

**BOWEN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY PROGRAMME**

2ND SEMESTER 2021/2022 Session; B. PHYSIOTHERAPY EXAMINATION

**COURSE: INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL/BASIC PROCEDURE INCLUDING
GENERAL NURSING**

CODE: PST 328

DATE: SEPTEMBER 7, 2022

LEVEL OF STUDY: 300

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

PART 1

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions.

SECTION A: Mark/ Circle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer (only one) in each the following questions (1 to 13)

1. Basic requirement for clinical practice in physiotherapy includes all but one of the following:
 - a. Identification of health and social needs of clients
 - b. Ability to gather socioeconomic information of clients
 - c. Ability to use appropriate assessment and treatment techniques
 - d. Ability to gather appropriate medical and social information
2. Which of these is not a component of health care services?
 - a. Health care personnel
 - b. Health care facilities
 - c. Health Policies and strategies
 - d. None of the above
3. The following except one are part of health services:
 - a. Diagnosis
 - b. Treatment
 - c. Prevention of diseases/illness and injuries
 - d. Promotion of avoidable secondary disability
4. Physiotherapy is involved in all except one; which is it ?:
 - a. Athletic injuries
 - b. Post operative care
 - c. Post medical coma
 - d. Perioperative procedures
5. The most important member of a medical rehabilitation team is
 - a. Physician
 - b. Physiotherapist
 - c. Occupational therapist
 - d. Patient
6. Which of these is not a recipient of health care delivery?

- a. The community
 - b. The patient
 - c. The consumer
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of these is not an aspect of personal preparation in basic procedure in physiotherapy clinical practice?
- a. Professional dressing
 - b. Privacy
 - c. Comportment
 - d. Protective dressing
8. Physical and material preparations in basic procedures in clinical physiotherapy include all of these except one.
- a. Privacy of patient
 - b. Confidentiality
 - c. Safety for self and patient
 - d. None of the above.
9. For some modalities if treatment is in a closed or private cubicle this person may be around to safeguard any unethical incident.
- a. Attendant nurse
 - b. Referral doctor
 - c. A chaperon
 - d. None the above.
10. A witness for an illegal issue arising from therapist-patient interaction can be provided by:
- a. An attorney
 - b. A lawyer
 - c. Someone who hears an altercation
 - d. A chaperon
11. The following are components of a general treatment tray except:
- a. Galipot
 - b. Flashlight
 - c. Gloves
 - d. Water
12. The following are components of a general treatment tray except:
- a. Sphygmomanometer
 - b. Aesthesiometre
 - c. Soap
 - d. Kidney dish
13. The Berg Balance scale is used to assess:
- a. A patient's risk of falling
 - b. A patient's risk of sustaining a head injury
 - c. A patient's ability to adapt to changes in environment
 - d. A patient's heart condition

(13 marks)

SECTION B: State whether True or False for each statement (Please, write your answers in full, not T or F)

14. The identification and assessment of health and social care needs of patients are very vital in professional practice. The physiotherapist should therefore be.
 - a. Able to decide on the use of appropriate assessment techniques
 - b. Free to go ahead, with referred diagnosis, and treat patients with their sound theoretical knowledge without wasting time on assessment and investigation
 - c. Ready to undertake or arrange clinical investigations as appropriate
 - d. Prepared to analyze and evaluate information collected and take a decision on treatment procedure.
 - e. Able to gather appropriate information from patients /clients only.

15. Delivery of plans and strategies for therapy procedure involves
 - a. The use of problem solving skills
 - b. The use of research and reasoning
 - c. Assistance of an attendants
 - d. Formulation of appropriate treatment plans
 - e. Maintenance of records of patients/clients conditions treatment and progress.

16. The preparation for the treatment intervention requires that
 - a. The patient or relative/caregiver assists in the preparation of the cubicle before treatment commences
 - b. Safety of patient alone must be guaranteed before the application of modalities.
 - c. The patient /care giver may be educated, in simple terms, about the condition and therapy intervention
 - d. The patients should not worry about her privacy and think more about the relief /amelioration of their condition.

17. Factors to be considered before using an electrical modality includes
 - a. The choice of the machine
 - b. Intensity
 - c. Duration
 - d. Potential hazards to therapist alone
 - e. Patient may not be protected from potential hazards since the relief/amelioration of condition is more important.

18. Before the commencement of the specific therapy
 - a. The treatment tray, if necessary, should be kept moderately far away from the patient and the physiotherapist to ensure safety.
 - b. The present vital signs of the patient must be reviewed or checked.
 - c. Patient must be advised to change position from time to time throughout the period of treatment
 - d. Patient must bear all feeling of discomfort

19. Close monitoring of patient may not be important once the necessary tests have been done and right parameters have been set on the machine.
20. The functional aspects of recovery are of more importance in the early stages of rehabilitation _____
21. Patient care should be physiotherapist-centered _____

(27 marks)

**BOWEN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY PROGRAMME**

**2ND SEMESTER 2021/2022 Session; B. PHYSIOTHERAPY EXAMINATION
PART 2**

INSTRUCTION; ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Vital sign is one of the most important tools use in clinical assessment of patient. It can be defined

as _____

2. List the three organs that governs the body physiological state -

3. State five factors that can influence vital signs

4. List five indications of vital signs.

5. Body temperature is the difference between the amount of heat produced by the body and the heat lost to the environment, measured in degrees' census. Mention four common methods of temperature measurement.

6. What do you understand by the word HYPERTHERMIA?

7. Define blood pressure

8. As a Physiotherapist there is need to adopt the appropriate techniques to make different types of bed and bear in mind the safety of our patient and ourselves. State seven principles of bed making.

9. State four indications of bed making

10. Mention four types of bed.

State the function of these bed accessories

11. Bed cradle

12. Air ring

13. Bell

14. Suctioning machine

15. Sputum mug

16. Define suctioning machine

17. How many types of suctioning machine do we have?

Name three out of the numbers mentioned above

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Mention three uses of suctioning machine

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

List three part of suctioning machine

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

27. What type of suctioning machine can be use outside the hospital?

- _____

28. _____ cm of the tube should be inserted from the top of a suction catheter to patient.

29. Can live patient be suctioned? YES NO circle the correct answer

30. What is the pressure of suction for an adult _____ ?

31. For children _____ ?

32. Should suctioning machine be inside ambulance? A. Yes B. Maybe C. No
Circle the correct answer

List three complications of suctioning

33. _____

34. _____

35. _____

36. What do you understand by ICU?

Mention two important personnel that can work in ICU

37. _____

38. _____

39. The ICU workers uses _____ to monitor their patient.

40. Why is ICU important in a hospital?

41. Define pressure areas.

42. Mention three factors that promote development of pressure sore

42. Mention 4 types of patients that are liable to developing pressure sore.

43. Mention 5 most important equipment needed for care of pressure area.

44. What is lifting technique?

45. Mention five principles of lifting.

46.

47. Mention two objectives of transferring patient from bed to wheel chair

48. To transfer patient from bed to Wheel chair what assessment should you make

49. The minimum number of people needed to transfer from bed to stretcher are

50. Most important thing to be done on the bed and Stretcher before attempting to transfer patient is

Why is it important to have a wide base of balance before transferring a patient?

SECTION B: Answer all questions in the answer booklet

- 1a. Define wound dressing or care and state what type of procedure is wound care. (1 mark)
- 1b. Explain vividly how you will carry out a wound care for Mr. Jones with extensive wound at the lateral part of the right thigh, with a wound drain in situ. (5 marks)
- 1c. list all necessary equipment required for wound dressing, indicating those on the top and bottom shelf. (4marks)
- 1d. list general rules for first aid treatment. (5marks)
- 2a. Briefly explain step by step the procedure of patient transfer from bed to stretcher under the following heading:
- Assessment
Planning
Implementation
- 5 marks