higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 4

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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 4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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 Match the event from COLUMN A to the year in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	The Native Labour Regulation Act was passed in …	A	1942
1.1.2	The National Health Service Commission, led by Dr Henry Gluckman, started in …	B	1956
1.1.3	The Medical Schemes Act was implemented in …	C	2009
1.1.4	The Department of Health established the Ministerial Task Team on Social Health Insurance in ... to design an implementation plan	D	1911
1.1.5	The Advisory Council for Medical Funds Society was established in ...	E	1950
1.1.6	The Ministerial Advisory Committee on National Health Insurance was established in August ...	F	1997
1.1.7	The Medium-term Expenditure Framework was introduced in ...	G	1998
1.1.8	The minister approved the Social Health Insurance framework in …	H	2002
1.1.9	Medical schemes were regulated for the first time by means of the Friendly Societies Act that was implemented in ...	I	1889
1.1.10	In … De Beers Mines established the first medical scheme	J	1987
		K	1967

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Analyse the South African health expenditure per gross national product (GNP) by referring to international policy guidelines. (5 × 2) (10)

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1.3 Copy the following table into the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by giving ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage each of government taxes and medical aid.

	DISADVANTAGE	ADVANTAGE
Government taxes		
Medical aid		

(5 × 2) (10)

1.4 What is *mandatory health insurance*? (5 × 2) (10)
[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

> The NHI Bill was introduced in Parliament in August 2019, and it was subsequently referred to the committee for consideration. According to the state, the NHI Bill seeks to realise universal health coverage for all. This means that every South African will have the right to access comprehensive health-care services free at the point of care at accredited health facilities such as clinics, hospitals, and private health practitioners.

2.1.1 Identify the FOUR healthcare benefits of the NHI. (4)

2.1.2 List any FOUR socio-economic benefits of the NHI. (4)

2.1.3 Describe the main role of the National Health Insurance Fund. (2)

2.1.4 List any FIVE of the core principles on which the NHI is established. (5)

2.1.5 What are the SIX priority areas used in the NHI quality-monitoring system? (6)

2.1.6 Discuss THREE risk factors that influence the progress towards a single large pool fund such as the NHI. (3 × 2) (6)

2.1.7 Do you think the NHI will improve healthcare in South Africa? Motivate your answer by providing THREE reasons. (1 + 3 × 2) (7)

2.2 Copy the table below in your ANSWER BOOK and use it to compare the roles of a community health worker with a professional nurse working in the community.

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER	PROFESSIONAL NURSE
•	•
•	•
•	•

(3 × 2) (6)
[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Copy the table below in your ANSWER BOOK and use it to compare the private health care sector with the public health care sector.

PRIVATE HEALTH CARE SECTOR	PUBLIC HEALTH CARE SECTOR

(5 × 2) (10)

3.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

Since 2013, surgeons at the three tertiary hospitals in the Western Cape, Tygerberg Hospital (TBH), Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH) and Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital (RCWMCH), have collectively performed nearly 10 000 heart surgeries. These surgeries were needed to treat conditions such as heart failure, heart valve disease, arrhythmias, aneurysms and coronary artery disease after other treatments have not worked. If a heart problem is diagnosed early, heart surgery can lead to long and fulfilling lives for many residents of the province and country.

3.2.1 Give the WHO definition of Health. (3)

3.2.2 Name the TWO levels of care from which referral can be done to tertiary healthcare. (2)

3.2.3 Define *tertiary healthcare*. (2)

3.2.4 The article mentions three tertiary hospitals in the Western Cape.

Provide TWO reasons why they are classified as tertiary hospitals. (2 × 2) (4)

3.2.5 Name TWO other tertiary hospitals in South Africa (not those mentioned in the article above). (2)

3.2.6 Give FOUR examples of specialized services that would be offered at a tertiary hospital. (4)

3.2.7 Do you agree that services are free at the tertiary level in Government hospitals? Explain your answer. (1 + 2 × 2) (5)

3.3 What are the FOUR overwhelming challenges making it difficult to transform The South African Healthcare System? (4 × 2) (8)

[40]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the following table on the financial management cycle. Write only your answer next to the numbers (4.1.1−4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

STAGE	WHEN (MONTHS)	ACTION
(4.1.1)	January−March March−May	(4.1.2) Departments estimate expenditure and submit
Resource allocation	May−June June−August	(4.1.3) Combining all departmental estimates into one sum and matching to Budget Council's allocation
(4.1.4)	(4.1.5) November - December	(4.1.6) An overall MTEF draft is finalised, and a Medium-term Budget Policy Statement is Published
Evaluation	(4.1.7)	(4.1.8)
(4.1.9)	February March−April	(4.1.10) Portfolio Committees and provincial standing committees hold hearings and report to legislators

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Define the following terms associated with health care finance:

4.2.1 Budget

4.2.2 Expenditure

4.2.3 Budget balance

4.2.4 Revenue

4.2.5 Sustainability

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 Use a diagram to show the flow of funds between key financing organisations and health care providers of the PUBLIC and PRIVATE health sectors. (10)

4.4 There are principles guiding the NHI.

Name and describe FIVE of the seven principles. (5 × 2) (10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Draw a diagram illustrating the structure of health care financing in South Africa. (5 × 2) (10)

5.2 What are the major concerns around medical schemes in South Africa? (4)

5.3 Tabulate the difference between *Social Health Insurance* and *National Health Insurance.* (3 × 2) (6)

5.4 Discuss the objectives of the NHI. (5 × 2) (10)

5.5 Explain strategy to assist with fulfilling the functions of academic health care, listed below:

5.5.1 Governance

5.5.2 Information and knowledge

5.5.3 Educational services

(3 × 2) (6)

5.6 What does the term *academic medicine* mean? (2)

5.7 What is the mission of the academic method? (2)

[40]

TOTAL: 200

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