



PROGRAM : BACCALAUREUS TECHNOLOGIAE
PODIATRY

SUBJECT : **PODIATRIC MEDICINE 1 THEORY**

CODE : **HPMA 111**

DATE : SUPPLEMENTARY 2016 EXAMINATION

DURATION : 180 MINUTES

WEIGHT : 50:50

TOTAL MARKS : 162 MARKS

EXAMINER : MS N. SITHOLE

MODERATOR : MR S. NTULI

NUMBER OF PAGES : 4 (Including the cover page)

INSTRUCTIONS :

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- MARKS WILL BE ALLOCATED FOR A CLEAR AND LOGICAL EXPOSITION OF THE ANSWER
- PLEASE HAND IN ALL QUESTION AND ANSWER PAPERS TO THE INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1

The prevention of treatment-associated infection, both in patients and in staff, is an integral part of the professional responsibilities of podiatrists.

- 1.1 In your own words define infection control. (3)
- 1.2 Differentiate between a pathogen and normal flora (4)
- 1.3 Differentiate between sterilization and disinfection. (4)
- 1.4 Identify and give examples of how infection may be transmitted i.e. route of transmission & their examples. (8×0.5 =4)
- 1.5 List the steps that one should follow following exposure to blood-borne infections. (11)
- 1.6 Explain the role of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in Infection control. (4)

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QUESTION 2

In order to make a correct diagnosis the podiatrist rely on information gathered during their interaction with the patients. This information comes from two main areas: the patient interview and clinical assessment.

- 2.1 Give two reasons why taking a comprehensive podiatric history is important. (2×2=4)
- 2.2 Identify and list the six elements/components of history taking. (6×1=6)
- 2.3 Briefly explain what is focused history and how is it different from general history. (4)

Mr. Sulu presents to the clinic with a painful toe as a chief complaint.

- 2.4 List seven questions that you would ask Mr. Sulu and provide reasons why you would ask these questions. (7×2=14)
- 2.5 What is the difference between a sign and a symptom? (4)
- 2.6 Briefly discuss what is meant by clinical reasoning. (4)

[36]

QUESTION 3

A 45 year old male patient, presents to the podiatry clinic with itching and maceration of the 2nd and 3rd toes which has been present for the last 2 months. On examination, there was toe web scaling, fissuring, maceration; scaling of soles.

- 3.1 What is your likely diagnosis of this patient's condition? (3)
 - 3.2 What is the main cause/etiology of this condition? (4)
 - 3.3 Describe the various clinical presentations of this condition. (4×3=12)
 - 3.4 What are the common risk factors associated with this condition (6)
 - 3.5 Describe the management of this condition. (8)
- [33]**
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QUESTION 4

A patient present with pain under the 2nd metatarsal head. The patient describes the pain as stabbing pain when walking as if she's walking on stones. When examining the area you see hard thick skin with a central core and there's pain when applying direct pressure.

- 4.1 Briefly discuss the pathology of this lesion. (4)
- 4.2 Identify the predisposing factors for hyperkeratotic lesions. (6×1=6)
- 4.3 How would you differentiate this lesion from a verruca pedis (tabulate the differences) (3×2=6)
- 4.4 Outline your management of this patient? (3×2=6)

Deciding which dressing to use on wounds is a very important part and a potentially complicated task in wound management due to a vast variety of wound dressings available

- 4.5 List the characteristics/features of an ideal wound dressing. (11×1=11)
- 4.6 List and briefly explain the factors that can inhibit or delay wound healing. (9×2=18)

[51]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Give a brief description of the following nail conditions:

- a) Onycholysis (2)
- b) Onychiauxis (2)

c) Onychomadesis (2)

d) Onychomycosis (2)

5.2 Name and describe the 2 phases of gait. (4)

[12]

Grand total: 162 marks
