higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 3

(9020053)

13 November 2024 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

163Q1N2413

Copyright reserved

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS
NQF LEVEL 3
TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

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.

Copyright reserved

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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Workplace-based health care has been implemented in South Africa since … .

A 1970
B 1967
C 1994
D 2010

1.1.2 The idea to re-invent the primary health care model in South Africa was initiated in …, after a visit to Brazil.

A 1994
B 2010
C 1970
D 1967

1.1.3 Measures to monitor the quality in hospitals are done through Section 47 of the … .

A Occupational Health Act
B Medical Schemes Act
C Basic Sanitation Act
D National Health Act

1.1.4 … from the profit a company makes are shared with shareholders.

A Expenses
B Points
C Dividends
D Lay-by

1.1.5 Some for-profit organisations support charities, in line with what is stated in the … .

A Companies Act
B MRC Report
C MediCAMS Index
D King-II Report

Copyright reserved

1.1.6 Workplace-based health care consists of primary health care and … .

A occupational clinics
B secondary health care
C complementary medicine
D complimentary medicine

1.1.7 Private health care providers are allowed ... and exit to the health-care market, without any contractual relationship with government.

A free entry
B no entry
C paid entry
D budgeted entry

1.1.8 Government pays a private entity to perform certain tasks by means of a … .

A service contract
B management contract
C lease
D concession

1.1.9 Patients, going to public health institutions, are usually attended to by … for primary health care services.

A doctors
B nurses
C traditional practitioners
D allied health professionals

1.1.10 A former health-care approach that stated that all health care should be provided in hospitals only, was known as a … approach.

A clinical
B holistic
C hospi-centric
D complementary

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Define the following terms:

1.2.1 For-profit health-care systems (3)

1.2.2 Workplace-based health care (3)

1.2.3 Nosocomial infections (2)

1.2.4 Medical tourists (2)

Copyright reserved

1.3 Compare the following types of CSOs by referring to the act under which it is registered.

Type of CSO	Registration
Voluntary Associations	
Section 21 Companies	
Trusts	

(3 × 2) (6)

1.4 Identify FOUR ways to fund an NPO. (4)
[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Write out the meaning of the following abbreviations:

2.1.1 CSO

2.1.2 CBO

2.1.3 PBO

2.1.4 NPO

2.1.5 NGO

(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Who are TWO of the largest role players within the private hospital industry in South Africa. (2)

2.3 Name TWO ways in which private health care is financed. (2)

2.4 What are the FOUR health initiatives that form part of workplace-based health care? (4)

2.5 Give TWO examples of South African for-profit health care providers. (2)

2.6 Using a table, compare the differences between the private for-profit health sector and the public health sector. Draw the table as shown below in your ANSWER BOOK.

PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR

(5 × 2) (10)
[30]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain the following health-care models:

3.1.1 Primary Health Care Model (4)

3.1.2 Secondary Health Care Model (2)

3.1.3 Tertiary Health Care Model (3)

3.1.4 Quaternary Health Care Model (1)

3.2 Briefly explain the function of the following Acts:

3.2.1 Medicine and Related Substances Act

3.2.2 Compensation for Injuries and Diseases Act

3.2.3 Labour Relations Act

3.2.4 Mine Health and Safety Act

3.2.5 Medical Schemes Act

(5 × 2) (10)

3.3 Analyse whether the *workplace-based healthcare* system should be implemented by employers. List the advantages and the disadvantages of having such a system in a working environment and make use of relevant examples. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Illustrate the holistic approach of traditional medicine. (5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Define *traditional medicine* (5)

4.3 Briefly explain the history of traditional medicine in South Africa. (3)

4.4 Copy and complete the table by listing FOUR differences between traditional and Western medicine.

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	WESTERN MEDICINE

(4 × 2) (8)

4.5 Discuss why people may choose *traditional medicine*. Motivate your answer by giving relevant examples. (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Indicate whether the following is COMPLEMENTARY or TRADITIONAL health care. Write down only your answer next to the number (5.1.1-5.1.10).

5.1.1 A combination of elements of Western medicine, with homeopathy and naturopathy.

5.1.2 Spinal manipulation is done by chiropractors.

5.1.3 The incorporation of mind, body and spirit, through the use of structured breathing and body position.

5.1.4 Throwing of bones is part of the healing process.

5.1.5 Also known as allied health professionals.

5.1.6 It has been referred to as “witchcraft” in the past.

5.1.7 Essential oils that are prescribed to be inhaled or massaged into the skin, to treat certain conditions.

5.1.8 Women assisting other women with childbirth.

5.1.9 Involved with circumcision that form part African male initiation.

5.1.10 Healing through prayers.

(10 × 1) (10)

5.2 How can traditional medicine play a role in the provision of primary health care? (5 × 2) (10)

5.3 Why do you think there has been an increase in the use of complementary medicine? (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Copy the table below and complete by making use of the examples in the word box list below. List the examples under the main categories. Make sure to use ALL the examples.

Yoga; Homeopathy; Herbalism; Acupuncture; Anthroposophic medicine; Detoxification therapy; Aromatherapy; Hypnotherapy; Natural products; Meditation; Nutritional supplements; Spinal manipulation; Mind-body medicine; Manipulative and body-based practices; Massage therapy

Main Category	Natural Products	Mind-body medicine	Manipulative and body-based practices
Examples			

(12 × 1) (12)

6.2 Suggest ONE type of complementary medicine that could commonly assist with the following:

6.2.1 Insomnia

6.2.2 Backache

6.2.3 Weight loss

6.2.4 Stress

6.2.5 Inflammation

(5 × 1) (5)

6.3 Discuss how complementary health practitioners consider the patient's best interest by referring to their ethical principles and values.

(10 × 1) (10)
[30]

TOTAL: 180

Copyright reserved