higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N5
(First Paper)

13 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	Through the mouth		
	1.1.2	A substance that loosens mucus so that it can be coughed out		
	1.1.3	Under the tongue		
	1.1.4	In a vein		
	1.1.5	Application via the rectum		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1	Oedema		
	1.2.2	Vacutainer		
	1.2.3	Differential count		
	1.2.4	Analgesic		
	1.2.5	Astringent		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	True		
	1.3.2	True		
	1.3.3	False		
	1.3.4	False		
	1.3.5	True		
	1.3.6	True		
	1.3.7	False		
	1.3.8	True		
	1.3.9	True		
	1.3.10	True		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
				[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Obtaining of cerebrospinal fluid is done with a lumber puncture. A long needle is inserted between the third and fourth lumber vertebral into the spinal subarachnoid space. The patient must bend forward so that the vertebras move apart a little bit. The first few drops are usually thrown away or used for microbiological examination. The fluid is normally obtained in three sterile containers. The first container is for microbiological examination, the second for haematological examination and the third for chemical examination. (6)

2.2 2.2.1 Infection of the bladder or the ureter or urethra

2.2.2 Diabetics

2.2.3 Bleeding in the urine tract

(3 × 2) (6)

2.3 2.3.1 Natural immunity is acquired in a natural manner. It is active when a person contracts a disease clinically or sub-clinically and has manufactured antibodies against the disease. This type of immunity is usually lifelong, like in the case where a child has had chicken pox.

2.3.2 Artificial immunity is where the person has not contracted a disease but obtained the immunity in an artificial way. In active artificial immunity, the antigen was given to the person and he has built up his own antibodies. The process of antigen administering is called immunisation or vaccination.

(2 × 4) (8)
[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Burning is the most general application of dry heat, for example in hospitals where all polluted, disposable material like bandages, syringes, excreta, etc. are burnt. In the laboratory inoculation needles, bottle openings, etc. are sterilised by using an open flame. For the sterilisation of glassware and non-inflammable products a hot-air oven is used. The objects which have to be sterilised are kept at 160 °C for 1½–3 hours. The principle on which this manner of sterilisation is based, is the carbonisation of organisms. (10)

3.2 Abnormal variations are mainly in increased concentrations of fibrinogen and various globulins in the plasma. Any microbic infection leads for example to increased immunoglobin which the ESR will increase. The test is non-specific, and the value lies in the determination of systemic diseases in the absence of physical symptoms.

In certain conditions like tuberculosis and rheumatoid arthritis a decrease in ESR nearer to normal is an indication of healing. It can thus be used to monitor the progress of certain diseased conditions. (4)

3.3 3.3.1 These tablets have special layers which are placed over them which are only attacked by some enzymes so that the preparation is released on a specific place in the SVK.

3.3.2 Makes you vomit

3.3.3 Under the tongue

(3 × 2) (6)
[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Cases that do not have to be treated immediately (2)

4.2 She must check all the apparatus used by the doctor. (2)

4.3 Fat patients (1)

4.4
- Carcinoma
- Sterility
- Aplastic anaemia (3)

4.5 A contrast medium is administered into a blood vessel after which the x-ray is taken. (2)

4.6
- A warm bath
- Warm drinks
- Smoking
- Eating sweets (4)

4.7
- Wash the thermometer after each use.
- Shake the mercury back.
- Place the thermometer in a solution of Hibitane and alcohol for 60 seconds.
- Rinse the thermometer off with cold water.
- Dry it off with a paper hand towel and place the thermometer in its holder.
- Wash the thermometer holder with soap and water and rinse it off with Hibitane and alcohol.
- The thermometer must always be sterile. (Any 6 × 1) (6)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- When a doctor commences practice in a certain area he should, as a matter of courtesy, inform his colleagues in the immediate vicinity accordingly. However, the ethical rules of the South African Medical and Dental Council specify that such a communication may only convey the fact that he is commencing practice in the area, and in the case of a specialist, that he is commencing practice of his speciality.
- The communication may be sent in a plain, sealed envelope only, bearing no more than the name and address of the doctor to whom it is addressed. Such a communication may not contain any reference to a practitioner's expertise or special field of interest, unless these can be registered with the SAMDC.
- The Association will not fault a practitioner for paying goodwill visits to other practitioners in his area, provided that he does not contravene the ethical rule with regard to advertising.
- Should a doctor wish to commence practice in an area where he had previously been employed as an assistant or a locum tenens, he must obtain written consent from the practitioner for whom he had acted in this regard. Doctors who make use of the services of a locum tenens are advised to safeguard themselves by means of a stipulation in a written contract with the locum tenens, prohibiting the latter from commencing practice in the vicinity within a specified period after the termination of his services. (4 × 2) (8)

5.2
- The relationship between a practitioner and a professional assistant in his service is that of an employer and an employee and the agreement between the two parties is a service contract whereby the employee, in the execution of his duties, places himself under the authority and control of his employer.
- It is always advisable to enter into a written contract in which the following should be stipulated: the period of employment, salary, job description, limitations on 'outside activities', a ban on the divulgence of confidential professional information regarding the practice of the employer, and a clause limiting the employee from setting up practice in the same area for a certain period after expiry of the contract. (2 × 3) (6)

5.3 This implies that the patient has been given all the necessary information, which includes a fair explanation of the nature and purpose of the operation or procedures, the possible alternative of treatment, the risks involved, and the possible consequences and complications of such an operation or procedure. (4)

5.4 It refers to the must, may and may not of the medical doctor. (2)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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