higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N6
(First Paper)

23 NOVEMBER 2018

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Shrinking and hardening of the liver

1.1.2 Yaundes found in babies due to the breaking down of red blood sells

1.1.3 Infection of the bladder

1.1.4 Part of the vagina or colon hangs out

1.1.5 Mental retardation due to hypo activity of the thyroid gland

1.1.6 Enlarging of the prostate gland

1.1.7 A study of body fluids

1.1.8 Fungis

1.1.9 Factors that could lead to an illness

1.1.10 More than 650 ml of blood after birth

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 Sytology
1.2.1 Conginetal
1.2.3 Cronic
1.2.4 Endocarditis
1.2.5 Angina pectoris
1.2.6 Tagicardia
1.2.7 Haematameses
1.2.8 Encephalitis
1.2.9 Monoplegia
1.2.10 Referred pain

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 The red and white blood cells clog together and are infiltrated by large number of pathogene micro-organisms. Such a clogging forms a septic thrombus which breaks up eventually and causes septic embolism. These small embolisms are now pumped throughout the entire body (brain included) by the heart and they cause small abscesses.

The patient is now critically ill. Resolution may still occur but it is a very dangerous state and may result in death if not treated properly.

2.2 It is a connective vessel between the aorta and the pulmonale artery. It provides babies with blood prenatally, but ought to shut with the first breath taken after birth. Sometimes it does not shut and then the abovementioned condition develops.

2.3 If a person suffers repeatedly from thrombosis attacks, the heart muscle weakens so that the muscle tissues stretch. The heart enlarges so that the pump mechanism cannot pump all the blood out with each contraction. It then pumps out too little blood to keep the circulation going, and it becomes so weak, that fluid accumulates and swelling occurs at the ankles and liver - also pressurising of the neck arteries and being short of breath. The swelling formed at the ankles and liver is called oedema. To get rid of superfluous fluid a diuretic is prescribed.

2.4 Also known as shingles. It is a virus infection of the nerves. It is characterised by fine water vesicles across the chest and around the eyes.

(4 × 5) **[20]**

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Lint worm
- Round worm
- Thread worm
- Hook worm
- Pin worm

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.2 Viruses can only be seen through an electron microscope. Viruses are transmitted through people, animals and plants and cause highly infectious diseases. There is the view that viruses could cause malignant and benign growths. All virus illnesses present themselves with severe pyrexia and some cause a rash or sores on the skin. (7)

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3.3
- The place of infection, i.e. lung or urinary tube infection.
- The age of the patient - for example meningitis: neo-natal - young child or adult.
- Where infection has been caught, i.e. in a hospital or other surroundings.
- Mechanical contribution or predisposing factors, i.e. intravenous drip, urinary catheter or exposure to vector (insect).
- Predisposing host factors, i.e. imimono depression therapy cortico-osteriotherapy, transplantations, cancer, chemotherapy, etc. (6)

3.4
- Most important for the patient is to complete the course as prescribed and not to stop when the symptoms start to disappear. An antibiotic is bacteriostatic therefore blood levels must be kept at a certain level to be affective and get rid of organisms.
- Any allergies or any negative reaction must immediately be reported to the doctor.
- It must be pointed out to the patient to keep to the prescription and not take any other medication.
- It is very important that an antibiotic should strictly be taken as prescribed. (4)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1 It is painful menstruation. It may be regarded as normal in some women, because menstruation is usually painful, without any specific cause. (3)

4.2 When a woman's menstruation between 45 and 55 has stopped for six months and she suddenly begins again, it is called post-menopausal bleeding. It always requires urgent medical attention. (3)

4.3 A woman who has given birth to more than 5 children (good care is necessary for all of these three groups) (3)

4.4 The buttocks of the baby is situated to the front shoulders and back may also be postpartum haemorrhage. (3)

4.5 Flow from the vagina after birth. (3)

4.6 If an incomplete abortion is not treated soon enough, an infection may develop. This is called a septic abortion. (3)

4.7 Just the uterus and the oviducts are removed. (2)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Babies with feeding problems: Subnutrition and malnutrition are handled here and if necessary referred to the hospital.
- Immunisation against contagious diseases: Where immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis is administered free of charge.
- Family planning: Where guidance and contraceptives are offered free of charge.
- Tuberculosis clinics: Here TB patients who do not have to be hospitalised, are treated.
- Clinics for venereal diseases: It is diagnosed and treated here. (5)

5.2
- Building regulations: Inspectors must ensure that building regulations which comply to certain requirements for space, air, light ventilation and drainage, must be adhered to.
- Sanitation -where sanitation is not regulated 100%, there is a breeding ground for diseases. In bigger towns and in cities there is sewerage which is controlled by municipalities. Many places make use of septic tanks which can be emptied by pumps. In smaller places the night car and pail method is used. Many people use the nearest bush - no sanitation provision - sunlight is luckily a destroyer of micro-organisms.
- Water is a commodity which has to be controlled strictly. There must be enough water and the water must be clean. The most important disease which may be contracted through contaminated water - stagnant water - is typhoid fever. Water must be examined continuously for the presence of bacteria. Water is cleansed by the filtration process through sand and the addition of chemicals. Reservoirs have to be examined regularly for the presence of dead animals, birds, rodents and people.
- Food supplies must be controlled thoroughly especially milk, meat, vegetables and fruit. Cows and the staff, who handle the cows and their milk, must be examined regularly for diseases like tuberculosis, typhoid fever, syphilis and anthrax. The handling of milk must take place in the most hygienic circumstances.
  In cities only pasteurised milk is allowed. In cases where milk is not pasteurised, it should be boiled before use - especially before it is given to babies and children. The ingredients of milk which are destroyed in the boiling process have to be complemented synthetically. Tuberculosis is mostly spread by milk. Abattoirs and meat storage places have to be checked regularly. Tapeworms, especially, but also other diseases, are spread by rotten meat. The markets for fruit and vegetables must be monitored regularly; also cafe's and shops which handle perishable products.
- Refuse removal: deserves meticulous attention. Refuse products of hospitals must be burnt. Other refuse products are dumped into ditches or lower areas and then soil is strewn over it so that it can be left to rot.
- Extermination of rodents and insects is a very important health regulation. Mice, rats, flies, mosquitoes, lice, bedbugs, fleas, cockroaches and ticks must be destroyed continuously.

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5.3
- Enteric fever typhoid fever
- Dysentery
- Tuberculosis
- Venereal diseases
- Pest; plague
- Leprosy
- Diseases caused by meningococcus
- Brucellosis
- Anthrax
- Typhus
- Small pox: a certificate of vaccination is required legally
- Rabies: avoid wild rodents as pets
- Poliomyelitis
- Yellow fever: tropical areas
- Malaria
- Bilharzia: parasites occur in snails in fresh water (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- Very rare, thanks to immunisation legally binding
- Blisters form over the whole body
- Permanent lesions
- All contacts must be immunised
- Vaccine must be kept in a refrigerator: it must be replaced every two months (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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