

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:-

B.Sc.

Health Sciences HSC33: Theory of Podiatric Medicine (II)

COURSE CODE : HESC0033

UNIT VALUE : 1.00

DATE : 12-MAY-03

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

HSC 33 – BSc (Hons) Podiatry, University College London
Theory of Podiatric Medicine II
May 2003

TIME ALLOWED: - 3 HOURS

ANSWER 5 (FIVE) QUESTIONS

START EACH ANSWER IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET

- 1 a) Discuss the treatment of:
- i. inflammatory tenosynovitis (5)
 - ii. mechanical tenosynovitis (5)
- b) Write brief notes on the two types of bursae that are found in the body. Include in the answer the function of both types. (10)
- 2 a) Describe, with the use of diagrams where appropriate, the difference between a claw toe, a hammer toe, a mallet toe and a retracted toe. (10)
- b) Discuss flexor stabilisation. Include in the answer when, why and how it occurs as well as what it may result in. (10)
- 3 A 14-year-old boy complains of pain in his left rear foot when playing sport. On examination he shows a unilateral flat foot and no sub talar joint motion in the left foot, pain on inversion and peroneal spasm.
- a) What is your diagnosis? (2)
 - b) What investigations would be requested to confirm your diagnosis. What would they show? (8)
 - c) How would you manage this case conservatively? (10)
- 4 a) Outline the anatomical features of the forefoot that are thought to contribute to the development of plantar digital neuritis. (10)
- b) Describe your management of a case of diagnosed Morton's Neuroma at the 3rd and 4th interspace of the right foot in an otherwise healthy 45-year-old female receptionist. (10)

TURN OVER

- 5 Describe the pathological changes that occur with hallux abducto-valgus explaining how these give rise to the classic clinical features associated with the deformity. (20)
- 6 Discuss the aetiology, pathology, clinical signs and treatment of a patient presenting with acute plantar fasciitis. (20)
- 7 Hallux rigidus is a painful limitation of dorsiflexion at the first metatarsophalangeal joint.
- a) Describe the pathological changes associated with hallux limitus. (12)
- b) Describe the management of an acute episode of hallux limitus in a 40-year-old female patient. (8)

END OF PAPER