BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021
Course Name – Emergency Care & Patient Handling
Course Code - BPTE704B
(Semester VII)

Full Marks : 60 **Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A
(Multiple Choice Type Question) 1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

(i) Write the first priority when assessing a first aid situation.
a) Calling for help
b) Providing CPR
c) Ensuring the safety of the scene
d) Treating the most obvious injury

(ii) Select the acronym "DRABC" stand for in first aid assessment.
a) Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing, Circulation
b) Danger, Recovery, Airway, Breathing, Chest Compression
c) Disable, Response, Airway, Breathing, Control
d) Danger, Response, Assess, Breathing, Check

(iii) Select an example of a life-threatening condition that should be addressed first.
a) Fractured arm
b) Severe bleeding
c) Sprained ankle
d) Minor burn

(iv) In the context of first aid, select ABC stand for.
a) Alert, Bandage, Chest Compression
b) Airway, Breathing, Circulation
c) Assess, Bandage, CPR
d) Assist, Breathe, Compress

(v) Select the right answer- What should be done if a person is unconscious but breathing.
a) Leave them lying flat on their back
b) Perform CPR
c) Place them in the recovery position
d) Shake them to wake them up

(vi) Write the relationship between velocity and kinetic energy in trauma mechanisms.
a) Kinetic energy is directly proportional to the velocity
b) Kinetic energy is directly proportional to the square of velocity
c) Kinetic energy is inversely proportional to velocity
d) Kinetic energy is independent of velocity

(vii) Select the type of injury is most likely to occur when a sudden deceleration stops a vehicle moving at high speed.

a) Fractures due to compression
b) Penetrating injuries
c) Internal organ shearing
d) Surface abrasions

(viii) Write the primary mechanism of injury in a pedestrian hit by a vehicle.

a) Penetrating injury
b) Blunt force trauma
c) Compression injury
d) Thermal injury

(ix) During the Primary Survey, identify how the airway managed if there is a suspected cervical spine injury.

a) Perform a head-tilt or chin-lift maneuver
b) Use a jaw-thrust maneuver without head extension
c) Tilt the patient's head fully back
d) No airway management should be performed

(x) In a Primary Survey, choose the "D" in "ABCDE" stand for.

a) Disability
b) Defibrillation
c) Diaphoresis
d) Dehydration

(xi) In a trauma patient, the Secondary Survey is practiced:

a) Only after life-threatening conditions are addressed
b) Before the Primary Survey
c) At the same time as the Primary Survey
d) After the patient is discharged

(xii) Select, which considered a life-threatening injury.

a) Contusion
b) Laceration of the skin
c) Spinal cord injury
d) Minor abrasions

(xiii) Hypovolemic shock is most commonly identified by:

a) Heart attack
b) Severe bleeding
c) Sepsis
d) Allergic reaction

(xiv) Select the type of shock is characterized by an overwhelming infection leading to organ failure.

a) Cardiogenic shock
b) Anaphylactic shock
c) Septic shock
d) Hypovolemic shock

(xv) Select, which true about anaphylactic shock.

a) It is caused by severe allergic reactions.
b) It is treated with fluids and blood transfusion.
c) It leads to increased cardiac output.
d) It is usually caused by sepsis.

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions) 3 x 5=15

2. Describe the first step when providing first aid to an unconscious victim in an RTA. (3)
3. Describe the primary factors that influence injury patterns in trauma patients. (3)
4. Describe the P, QRS, and T waves represent in an ECG tracing. (3)
5. Explain the importance of proper ambu bag usage during CPR. (3)
6. Write the primary goal of first aid. (3)

OR

Write, how compression bandages help in treating injuries. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions) 5 x 6=30

7. Evaluate the Use of Splints in Fracture Management. (5)
8. Compare and contrast the different types of splints available for first responders, discussing their specific applications and limitations. (5)
9. Write the role of ECG in diagnosing cardiac conditions in critical care settings. How does it aid in the management of patients with acute cardiac events? (5)
10. Describe the indications for using a DC defibrillator. How do healthcare professionals determine when defibrillation is necessary, and what are the common rhythms that warrant its use? (5)
11. Explain the algorithms used in ACLS for managing cardiac arrest, focusing on Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) and Pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia (VT). (5)
12. Write the role of different lifting techniques in emergency response scenarios. (5)

OR

Write the importance of splinting in the management of musculoskeletal injuries. (5)

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