higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N6
(First paper)

4 June 2021

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Inflammation of the sinuses, often due to infection

1.1.2 A heart attack/ death of cells of the heart muscle due to lack of oxygen or obstruction of the blood supply

1.1.3 Enlarged veins in the anus or lower rectum

1.1.4 The cessation/ end of menstruation

1.1.5 Infection of the bloodstream/ blood poisoning

1.1.6 A disorder characterised by sudden and uncontrollable attacks of deep sleep, sometimes accompanied by paralysis and hallucinations

1.1.7 Insertion of a hollow needle into the spinal cord to remove cerebrospinal fluid or introduce drugs

1.1.8 Bleeding from the nostril/ a nosebleed

1.1.9 A pregnant woman

1.1.10 Hearing a ringing, buzzing or other sound without external cause

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 True

1.2.2 False
Antibiotics are effective against bacteria.

1.2.3 False
Antibiotics will not treat influenza as it is caused by a virus.

1.2.4 True

1.2.5 True

1.2.6 True

1.2.7 False
Amenorrhoea is the absence of menstruation./Dysmenorrhoea is painful menstruation.

1.2.8 False
Dysmenorrhoea is painful menstruation./Oligomenorrhoea is infrequent menstruation.

1.2.9 True

1.2.10 False
Non-identical twins form from two eggs.

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

Mark only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Poor access to clean water
- Homes not adhering to building regulations
- Unsafe/Contaminated food supply
- Poor sanitation
- Presence of disease-carrying vectors (animals/insects)
- Inadequate/Infrequent waste removal (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

2.2
- Redness
- Swelling
- Pain
- Area feels warm
- Loss of function (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.3 A – Monoplegia – Affects only one limb or a single area of the body

B – Hemiplegia – Affects one arm and one leg on the same side of the body

C – Paraplegia – Paralysis below the waist, affecting both legs

D – Quadriplegia – Paralysis below the neck, affecting both arms and both legs as well as the torso (4 × 2) (8)

2.4
- Breast milk is the best available option for babies.
- It contains all nutrients babies need in correct proportions.
- It contains antibodies babies need.
- It contains hormones and other growth-promoting factors.
- It protects babies from allergies.
- Breastfed babies have stronger immune systems due to antibodies and immunity passed from the mother to the baby.
- Breastfeeding mothers do not have to wash and sterilise bottles and prepare formula.
- Breast milk is always available and at the right temperature.
- The nappies of breastfed babies are less smelly and more pleasant to change.
- Breastfeeding protects mothers from certain cancers.
- Breastfeeding mothers regain their normal weight more easily; the uterus contracts more quickly.
- Breastfeeding promotes better bonding between mother and baby.
- Breastfeeding reduces the risk of SIDS / cot death. (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

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QUESTION 3

3.1
- Continuous
- Intermittent
- Burning
- Pang
- Dull
- Sharp
- Cramping
- Oppressive
- Palpitating
- Throbbing
- Aching
- Stabbing (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

3.2
- Comfort the patient.
- Let the patient sit upright.
- Let the patient lean forward./Tip the head forward at the neck.
- Firmly pinch the soft part of the nose just above the nostrils.
- Breathe through the mouth.
- Hold this position for 5-10 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 after 30 minutes, refer to the emergency department.
- Nasal packs may be needed.
- Once the bleeding has stopped, allow the patient to lie on the 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)

3.3
- Introduce more campaigns to educate the public regarding their health.
- Promote healthy lifestyle choices.
- Develop policies for the promotion of good health.
- Improve access to primary health care facilities./Ensure better access to hospitals and clinics.
- Develop outreach support programmes.
- Ensure the provision of clean, running water to all communities.
- Provide safe and clean housing to communities.
- Ensure regular waste removal services to all communities.
- Respond quickly and appropriately to disease outbreaks.

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

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QUESTION 4

4.1
- Acute flaccid paralysis
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- Congenital syphilis
- Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever
- 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 genitourinary system
- Tuberculosis of other organs
- Tuberculosis miliary
- Typhoid fever (ICD10: Typhoid fever)
- Typhus fever (lice-borne)
- Typhus fever (rat flea-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)

4.2
- Recurring infections
- Difficulty eating or swallowing due to discomfort
- Throat infections/abscesses
- Infections impacting on school/work/daily life
- Increased snoring
- Sleep apnoea
- Bleeding
- Cancer of the tonsils
- Recurring ear infections
- Forced mouth breathing (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

4.3
- The human body is covered in bacteria, but most of these bacteria do not make us ill. This is our normal, natural flora. These non-pathogenic bacteria inhibit the growth of pathogenic organisms✓ and thus provide protection.✓
- Non-pathogenic bacteria in the digestive system help to break down the food we eat,✓ keep our systems working properly, and help to prevent issues like constipation✓ and diarrhoea.✓ We can take supplements to increase these bacteria.✓
- Non-pathogenic bacteria use up the nutrients that pathogenic bacteria need to survive✓ and take up space so that harmful bacteria cannot take hold.✓
- Some bacteria are used to create the foods that we eat, such as yoghurt, sour cream and cheese.✓
- Eating yoghurt with live bacterial cultures has several benefits, including boosting the immune system.✓ (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Blood or open wounds
- Food that is poorly stored or prepared
- Body temperature
- Moisture
- Oxygen (for aerobic microorganisms) or lack of oxygen (for anaerobic microorganisms)
- Ideal pH
- Time
- Darkness (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

5.2
- Follow a healthy, safe diet.
- Exercise regularly as advised by a healthcare provider.
- Avoid exposure to potentially harmful chemicals/substances.
- Manage existing conditions, such as hypertension or diabetes.
- Do not smoke and avoid smokers.
- Do not drink alcohol.
- Take folic acid and prenatal supplements.
- Ensure that any medications or supplements taken are safe during pregnancy.
- Get enough sleep.
- Attend antenatal appointments.
- Get tested and treated for STIs if needed (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

5.3
- 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 No. 92 of 1996.
- 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
- Consent of a life partner, parent or legal guardian is required if a woman is severely mentally ill or if she has been unconscious for a long time

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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