

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 January 2022

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

Annotation	Meaning
 Image: A start of the start of	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

Uni	it 4	4
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Question		ion		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	1 (a)	(i) 4 If	If more than one option entered in one space mark as			
			Structure	Letter	(4x1)	incorrect
			Alveolus	E		
			Bronchus	В		
			Diaphragm	D		
			Intercostal muscle	С		
			Pleural cavity	A		

Question		Answer		Guidance	
1 (a)	(ii)	 ANY TWO FROM: Alveolus gaseous exchange O² diffuses into the blood/body CO² diffuses into the lungs/out of the blood/body Bronchus connects trachea with bronchioles cleans and moistens air carries air into lungs Diaphragm describes role in inspiration / inhalation describes role expiration / exhalation separates chest from abdomen Intercostal muscle moves the ribs describes role in inspiration / inhalation describes role in inspiration / inhalation 	2 (2x1)	Marks are for functions, but structure must be named from the table in (a)(i) for marks to be awarded. A function of TWO structures is required Don't credit incorrect descriptions of processes, even if correct terms used	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
1 (b)*	 Please refer to the marking instructions on page 5 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (5–6 marks) Detailed comparison of aerobic and anaerobic respiration. AND Uses appropriate terminology. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Sound comparison of aerobic and anaerobic respiration. AND Answer includes mostly relevant and accurate information. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. Level 1 (1–2 marks) Limited or basic comparison of aerobic and anaerobic respiration. AND/OR May be identification only – list like There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant. O marks No response or no response worthy of credit. 	6	Compare aerobic and anaerobic respiration Points may include: Aerobic: requires oxygen provides more ATP (32 molecules) carbon dioxide is produced/waste product water is produced/waste product pyruvate enters Krebs cycle takes place in mitochondria Anaerobic: does not require oxygen provides less ATP (2 molecules) lactate is produced lactic acid is a waste product pyruvate is converted to lactate takes place in cytoplasm both: use glucose uses ADP produces ATP take place inside cells provide energy produces water Sub max 3 if only aerobic or anaerobic points given For full marks candidates must make clear comparisons e.g. e.g. "Aerobic respiration produces more ATP than anaerobic".		

Question		ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(c)	(i)	 ANY ONE FROM: Faulty gene Sticky or thick mucus Incorrect protein made Water not drawn into mucus 	2 (1x2)	Don't accept more mucus alone, needs to say it's thick or sticky
1	(c)	(ii)	 ANY ONE FROM: Effects on respiratory system: lung damage chest infections inflammation of airways restricted airflow/breathing difficulties continuous coughing 	1 (1x1)	Coughing alone is too vague
1	(c)	(iii)	 ANY ONE FROM: Physiotherapy/Airway clearance technique/Vibrating Jacket Inhalers/bronchodilators antibiotics vaccinations (flu jab) dietary supplements enzyme pills exercise lung transplants stopping smoking regular check ups 	1 (1x1)	ACCEPT Other appropriate ways Medication alone is too vague Don't accept slapping on the back without clarification e.g. to help loosen and get rid of mucus

Question		ion	Answer			Guidance
1	(d)				4 (4x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
			Statement	True or False		Accept F or T, or crosses of ticks for False or True
			The liver breaks down alcohol by a process called deamination.	False		
			The liver produces bile.	True		
			The liver produces the toxic waste, urea.	True		
			The liver stores vitamins.	True		

1(e)*Please refer to the marking instructions on page 5 of this mark scheme6for guidance on how to mark this guestion.	Discuss the possible effects of cirrhosis on the body and the biological explanation for these effects.
Level 3 (5–6 marks) Detailed discussion of possible effects and their biological explanation. AND Uses appropriate terminology. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Sound discussion of possible effects and their biological explanation. AND Answer includes mostly relevant and accurate information. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. Level 1 (1–2 marks) Limited or basic discussion of possible effects and their biological explanation. AND/OR May be identification only – list like There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant. O marks No response or no response worthy of credit.	Points may include (not exhaustive) Biological explanation: • e.g. alcohol-related • inflammation of liver • scarring of liver • continuous damage to liver • liver failure • e.g. haemochromatosis • faulty gene • excess iron in liver • e.g. fatty liver disease • fat build up in liver cells • e.g. hepatitis Effects of cirrhosis on the body: • confusion • itchy skin • jaundice • loss of appetite • memory problems • nausea/vomiting • oedema/swelling of e.g. ankles or legs • ascites • decreased bile production • weight loss • liver failure • can't detoxify alcohol • Abdominal pain (pain alone is TV) • Weak or tired • Sub max 3 if only biological or effects covered.

Question		ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)		 conjunctiva pupil iris lens macula optic nerve 	6 (6x1)	DO NOT ACCEPT words in any other order If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
2	(b)	(i)	cataracts	1 (1x1)	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2 (b) (ii)*	Please refer to the marking instructions on page 5 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question.	6	Explain the treatments available for one malfunction of the eye. You may use the malfunction identified in (b)(i) or another of your choice.
	 Level 3 (5–6 marks) Detailed explanation of at least two aspects of treatments for an eye malfunction. AND Uses appropriate terminology. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Sound explanation and some reference to aspects of treatments for an eye malfunction. AND Answer includes mostly relevant and accurate information. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. Level 1 (1–2 marks) Limited or basic explanation of treatments for an eye malfunction. AND May be identification or description only. Answers may be list like. There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant. 0 marks 		 choice. Cataracts stronger lenses in glasses – if condition mild, makes text clearer / makes text easier to see surgery - remove clouded lens / replace lens Glaucoma treatments to reduce pressure eye drops - administered daily, dissolve blockages laser treatment - unblocks ducts / reduces fluid production surgery - unblocks ducts / reduces fluid production treatments prevent further loss of sight, but don't restore loss sight. AMD no cure for dry AMD improved diet (Vitamins A, C + E) - to slow progression of disease injections for (wet) AMD - named drug e.g. Avastin / slows growth of blood vessels / improves vision laser treatment for (wet) AMD - photodynamic therapy / light-sensitive dye injected / destroys blood vessels Retinopathy injections into eye – medication / named drug e.g. Lucentis / reduces swelling / slows vision loss / improves vision surgery - removes scar tissue laser treatment - reduces swelling of retina, destroys new blood vessels
			Don't accept lifestyle changes

Question		ion		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(c)	(i)	Structure	Letter	4 (4x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
			Axon	Q or S		
			Cell body	Р		
			Myelin sheath	R		
			Node of Ranvier	S		
2	(c)	(ii)	ANY ONE FROM:synaptic cleftsynapsesynaptic gap		1 (1x1)	

Question		on	Answer		Guidance
2	(d)	(i)	ANY ONE FROM:	1 (1x1)	Accept sliding or gliding as single terms
			ball and socket	· · ·	Don't accept fixed
			• pivot		
			sliding/gliding		
			hinge		
			condyloid		
			• saddle		

Unit 4

Question		on	Answer		Marks	Guidance
2	(e)				3 (3x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as
			Statement	True or False		
			Bone density scans are used to monitor osteoporosis.	True		Accept F or I, or crosses of ticks for False or True
			Osteoarthritis can be caused by injury to a joint.	True		
			Osteoporosis can be caused by loss of cartilage in joints.	False		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
3 (a)*	 Please refer to the marking instructions on page 5 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (5–6 marks) Detailed explanation with clear knowledge and understanding of the principles of homeostasis, using one or more clear examples. AND Uses appropriate terminology. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Sound explanation and some reference to the principles of homeostasis. May cover multiple examples in less depth. AND Answer includes mostly relevant and accurate information. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. Level 1 (1–2 marks) Limited or basic explanation of the principles of homeostasis. AND/OR May be identification or description only. Answers may be list like. There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant. O marks No response or no response worthy of credit. 	6	Principles (applies to any example used): Maintenance of constant internal environment Explanation of negative feedback Changes detected e.g. rising/falling levels detected by control system Body response e.g. levels increased/decreased by control system Role of hormones Keeping water content constant Hypothalamus monitors water levels Sends messages to pituitary gland Release less/more Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH) Kidneys reabsorb more or less water Maintains osmotic / water potential of cells Urine production increased/decreased Controlling blood glucose concentration Pancreas monitors blood glucose Pancreas releases insulin lowers glucose in blood Liver cells respond to insulin Liver cells store glucose as glycogen Pancreas releases glucagon Glucagon raises glucose in blood Causes liver to convert glycogen back into glucose Maintaining body temperature Hypothalamus monitors body temperature If too hot cool down Sweat Hairs on skin lie flat Blood to skin surface (vasodilation) If too cold warm up	
			Submax 3 if just one side of the mechanism covered well, e.g.	

Question		ion	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(b)	(i)	nephrotic syndrome	1 (1x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
3	(b)	(ii)	ANY ONE FROM:nephrotic syndromestroke	1 (1x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
3	(b)	(iii)	ANY TWO FROM:strokemultiple sclerosis (accept MS)	2 (2x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
3	(b)	(iv)	 ANY ONE FROM: multiple sclerosis (accept MS) diabetes (as type 1 is autoimmune) 	1 (1x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect Don't accept Type 2 diabetes

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3 (c)*	 Please refer to the marking instructions on page 5 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (7–8 marks) Detailed evaluation of at least two treatments and at least two lifestyle changes AND Both positive and negatives and uses appropriate terminology. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (4–6 marks) Sound evaluation of one/two treatments and/or one/two lifestyle changes AND Both positives and negatives of one aspect mostly relevant and accurate information. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. Level 1 (1–3 marks) Limited or basic evaluation of treatments or lifestyle changes AND/OR Either positives or negatives. May be identification or description only. Answers may be list like. There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant. O marks No response or no response worthy of credit. 	8	 Evaluate the possible treatments, including any lifestyle changes that are available for diabetes. Examples of treatment and lifestyle changes (not exhaustive) Accept any other correct responses sub-max of 4 for one treatment or lifestyle changes done well (positives and negatives), or for a one-sided response (including both lifestyle changes and treatment) e.g. focuses on the positives Don't credit impact on lifestyle e.g. can't eat out with friends. Lifestyle changes refers to preventive/reductive changes e.g. losing weight if overweight.

Treatmente/Lifeetule	Desitivos	Negotivos
Changes	FOSITIVES	Negauves
	replaces insulin levels	need to check ducose levels
	reduces duces levels	take before meals
	-reduces glucose levels	-take before means
	-prevents riypergrycaerina	-paining disruption to normal routinos
	-prevents coma	risk of lowering glucose lovels too much
la sulla surra		-ieal needles
insuin pump	-replaces insulin levels	-risk of pump malfunction
	-reduces glucose levels	-risk of skin infections
	-prevents hyperglycaemia	-cost
	-prevents coma	-self-conscious of wearing the pump
	-more flexibility with routines (don't have to monitor blood glucose)	-could affect sporting activities
Transplant (pancreatic	-prevents big variations in glucose levels	-need to take anti-rejection medication
cells)	-prevents very low glucose levels	-not a cure
	-improved quality of life	-may still need to take insulin
	-long term benefits	-painful procedure
		-scaring
		-needs a donor
Incretin mimetics	-prevents big variations in glucose levels	-side effects
	-helps body produce more insulin	
Drugs e.g. metformin	-stimulates pancreas to produce insulin	-side effects
	-lowers blood glucose levels	-may need to be taken long term
	-e.g. weight loss drugs	-must remember to take them
	-prevent obesity	
Weight loss	-prevent obesity	-painful procedure/recovery
surgery/Gastric banding	-helps lose weight quickly	-scaring
	-can put diabetes into remission	-post-surgery infections
		-malnutrition
		-digestive problems/bowel obstructions
Dietary changes	-can cure type 2 diabetes	-requires willpower
, ,	-reduces risk of obesitv	-healthy food more expensive
	-can reduce need for medication	-ability to prepare healthy food
	-improve emotional well-being	-knowledge of healthy diet
Exercise	-can cure type 2 diabetes	-may affect emotional well-being
	-reduces risk of obesity	-requires willpower
	-can reduce need for medication	-might be self-conscious about exercising
	-improve emotional well-being	-cost
Reduced Alcohol	-helps lose weight	-addiction
Accured Alcohol	-reduced alucose intake/spikes	-lost socialisation
	improve emotional well being	

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance	
4	(a)	 vena cava artery tricuspid atrium aorta 				DO NOT ACCEPT words in any other order If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
4	(b)					
		Statements	Tick (✓) one only		(1x1)	
		The atrioventricular node (AVN) is known as the pacemaker.				
		The atrioventricular node (AVN) delays the electrical impulse.	\checkmark			
		The Purkyne fibres passes the electrical impulse from the atria to the ventricles.				
		The sinoatrial node (SAN) receives the impulse from the atrioventricular node (AVN)				

Question		on	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(c)	(i)	(wave) T	1 (1x1)	If more than one option entered 0 marks
4	(c)	(ii)	(wave) P	1 (1x1)	If more than one option entered 0 marks
4	(c)	(iii)	(complex) QRS	1 (1x1)	ACCEPT: Q or R or S

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (d)	 ANY TWO FROM: Role of blood proteins named blood protein e.g. albumin increase osmotic potential of blood lower water potential of blood opposite force to hydrostatic pressure affect viscosity of blood important in drawing fluid back into capillaries from tissues low levels increase tissue fluid formation ANY TWO FROM: Role of hydrostatic pressure opposite force to osmotic potential of blood proteins caused by the heart contracting higher in arteriole end lower in venule end pressure difference as blood flows through capillary forces blood plasma / water out of capillaries and/or into cells / tissues 	4 (1x4)	Don't accept fibrinogen as an example as a blood protein, as it is not relevant to movement of fluid in and out of blood capillaries. Don't credit the rewording of the question e.g. writing about the movement of fluids with no clear understanding.

Unit 4

Question		ion	Answer			Marks	Guidance
5	(a)		Adaptions	Tick (\checkmark) the one that is not a correct adaptation.		1 (1x1)	If more than one box is ticked: 0 marks
			It has a small surface area	\checkmark			
			It has lacteals.				
			It has microvilli.				
			It has villi.				
			<u>L</u>	11			

Question	Answer		Guidance
Question 5 (b)*	Answer Please refer to the marking instructions on page 5 of this mark scheme for guidance on how to mark this question. Level 3 (7–8 marks) Detailed discussion of three aspects including symptoms and impacts of coeliac disease. AND Uses accurate terminology and follows logical sequence. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Level 2 (4–6 marks) Sound discussion of two aspects including symptoms and impacts of coeliac disease AND One symptom and one impact with mostly relevant and accurate information. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence. Level 1 (1–3 marks) Limited or basic discussion of symptoms and impacts of coeliac disease AND/OR Either aspect of one symptom or one impact. May be identification or description only. Answers may be list like. There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant.	Marks 8	Guidance Discuss the symptoms of Coeliac disease and the impact it may have on Ben's lifestyle. Examples of possible symptoms (not exhaustive): • pain • bloating • flatulence • diarrhoea • constipation • fatigue • indigestion • malnutrition • unexpected weight loss • anaemia • appetite loss Examples of possible impacts on lifestyle (not exhaustive): • special diet needed e.g. to curb symptoms • remove gluten from diet • need to take supplements e.g. vitamins • problems with eating in restaurants e.g. to avoid gluten • need to read food labels when shopping • problems with take away or ready meals e.g. to avoid gluten • may affect sporting activities e.g. due to pain or diarrhoea • may affect social activities • embarrassment e.g. due to flatulence • irritability e.g. due to fatigue • time off work/education e.g. due to pain, fatigue • emotional impacts e.g. due to pain, flatulence
	information is in the most part relevant. 0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit.		 emotional impacts e.g. due to pain, flatulence sub-max of 4 for symptoms or impact on lifestyle done well Must link symptoms to impact on lifestyle for Level 3

Question			Answer		1	Marks	Guidance
5 (c)						5 (5x1)	If more than one option entered in one space mark as incorrect
			Statement	Component		(0)	
			Links the intestine to the anus.	rectum			
			Produces fluid that makes food easy to swallow.	salivary glands			
			Produces hydrochloric acid.	stomach			
			Reabsorbs water and ions from digested food.	large intestine			
			Stores faeces	rectum			
					-		

Unit 4

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) The Triangle Building Shaftesbury Road Cambridge CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627 Email: <u>general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk</u>

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