higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2

12 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 D
1.1.2 A
1.1.3 B
1.1.4 C
1.1.5 D

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2 1.2.1 Antenatal care is care provided to pregnant women✓ from conception to the birth of the baby.✓ (2)

1.2.2 Postnatal care is care given after the birth of the baby,✓ including family planning.✓ (2)

1.2.3 Five days a week (1)

1.2.4
- BCG (Bacilles Clamette-Guerin)
- OPV (oral polio vaccine)
- RV1 (rotavirus)
- DTaP-IPV (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, polio)
- HBV 1 (hepatitis)
- PCV7 (pneumococcal)
- Measles
- Haemophilus influenzae Type B (Any 4 × 1) (4)

1.2.5 Refrigerator/Fridge to store the vaccines (2)

1.3 1.3.1
- Equity ensures that no one is deprived of health services.
- Everyone must be treated the same.
- There should be the same level of care in all clinics.
- There should be no discrimination based on age, gender or race.
- No one may be refused treatment. (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

1.3.2
- Community participation specifically focuses on how the community can help healthcare, while intersectoral collaboration refers to how the different services can help the patient.
- Community participation refers the community taking ownership of the healthcare services offered to them. The community must be involved in issues that affect their area.
- Intersectoral collaboration refers to government and the private sector working together. (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

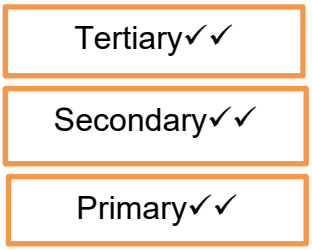
1.3.3
- The health workforce refers to all the people working in the healthcare system.
- All health workers must be properly trained to complete their specific duty. (Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

[30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1



(Accept any relevant diagram as long as the levels are in the correct order.)

(3 × 2) (6)

2.2

2.2.1 False
2.2.2 False
2.2.3 False
2.2.4 True
2.2.5 True
2.2.6 False
2.2.7 True
2.2.8 False
2.2.9 True
2.2.10 True

(10 × 1) (10)

2.3

- Developing health promotion activities to assist healthy living in a healthy environment in an important goal, because people must be educated about the health system.
- It is important to provide health-related information so that we can reduce the rate of transmission of diseases.
- Communities need to promote responsible sexual behaviour and raise awareness of STIs, HIV and AIDS.
- There are illnesses that are non-communicable but can be avoided with the correct information. (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

2.4

- To ensure that services are equal, everyone gets treated the same.
- It entails making sure the community uses the health services available to them.
- It ensures that healthcare is accessible to the people who need it.
- Everyone should know which health services they have a right to use when they are in need of healthcare services.
- He does not have easy access to healthcare and none of the healthcare services have been made clear to him. (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 A stakeholder is a person or group✓ that has a direct or an indirect stake✓ in an organisation.✓ (3)

3.1.2

GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDER	NATURE OF INTEREST
Department of Higher Education and Training	Education and training of health professionals
Department of Health	Planning and providing health services
Department of Finance	Funding for education of health professionals OR funding of national health services

(3)

3.1.3 A statutory body is a body that registers✓ and controls✓ specific health professions✓ in terms of the Act of Parliament. (3)

3.1.4
- The South African Nursing Council is a statutory body that keeps a register of all registered nurses.
- It ensures that institutions are providing quality education to nurses.
- It ensures that nurses are competent in the workplace.
- It imposes punishment if a nurse breaks the code of conduct.
- It receives, investigates and acts on complaints received by clinics and hospitals.

(Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

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3.2

SERVICE PROVIDED		COMPREHENSIVE HEALTHCARE PRINCIPLES			
		PROMOTIVE CARE	**PREVENTIVE CARE**	**CURATIVE CARE**	**REHABILITATIVE CARE**
3.2.1	Sexually transmitted infections	Distribution of condoms	• Tracing partners • Health education talks • Pamphlets on dangers of STIs (Any ONE)	Treatment	Follow up OR Check up
3.2.2	Treatment of chronic illness	Health education	• Advice on diet • Advice on exercise (Any ONE)	Treatment	Follow up OR Check up
3.2.3	Child health services	• Growth monitoring • Immunisations (Any ONE)	• Advice on feeding babies • Advice on feeding during illness • Education on taking care of babies (Any ONE)	Treatment	Follow up OR Check up

(Any relevant 4 × 3) (12)

3.3
- Ethics defines the duties and morals that healthcare providers must follow.
- Healthcare is about preventing diseases, therefore there is an important relationship between the healthcare provider and the patient.
- This relationship must have rules, which are the ethics healthcare providers must follow.
- Ethics reassure the public that the health professional will provide quality healthcare.
- It also means that health professionals must display a moral responsibility towards their patients. (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- A defined geographic area
- A defined population
- Manageable size
- All sectors work together
- Organised unit of government
- Connection between government and community (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.1.2
- A well-defined part of a province
- Primary healthcare is delivered in this district
- One health authority in health district
- Decisions about healthcare are made at this level
- Communities have a say over their healthcare (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.1.3 National Health Act,✓ No. 61 of 2003✓ (2)

4.1.4
- Delivery of comprehensive and integrated services
- Decentralised management of services
- Creation of effective referral mechanisms
- Planning and management of service delivery
- Delivery of care
- Option to purchase services
- Utilising all district resources effectively from any sector (7 × 1) (7)

4.1.5
- City of Cape Town
- Overberg
- Garden Route
- Cape Winelands
- West Coast
- Central Karoo (6 × 1) (6)

4.2 4.2.1 Decentralisation ensures that all citizens✓ in every part of the country✓ have access to comprehensive primary healthcare.✓

4.2.2 Health services must be useful✓ in preventing diseases✓ and promoting healthy living.✓

4.2.3 Health infrastructure and equipment✓ must last for a long time✓ and health services must be sustainable for a long time.✓

(3 × 3) (9)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 D
5.1.2 C
5.1.3 E
5.1.4 A

(4 × 1) (4)

5.2 5.2.1
- Health education is important, as it gives people the knowledge to keep themselves safe.
- Health education provides people with information about their illness and how to treat it.
- Health education stops the spread of diseases.

(Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

5.2.2
- TB/Tuberculosis
- HIV
- Diarrhoea (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

5.2.3
- Harnessing research refers to doing research on different diseases as they appear.
- Information is gaining more knowledge about the diseases.
- Evidence is keeping proof of the effects of the diseases.
- This will help to keep people safe from diseases.

(Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

5.3
- Socioeconomic factors include employment and housing.
- When people do not have access to work and housing, they have a greater risk of health issues.
- They also include the birth rate, death rate and migration from rural to urban areas.
- This affects the amount of healthcare needed in urban areas.
- The more people in an area, the more people in need of healthcare that is free for all citizens.
- High unemployment rates mean higher rates of poverty and dependency on government for healthcare. (Any relevant 6 × 1) (6)

5.4
- The Promotion of Access to Information Act, No. 2 of 2000, ensures that patients are given information regarding their illness and treatment.
- It protects patients' right to privacy.
- It ensures that all citizens are made aware of any health crises and how to manage the them.
- This Act also helps prevent the spread of diseases by ensuring that everyone has access to the right information.

(Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

5.5
- Free health services✓ for pregnant women✓ and children under the age of six years✓
- Universal access✓ to primary healthcare✓ for all South Africans✓

(2 × 3) (6)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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