

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

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 : 11-MAY-05

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

HSC33 – BSc (Hons) Podiatry, University College London
Theory of Podiatric Medicine II
May 2005

TIME ALLOWED: - 3 HOURS

ANSWER 5 (FIVE) QUESTIONS

START EACH ANSWER IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET

- 1 a) Describe the pathological changes which occur at the first metatarsophalangeal joint associated with hallux abducto-valgus. (10)
b) Discuss the role that biomechanical factors have on the progression of this deformity. (10)
- 2 a) "All verrucae should be treated". Discuss this statement. (10)
b) Describe in detail ONE treatment for a verruca on the plantar aspect of the heel in a healthy, sports loving, 17 year old male. The answer should include advice that would be given to this patient before and after treatment. (10)
- 3 What clinical indicators would alert you to the fact that a patient is suffering from a circulatory disorder to the lower limb. (20)
- 4 A 40-year-old lady 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, exhibits 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)

TURN OVER

- 5 A healthy 25 year-old sportsman presents at the clinic with pain in the medial (tibial) sulcus of the right 1st toenail. On examination the sulcus is noted to be inflamed, and there are signs of local infection.

Describe, in detail, the actions that would be taken to resolve the presenting problem. (20)

- 6 A forty year-old female presents with 'pins and needles' between the third and fourth metatarsals of the right foot. Sometimes, after periods of walking, a sharp pain develops. The patient has to remove her shoe and massage the painful area of the foot to relieve the pain.

a) What is the diagnosis? (2)

b) Explain the aetiology, pathology and management of this condition. (18)

- 7 A 14-year-old boy complains of pain in his left rearfoot when playing sport. On examination he shows; a unilateral flat foot, a reduced sub talar joint motion in the left compared to the right foot, pain on inversion and peroneal spasm.

a) What is the diagnosis? (2)

b) Discuss the investigations that would be undertaken to confirm the diagnosis. What would they show? (8)

c) What would be the conservative management for this case? (10)

END OF PAPER