higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N4
(First paper)

21 October 2020

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	D		
	1.1.2	H		
	1.1.3	L		
	1.1.4	B		
	1.1.5	K		
	1.1.6	I		
	1.1.7	A		
	1.1.8	F		
	1.1.9	E		
	1.1.10	C		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1	Mitosis		
	1.2.2	Meiosis		
	1.2.3	Respiratory		
	1.2.4	Thicker		
	1.2.5	Lymphatic		
	1.2.6	Occipital		
	1.2.7	Ineffective		
	1.2.8	Gonorrhoea		
	1.2.9	Four		
	1.2.10	Six		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	True		
	1.3.2	False		
	1.3.3	True		
	1.3.4	True		
	1.3.5	False		
	1.3.6	False		
	1.3.7	True		
	1.3.8	False		
	1.3.9	True		
	1.3.10	False		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
				[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

Mark only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Measuring blood pressure (2)

2.2
- Tuberculosis/TB
- Polio (2)

2.3
- Cervical
- Thoracic
- Lumbar
- Sacral
- Coccygeal (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.4
- Have a muslin square/towel/cloth ready for any milk the baby might also bring up✓
- Choose a comfortable position✓
- Common methods are holding the baby against your chest with the baby's chin resting on your shoulder,✓ sitting the baby on your lap facing away from you,✓ or lying the baby face down across your knees at a right angle to your body✓
- A more upright position is more beneficial during the first few months✓
- Ensure that the baby is properly supported✓
- Keep the baby's head slightly higher than the rest of its body✓
- Ensure that you are not compressing the baby's throat✓
- Gently pat or rub the baby's back✓
- Talking or singing softly to the baby can be soothing and can help the baby to relax✓ (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

2.5
- Hairs in your nose filter out dust and dirt that could be harmful
- Harmful particles/pathogens are trapped in mucus in the nose
- Oxygen is absorbed more efficiently when you breathe through your nose
- Breathing through your nose helps to maintain the correct balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in your blood
- The correct balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide helps the blood to maintain a balanced pH
- Breathing through your mouth can result in large volumes of air being inhaled and exhaled quickly, or hyperventilation
- Breathing through the mouth makes you more susceptible to infections
- Breathing through your nose warms and moistens the air as needed
- Proper breathing through the nose can reduce stress (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Protein/albumin
- Blood
- Sugar/glucose
- Nitrites
- Leukocytes/white blood cells
- Ketones
- Bilirubin (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

3.2
- Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- Oestrogen
- Luteinising hormone (LH)
- Progesterone (4)

3.3
- Pale or ashy skin/pallor
- Cold, clammy skin
- Heavy bleeding
- Fast, shallow breathing
- Confusion, anxiousness or agitation
- Fast, weak pulse
- Yawning or sighing
- Dizziness or fainting
- Loss of response (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

3.4
- Be educated on reproductive health, contraceptive methods and STIs
- Use a barrier method – male condom/female condom/dental dam
- Do not use oil-based lubricants with condoms
- Get tested for STIs regularly/as needed
- Have your partner get tested
- Avoid casual sex/know your partner
- Minimise the number of partners you have
- Avoid alcohol or substance use/abuse (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Carbohydrates
- Fats
- Proteins
- Vitamins
- Minerals
- Water
- Fibre (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2
- Metabolism
- Excretion
- Respiration
- Movement
- Irritability/sensitivity/response to environment✓
- Homeostasis
- Reproduction (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.3
A – Clavicle
B – Sternum
C – Humerus
D – Radius
E – Femur
F – Patella
G – Tibia
(7 × 1) (7)

4.4
- It is usually easily available/accessible
- It does not require a prescription
- It is not expensive/can be obtained for free
- It is easy to use
- It is effective when used properly
- It has no side effects
- It helps protect against pregnancy as well as against STIs

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Testes
- Epididymis
- Vas deferens
- Ejaculatory ducts
- Seminal vesicles
- Urethra
- Prostate gland
- Bulbourethral glands (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.2
- Nausea
- Headache/migraine
- Breast tenderness
- Weight gain
- Irregular/breakthrough bleeding
- Mood changes
- Decreased libido (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.3
- Call the doctor/for an ambulance immediately
- Have the patient sit or lie down
- Loosen tight clothing
- If the patient stops breathing, apply CPR, or chest compressions at least if not trained in CPR (approximately 100 chest compressions per minute)
- Use an automated external defibrillator (AED) if available
- If breathing resumes, sponge the patient with a cool damp cloth
- Keep the patient calm if conscious
- Stay with the patient until help arrives (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

5.4
- Syphilis can affect pregnancy and the baby's health✓
- The baby might be infected during the pregnancy or during delivery✓
- Testing and knowing whether you have syphilis will allow you to get treatment before having a baby✓
- Women can be treated for syphilis during pregnancy, and the earlier the treatment, the more likely the baby will be fine✓
- The pregnancy of women with syphilis could be affected with problems such as an overly large placenta,✓ fluid in the abdomen and swelling,✓ and an enlarged liver or spleen✓
- Not getting treated and infecting your baby could result in miscarriage,✓ stillbirth,✓ preterm birth,✓ intrauterine growth restriction,✓ or a baby born with serious neurological problems✓
- Infected babies may be born with a skin rash✓ and lesions around the mouth, genitals and anus,✓ abnormal nasal secretions,✓ swollen lymph glands,✓ pneumonia✓ or anaemia✓
- Infected babies may not show symptoms initially, but may develop problems later,✓ including deformities of the bones or teeth,✓ or loss of hearing✓ or vision✓ (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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