higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N6
(First paper)

8 September 2020

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Acute pain in the chest

1.1.2 Obstruction of a blood vessel due to a blood clot or other foreign matter that gets stuck while travelling through the bloodstream

1.1.3 Inflammation of the larynx, resulting in a hoarse voice

1.1.4 An inherited bleeding disorder in which blood does not clot properly

1.1.5 A lack of muscle coordination of voluntary movements

1.1.6 Inflammation of the mucosa/ mouth ulcer

1.1.7 Infection of the ear canal

1.1.8 The absence of a menstrual period/ abnormal cessation of menses

1.1.9 Infrequent menstruation

1.1.10 Painful menstruation

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 True✓✓

1.2.2 False✓
Patients suffering from tinnitus hear a constant sound✓

1.2.3 False✓
Menopause naturally occurs after childbearing years in older women✓

1.2.4 False✓
A colposcopy is an examination of the cervix✓

1.2.5 True✓✓

1.2.6 False✓
Identical twins are genetically identical/ Fraternal twins are genetically different✓

1.2.7 False✓
An ectopic pregnancy occurs when an egg implants outside the uterus✓

1.2.8 True✓✓

1.2.9 True✓✓

1.2.10 False✓
Idiopathic hypertension has no known cause✓

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

Mark only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Chickenpox
- Conjunctivitis
- Gastroenteritis
- German measles/Rubella
- Glandular fever
- Hand foot and mouth disease
- Head lice
- Hepatitis A
- Impetigo
- Influenza
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Mumps
- Ringworm
- Scabies
- Scarlet fever
- Slapped cheek disease/Parvovirus
- Whooping cough (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

2.2
- Asymmetry or uneven shape
- Large size
- The mole is growing/getting bigger
- The mole appeared suddenly
- The mole changes colour or has different shades
- Inflammation
- Pain
- Blood
- Itching
- The mole has undefined or irregular edges
- There is a family history of skin cancer (Any 8 × 1) (8)

2.3 Pain has a protective✓ function, alerting us to harm✓ or disease✓
The threat of pain discourages us from doing things that could harm us✓ or actually feeling pain discourages the repetition of a harmful action✓ e.g. cutting ourselves with a sharp object
The memory of pain encourages us to avoid harmful situations in future✓
The absence of pain can result in damage to the body✓ e.g. continuing to touch a hot plate on the stove and not pulling away, suffering a burn, or not realising that you need medical attention✓ e.g. not feeling the pain resulting from a dangerous condition such as a heart attack or cancer✓

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Continuous
- Intermittent
- Burning
- Pang
- Dull
- Sharp
- Cramping
- Oppressive
- Palpitating
- Throbbing
- Aching
- Stabbing

(Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

3.2 Direct transmission✓
- Direct contact✓
- Droplet spread✓

Indirect transmission✓
- Airborne✓
- Vector-borne✓
- Vehicle-borne✓

(Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

3.3
- Comfort the patient
- The patient should sit upright
- The patient should 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 (still continuing after 30 minutes), refer to the emergency department
- Nasal packs may be needed
- 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)

3.4
- More serious illness
- The emergence of superbugs
- Multidrug-resistant infections that are difficult or impossible to treat
- Longer recovery from illness
- More frequent/longer hospitalisation
- More doctor visits
- More expensive treatment required
- Higher mortality rates (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Redness
- Swelling
- Pain
- Area feels warm
- Loss of function (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2
- Monoplegia
- Hemiplegia
- Paraplegia
- Quadriplegia (4)

4.3
- Wash your hands often
- Stay at home
- Avoid crowded or poorly ventilated spaces
- Cover your mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing
- Cough into the crook of your elbow or a tissue
- Dispose of used tissues immediately
- Disinfect surfaces
- Strengthen your immune system,✓ ensure a proper diet,✓ get enough sleep✓ and reduce stress✓ to recover more quickly
- Do not share personal items (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

4.4
- Some conditions are not very common or less well known and difficult to treat✓ and prevent✓
- Reporting these diseases allows for the collation of information,✓ monitoring of disease trends,✓ early warning of possible outbreaks✓ and better disease control✓
- It is a legal requirement✓ to report these conditions as they pose significant public health risks✓ and can result in high fatality rates✓ both nationally and internationally✓
- There may be a legal requirement to destroy infected livestock upon notification of certain livestock diseases, to protect public health✓

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Problems swallowing
- Heartburn
- Bleeding
- Bloating
- Constipation
- Diarrhoea
- Incontinence
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss/gain
- Tense abdomen
- Flatulence (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

5.2
- Stop pressuring doctors for antibiotics when they are not required
- Do not take antibiotics to treat viral infections
- Practice good hygiene to prevent infection and the need for antibiotics
- Strengthen the immune system with healthy lifestyle choices
- Ensure that children receive necessary vaccines to protect against bacterial infection
- Use antibiotics as prescribed
- Complete the entire course of prescribed antibiotics
- Do not save leftover antibiotics for future illness
- Do not share antibiotics with others as they may not actually need it
- Do not take antibiotics prescribed for others (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

5.3
- Breast milk is the best available option for babies✓
- It contains all nutrients babies need in correct proportions,✓ antibodies,✓ hormones and other growth-promoting factors✓ and protection from allergies✓
- Breastfed babies have stronger immune systems due to antibodies and immunity passed from the mother to the baby✓
- Breastfeeding may cause certain inconveniences for the mother, but it has many advantages for the baby✓
- Breastfeeding mothers do not have to wash and sterilise bottles and prepare formula, and the milk they feed 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]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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