

- 2.11 The SBAR and MIST frameworks are recognised handover tools used during patient transfer to hospital staff. (1 mark)
- 2.12 Patient handover documentation only needs to record the interventions performed and does not need to include vital signs trends. (1 mark)
- 2.13 Pre-handover procedures include confirming the patient is stabilised, checking equipment, and notifying the receiving team in advance. (1 mark)
- 2.14 Once a patient has been handed over to the emergency department, the NCP bears no further responsibility for that patient's documentation. (1 mark)
- 2.15 Cultural sensitivity during patient handover requires the NCP to acknowledge and respect the patient's cultural background when communicating with receiving staff. (1 mark)

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

A crew responds to a motor vehicle accident involving a high-speed rollover with multiple casualties. Critically analyse the scene management priorities and patient assessment sequence an NCP should follow, justifying each decision with reference to standard operating procedures (SOPs) and clinical best practice. (20 marks)

QUESTION 4

A 28 years old male construction worker has sustained a penetrating abdominal wound from a piece of rebar that remains in-situ, combined with suspected haemorrhagic shock. Describe and apply the comprehensive pre-hospital management of this patient, integrating assessment findings with clinical interventions. (20 marks)

QUESTION 5

Explain the assessment and management of head injuries in the prehospital setting, including the use of the Glasgow Comma Scale. (20 marks)

QUESTION 6

Describe the mechanism of injury and management of spinal injuries in trauma patients, including immobilisation techniques used by paramedics. (20 marks)

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DEVELOPMENT**

**HIGHER EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
(HEXCO)**

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

IN

PARAMEDICS

MODULE: Basic Life Support

PAPER NO: 315/24/M08

DURATION: 3 Hours

JUNE 2026 EXAMINATION

REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This examination consists of two (2) Sections.
2. Answer all questions in SECTION A (40 marks).
3. Answer any three (3) questions in SECTION B (60 marks).
Each question carries twenty (20) marks.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

SECTION A

Answer all questions (40 marks).

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 What is the first step in Basic Life Support:
- a) Start chest compressions
 - b) Ensure scene safety
 - c) Check pulse
 - d) Give oxygen
- 1.2 The recommended compression rate for adult (CPR) is:
- a) 60-80 per minute
 - b) 80-100 per minute
 - c) 100-120 per minute
 - d) 120-140 per minute
- 1.3 The recommended depth of chest compressions in adults is:
- a) 2cm
 - b) 3cm
 - c) At least 5cm
 - d) 10cm
- 1.4 What does CPR stand for:
- a) Cardiac pressure resuscitation
 - b) Cardio pulmonary resuscitation
 - c) Circulatory pulmonary recovery
 - d) Cardiac pulmonary recovery
- 1.5 What is the compression-to-ventilation ratio for adult CPR with one rescuer:
- a) 15:2
 - b) 30:2
 - c) 10:2
 - d) 2:30

- 1.6 Which of the following is a sign of cardiac arrest:
- a) Normal breathing
 - b) Unresponsive and not breathing
 - c) Talking normally
 - d) Complaining of pain
- 1.7 What device is used to deliver an electric shock to restore heart rhythm
- a) Ventilator
 - b) AED
 - c) Oxygen cylinder
 - d) Nebaliser
- 1.8 A.E.D stands for:
- a) Automated Emergency Device
 - b) Automatic Electrical Defibrillator
 - c) Automated External Defibrillator
 - d) Advanced Emergency Defibrillator
- 1.9 Before starting CPR you should first check:
- a) Blood pressure
 - b) Responsiveness
 - c) Breathing
 - d) Pulse
- 1.10 The correct hand position during adult chest compressions is:
- a) Upper abdomen
 - b) Sternum
 - c) Left side of the chest
 - d) Over the ribs
- 1.11 Chest compressions help to:
- a) Restart the lungs
 - b) Restart the heart
 - c) Reduce pain
 - d) Pump blood to vital organs

1.12 What is the purpose of rescue breathing:

- a) Provide oxygen to the patient
- b) To ventilate the patient
- c) To remove carbon dioxide
- d) Stop bleeding

1.13 When should an AED be used:

- a) When the patient has difficulties in breathing
- b) When the patient is in cardiac arrest
- c) When the patient has a pulse
- d) When the patient advises to do so

1.14 Which airway manouvre is commonly used in unconscious patients without suspected spinal injury:

- a) Jaw thrust
- b) Head tilt-chin lift
- c) Recovery position
- d) Suctioning

1.15 The recovery position is used for:

- a) Conscious patients
- b) Breathing unconscious patients
- c) Cardiac arrest patients
- d) Trauma patients only

1.16 What should you do after delivering a shock with an AED.

- a) Check pulse immediately
- b) Resume CPR immediately
- c) Remove AED pads
- d) Wait 2 minutes

1.17 What is the correct ventilation to compression ratio for two rescuers in adults:

- a) 2:30
- b) 30:2
- c) 2:15
- d) 15:2

1.18 What is the first step when approaching an unconscious patient

- a) Call for help
- b) Check breathing
- c) Ensure scene safety
- d) Check for responsiveness

1.19 Which of the following help to prevent fatigue during CPR.

- a) Fast compressions
- b) Slow compressions
- c) Switching rescues every 2 minutes
- d) Correct posture

1.20 How long should you check for breathing:

- a) 5 second
- b) 10 seconds
- c) 20 seconds
- d) 5-10 seconds

1.21 The chain of survival includes:

- a) CPR
- b) Surgery
- c) Medication
- d) X-Ray

1.22 Foreign body airway obstruction occurs when:

- a) Food or object blocks the airway
- b) Patient is unconscious
- c) Patient is bleeding
- d) Patient has fever

1.23 What is the universal of choking

- a) Holding throat with hands
- b) Distress
- c) Bulging eyes
- d) Cyanosis

1.24 The recommended compression depth for children is about:

- a) 2cm
- b) 3cm
- c) 4cm
- d) 5cm

1.25 In infants chest compressions are performed using:

- a) Two fingers
- b) Whole hand
- c) One hand
- d) Two thumbs

1 mark each

Answer the following questions with True or False

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Brain damage can begin within minutes if oxygen is not supplied during cardiac arrest.
- 2.2 The recovery position is used for unconscious patients who are breathing normally.
- 2.3 CPR should be performed on a hard, flat surface whenever possible.
- 2.4 AED pads can be placed anywhere on the patients body.
- 2.5 Interruptions during CPR should be minimised.
- 2.6 The universal sign of choking is holding the throat with hands.
- 2.7 CPR should stop immediately after the first shock from an AED.
- 2.8 Chest compressions help to circulate blood to the brain only.
- 2.9 A person with a total foreign body airway obstruction can talk cannot cough.
- 2.10 The head tilt-chin lift manouvre helps maintain an open airway.
- 2.11 If the scene is dangerous, rescuers should still enter immediately according to, "To save life" as a principle.
- 2.12 In infants, chest compressions are performed using two (2) fingers not thumbs.
- 2.13 Emergency medical services should be activated as soon as cardiac arrest is recognised.
- 2.14 Good quality CPR improves the chances of Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC).
- 2.15 Ventilations should be done even in the absence of a barrier device as oxygen is too important to deprive the patient.

SECTION B

Answer any three (3) questions in SECTION B (60 marks). Each question carries twenty (20) marks.

QUESTION 3

Explain the methods used to open and maintain a patient airway during Basic Life Support. (20 marks)

QUESTION 4

Explain the purpose and proper use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) during cardiac arrest. (20 marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) Identify situations that require EMS activation. (5 marks)
- b) State information that must be given to the dispatcher (5 marks)
- c) Explain the importance of early activation (5 marks)
- d) Describe the role of bystanders during emergency calls (5 marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) Identify signs that indicate a patient is in cardiac arrest (5 marks)
- b) State the steps to assess responsiveness and breathing (5 marks)
- c) Explain why immediate initiation of CPR is critical. (5 marks)
- d) Describe the precautions to be taken when performing CPR. (5 marks)

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IN

PARAMEDICS

MODULE: Disaster Management

PAPER NO: 315/24/M10

DURATION: 3 Hours

JUNE 2026 EXAMINATION

REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions in SECTION A.
2. Answer any three (3) questions in SECTION B.

This paper consists of 3 printed pages.

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this Section.

QUESTION 1

- a) Outline any five (5) sources of information on hazardous chemicals.
(10 marks)
- b) Explain any five (5) roles of an ambulance technician at a Hazardous material scene.
(10 marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) List any five (5) dangers that can be found at a disaster scene.
(5 marks)
- b) Highlight five (5) resources that can be required at a disaster scene and their uses.
(15 marks)

SECTION B

Answer any three (3) questions.

QUESTION 3

- a) Define the following terms in relation to disaster management:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| i) Disaster | (2 marks) |
| ii) Extrication | (2 marks) |
| iii) Scene size-up | (2 marks) |
| iv) Mass gatherings | (2 marks) |
| v) Hazardous materials | (2 marks) |
- b) Briefly explain any five (5) importance of scene size-up in disaster management. (10 marks)

QUESTION 4

Examine any five (5) benefits of using an Incident Command System. (20 marks)

QUESTION 5

With the aid of relevant examples from the field of paramedics, explain the procedures followed when evacuating patients from a disaster. (20 marks)

QUESTION 6

You respond to a call where people are trapped inside a burning building.

- a) State any five (5) precautions before entering the building. (5 marks)
- b) Identify any five (5) hazards at the scene. (5 marks)
- c) Explain how casualties should be evacuated safely. (10 marks)

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PARAMEDICS

MODULE: Medical Emergencies

PAPER NO: 315/24/M07

DURATION: 3 hours

JUNE 2026 EXAMINATION

REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- 1. Answer all questions in Section A.**
- 2. Answer any three (3) questions in Section B.**

This paper consists of 3 printed pages.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- a) Define the following terms:
- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-----------|
| i) | Medical emergencies | (2 marks) |
| ii) | Obstructive disorders | (2 marks) |
| iii) | Peptic ulcers | (2 marks) |
| iv) | Stabilization | (2 marks) |
| v) | Sample | (2 marks) |
- b) Identify any five (5) equipment an ambulance technician should have to conduct a secondary survey and state their uses. (10 marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) Describe any five (5) actions that can be taken to ensure safety of all persons on an incident scene. (10 marks)
- b) Highlight any five (5) causes of acute asthmatic attack. (10 marks)

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

Explain the management of the following cardiovascular emergencies:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| a) | Acute atherosclerotic heart disease | (5 marks) |
| b) | Angina pectoris | (5 marks) |
| c) | Myocardial infarction | (5 marks) |
| d) | Heart failure | (5 marks) |

QUESTION 4

Analyse any five (5) causes of seizure disorders. (20 marks)

QUESTION 5

Discuss any five (5) ethical considerations to observe during emotional support at medical emergencies. (20 marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) Outline any five (5) pre-handover procedures during medical emergencies. (10 marks)
- b) Describe how to do a symptom analysis using the following approaches:
 - i) SOCRATES (5 marks)
 - ii) OLDCARTS (5 marks)

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**IN
PARAMEDICS**

MODULE: Human Anatomy and Physiology PAPER NO: 315/24/M01

DURATION: 3 Hours

JUNE 2026 EXAMINATION

REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. This examination paper consists of Two sections-
Section A and Section B.
2. Answer all questions in Section A and any three
questions in Section B.
3. All questions in Section B carry 20 marks.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Which of the following terms describes the study of body parts and their relationships to one another?
- a) Physiology
 - b) Anatomy
 - c) Pathology
 - d) Histology (1 mark)
- 1.2 The anatomical position is characterised by all of the following except:
- a) The body is standing erect
 - b) Feet slightly apart
 - c) Palms facing forward
 - d) Hands resting on the hips (1 mark)
- 1.3 Which plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions?
- a) Sagittal plane
 - b) transverse plane
 - c) Coronal plane
 - d) Oblique plane
- 1.4 The endocrine system communicates mainly through:
- a) Electrical impulses
 - b) Chemical messengers
 - c) Mechanical signals
 - d) Thermal signals (1 mark)
- 1.5 Which of the following describes the "physiology" component of medical Science?
- a) The study of how body parts function to support life.
 - b) The study of structural changes caused by disease.

PAPER NO:315/24/M01- HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

- c) The study of the physical location of organs.
- d) The microscopic study of tissues. (1 mark)

1.6 Which of the following is not part of the lymphatic system?

- a) Spleen
- b) Liver
- c) Lymph nodes
- d) Tonsils (1 mark)

1.7 The basic structural and functional unit of the kidney is the:

- a) Nephron
- b) Glomerulus
- c) Ureter
- d) Renal pelvis (1 mark)

1.8 A patient is lying flat on their back, facing upward. Which term best describes this position.

- a) Fowlers
- b) Prone
- c) Supine
- d) Lateral recumbent (1 marks)

1.9 The term "Distal" is used to describe a structure that is:

- a) Away from the surface of the body.
- b) Toward the midline of the body.
- c) Further from the point of attachment to the trunk.
- d) Close to the point of attachment to the trunk. (1 mark)

PAPER NO:315/24/M01- HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

1.10 Which muscle type is involuntary and found in the walls of internal organs.

- a) Skeletal muscle
- b) Cardiac muscle
- c) Smooth muscle
- d) Striated muscle

(1 mark)

1.11 Oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange between the lungs and blood is called:

- a) Cellular respiration
- b) Pulmonary ventilation
- c) Gas exchange
- d) Haematopoiesis

(1 mark)

1.12 Which body cavity contains the heart and lungs?

- a) Pelvic cavity
- b) Cranial cavity
- c) Thoracic cavity
- d) Abdominal cavity

(1 mark)

1.13 Which organ helps regulate blood glucose levels?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidney
- c) Heart
- d) Lungs

(1 marks)

1.14 Maintaining a stable internal environment despite external changes is known as;

- a) Metabolism
- b) Differentiation
- c) Hemastasis
- d) Homeostasis

(1 mark)

PAPER NO:315/24/M01- HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

1.15 Which kidney structure filters blood

- a) Ureter
- b) Renal artery
- c) Glomerulus
- d) Collecting duct

(1 mark)

1.16 If a paramedic describes a wound as being on the axillary region, where is the injury located.

- a) The neck
- b) The armpit
- c) The lower back
- d) The elbow

(1 mark)

1.17 Which hormone regulates the sleep-wake cycles

- a) Insulin
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Melatonin
- d) Thyroxine

(1 mark)

1.18 The diaphragm separates which two (2) body cavities?

- a) Abdominal and pelvic
- b) Cranial and spinal
- c) Pleural and pericardial
- d) Thoracic and abdominopelvic

(1 mark)

1.19 Which part of the eye focuses light onto retina?

- a) Cornea
- b) Iris
- c) Lens
- d) Retina

(1 mark)

PAPER NO:315/24/M01- HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

1.20 Which system is responsible for returning leaked fluid to the blood and housing white blood cells for immunity.

- a) Endocrine system
- b) Cardiovascular system
- c) Lymphatic system
- d) Integumentary system (1 mark)

1.21 Which type of joint allows the greatest range of motion?

- a) Hinge joint
- b) Ball and socket joint
- c) Pivot joint
- d) Saddle joint (1 mark)

1.22 In anatomical, the elbow is to the wrist.

- a) Distal
- b) Proximal
- c) Lateral
- d) Inferior (1 mark)

1.23 The tube connecting kidneys to the bladder is the :

- a) Urethra
- b) Ureter
- c) Renal pelvis
- d) Glomerulus (1 mark)

1.24 Which of the following describes a “negative feedback” mechanism?

- a) Increasing a stimulus until a specific event (like childbirth) occurs.
- b) A process that only occurs during times of extreme physical trauma.
- c) Reducing the intensity of a stimulus to return the body to set point
- d) The body failing to respond to a change in the environment (1 mark)

1.25 The hypothalamus mainly:

- a) Stores hormone
- b) Controls pituitary hormone release
- c) Produces thyroid hormone
- d) Regulates calcium (1 mark)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1. The cell membrane controls the movement of substance into and out of the cell. (1 mark)
- 2.2. The epidermis contains blood vessels. (1 mark)
- 2.3 The cerebellum is responsible for balance coordination (1 mark)
- 2.4 The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for "fight or flight". (1 mark)
- 2.5 The pituitary gland is known as the "master gland" because it controls other endocrine glands. (1 mark)
- 2.6 The left ventricle pumps blood to the lungs. (1 mark)
- 2.7 Gas exchange in the lungs occurs in the alveoli (1 mark)
- 2.8 Red blood cells contain haemoglobin, which is responsible for oxygen transport. (1 mark)
- 2.9 The stomach is the primary site of nutrient absorption. (1 mark)
- 2.10 The nephron is the functional unit of the kidney. (1 mark)
- 2.11 ADH increases water reabsorption in the kidneys. (1 mark)
- 2.12 The femur is the largest bone in the human body. (1 mark)
- 2.13 Ovulation is triggered by a surge in luteinising hormone. (1 mark)
- 2.14 The liver detoxifies harmful substances in the body. (1 mark)
- 2.15 Neutrophils are the white blood cells primarily responsible for fighting bacterial infections. (1 mark)

SECTION B-Choose three (3) questions

QUESTION 3

Analyse the impact of exercise on various organ systems of the body including the cardiovascular, respiratory, Musculo-skeletal, Endocrine, integumentary and urinary system. (20 marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) Discuss the role of the lymphatic system as a component of three bodily systems, cardiovascular, immune and digestive systems. (9 marks)
- b) Describe the structure of the lymphatic system. (11 marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, describe the heart including chambers, valves, coronary circulation and the cardiac conduction system. (10 marks)
- b) Explain the mechanism of respiration covering mechanics of breathing, alveolar ventilation, gas diffusion, oxygen -haemoglobin dissociation curve and the Bohr effect, and the role of chemoreceptors in control of breathing, Relate briefly to paramedic care. (10 marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) Draw and label the longitudinal section of the kidney. (10 marks)
- b) Describe the nephron (glomerulus, Bowmans capsule, PCT, loop of Henle, DCT, collecting duct) and explain filtration, selective reabsorption and secretion, including the roles of ADH and aldosterone in fluid, electrolyte balance. (10 marks)

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IN

PARAMEDICS

**SUBJECT: Safety health Environmental
Quality**

PAPER NO: 315/24/M02

DURATION: 3 Hours

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2025 EXAMINATION

REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- 1. Answer all questions in Section A.**
- 2. Answer any three (3) question in Section B.**

This paper consists of 2 printed pages.

SECTION A

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

(a) Define the following:-

- (i) health (2 marks)
- (ii) SHEQ (2 marks)
- (iii) hazards (2 marks)
- (iv) risk (2 marks)
- (v) exposure (2 marks)

(b) Explain how do quality assurance practices contribute to overall organisational performance (10 marks)

QUESTION 2

- (a) In the context of infectious disease, explain the role played by the host in disease transmission. (10 marks)
- (b) Write concise notes on how to lift and position an injured patient. (10 marks)

SECTION B

Answer any three (3) questions.

QUESTION 3

Explain any five (5) types of hazards and how they can be managed on workplace. (20 marks)

QUESTION 4

Discuss any five (5) types of disease prevention and control. (20 marks)

QUESTION 5

Examine any five (5) ways of quality improvement for ambulance technician. (20 marks)

QUESTION 6

Explain any five (5) significance of SHEQ in your field of practice. (20 marks)
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**IN
PARAMEDICS**

MODULE: Ambulance Technology

PAPER NO: 315/24/M05

DURATION: 3 Hours

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2025 EXAMINATION

REQUIREMENTS

Non- programmable calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- 1. Answer all questions in Section A.**
- 2. Answer any three (3) question in Section B.**

This paper consists of 3 printed pages.

This paper consists of 3 printea pages.

SECTION A- Answer all questions

QUESTION 1

- a) List any ten (10) equipment's in ambulance technology. (10 marks)
- b) Outline any five (5) categories included in the daily inspection of the ambulance. (10 marks)

QUESTION 2

Identify any two (2) special driving techniques for the following scenarios

- i) Skids on wet roads (2 marks)
- ii) Driving in fog (2 marks)
- iii) Driving through pools of water (2 marks)
- iv) Tyre blowouts (2 marks)
- v) Steering failure (2 marks)
- vi) Brake failure (2 marks)
- vii) Accelerator failure (2 marks)
- viii) Objects in roadway (2 marks)
- ix) Animals in roadway (2 marks)
- x) People in roadway (2 marks)

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

Describe any five (5) principles behind the stabilization of a vehicle. (20 marks)

QUESTION 4

Explain any five (5) ways to avoid accidents. (20 marks)

QUESTION 5

Examine five (5) importance of communicating effectively with other emergency service personnel during a rescue operation. (20 marks)

QUESTION 6

State any four (4) dangers relating to parking ambulances at the following scenes.

- a) Downed electrical wires (4 marks)
- b) Damaged utility poles (4 marks)
- c) Vehicles on fire (4 marks)
- d) Explosives (4 marks)
- e) Hazardous materials (4 marks)

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