

# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

*University of London*

## EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

*For the following qualifications :-*

*B.Sc.*

### **Health Sciences HSC33: Theory of Podiatric Medicine (II)**

COURSE CODE : **HESC0033**

UNIT VALUE : **1.00**

DATE : **14-MAY-02**

TIME : **14.30**

TIME ALLOWED : **3 hours**

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**DEPARTMENT of PODIATRY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**  
**THEORY of PODIATRY EXAMINATION – HSC33 – 2002**

**TIME ALLOWED: - 3 HOURS**

**ANSWER 5 (FIVE) QUESTIONS**

***START EACH ANSWER IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET***

- 1 A 40-year-old woman presents with a longstanding history of pain and swelling around the medial aspect of her right ankle. On examination she is tender along the route of the posterior tibial tendon, she shows a unilateral flat foot and is unable to do a single heel rise.
- a) What is the diagnosis? (2)
  - b) Discuss the pathomechanics behind this pathology (10)
  - c) Discuss the conservative treatment regime. (8)
- 2
- a) Discuss the etiological factors that are thought to be involved in the development of Hallux Abducto Valgus deformity. (12)
  - b) Describe the conservative management of this condition. (8)
- 3 'Pes cavus is usually associated with a neurological origin.'
- a) Describe the possible etiologies of pes cavus. (8)
  - b) Outline the pathological changes associated with pes cavus. (12)
- 4 A patient presents with pain in the forefoot, which is diagnosed as Morton's Neuroma.
- a) Define the term 'Morton's Neuroma' (1)
  - b) Describe the range of symptoms that the patient would be likely to complain of. (5)
  - c) Describe the range of signs that can be found, through the clinical examination of the patient that would suggest a diagnosis of Morton's neuroma. (5)
  - d) Name other pathologies that can give rise to sharp pain in the forefoot? (4)
  - e) Outline the treatment of this patient. (5)
- 5 A 70-year-old female patient presents with chronic Hallux Rigidus/Limitus.
- a) Describe the possible etiologies of the condition in this patient. (7)
  - b) Outline the management of the condition that has recently developed Secondary pathologies. (13)

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- 6 a) Give an account of the etiologies and pathological changes associated with chronic plantar fasciitis. (12)  
b) Discuss the short AND long term treatment of this condition. (8)
- 7 Write notes on:
- a) Structure and function of bursae (10)  
b) The short AND long-term treatment of a chronic plantar calcaneal bursitis. (10)

END OF PAPER