higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2

(9020042)

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13:00–15:00

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2
TIME: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 150

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 There are eight … principles in relation to health.

A ubuntu
B wamkelekile
C hamba gahle
D Batho Pele

1.1.2 All South Africans should have equal … to public healthcare.

A access
B business
C problems
D consent

1.1.3 Patients should provide correct … about their health to the doctor.

A prognosis
B information
C research
D affidavits

1.1.4 Redress means that when patients complain about the level of service received, they should receive an/a …

A reward.
B voucher.
C apology.
D warning.

1.1.5 Patients should be treated with … and consideration.

A anger
B unkindness
C impoliteness
D courtesy

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2 Maternal and childcare and immunisation against major infectious disease are two elements of the primary healthcare approach.

1.2.1 What is *antenatal care*? (2)

1.2.2 What is *postnatal care*? (2)

1.2.3 How many days a week should immunisation be done at the clinic? (1)

1.2.4 Name FOUR immunisations given to children in South Africa. (4)

1.2.5 What should each clinic have to ensure an uninterrupted cold chain of immunisations? (2)

1.3 There are SIX principles underpinning primary healthcare. ☆

1.3.1 Why is equity an important principle in healthcare? (4)

1.3.2 Differentiate between *intersectoral collaboration* and *community participation*. (3 × 2) (6)

1.3.3 Explain health workforce development as a principle of healthcare. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 By means of a diagram, illustrate the levels of care. (3 × 2) (6)

2.2 ☆ Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 When people are sick, they will first go to a secondary hospital for care.

2.2.2 An ambulatory patient is a patient who needs a wheelchair.

2.2.3 All healthcare services are free of charge.

2.2.4 Nurses mostly facilitate primary healthcare services.

2.2.5 All medication given to patients must be on the approved drug list.

2.2.6 The environment does not affect your health.

2.2.7 A patient can be referred from one level of healthcare to another.

2.2.8 Minor and major ailments are treated with the same priority in the waiting room.

2.2.9 People with chronic illnesses are treated at the clinic.

2.2.10 Immunisations are done by nurses. ☆ (10 × 1) (10)

2.3 How do health promotion activities assist with healthy living? (4)

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2. 4 Mr Peters is a cardiac patient and travels monthly to the hospital. He lives in a rural area and does not own a car. He struggles to find transport to the hospital every month and sometimes he doesn't go collect his medication.

One of the goals of the South African district healthcare system is to promote equity, accessibility and utilisation of health services.

Apply this goal and explain how Mr Peters is affected by it. (5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 There are many stakeholders in healthcare.

3.1.1 Define the term *stakeholder*. (3)

3.1.2 Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by naming the nature of interest of the government stakeholders listed.

GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDER	NATURE OF INTEREST
Department of Higher Education and Training	
Department of Health	
Department of Finance	

(3)

3.1.3 Define the term *statutory body*. (3)

3.1.4 Describe the role of the South African Nursing Council as a statutory body. (3 × 1) (3)

3.2 Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by providing ONE example of each of the comprehensive healthcare principles.

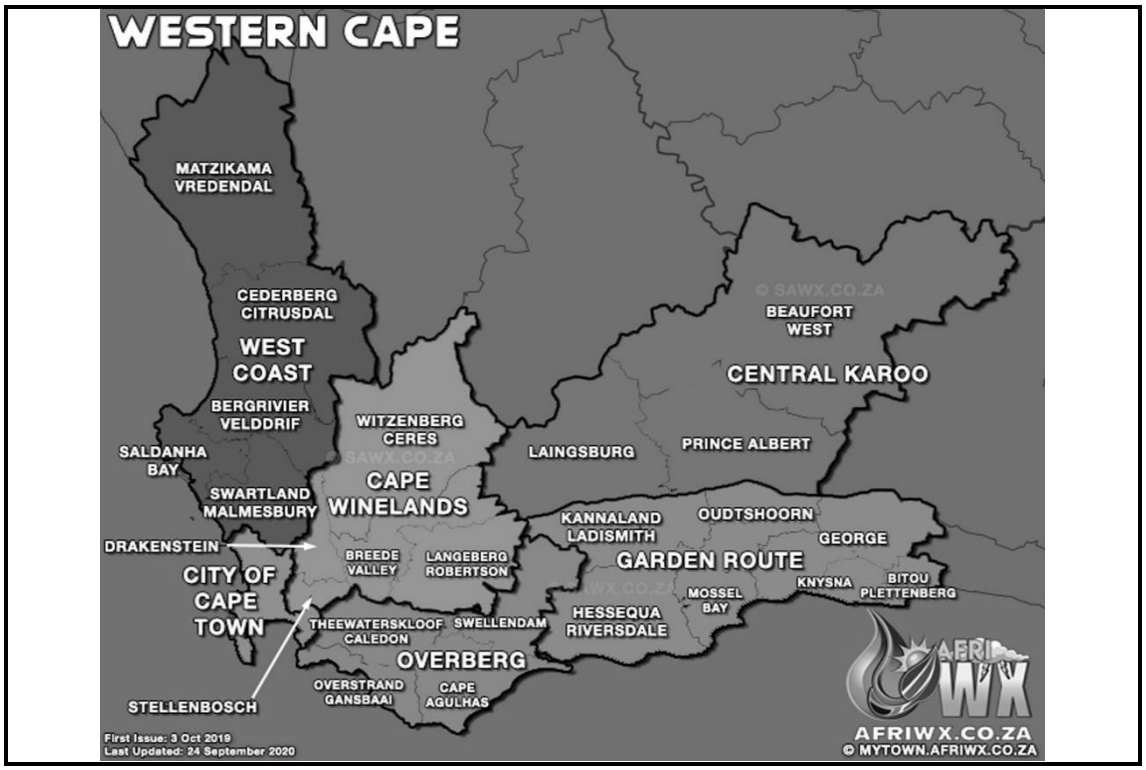
SERVICE PROVIDED		COMPREHENSIVE HEALTHCARE PRINCIPLES			
		PROMOTIVE CARE	PREVENTIVE CARE	CURATIVE CARE	REHABILITATIVE CARE
3.2.1	Sexually transmitted infections				
3.2.2	Treatment of chronic illness				
3.2.3	Child health services				

(4 × 3) (12)

3.3 Discuss why ethics is important in healthcare. (3 × 2) (6)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Study the district map of Cape Town below and answer the questions that follow.



4.1.1 Define the term *district*. (3)

4.1.2 Explain what is meant by a *health district*. (3)

4.1.3 What is the name of the main Act in the provision of the district health system? (2)

4.1.4 List the SEVEN functions of health districts in South Africa. (7)

4.1.5 Identify the SIX districts in the Western Cape shown on the map above. (6)

4.2 Explain the following key principles of the district health system:

4.2.1 Decentralisation

4.2.2 Effectiveness

4.2.3 Sustainability

(3 × 3) (9)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Match the challenge in COLUMN A with the correct the classification in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
5.1.1	Internal challenges	A	only affects one particular area
5.1.2	External challenges	B	caused by lack of service delivery
5.1.3	Systemic challenges	C	caused by factors outside of the healthcare system
5.1.4	Localised challenges	D	issues within the healthcare system
		E	affects the whole system

(4 × 1) (4)

5.2 Part of primary healthcare is health education and health research.

5.2.1 Why is health education important? (2 × 2) (4)

5.2.2 As a stakeholder in healthcare, the National Health Laboratory Service (NHLS) is responsible for running tests.

Name THREE diseases that are tested for in the NHLS. (3)

☆

5.2.3 Explain your understanding of 'Harnessing research, information and evidence' as one of the six points of the WHO agenda. (3)

5.3 What impact do socioeconomic factors have on the South African healthcare system? (6)

5.4 What relevance does the Promotion of Access to Information Act, No. 2 of 2000 have to healthcare services in South Africa? (4)

5.5 Explain TWO health focuses in policies implemented to achieve primary healthcare in South Africa, especially for women and children. (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

☆

TOTAL: 150

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