higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 2

17 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 False
1.1.2 True
1.1.3 True
1.1.4 False
1.1.5 False
1.1.6 False
1.1.7 True
1.1.8 False
1.1.9 True
1.1.10 True

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 1.2.1
- Prevention:✓ interventions, screening, self-testing✓
- Rehabilitation:✓ follow-up care,✓ additional support (e.g. social grants)✓
- Palliation:✓ caring for the terminally ill✓ (3 × 2) (6)

1.2.2
- Doctor
- Social worker
- Professional nurse (Any relevant answers 2 × 1) (2)

1.2.3
- HIV is a condition that weakens the immune system.
- TB is a condition caused by airborne bacteria that attack people when their immune systems are weak.
- People with HIV are therefore prone to TB disease.

(Any relevant answers 3 × 1) (3)

1.2.4
- Universal
- TB and HIV are infectious diseases that can infect a whole society.
- This type of prevention is effective because it is directed at everyone in a society. (Any relevant answers 3 × 1) (3)

1.2.5
- Low class OR workers' class
- Poor people often follow a diet that lacks nutrients, which compromises the immune system and increases their risk.
- Poor people stay in inadequate informal dwellings with poor ventilation, which increases their chances of contracting TB.
- Poor people don't have access to clean drinking water and sanitation, which can break down their immune system and increase their chances of contracting TB.

(Any relevant answers 3 × 1) (3)

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1.2.6
- If people respond to symptoms early, they can be tested early.✓
- If they test positive, they can go on treatment✓ to prevent complications✓ and death.✓
- They can quarantine for a period of time to prevent the spread of COVID-19 to other people.✓
- Taking medication on the schedule prescribed
- Taking the COVID vaccine before getting infected

(Any relevant answers 3 × 1) (3)
[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1
2.1.1 B
2.1.2 C
2.1.3 A
2.1.4 D
2.1.5 C
2.1.6 C
2.1.7 D
2.1.8 A
2.1.9 B
2.1.10 B

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2
- Demanding identity documentation and proof of residence before providing treatment
- Denying treatment to patients without documentation or expired documentation
- Refusing to communicate with patients in a language they understand
- Making xenophobic statements and verbally abusing patients because they are foreign
- Prioritising SA patients over foreign patients, irrespective of medical need or standard order of treatment
- Sending a foreign patient to an NGO or private medical care

(Any relevant answers 5 × 1) (5)

2.3
- Physical time✓ 9h00✓ or 30 September 2021✓
- Sociological time/organisational time✓ college timetable✓ can only leave after one hour✓
- Psychological time✓ half an hour feels like hours✓
- Biological time✓ tree with pink blossoms✓ (Any 4 × 2) (8)

2.4
- Principle 1: Local health and institutional analysis✓
- Scientific information✓
- Doing surveys✓ or asking people questions✓ to determine the:
  - age profile of the community✓
  - the age-related conditions that are known or may be there✓
  - the number of people✓ that are vulnerable to age-related conditions
  - age-related health priorities✓
  - interventions or actions✓ to assist people with age-related conditions, such as giving medication, doing health promotions, etc.
- People and organisations in defined local places✓
- Determine the active organisations✓ in the community, such as a day hospital,✓ where people can be screened, diagnosed and treated for age-related illness✓
- Determine if there are NGOs✓ that provide support to people with age-related illnesses, such as chronic clubs, where old people can socialise with one another. (Any relevant answers 7 × 1) (7)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1.1 I
3.1.2 G
3.1.3 A
3.1.4 K
3.1.5 L
3.1.6 E
3.1.7 B
3.1.8 H
3.1.9 J
3.1.10 C

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 3.2.1 Physical. He does not have arms. (1)

3.2.2
- He has activity limitation.✓
- He is unable to execute his daily tasks✓ because he does not have arms,✓ so he can't dress himself, eat, do certain jobs, etc.✓ (Any relevant answers 2 × 1) (2)

3.2.3
- Yes✓
- Because he does not have arms, he is limited to the life situations he can get involved with✓

OR

- NO✓
- He is able to participate in Paralympic athletics (sprinting and high jump) ✓ and earn an income as a lawyer✓ (Any relevant answers 2 × 1) (2)

3.2.4
- His parents
- Physiotherapist
- Children of Fire Organisation (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.2.5
- Money
- Education (law degree)
- Sprinting skills (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.2.6
- He is employed.
- He is able to provide for himself. (Any relevant answers 2 × 1) (2)

3.3

RACE	ORIGIN	ETHNICITY
• Race is a grouping of humans based on distinctive physical and biological features,✓ such as hair texture, skin and eye colour, facial features, stature, etc.✓ • It is a biological category.✓ • Some racial groups are tall, some are short and some have straight hair while others have curly hair, etc.✓ • Being black, white, coloured, Indian, etc.✓ • It involves racial thinking.✓	• Refers to descent,✓ in other words parentage✓ or family, ancestry✓ or kinship (blood relations)✓ as well as cultural practices such as language, beliefs, diet and religion✓ • Geographical place, where you were born✓ • Nationality; this is your citizenship,✓ e.g. South African, Zimbabwean, Somalian, etc.✓	• An ethnicity is a social group that shares a culture✓ or way of life;✓ grouping people into categories.✓ • This can be reflected in language, religion, clothing, food, music, art.✓ • Usually inherited✓ • Can be learnt✓ • A person can choose to change their ethnicity.✓ • Someone can be white (race), but their ethnicity is Italian or Irish.✓

(Any relevant answers 3 × 3) (9)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Family is responsible for making babies. ✓
- Parents are expected to teach, discipline/how to behave, ✓ and provide for their children. ✓
- Children are expected to cooperate and respect their parents. ✓
- Provision of physical resources (e.g., food, clothing, and shelter), ✓ decision-making and family management. ✓
- Provision of emotional support and encouragement to family members. ✓
- Financial support; ✓ providing in basic needs such as an education ✓
- Protection and welfare, ✓ especially for children, caring for the ill, ✓ the aged and the destitute (destitute refers to the extremely poor who lack the means to provide for themselves) ✓
- Social identity; teaching children norms, values and beliefs ✓

(Any relevant answers 8 × 1) (8)

4.2 4.2.1 Three (1)

4.2.2 Polyandry (1)

4.2.3 Matrilineal descent (1)

4.2.4
- old age (60, 62)
- middle age (57)
- young adult (35, 32)
- adolescent (18, 16)
- infant (1)

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2.5
- The 16-year-old lost her right to formal education at the age of 15. She could decide whether to continue school until matric✓ or enrol in a higher education institution (a college)✓
- As from 15 years, she already has the right to work full-time.
- She is protected by the Constitution for another year (until 18 years).✓
- Section 28 of the Bill of Rights✓ states that she cannot be forced to work,✓ but if she chooses to work, she must be protected from work that is hazardous or harmful to them.✓ Between 15 and 18 years, she can do age-appropriate work,✓ but she must not do dangerous work or work that puts her at risk.✓
- The protection is captured in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act,✓ which makes it illegal for children under 15 to work,✓ except in the performing arts, and then only with permission.✓

(Any relevant answers 5 × 1) (5)

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4.3

HEALTH CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT AGEING WOMEN	HEALTH CONDITIONS NOT RELATED TO AGE
• increased health risks during pregnancy✓ after 35 and especially after 45✓ • diabetes✓ • heart disease✓ • several cancers✓ • arthritis✓ • osteoporosis✓ • menopause (amenorrhea, heavy or irregular menstruation) ✓	• injuries due to road accidents✓ • malnutrition✓ • parasitic infection✓ • some respiratory disorders✓ • infectious diseases like flu,✓ TB,✓ HIV, ✓ corona infection,✓ STIs✓

(Any relevant answers 3 × 2) (6)

4.4
- Accessible health care
- Affordable health care
- Appropriate health care
- Relevant health care (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1
5.1.1 toddler
5.1.2 Relative
5.1.3 Barriers
5.1.4 African
5.1.5 Gender

(5 × 1) (5)

5.2
- Pregnancy was not planned.
- Do not feel ready or able to raise a child
- Own health is poor; physical or mental conditions that endanger the woman's health if the pregnancy continues
- There are risks to the baby; to prevent the birth of a child with birth defects or severe medical problems.
- Family is complete; does not want any more children.
- Contraception failed, resulting in unplanned pregnancy.
- Inability to support or care for a child
- Pregnancy resulting from rape or incest (Any relevant answers 5 × 1) (5)

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5.3
- At primary level, nurses✓ are the first contact point for people in the low- and middle-income households.
- Doctors (and sometimes specialists)✓ are the first point of contact for people in the higher income households.
- Social class is also associated with continuity of care; ✓
  people in the public sector are less likely to see the same health care worker at their follow-up appointments.✓
  In the private sector, higher-income users see the same doctor or specialist.✓
- Social class is also associated with how often✓ people access health care.
  People in the lower class will delay✓ seeking health care if transport costs✓ are involved or if they must pay a GP out of pocket;✓ they then choose to ignore health problems or regard them as not urgent.✓
- Social class is associated with the quality of health care that people receive.✓
- Many people feel that there is a difference in service friendliness✓ between public and private health care providers.
- There is also a belief that the quality of care✓ is better in the private sector because of the high-tech equipment and resources✓ versus the lack of equipment and resources✓ in the public sector.

(Any relevant answers 5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- FIGURE 1 – sensory impairment/blindness
- FIGURE 2 – sensory/hearing impairment
- FIGURE 3 – physical
- FIGURE 4 – mental (4)

5.5
- Rape
- HIV/AIDS and other STIs✓
- Unwanted pregnancies✓
- Physical injuries✓
- Mental illness such as depression,✓ anxiety,✓ post-traumatic stress disorder,✓ suicide✓ stress✓
- Increased risk of cardiovascular disease✓
- Death✓ (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

5.6
- Practice with science✓
- Scientifically informed✓
- Health care professionals study at a university for 4 years (minimum) to obtain a professional qualification. ✓
- They learn about TB (what it is, how it spreads and the management thereof). ✓
- They therefore have knowledge and skills to deal with people who have TB.✓
- Professionals also belong to a professional council to which they are accountable; they must therefore take accountability for any wrongdoing/ they must adhere to ethical practice.✓
- Interdisciplinary and multi-professional✓
- Professionals from different disciplines work together,✓ for example:
- Professional nurse provides health care such as TB testing and giving TB treatment.✓
- A doctor examines TB patients, requests test and prescribes medication. ✓
- A psychologist provides psychotherapy to improve mental health and well-being.✓
- A radiographer takes X-rays of parts of the body infected with TB.✓
- A physiotherapist provides exercises to restore lung function.✓

(Any relevant answers 7 × 1) (7)
[30]

TOTAL: 150

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