Which of the following statements regarding deteriorating patients is not true?
- A. Patients most at risk of deteriorating include those with co-morbidities, the old and the very young
 - B. Deteriorating patients rarely show any signs prior to deteriorating
 - C. The ABCDE approach is well-suited to the initial assessment and management of deteriorating patients
 - D. Early warning scoring systems should be used to help identify deteriorating patients
6. Which of the following is the initial treatment for a shockable rhythm (VF/VT) in cardiac arrest?
- A. IV adrenaline (epinephrine)
 - B. IV amiodarone
 - C. IV fluids
 - D. Defibrillation
7. Which of the following is not a feature of life-threatening asthma?
- A. Hypoxia
 - B. Hypocapnia
 - C. Silent chest
 - D. Cyanosis
8. What is the key factor which distinguishes decompensated shock from compensated shock?
- A. Tachycardia
 - B. Tachypnoea
 - C. Hypotension
 - D. Vasoconstriction
9. Which of the following interventions does not form part of the emergency management of anaphylaxis?
- A. IV antibiotics
 - B. IM adrenaline (epinephrine)
 - C. IV fluids
 - D. IV anti-histamine
10. Hyperresonance of the chest suggests which of the following?
- A. Pneumothorax
 - B. Haemothorax
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Pleural effusion
11. Elimination of drugs following overdose can be achieved through the use of:
- A. Gastric Lavage

- B. Single-dose activated charcoal
 - C. Haemodialysis
 - D. A, B and C
12. In massive haemorrhage, which nursing interventions can reduce the risk of coagulopathy and mortality?
- A. A High-flow oxygen
 - B. Preventing the patient getting cold
 - C. Ensuring blood administered warm
 - D. All of the above
13. The cardiovascular consequences of neurogenic shock include:
- A. Hypertension, tachycardia, and hyperthermia
 - B. Hypotension, bradycardia, and hypothermia
 - C. Hypotension, tachycardia, and hyperthermia
 - D. Hypertension, bradycardia, and hyperthermia
14. A driver in a motor vehicle accident arrives in the emergency department complaining of diffuse abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. His vital signs are stable, and serial haemoglobin and haematocrit measurements are unremarkable. His serum amylase is elevated. You suspect he has sustained a:
- A. Gastric injury
 - B. Splenic injury
 - C. Pancreatic injury
 - D. Small bowel injury
15. Which is not true regarding the management of diabetic ketoacidosis?
- A. The administration of IV fluid immediately on arrival is the life saving event
 - B. Even if the K⁺ is >5.5 potassium replacement should be commenced
 - C. The insulin bolus should be about 0.1 units/kg, with subsequent infusion at 0.1units/kg/hr
 - D. Cerebral oedema responds to mannitol
16. According to the rule of nines in calculating body surface area, which of the following is NOT correct?
- A. One lower extremity = 9 percent.
 - B. Head and neck = 9 percent.
 - C. Posterior chest = 9 percent.
 - D. Anterior abdomen = 9 percent.
17. What information is important to obtain about a child with smoke inhalation?
- A. Presence of windows or ventilation in the room
 - B. Position of the patient when found
 - C. History of recent cold symptoms
 - D. Location in the room where the patient was found
18. All the following statements are correct regarding an informed consent signed by a patient EXCEPT:
- A. The nurse is responsible for obtaining the consent for surgery
 - B. Patients under 18 years of age may need a parent or legal guardian to sign a consent form
 - C. The nurse can witness the client signing the consent form
 - D. It is the nurse's responsibility to ensure the patient has been educated by the physician about the procedure before informed consent is obtained

19. The manner of death may be the following, EXCEPT:
- A. Accidental
 - B. Pathological
 - C. Homicidal
 - D. Suicidal
20. Which action ensures the chain of custody for evidence?
- A. Air-dry the swabs in the nurses' station before packaging.
 - B. Place evidence in a locked medication room.
 - C. Secure the evidence in an airtight location.
 - D. Document each location and the responsible party for the evidence.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Describe three general mechanism of traumatic injury | 3 marks |
| 2. Outline the nursing care of a patient with pneumothorax | 5 marks |
| 3. State four acute complications of burns | 4 marks |
| 4. To ensure the aseptic condition, the operating department is divided into zones. with relevant examples, describe four such zones | 8 marks |
| 5. State five roles of the runner nurse | 5 marks |
| 6. State five precautions observed when handling forensic evidence | 5 marks |

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs)

1. Mr. Jones is admitted to the trauma ward with lumbar spinal cord injury following a motor cycle accident.
- Formulate 2 nursing diagnosis and draw a nursing care plan for Mr, Jones. Include at least two (2) nursing interventions for each nursing diagnosis 20 marks

MARKING KEY

1. C.
2. D.
3. B
4. D
5. False
6. B
7. C.
8. A.
9. A
10. A
11. D.