

General Certificate of Education
June 2009
Advanced Level Examination



HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE
Unit 14 Diagnosis and Treatment

HC14

Friday 12 June 2009 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HC14.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer **all** questions.

There are 20 marks for each question.

- 1** A medical practitioner is likely to consider a patient's medical history when making a provisional diagnosis.
- (a) (i) Give **two** different ways a medical practitioner can find out a patient's medical history. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) With reference to **one** example, outline how a stethoscope is used by a medical practitioner to help make a definite diagnosis. *(4 marks)*
- (iii) Other than using a stethoscope, suggest **three** different common physical examination methods that a medical practitioner may use to help with diagnosis. *(3 marks)*
- (b) A practice manager wants to conduct a survey of patients using questionnaires to find out about patient satisfaction with surgery opening times.
- (i) Give **one** strength and **one** limitation of using questionnaires for this purpose. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Other than questionnaires, suggest **one** different method that the practice manager may use. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Radionuclide scanning is often used for diagnosing problems with the heart, bones and the thyroid gland.
Outline what is meant by radionuclide scanning and the basic principles of its use. *(8 marks)*
- 2** A survey on drug treatment produced the data shown in the table below. Four hundred individuals were surveyed, ie 100 females 21–40 years old, 100 males 21–40 years old, 100 females 41+ years and 100 males 41+ years.

Treatments in last year	21–40 year olds		41+ years	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Had no drug treatment	42	58	31	43
Used non-prescription drugs only	30	25	33	27
Prescribed drug(s) on one occasion	18	16	22	20
Prescribed drugs on two or more occasions	10	11	14	10

- (a) What conclusions can be drawn from the data in the table? *(9 marks)*
- (b) Outline the difference between prescription and non-prescription drugs. *(3 marks)*

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- (c) (i) Give the **three** different types of name for medical drugs. (3 marks)
- (ii) Drugs are classified in different ways. One way is by the disorder they are designed to treat. Give **two** other ways drugs are classified. (2 marks)
- (d) Some people have to swallow a number of capsules as drug treatment for an on-going medical problem.
- (i) Suggest **two** different reasons why this method of drug treatment is used. (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **one** method of administering drugs other than by mouth. (1 mark)

3 Zena needs on-going dialysis treatment due to kidney failure. The treatment may be at the local hospital or at Zena's home.

- (a) Explain what is meant by dialysis treatment and outline the scientific principles on which it is based. (5 marks)
- (b) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage to Zena of having her dialysis treatment at home rather than the local hospital. (2 marks)
- (c) Outline how **two** different body fluid sampling tests can help diagnose illness and/or disorder. (4 marks)
- (d) (i) With reference to **one** example of its use, explain what is meant by ultrasound scanning. Refer to basic scientific principles in your answer. (7 marks)
- (ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using ultrasound scanning compared to one other scanning method. (2 marks)

4 (a) Outline what is meant by the following surgical techniques:

- (i) endoscopic surgery (4 marks)
- (ii) laser surgery (4 marks)
- (iii) microsurgery. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain why radiotherapy is sometimes used in addition to surgical techniques for treating cancer. (3 marks)
- (ii) Give **three** side-effects of radiotherapy. (3 marks)
- (c) Give **three** different reasons why medical treatments should not be delayed. (3 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page