higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N5
(Second Paper)

11 JUNE 2019

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	Exhibitionism		
	1.1.2	Sadists		
	1.1.3	Homosexuality		
	1.1.4	Necrophilia		
	1.1.5	Paedophilia		
	1.1.6	Masochist		
	1.1.7	Voyeurism		
	1.1.8	Down syndrome		
	1.1.9	Phenylkentunoria		
	1.1.10	Hydrocephaly		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
1.2	1.2.1	True		
	1.2.2	False		
	1.2.3	True		
	1.2.4	False		
	1.2.5	True		
	1.2.6	False		
	1.2.7	True		
	1.2.8	True		
	1.2.9	True		
	1.2.10	False		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
				[40]
			TOTAL SECTION A:	**40**

SECTION B

Answer only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Opium
- Morphine
- Heroin
- Oxycodone
- Codeine

(Students should know these FIVE, but also accept any other 2 × 1) (2)

2.2
- Fast heart rate
- Palpitations
- Nausea
- Shaking/Tremor
- Sweating
- Dry mouth
- Chest pain
- Headaches
- Stomach cramps
- Increased breathing rate (Any 5 × 1) (5)

2.3
- Order in bulk to save money
- Check that there is sufficient storage space
- Order new supplies in time to ensure that supplies are always on hand, e.g. reorder when half of the present supply is left
- Store medicines correctly, e.g. at room temperature or in the fridge if required
- Exercise strict control over dangerous medicines
- Consult the doctor before deciding what to order and how much
- Control supplies weekly and note expiry dates
- If possible, exchange medicines that have expired
- Keep the price list up to date to avoid loss
- Determine quantities to be ordered and keep the seasons in mind, e.g. flu vaccine has to be ordered in time for the flu season in correct quantities to avoid leftovers and wastage
- Organise stock well, e.g. alphabetically. This will save time
- Record supplies in a drug book
- Keep similar supplies of different sizes together. (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

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2.4
- Get enough sleep
- Improve your diet
- Exercise
- Meditate
- Try yoga
- Breathing exercises
- Listen to music
- Write down your thoughts to facilitate processing
- Reduce your caffeine intake
- Consider helpful herbs, teas and supplements after consultation with a qualified professional
- Take time out
- Practice mindfulness
- Hug a loved one to release oxytocin and lower cortisol
- Spend time with a pet
- Spend time with friends and family
- Talk to a family member, friend or someone you trust if you feel overwhelmed
- Get professional help if needed (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Bennies
- Dexies
- Black bombs
- Speed

(Students should know these TWO, but also accept any other 2 × 1) (2)

3.2
- Name
- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Patient's spouse or emergency contact's details
- Home address
- Telephone number
- Occupation
- Medical-aid details
- Referring doctor, if applicable
- Details of parent/guardian if the patient is a minor (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

3.3

PHOBIA	FEAR
• Less common	• Common
• Excessive	• Mild to moderate in intensity
• Irrational or unreasonable	• Often normal
• Interferes with quality of life and ability to function	• Manageable
• Disruptive	• Protective purpose
• Definitely outlined and specific	• May be vague, unformulated, not aimed at a specific object or situation

(Any relevant 4 + 4) (8)

3.4 Yes,✓ it is normal as long as it does not interfere with normal sexual✓ or social functioning,✓ when arousal is possible without the fetish object,✓ and when there is no accompanying personal distress✓ or impairment✓. Many healthy, well-functioning individuals experience some fetishistic arousal✓ in finding certain bodily features or objects attractive.✓ Someone with a fetish may feel that the attraction is abnormal,✓ but this may be a response to social norms,✓ and not necessarily indicative of a disorder.✓

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Numbness or loss of sensation
- Speech problems, e.g. inability to speak, slurred speech
- Vision problems, e.g. double vision, blindness
- Hearing problems, deafness (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.2
- Amnesia
- Fugue
- Somnambulism
- Sleep neuroses
- Multiple-personality disorder
- Ganser syndrome (Any 5 × 1) (5)

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4.3
- Ensure that the patient's name is taken down and spelt correctly
- Find out whether it is a routine appointment
- Schedule an appointment that requires urgent or immediate attention accordingly
- Offer the patient the next available time
- Give patients a choice of dates and times to cater for their own schedules and needs
- Learn the appointment time preferences of regular patients
- Remember to take down contact details (phone number or email address to send reminders or forms, if necessary)
- Send any forms that need to be completed soon after the appointment has been made
- Send a reminder email or message to patients before the scheduled appointment, or phone the patient to confirm the appointment date and time if the appointment has been made well in advance

(Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

4.4
- Unlawful behaviour
- Deceitfulness
- Irritability and aggressiveness
- Recklessness
- Irresponsible behaviour
- Lack of genuine empathy
- Lack of remorse
- Callousness
- Insincere charm
- Shallow emotional response
- Manipulation

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Pupil dilation
- Reduced appetite
- Wakefulness/Sleeplessness
- Increased heart rate
- Increased blood pressure
- Sweating
- Dry mouth
- Shakiness

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.2
- Impaired coordination or balance
- Weakness/Paralysis
- Impairment or loss of speech
- Urinary retention
- Dystonia
- Gait problems
- Tremors
- Difficulty in swallowing
- Convulsions (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.3
- Welcome and handle patients with a friendly, positive attitude
- Maintain confidentiality and respect patients. Avoid discussing private matters in front of other patients
- Ensure that the room is clean and neat
- Add fresh flowers or plants
- Avoid anything that could aggravate allergies
- Use cheerful colours and wall art
- Ensure that lighting is appropriate and adequate, but not too harsh
- Ensure a comfortable temperature in the room
- Provide different types of seating – some patients may prefer a soft couch whereas others may prefer a harder chair with armrests to facilitate standing up
- Reading material should be in a good condition and neatly stacked
- Magazines should be recent
- Children's toys should be washable and clean
- Provide relevant educational material/pamphlets for patients to read
- Ensure that patients in the waiting room cannot hear speech or sounds from other rooms
- Provide refreshments (e.g. water, tea or coffee)
- Offer WiFi (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

5.4 Emotions and breathing are closely connected and affect each other.✓ Different emotional states are associated with different breathing patterns.✓. Anxiety and fear, for example, increase the breathing rate✓ and result in more shallow breathing.✓ People suffering from depression tend to sigh more.✓ A sudden fright or shock causes a sharp intake of breath.✓ Fear can make you feel as if you are suffocating.✓ Stress can also aggravate asthma, making breathing difficult✓ or trigger an asthma attack✓. (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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