

GCE

Applied Science

Unit **G622**: Monitoring the Activity of the Human Body

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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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Question		Answer/indicative content			Marks	Guidance	
1	a				4	<p>One mark for each correct response in each box. The precaution response must correspond to a correct risk to obtain the mark.</p> <p>Ignore biohazard Ignore protective clothing as a precaution Accept mixing of blood</p> <p>Accept scratching / pricking / splitting Ignore sharps / unqualified stick</p> <p>Example - safe disposal = . appropriate / proper / correct</p>	
		Hazard	Risk	Precaution to protect the physiologist			
		Handling the patient's blood	Contamination / infection / disease	Wear gloves / wash hands / put blood in sealed containers;			
		Using a hypodermic needle	Needle (stick) injury/ damage to the skin/ blood vessels ruptured/ blood loss/cuts	Handle the needle carefully/ training/ use only new or sterilised needles/ safe disposal;			
	b	i	ECG/ electrocardiograph / electrocardiogram			1	Accept phonetic spelling
		ii	1 heart beat per 5 squares/ 5 x 0.2 seconds = 1 beat per second; 60;			2	correct response = 2 marks (with no calculation shown)
		iii	<p>Patient/heart is, healthy/normal/diseased/has problems;</p> <p>Named abnormality - bradycardia / tachycardia /ventricular fibrillation/ sinus arrhythmia;</p> <p>Description of abnormality – bradycardia = slow rate/wider spaced peaks. tachycardia = fast rate/ closer peaks. ventricular fibrillation = 'fluttering' pattern. sinus arrhythmia = irregularly spaced peaks;</p>			3	<p>Ignore any reference to fitness/ stress Accept correct ref to heart beat</p> <p>One named abnormality ONLY. Accept phonetic spellings</p>

Question		Answer/indicative content	Marks	Guidance
c	i	<p>Similarities <i>Any two from:</i> Strap/band/cuff (placed around upper arm); Arm at heart level; The strap/band/cuff is, pumped up/tightened; Obtain, diastolic / systolic, values ;</p> <p>Differences <i>Any two from:</i> Stethoscope used for manual / not needed for digital; Digital inflates automatically / manual pumped; Digital/on screen, values / values read off mercury column for manual; Results can be stored(for digital); Portable (for digital); Involves personal judgement (for manual) /ORA for digital;</p>	4	<p>Ignore putting the patient at rest /ref to units</p> <p>Ignore digital uses batteries/ power / makes sounds Accept listening = use of stethoscope Accept digital is automatic Accept digital values appear automatically</p>
	ii	133/85 OR 133/80; <u>mmHg</u> ;	2	
	iii	(Blood pressure) increases/higher; <i>Any two from:</i> (more) oxygen needed ; (more) carbon dioxide removed; to/from/for/by, cells/ tissues/muscles (linked to CO ₂ , O ₂ , blood);	3	<p>Ignore high</p> <p>Mark independently of reference to blood pressure Ignore refs to energy/ATP</p>
		Total	19	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
2	a	Calorimetry	1	More than one tick = 0 marks	
		Electrophoresis			
		Gas chromatography			✓
		Microscopy			
	b	Low(er) red blood cell (count) ; High(er) white blood cell (count) ;	2		
	c	i	3	Accept correct formulae Accept water and energy/ATP in either order Ignore reference to number of ATP molecules	
Glucose; Water; Energy/ATP;					
		ii	2	<i>Any two from:</i> Exercise / increased muscle contraction / high rate of (cellular) respiration; Vasoconstriction / limited blood supply; Low oxygen levels ; Fewer mitochondria;	
	d	i	3	A/W Accept any order for responses – they are key features not steps Ignore antibody matches antigen / blocking agent Ignore unqualified reference to rinsing Ignore diagrams	
<i>Any three from:</i> Viral proteins act as antigen; Antibody binds with antigen; Enzyme-antibody (forms); Substrate added; Rinse to remove excess (reactants); Colour change;					
		ii	1	Ignore plasma does not contain RBCs	
Total			12		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
3	a	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Heart beat not strong enough / low pulse pressure; To, maintain/create/increase, pressure; Blood in veins at low pressure; No valves in tubing; No muscle in tubing;</p>	2		
	b	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Gives, good/ clear/ detailed/ better ,image /high resolution, of soft tissues/kidneys; Real time/live/3D, images; Less harmful/non-ionising;</p>	2	Accept reverse arguments for X-ray scanner	
	c	<p><i>Any three from:</i></p> <p>Gel used (on surface of skin); Waves, pass through skin/enter body; Waves, echo/bounce off/reflect at, interface /tissue /organs /objects /structures; Waves return to the sensor/probe; Image formed;</p>	3	<p>Ignore unqualified reflection</p> <p>Accept sensor/probe acts as a microphone</p>	
	d	i	<u>3.5</u> (to) <u>7.5</u> ;	1	
	d	ii	9.0 / 9 / 9.00;	1	
	d	iii	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Comparison e.g. too high; Can control/maintain/monitor/check (glucose levels/it); Take insulin (if needed); Reduce glucose intake; Seek medical help if needed;</p>	2	<p>Ignore too low</p> <p>Accept sugar = glucose</p> <p>Ignore 'carbohydrate'</p> <p>Ignore refs to exercise</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	e	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>Diet contains high levels of/ too much, glucose/sugar; High levels of insulin produced ; Body /cells, less sensitive / resistant, to insulin;</p>	2	<p>A/W</p> <p>Ignore carbohydrates/fats/unhealthy diet/exercise Ignore immune Ignore refs to symptoms</p>
	f	<p>Medical issues:</p> <p>Wendy has (type 2) diabetes/another medical condition; Age related medical issues ;</p> <p>Ethical issues:</p> <p>Who is more deserving of transplant?, with reason; Age discrimination/Karina is young(er)/may live longer;</p>	4	<p>A/W</p> <p>accept reverse argument accept any realistic medical issue e.g. anaesthetic / surgery / infection / recovery</p> <p>e.g. Wendy only recently developed kidney failure/ Karina had kidney failure since childhood/ Karina may have young family;</p> <p>accept reverse argument accept any realistic ethical issue ignore references to God and religious beliefs</p>
		Total	17	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	a	i	<p><i>Any three from:</i></p> <p>Shake thermometer/ check liquid below, normal range/body temperature / avoid handling bulb; Place under the tongue; Leave for at least 30 seconds; Hold thermometer horizontally when taking the reading;</p>	3	<p>A/W</p> <p>Accept points in any order</p> <p>Ignore refs to room temperature</p> <p>Ignore set to zero</p>
	a	ii	<p><i>Potential hazard</i> – breaking the glass (of the thermometer) / toxic liquid / mercury <i>Precaution</i> – do not bite the glass stem/ use with care;</p> <p>OR</p> <p><i>Potential hazard</i> – bacteria / viruses / pathogens ; <i>Precaution</i> – use, sterilised/ new/ clean, thermometer ;</p> <p>OR</p> <p><i>Potential hazard</i> – thermometer too far back in throat/choking; <i>Precaution</i> – place (thermometer) under tongue;</p>	1	<p>A/W</p> <p>precaution must relate to the hazard</p> <p>Ignore germs/dirty/contamination /disease/infections</p> <p>Accept any other realistic, linked hazard and precaution</p>
	a	iii	<p><i>Any three from:</i></p> <p>Ear / tympanic ; Tape / band / (plastic) strip /strap; Rectal / anal ; Electronic / digital ; Infrared;</p>	3	<p>Mark as a list</p> <p>Reject inner ear</p> <p>Ignore mercury/underarm/electric</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance																		
	b	i	Contraction/ narrowing / smaller lumen (of blood vessels) ; Arteriole ;	2	Ignore constrict/shrink/ vessel gets smaller Reject contraction of capillary walls																		
	b	ii	Less blood flow to, skin/surface capillaries; Reduces heat loss / maintains/keeps, body temperature;	2	Ignore slower blood flow Ignore increases/ controls body temperature																		
	c		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Symptom</th> <th>Hyperthermia</th> <th>Hypothermia</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excessive sweating</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blue lips</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constant shivering</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dehydration</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unconsciousness</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Symptom	Hyperthermia	Hypothermia	Excessive sweating	✓		Blue lips		✓	Constant shivering		✓	Dehydration	✓		Unconsciousness	✓	✓	2	Correct left column = 1 mark Correct right column = 1 mark
Symptom	Hyperthermia	Hypothermia																					
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Question	Answer/indicative content	Marks	Guidance
d	<p>[Level 0] Candidate includes fewer than two valid points. <i>(0 marks)</i></p> <p>[Level 1] Candidate gives a basic description of the graph or suggests an explanation for the link between the number of deaths and mean monthly temperature. They should include at least two valid points, with little evidence of a logical order. <i>(1 – 2 marks)</i></p> <p>[Level 2] Candidate gives a description of the graph and suggests an explanation for the link between the number of deaths and mean monthly temperature. There should be at least four valid points, in some logical order. <i>(3 – 4 marks)</i></p> <p>[Level 3] Candidate gives a detailed description of the graph and explains the link between the higher number of deaths and the mean temperatures, including at least six valid points. At least two of the points must be 'Explanations'. The answer follows a clear logical order. <i>(5 - 6 marks)</i></p>	6	<p>Valid scientific points:</p> <p>Description of graph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature is between 15 - 4°C during the year • Highest temperature/ 15°C recorded in August/July/summer • Lowest temperature/ 4°C recorded in February/winter • Number of deaths from 1200 – 1500/1550/below 1600 approximately • Highest death rate/ 1500-1550 in February • Lowest death rate/ 1200 in August • Correlation between deaths and temperature/ highest deaths when temperatures were at their lowest • Example of link between lower temperatures and increased number of deaths – giving data for named months • AVP for other correct data statement – max 2 valid points <p>Suggested explanation for link</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people are more vulnerable/cannot cope • (Older) people may develop hypothermia • (Hypothermia develops) when a minimum critical temperature is reached / < 32°C • Babies are more vulnerable • (Babies) may develop hypothermia/cannot cope • Death occurs if, core/body, temp falls below 25°C • (Note - Hypothermia can kill = two valid points) • People with a poor diet/limited heating are more vulnerable to hypothermia
	Total	19	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	a	i	<p>Damage to alveoli - Reduces the surface area ;</p> <p>Damage to capillaries - Prevents normal blood, flow/ supply / blood flow affected ; Blood enters alveoli and prevents effective gas exchange;</p>	3	
	a	ii	<p><i>Any three from:</i></p> <p>Correct ref to direction of diffusion; From the alveoli / across RBC membranes / down diffusion gradients; (Oxygen)transported in red blood cells / RBCs ; (Oxygen) carried by haemoglobin/ forms oxyhaemoglobin; (Oxygen) transported in blood <u>plasma</u> ; From, red blood cells/ RBCs/oxyhaemoglobin, to muscle (cells) ;</p>	3	Example - direction of diffusion = lungs to blood / blood to muscles
	a	iii	<p><i>Any two from:</i></p> <p>(Airway/trachea) may become, blocked /narrowed; Oxygen/air flow, is, restricted/slowed/less efficient; Cilia may not function normally; (So) reduced removal of bacteria/dust particles;</p>	2	<p>Ignore breathless Ignore air flow disturbed Give BOD for work harder = not functioning normally Ignore more bacteria trapped Accept less effective removal of bacteria</p>
	b		<p><i>Any three from:</i></p> <p>Zero the meter before use; Hold meter horizontally; Seal lips around mouthpiece; (Patient / Milosz must) breathe in deeply (before using meter) ; (Make sure the patient / Milosz) blows hard as possible into the meter ; Repeat, readings/test;</p>	3	Ignore breathing out long/far/deeply/sharply

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
c	<p>[Level 0] Candidate includes fewer than two valid points. <i>(0 marks)</i></p> <p>[Level 1] Candidate shows a basic understanding of how to use a spirometer and/or to ensure patient safety, including at least two valid points but with little or no explanation. With little evidence of a logical order. <i>(1 – 2 marks)</i></p> <p>[Level 2] Candidate shows an understanding of how to use a spirometer and to ensure patient safety including at least four valid points. The explanation follows some logical order. <i>(3 – 4 marks)</i></p> <p>[Level 3] Candidate shows a high level of understanding and gives a good description of how to use a spirometer, and showing a good grasp of how to ensure patient safety, including at least six valid points. The explanation follows a clear logical order. <i>(5 - 6 marks)</i></p>	6	<p>Valid scientific points:</p> <p>Using the spirometer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attach all pipes to correct positions • Chamber contains water/check level • Attach the floating air-filled chamber lid • Spirometer/floating chamber/ machine, contains oxygen • Attach pen to extended arm • Pen/equipment makes a trace • Put nose clip on patient • Patient puts lips around mouth piece • Ask patient to breathe in and out as normal • Turn on the rotating drum of kymograph <p>Safety of patient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only medical grade oxygen • Make sure mouthpiece is sterilised/clean/new • Make sure, CO₂ – absorber/soda lime/limewater, is in container / CO₂ absorbed/removed • Check indicator to show when soda lime is exhausted • Only involve patient for a minute • Make sure patient is not asthmatic or does not have another respiratory or circulatory condition

Question		Answer/indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	d	<p>Tidal volume: measure the vertical distance between an (adjacent) peak and trough OR use the units on the vertical axis to determine cm^3 breathed in/out ;</p> <p>Breathing rate: measure the distance between / count number of adjacent peaks or troughs, in relation to time OR use the units on the horizontal axis to determine breathes per minute</p>	2	<p>A/W accept answers from a correctly labelled diagram</p> <p>Accept number of peaks per minute</p>
	e	<p><i>Breathing in / inspiration:</i> intercostal and diaphragm (muscles) contract; rib cage / thorax, volume increases or pressure decreases ;</p> <p><i>Breathing out / expiration:</i> intercostal and diaphragm (muscles) relax; rib cage / thorax, volume decreases / air space gets smaller or pressure increases;</p>	4	<p>Reject internal intercostals (muscles) contract Accept more space</p> <p>Reject external intercostals (muscles) contract</p>
Total			23	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

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