

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:–

B.Sc.

Health Sciences HSC34: Theory of Podiatric Medicine (III)

COURSE CODE : HESC0034

UNIT VALUE : 1.00

DATE : 22-APR-05

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

**Health Sciences HSC34: THEORY OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE (III)
April 2005**

Time Allowed: 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: PLEASE:

- ANSWER 5 OUT OF THE FOLLOWING 7 QUESTIONS
- EACH QUESTION MUST BE STARTED IN A NEW ANSWER BOOKLET
- WRITE THE QUESTION NUMBER ON THE ANSWER BOOKLET
- WRITE YOUR CANDIDATE NUMBER ON EACH SHEET

- 1** The presence of non-compressible vessels in the diabetic population makes vascular assessment more difficult. Discuss this statement (20)
- 2** a) Discuss the general principles of the management of all chronic wounds (ulcers). (12)
b) What are the important differences in the podiatric management of ischaemic chronic wounds (ulcers) and neuropathic chronic wounds (ulcers)? (8)
- 3** An 8-year-old boy is referred for treatment of his flat feet which is thought to be related to the knee pain he complains of. He has a diagnosis of benign joint hypermobility syndrome.
a) Describe the method of assessing generalised hypermobility devised by Beighton. (5)
b) Discuss an appropriate management plan – he has hypermobile, pronated feet, tight hamstrings and weakness of the quadriceps muscles. (15)
- 4** a) Discuss the common presenting pathologies of the foot in the seronegative arthropathies (10)
b) Compare and contrast the presentation of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis in the foot. (10)
- 5** Describe four different types of gait that may be observed in a patient with neurological disease. Include in your answer the pathology that causes the change in gait and the possible podiatric complications that result (20)

TURN OVER

- 6** Discuss the factors involved in an overuse injury (10)
- Describe an appropriate management plan for an underweight female distance runner suffering recurrent stress fractures of the metatarsals (10)
- 7** The annual review assessment of the diabetic patient is very important. Describe in detail all areas of assessment that should be carried out and discuss the relevance of each. (20)

END OF PAPER