higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N5
(First paper)

3 June 2021

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	E
	1.1.2	I
	1.1.3	K
	1.1.4	A
	1.1.5	C
	1.1.6	J
	1.1.7	B
	1.1.8	G
	1.1.9	L
	1.1.10	F

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2	1.2.1	False
	1.2.2	False
	1.2.3	True
	1.2.4	True
	1.2.5	False
	1.2.6	False
	1.2.7	False
	1.2.8	True
	1.2.9	True
	1.2.10	False

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

Mark only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1
- It is costly in comparison to heat sterilisation.
- It requires highly specialised equipment.
- This method of sterilisation is not compatible with all materials and it can therefore cause product degradation.
- When gamma radiation is used as an ionisation source, radiation sterilisation requires the handling and disposal of radioactive material (even when it does not induce radioactivity in the treated sample itself).

(Any relevant 2 × 1) (2)

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2.2
- Blood
- Urine
- Stool
- Saliva/Sputum
- Semen
- Cells/Tissue
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Bone marrow (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

2.3
- Try to stay calm.
- Check the time to see how long the seizure lasts.
- Give the person space. Keep others from crowding around him/her.
- Move any hazardous objects or furniture away from him/her.
- Cushion or put something soft under his/her head.
- Loosen clothing around his/her neck if you can do so safely.
- Do not put anything in his/her mouth.
- Do not try to hold him/her down.
- After the jerking stops, gently place the person on his/her side to keep his/her airway clear.
- Do not give him/her anything to eat or drink until he/she has fully recovered.
- Try to minimise any embarrassment. For example, if the person has wet him-/herself, try to deal with this as privately as possible/place a coat over him/her.
- Do not leave the person alone; stay with him/her until he/she has fully recovered.

(Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

2.4
- Identifying/Personal particulars of the patient
- Biopsychosocial history of the patient, including allergies and idiosyncrasies
- Time, date and place of each consultation
- Assessment of the patient's condition
- Proposed clinical management of the patient
- Medication and dosage prescribed
- Details of any referrals to specialists
- Patient's reaction to treatment, including adverse effects
- Imaging investigation results
- Test results
- Records of sick notes, when the patient was booked off from work and why
- Any written proof of informed consent (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Mouth
- Armpit
- Rectum
- Vagina (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.2
- Arranging for a bed in hospital
- Ensuring a position on the theatre list
- Ensuring the availability of a theatre nurse and nurses
- Arranging for an anaesthetist
- Arranging for an assistant to the surgeon
- Finding a time suitable for everyone involved (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

3.3
- The correct holder is used for the specific sample
- The correct amount is in the holder
- All required information is attached to the holder, including the doctor's name, the patient's name, the date and the tests required
- Additional information such as the patient's address and medical aid number accompanying the sample on the appropriate separate form, where required
- Containers used for bacteriological inspection are sterile
- Samples reach the pathologist as soon as possible
- Samples are appropriately packed
- Sufficient supply of sample containers at all times

(Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

3.4
- Warmth/Kindness/Compassion/Empathy
- Good communication skills
- Good listening skills
- Willingness to make you a partner in informed decision making
- Rapport/Compatibility with their own personalities
- Respect for the patient (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Broad spectrum/effectiveness against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria as well as against fungi
- Effective at normal temperatures
- Active in presence of organic matter
- Compatible with chemicals encountered
- Surface compatibility/will not damage surfaces
- Effective at low concentrates
- Non-toxic to both humans and animals
- Soluble in water
- Stable in concentrated and diluted form
- Good cleaning properties
- Environmentally friendly
- Non-irritating to skin
- Fast acting
- Long acting
- Easy to use with clear instructions
- Affordable/Economical
- Pleasant or no odour (Any 7 × 1) (7)

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4.2
- Call for emergency medical help.
- Inject adrenaline/epinephrine in the thigh if available, e.g. EpiPen auto-injector.
- Advise that medical attention is sought even if the adrenaline shot helps.
- Safely remove the allergy trigger.
- Check the pulse and breathing.
- Administer CPR if needed.
- Loosen tight clothing.
- Ensure that the person is in a comfortable position.
- Phone family/an emergency contact for the person.
- Stay with the person until help arrives. (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

4.3
- Should understand that many patients are researching their conditions on their own, and encourage them to read about and understand their conditions for better outcomes
- Direct patients to resources with accurate information
- Encourage patients to ask questions when they are unsure or if they come across conflicting information
- Respect patient autonomy and make decisions together
- Take time to educate patients about their conditions
- Listen to patients' concerns
- Communicate honestly
- Try to keep up with advances and new findings (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Certificate must be issued and signed by a medical practitioner or any other person certified to diagnose and treat patients who is registered with a professional council established by an Act of Parliament
- Name, address and qualifications of the practitioner
- Name of the patient
- Employment number of the patient, if applicable
- Date and time of the examination
- Whether the certificate is issued as a result of personal observations by the practitioner during examination or as a result of information received from the patient
- Description of the illness/disorder/malady in layman's terms – only if informed consent has been granted by the patient
- Whether the patient is totally indisposed or whether the patient will be able to perform less strenuous tasks
- Exact dates/period of recommended sick leave
- Date of issue of the certificate
- Clear indication of the identity of the practitioner issuing the certificate – initials and surname in block letters, with practitioner registration/practice number
- Legible signature of the practitioner (Any 7 × 1) (7)

5.2
- Ensure hand hygiene and wear gloves.
- Position the patient's hand palm-side up.
- Choose an appropriate finger.
- Apply intermittent pressure to help blood flow to the fingertip.
- Clean the fingertip with alcohol and allow it to dry.
- Place a sterile lancet off-centre on the fingertip and make a quick, firm prick, or hold an auto-lancet against the finger and puncture the skin.
- Wipe away the first drop of blood with sterile gauze or a cotton ball.
- Hold the finger lower than the elbow, if needed, to encourage blood flow.
- Apply intermittent pressure to the base of the finger, if needed.
- Collect the blood specimen as needed for the test/directly onto the test device.
- Have the patient apply pressure on the site with gauze/a cotton ball until bleeding stops. (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

5.3 Patients who have established a healthy relationship with their doctors are more likely to feel comfortable in confiding and sharing sensitive information more often, which is helpful in making a more accurate diagnosis and ensuring the best treatment. A healthy relationship facilitates better communication and health education, and encourages compliance with treatment.

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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