higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N6
(First Paper)

6 JUNE 2019

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 Amenorrhoea
1.1.2 Dysmenorrhoea
1.1.3 Gravida
1.1.4 Ectopic pregnancy
1.1.5 Caesarean section
1.1.6 Essential hypertension
1.1.7 Involution
1.1.8 Bradycardia
1.1.9 Monoplegia
1.1.10 Paraplegia

(10 × 2) (20)

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

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Obstructive/post-hepatic/ holestatic
- Infective/hepatic/hepatocellular
- Haemolytic/pre-hapatic (Any 2 × 1) (2)

2.2
- Redness
- Swelling
- Pain
- Area feels warm
- Loss of function (5)

2.3
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Problems with swallowing
- Heartburn
- Bleeding
- Bloating
- Constipation
- Diarrhoea
- Incontinence
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss/gain
- Tense abdomen
- Flatulence (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

2.4
- The human body is covered in bacteria, but most of it does not make us ill
- They make up the normal/ natural flora of the body
- Non-pathogenic bacteria usually do not cause disease and are usually harmless
- The presence of these non-pathogenic organisms inhibits the growth of and protects us from pathogenic organisms
- Non-pathogenic bacteria may cause illness if the patient's immune system is compromised or if they are introduced into unusual sites
- Antibiotics rid the body of not only pathogenic bacteria, but also non-pathogenic bacteria, which can result in an overgrowth of other microorganisms, e.g. Candida (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- Congenital syphilis
- Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, other haemorrhagic fevers of Africa
- Diphtheria
- Food poisoning
- Haemophilus influenzae type B
- Lead poisoning
- Legionellosis
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal infection
- Paratyphoid fever
- Plague
- Poisoning agricultural stock remedies
- Poliomyelitis (ICD10: Acute)
- Rabies, human
- Rheumatic fever
- Tetanus (ICD10: other)
- Tetanus neonatorum
- Trachoma
- Tuberculosis Primary
- Tuberculosis Pulmonary
- Tuberculosis (other respiratory organs)
- Tuberculosis of meninges
- Tuberculosis of intestine, peritoneum
- Tuberculosis of bones and joints
- Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system
- Tuberculosis of other organs
- Tuberculosis miliary
- Typhoid fever (ICD10: Typhoid fever)
- Typhus fever (lice-borne)
- Typhus fever (ratflea-borne)
- Viral hepatitis type A (ICD10: Acute)
- Viral hepatitis type B (ICD10: Acute)
- Viral hepatitis non-A non-B (ICD10: Acute)
- Viral hepatitis unspecified
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever (Any 7 × 1) (7)

3.2
- Wash your hands often
- Get the necessary vaccinations
- Get enough sleep
- Have a healthy, balanced diet
- Use antibiotics sensibly
- Prepare foods in a safe manner
- Do not share personal items
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces and objects regularly (for example, telephones, doorknobs, keyboard and mouse)
- Ensure adequate ventilation in office/rooms
- Ensure that there is always an adequate supply of hygiene-promoting products (e.g. soap, hand sanitiser. tissue paper)
- Be informed about local outbreaks and take preventative measures as required (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

3.3
- Abortion is legal in South Africa
- Circumstances or conditions under which pregnancy can be terminated are stipulated in the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act (CTOPA)
- A woman can have an abortion at the age of 12 or older
- Until 12 weeks pregnant, the abortion will be granted automatically
- 13–20 weeks, only if:
  – The pregnancy endangers the woman's mental/physical health
  – The foetus may suffer severe abnormality
  – The pregnancy resulted from rape or incest
  – It would significantly affect the woman's social/ economic circumstances
- 20+ weeks, only if:
  – The pregnancy endangers the woman's life
  – The foetus is severely malformed
  – There is risk of severe injury to the foetus (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Lumbar puncture
- X-ray
- Scintigram
- Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- Angiogram
- Myelogram
- Opthalmoscopy (7)

4.2
- The area/organ affected
- The age of the patient
- Where the patient was infected (for example in a hospital or while travelling)
- Mechanical contribution or predisposing factors (for example, intravenous drip, urinary catheter, or exposure to a vector)
- Predisposing host factors (for example, immunosuppression and a transplant)
- The period of infection thus far (Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

4.3
- Poor access to clean water can make it difficult to maintain adequate standards of hygiene and sanitation
- Crowded or poorly ventilated homes can increase the risk of disease (for example, respiratory illness)
- Homes that are damp or mouldy can increase risk of disease
- Inadequate waste disposal or infrequent waste collection can result in increased exposure to disease-carrying rodents/vectors
- Animals in the environment can spread disease, for example, rabies
- Pollution can negatively affect the quality of air, water and land in the environment
- The psychological environment can have a direct effect on health, e.g. stress at home can affect blood pressure and cardiovascular health, or result in poor lifestyle choices such as unsafe sex and the spread of STIs

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Inflammation
- Swelling of tonsils
- Sore throat/pain or tenderness
- Redness of the tonsils
- White or yellow coating on the tonsils
- Blisters or ulcers in the throat
- Headache
- Loss of appetite
- Halitosis
- Ear pain
- Difficulty swallowing
- Swollen glands
- Fever, chills
- Feeling tired
- Coughing

In children:
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain

(Any relevant 2 × 1) (2)

5.2
- Confusion
- Stupor
- Semi-comatose
- Comatose
- Deep comatose (5)

5.3
- Sit upright
- Lean forward/ tip the head forward at the neck
- Firmly pinch the soft part of the nose just above the nostrils
- Breathe through your mouth
- Hold this position for 5 to 10 minutes
- A cold compress may be applied to the nose to constrict blood vessels if available
- If bleeding continues, hold for an additional 10 minutes
- If bleeding still does not stop (continues after 30 minutes), refer to the emergency department
- Once the bleeding has stopped, allow the patient to lie on their side and rest
- Do not pick or blow the nose or bend down for several hours after the nosebleed to prevent re-bleeding
- Keep the head higher than the level of the heart during this time
- Petroleum jelly may be applied to the inside of the nose afterwards if needed (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

5.4
- Do not demand antibiotics if the doctor believes they are not necessary
- Do not take antibiotics to treat viral infections such as colds and flu
- Take antibiotics as prescribed
- Complete the whole course prescribed
- Do not save leftover antibiotics for the next time you are ill
- Do not share or give leftover antibiotics to others who you think might have the same illness
- Do not take antibiotics prescribed for someone else (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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