

Cambridge Technicals Health and Social Care

Unit 4: Anatomy and physiology for health and social care

Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Health and Social Care **05830 – 05833**

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

Annotations – These are the annotations to be used when marking Unit 4:

Annotation	Meaning
*	Tick – correct answer
×	Cross – incorrect answer
+	Plus – use for positives
	Minus – use for negatives
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3
BOD	Benefit of doubt (This does count as a mark – so do not 'tick' as well)
^	Omission mark
TV	Too vague
REP	Repeat
SEEN or	Noted but no credit given

Q	Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
1	(a)		One mark for each correct identification, four red Last row has been done for them Structure anus pancreas stomach large intestine gall bladder	Letter E B A F G	4 (4x1)	No other answers are acceptable. DO NOT ALLOW multiple letters given in a box If more than 1 letter is given in a box: 0 marks
1	(b)	(i)	One mark for the correct name, one required. • Bile duct		1 (1x1)	No other answers are acceptable. ALLOW 'bile' If multiple responses are provided credit the first response only

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(b)	(ii)	 One mark for correct answer, one required. emulsify fats (lipids) make the fluid of the small intestine (chyme) alkaline raise the pH of the fluid in the small intestine (chyme) neutralise the acidic fluid leaving the stomach (chyme) Activate/increase efficiency of enzymes (lipase, amylase etc) 	1 (1x1)	allow breakdown fats/help digest fats
1	(c)	(i)	One mark for identification of a symptom. One required. a high temperature nausea/vomiting inflammation sweating rapid heartbeat yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes/jaundice itchy skin a loss of appetite Diarrhoea Chills/shivering Constipation Bloating	1 (1x1)	Other appropriate symptoms to discuss at SSU DO NOT ACCEPT PAIN AS IT IS IN THE QUESTION If multiple responses are provided credit the first response ONLY

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Guidance				
Question	Answer/indicative content	Warks	Content	Levels of response			
1 (c) (ii)	Possible causes for the development of gallstones and how these lead to abdominal pain. Possible causes (risk factors): obesity cirrhosis age (some reference to being older/over 40) female family history IBS Crohn's disease other relevant examples Possible causes (physiological): imbalance of chemicals inside gall bladder e.g. high levels of cholesterol e.g. high levels of breakdown products such as bilirubin small crystals develop (in fluid / bile) crystals grow bigger Reasons for abdominal pain: inflammation of gall bladder gallstones block bile duct build-up of fluid / bile in gall bladder Contraction of gall bladder infection	6	This is a levels of response question – marks are awarded on the quality of the response given. The focus of the question is describe. Annotation: The number of ticks will not necessarily correspond to the marks awarded. Level 3 checklist:	Answers provide a detailed description of possible causes of gallstones and how they lead to abdominal pain. Answers will be coherent, factually accurate and use appropriate terminology. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2 [3-4 marks] Answer provides a sound description of cause of gallstones. May refer to how they lead to abdominal pain. Answers will be factually accurate and relevant. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub-max of 3 if only causes OR risks given. Level 1 [1-2 marks] Answer provides a limited or basic description of cause of gallstones and/or how they lead to abdominal pain. May be identification only. Answers may be list like, muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive. 0 marks – response not worthy of credit.			

Q	Question		Answer		Guidance
1	(d)		One mark for each correct answer, five required. The answers must be given as ordered below to complete the sentences in the passage 1. glycogen 2. assimilation 3. erythrocytes 4. deamination 5. detoxification	5 (5x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following: TY REP SEEN If more than one response is given in a space mark as incorrect

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Guidance			
Question		Walks	Content	Levels of response		
1 (e)*	Explain treatments and lifestyle changes that are advised for people who have been diagnosed with Type II diabetes Examples with explanations to include: Treatments • medications to control blood sugar levels (medication alone is too vague) • medications to stimulate pancreas to produce more insulin (medication alone is too vague) • insulin but only used in later stages of type II diabetes where the pancreas is no longer producing insulin (insulin alone is too vague). Lifestyle changes • Taking regular exercise which helps use glucose in blood/lowers blood sugar levels. • Regular exercise would use carbohydrates • Losing weight as obesity is risk factor for diabetes • Low carbohydrate/sugar diet so less insulin required • Increase intake of vegetables and other foods high in dietary fibre • Reducing the amount of saturated fat in the diet reduces obesity risk factor • Reduce alcohol as it is high in sugar/calories	6	This is a levels of response question – marks are awarded on the quality of the response given. The focus of the question is explain. Annotation: The number of ticks will not necessarily correspond to the marks awarded. Level 3 checklist: detailed explanation clear knowledge & understanding of aspects of both treatments and lifestyle changes Must cover at least 2 treatments and 2 lifestyle changes well-developed line of reasoning logically structured QWC - high Level 2 checklist: sound explanation some reference to aspects of at least 1 treatment and 1 lifestyle change. For at least 1 lifestyle change they must say how it helps mostly relevant and accurate information QWC - mid Level 1 checklist: limited / basic explanation basic information limited structure, may be list like or muddled e.g. exercise regularly, eat healthily QWC - low	Answers provide a detailed explanation of treatments and lifestyle changes. Answers will be coherent, factually accurate and use appropriate terminology. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2 [3-4 marks] Answer provides a sound explanation of treatments and lifestyle changes. Answers will be factually accurate and relevant. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub-max of 3 if only treatment OR lifestyle changes. Level 1 [1-2 marks] Answer provides a limited or basic explanation of treatments and lifestyle changes. May be a description / identification only. Answers may be list like, muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive. O marks – response not worthy of credit. SEEN for a zero mark response		

Q	uestic	on	Answer		Marks	Guidance
2	2 (a)		One mark for a correct answer, three required.		3 (3x1)	No other answers are acceptable.
			Description	Structure		DO NOT ALLOW multiple letters words in a box, only accept first word written in box
			The airway that extends from the mouth to the lungs. Also known as the windpipe.	trachea		If multiple responses are given in a box, mark as incorrect.
			A membrane that covers each lung and provides a lining for the ribcage.	pleural		
			A muscle that separates the chest cavity (thorax) from the digestive system.	diaphragm		
2	(b)	(i)	One mark a way, one required. Thin wall Wall only one cell thick Wall made of flattened cells Wall made of squamous epitheliu Inner surface is moist surface coated with watery fluid/fl Large surface area	ithelium		Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. Thin alone is too vague, must refer to the wall If multiple responses are provided credit the first response ONLY For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following:

	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
2	(b)	(ii)	(ii) One mark for a description, three required. Description should include any three of the following points. As gases moves from X to Y:		3 (3x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded.
			 Diffusion occurs Blood at X/capillaries has high concentration of carbon dioxide Air in Y/alveolus has lower concentration of carbon dioxide than blood Creating a diffusion/concentration gradient Gases move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration Carbon dioxide moves out of blood into air down concentration gradient Blood at X has low concentration of oxygen Air in alveolus has higher concentration of oxygen than blood Oxygen moves out of air into blood down concentration gradient Oxygen binds to haemoglobin to form oxyhaemoglobin 		Be aware of joint responses in a single sentence e.g. the blood in the capillaries has a higher concentration of carbon dioxide than the air in the alveoli (2 marks) For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following:	
	(c)	High blood pressure is a risk factor for emphysema. Animal fur can trigger emphysema. Emphysema damages alveoli. Smoking cigarettes is not linked to emphysema.		1 (1x1)	No other answers are acceptable. If more than one box is ticked: 0 marks	

	Answer/Indicative content							
Examples	Positive	Negatives						
 Inhalers/Bronchodilators e.g. beta agonist-salbutamol. e.g. beta agonist-salmeterol e.g. (cortico) steroids. 	 Widen / relax airways. Easy to use You can use them regularly throughout the day Work with immediate effect. Steroid inhalers reduce inflammation of airways Combination can be used to treat breathlessness and inflammation. 	 Short-acting can only be used maximum up to four times per day. Possible to take higher dose than required. Need to be able to breathe in sufficiently to get the medication 						
Rehabilitation programme	 Improve emotional well-being/ Psychological support Educates about the condition Meet others with similar condition Managed exercise programme Dietary advice physiotherapy 	Need to attend clinic or hospital so transport required						
Surgery e.g. bullectomy and lung transplant	 Removing damaged part of lung improves function of healthy part Removing air pockets makes breathing easier Replace damaged lungs with fully functioning healthy lung 	 not suitable for many people major operations involve risks transplants will need immunosuppressants post-operative care required surgery is the problem surrounding the shortage of donors Surgery can leave scarring Donor organs can be rejected 						
e.g. oxygen therapy	 Improves oxygen levels in blood Increase mobility/indepence Reduce breathlessness 	 Face mask or nasal tubes Machine needs transporting with patient Cylinders can run out/have to be replaced 						
e.g. nebulisers	Enables large doses to be given	Face mask Machine needs transporting with patient						
Quit smoking	 Slows the progression of the disease Improved gaseous exchange Less mucus in the lungs 	Hard to quitMay need external support						

Accept any other suitable treatments

Qı	uestion	Answer		Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	Statement The brain is protected by tough membranes called the meninges. The cerebellum is divided into two halves called the cerebral hemispheres. The function of the hypothalamus is to control vital processes such as breathing. One of the functions of the frontal lobes is coordinating speech and language. The corpus callosum connects the two sides of the brain.	five required. True or False True False False True True	5 (5x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following: No other answers are acceptable. ALLOW if students write yes or no or give ticks and crosses If multiple responses are given in a box, mark as incorrect.

Ougatio			Morte	Guidance				
Questio	n		Marks	Content	Levels of response			
3 (b)	(i)*	Discuss possible impacts the stroke may have on Stefan's lifestyle and his likely care needs. Examples of impact on lifestyle to include: • weakness or paralysis along one side of your body • mobility difficulties • muscle spasms • difficulty driving • sexual dysfunction • vision changes • difficulty swallowing • speech loss • inability to make small, precise movements • poor balance • It might be harder to do usual activities. • Mental challenges e.g. following instructions • memory loss • personality changes • it could be harder to do his job • emotional changes e.g. may feel frustrated or angry or depressed Examples of likely care needs to include: • occupational therapy • advice on preventing further strokes • physiotherapy exercises/hydrotherapy • emotional support and reassurance (professional or friends/family) • motivational support • Anti-depressants • speech therapy • walking aids/wheelchairs • adaptations for home life • home carer/support with personal aids • dietary support (including supporting eating)	8	This is a levels of response question – marks are awarded on the quality of the response given. The focus of the question is discuss. Annotation: The number of ticks will not necessarily correspond to the marks awarded. Level 3 checklist:	Answers provide a detailed discussion of impact on lifestyle and care needs. Answers will be coherent, factually accurate and use appropriate terminology. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2 [4-6 marks] Answer provides a sound discussion of impact on lifestyle and care needs. Answers will be factually accurate and mostly relevant. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub-max 4 if only lifestyle or care needs done well Level 1 [1-3 marks] Answer provides a limited or basic discussion of impact on lifestyle and care needs. May be a description / identification only. Answers may be list like, muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive. 0 marks — response not worthy of credit. SEEN for a zero mark response			

	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
3	(c)		One mark for a risk factor, one required. smoking obesity high cholesterol levels (accept high fat diet) diabetes excessive alcohol intake physical trauma e.g. fall or blow to the head high salt intake stress older age drug abuse family history/genetics	1 (1x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross Don't accept overweight Poor diet is too vague Age alone is too vague	
3	(d)	(i)	One mark for an identification. Iens One mark for a description, two required. Any two points from: protein builds up cloudy vision/patches develop cloudiness become more severe/patches increase in size	1 (1x1) 2 (2x1)	No other answers are acceptable. If multiple responses are given, mark the first response. Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross Don't accept vision get worse	

	Ques	tion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(e)	(i)	One mark for the correct location.	1 (1x1)	No other answers are acceptable.
			In the brain		If more than one box is ticked: 0 marks
			In the kidneys		
			In the neck		
			In the pancreas		

Question	n Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Guidance	dance		
Question	Allswer/indicative content	IVIAI KS	Content	Levels of response		
3 (e) (Describe the function of either the thyroid or adrenal glands. Examples of key points: Named examples of hormones and target organs can be used throughout Both: • to produce hormones • role in regulatory system • secrete (hormones) directly into blood • hormones are released to act on a target organ • trigger a response in the body • produce different hormones Thyroid: • produces thyroxin • regulates metabolism • controls growth Adrenal: • produces adrenalin • prepares the body in times of danger or stress (fight or flight response) • effects a number of target organs e.g. heart, lungs, muscles • increases heart rate, breathing rate, mental alertness, strength of muscular contractions and mobilises fats	6	This is a levels of response question – marks are awarded on the quality of the response given. The focus of the question is describe. Annotation: The number of ticks will not necessarily correspond to the marks awarded. Level 3 checklist:	Answers provide a detailed description of the function of either gland. Answers will be coherent, factually accurate and use appropriate terminology. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2 [3-4 marks] Answer provides a sound description of the function of either gland. Answers will be factually accurate and relevant. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 1 [1-2 marks] Answer provides a limited or basic description of the function of either gland. Answers may be list like, muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive. O marks – response not worthy of credit. SEEN for a zero mark response		

	Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	One mark for correct answer. • semi-lunar (accept pulmonary or aortic)	1 (1x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross. No other answers are acceptable.
4	(a)	(ii)	One mark for correct answer. • Coronary	1 (1x1)	If multiple responses are given for each question, mark as incorrect.
4	(a)	(iii)	One mark for correct answer. • vena cava	1 (1x1)	
4	(a)	(iv)	One mark for correct answer. • Pulmonary	1 (1x1)	

Question	Answer/Indicative content		Guidance				
Question	Answer/indicative content	Marks	Content	Levels of response			
4 (b)*	 During diastole heart is relaxed Blood returns to the atria via the vena cava AND the pulmonary vein The tricuspid and bicuspid valves are shut Atria contract The tricuspid and bicuspid valves open Blood moves into the ventricles During systole The tricuspid and bicuspid valves close The ventricles contract The semi-lunar (pulmonary and aortic) valves open Blood leave the ventricles via the pulmonary artery and aorta Answer focuses on electrical impulses Sino atrial (SA) node initiates cardiac impulse Spreads through atria (making them contract) Impulses travels to Atrioventricular (AV) node Impulse is delayed Travels down the bundles of His Travels through purkyne fibres Ventricles contract The answer can focus on either diastole/systole OR Electricl impulses 	5	This is a levels of response question – marks are awarded on the quality of the response given. The focus of the question is describe. Annotation: The number of ticks will not necessarily correspond to the marks awarded. Level 3 checklist:	Answers provide a well-balanced description with points in correct sequence of events. Answers will be coherent, factually accurate and use appropriate terminology. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2 [3-4 marks] Answer provides a sound description with most points in sequence. Answers will be factually accurate. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 1 [1-2 marks] Answer provides a list of points but may be out of sequence. Answers may be list like, muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive. O marks – response not worthy of credit. SEEN for a zero mark response			

	Quest	tion	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
4	(c)	(i)	One mark for each cause identified. Two required. Can be physiological cause or risk factor:	2 (2x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded.	
			Lack of oxygen to heart muscle		For incorrect answers use the cross .	
			Restricted blood supply to heart muscleatheroma		If multiple responses are provided credit the first response ONLY	
			hypoxia		Accept drinking too much	
			Smoking		Poor diet is too vague	
			drug abuse			
			a high-fat diet			
			• diabetes			
			high cholesterol			
			high blood pressure			
			being overweight or obese			
			inactivity/lack of exercise			
			high salt			
			• stress			
			excessive alcohol consumption			
			family history			
			older age			
			Accept any other correct response			

Question	Answer		Guidance	
4 (c) (ii)	Method	2 (2x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross. One mark - identification of a method. One mark - explanation of why it is used. Don't credit GP appointment, as this is not a method	

(Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	(i)	Put a tick (✓) in the correct box. Ball and socket Pivot	1 (1x1)	No other answers are acceptable. If more than one box is ticked: 0 marks
			Hinge Sliding		
5	(a)	(ii)	One mark for an identification. Four required. W = muscle X = tendon Y = bone Z = bone	4 (4x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross No other answers are acceptable.

Q	uestio	n Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(b)	One mark for each answer, five required. The answers must be given as ordered below to complete the sentences in the passage 1. sensory 2. axon 3. nucleus 4. synapse 5. neurotransmitter	5 (5x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following: If multiple responses are given in a space, mark the response as incorrect.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Guida	Guidance		
Question	Answer/indicative content	Walks	Content	Levels of response		
5 (c)*	Describe the possible causes of Dorothy's osteoporosis and the effects on her musculoskeletal system. Points may include: Possible causes of osteoporosis (not exhaustive): decrease in osteoblasts (less new bone is being made) low peak bone mass inactivity/sedentary lifestyle smoking excessive drinking menopause diet low in calcium and vitamin D female coeliac disease anorexia ageing Accept other relevant examples. Effects on musculoskeletal system: loss of bone density bones more prone to fracture deformities of the bones stooped posture of skeleton Other appropriate examples can be accepted.	6	This is a levels of response question – marks are awarded on the quality of the response given. The focus of the question is describe. Annotation: The number of ticks will not necessarily correspond to the marks awarded. Level 3 checklist: detailed description clear knowledge & understanding of cause and effects of osteoporosis appropriate terminology logically structured QWC - high Level 2 checklist: sound description some reference to aspects of cause and effects of osteoporosis mostly relevant and accurate information QWC - mid Level 1 checklist limited / basic description basic information limited structure, may be list like or muddled QWC – low	Answers provide a detailed description of cause and effects of osteoporosis. Answers will be coherent, factually accurate and use appropriate terminology. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2 [3-4 marks] Answer provides a sound description of cause and effects of osteoporosis. Answers will be factually accurate. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub-max of 3 if only causes OR effects of osteoporosis done well. Level 1 [1-2 marks] Answer provides a limited or basic description of cause and effects of osteoporosis. Answers may be list like, muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive. O marks – response not worthy of credit. SEEN for a zero mark response		

Q	uestic	on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(d)		 One mark for each point, two required. there are bones (ossicles, malleus, incus, stapes) in the ear bones in ear needed to transmit vibration bones get damaged/less dense/brittle damaged bones can't transmit vibrations 	2 (2x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross.
5	(e)		 One mark for a method, two required. hearing aids/hearing loops cochlear implants middle ear implants removing ear wax/syringing/ear drops grommets Other appropriate methods may be credited – to be added at SSU 	2 (2x1)	Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded. For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following: If multiple responses are provided credit the first response ONLY Don't accept sign language

Question	Answer		Guidance Annotation: The number of ticks must match the number of marks awarded.	
5 (f)	One mark for each point, three required. One mark for function and up to two marks for explanation points. 3 (3x1)			
	 Function help maintain balance Explanation filled with fluid fluid moves as we move messages sent to brain gives information on orientation/direction/which way is up 		For incorrect answers use the cross or appropriate annotation from the following: TY REP SEEN	

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