higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N6
(First Paper)

26 NOVEMBER 2019

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 Pulmonary stenosis
1.1.2 Patent ductus arteriosis
1.1.3 Anaemia
1.1.4 Haemophilia
1.1.5 Septicaemia
1.1.6 Myocardial infarction
1.1.7 Pericarditis
1.1.8 Herpes zoster
1.1.9 Paraplegia
1.1.10 Hemiplegia

(10 × 2) (20)

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

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Continuous
- Intermittent
- Burning
- Pang
- Cramping
- Oppressive
- Palpitating
- Aching
- Stabbing

(Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

2.2
- Wash your hands often.
- Cover your mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing.
- Cough into the crook of your elbow.
- Get necessary vaccinations.
- Stay home if you are ill.
- Avoid contact with people who are ill.
- Get enough sleep.
- Eat a healthy, balanced diet.
- Use antibiotics sensibly.
- Prepare foods in a safe manner.
- Practice safe sex.
- Do not share personal items.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces and objects as required.

(Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

2.3 IDENTICAL TWINS
- Monozygotic
- Formed from one fertilised egg
- A single zygote split into two in the early stages of development
- The offspring are genetically identical

NONIDENTICAL (FRATERNAL) TWINS
- Dizygotic
- Formed when two eggs are released from the ovaries and each is fertilised by a sperm
- The offspring is genetically different from each other

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Redness
- Swelling
- Pain
- Area feels warm
- Loss of function

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.2
- Blood
- Food
- Body temperature
- Moisture
- Oxygen (for aerobic microorganisms) or lack of oxygen (for anaerobic microorganisms)
- Ideal pH
- Darkness

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

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3.3 The medical secretary must ensure that the patient:
- understands that the course of antibiotics must be completed as prescribed and not stopped when symptoms disappear
- reports any allergic conditions or side-effects to the doctor immediately
- knows not to take any other preparations with the antibiotic prescribed without first consulting with the doctor
- understands how to take the antibiotic (Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

3.4
- Poor access to clean water
- Unsafe, crowded homes, not adhering to building restrictions
- Unsafe food supply (e.g. contaminated meat)
- Inadequate waste disposal or infrequent waste collection
- The presence of disease-carrying rodents/other animals/vectors
- Pollution
- The psychological environment, norms, values, beliefs and attitudes of the community (e.g. towards unsafe sex, drug use, etc.) (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Confusion
- Stupor
- Semi-comatose
- Comatose
- Deep comatose (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2
- 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 by agricultural stock remedies

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- 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
- Miliary tuberculosis
- 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 4 × 1) (4)

4.3
- 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 5–10 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 (still continuing after 30 minutes), refer to the emergency department.
- Once the bleeding has stopped, allow the patient to lie on his/her 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)

4.4
- 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 water to all communities.
- Provide safe and clean housing to communities.
- Ensure regular waste removal services to all communities.
- Respond quickly and appropriately to outbreaks. (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 7 × 1) (7)

5.2
- A complete medical and obstetric history
- Routine examinations (e.g. weight, height, auscultation of heart and lungs, examination of abdomen)
- Pap smear
- Breast examination
- Measurement and monitoring of blood pressure
- Monitoring of weight
- Blood sample taken for testing (to determine blood group and rhesus factor, to test for anaemia, STIs if needed, etc.)
- Urinalysis
- Ultrasound (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

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5.3
- Antibiotics are overprescribed.
- Patients sometimes demand antibiotics when ill, but their illness might not be caused by bacteria (antibiotics are not effective against viral or fungal infections, for example, but sometimes end up being prescribed nonetheless).
- Antibiotic resistance is becoming more of a threat to public health.
- Multidrug resistant infections, e.g. MDR TB, are difficult or even impossible to treat.
- Antibiotic misuse has resulted in the emergence of superbugs.
- Antibiotic misuse and abuse could result in infectious diseases becoming uncontrollable. (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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