higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

PUBLIC HEALTH
NQF LEVEL 2

15 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 A
1.1.2 D
1.1.3 D
1.1.4 B
1.1.5 C
1.1.6 C
1.1.7 B
1.1.8 A
1.1.9 C
1.1.10 A

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 1.2.1 Wellness is a state of balance✓ between the physical, spiritual, emotional, and social being,✓ and includes other components such as intellectual, environmental, financial, and occupational wellness.✓ (3)

1.2.2 Community wellness is the extent to which the organisation and structure of the community✓ enables the entire community, as well as its individual members, to develop towards a fulfilled life and achieve their full potential.✓ It relates to how the community provides for and manages the underlying factors that affect health.✓ (3)

(Any relevant answers 3 × 1)

1.3

COMMUNITY RISK CONDITIONS	EXAMPLE
• Social conditions✓	• Family structure, gang violence, gender-based violence, early child-care, availability of church, recreational facilities✓
• Political conditions✓	• Poor policies and funding made available to a community, which can include education, working conditions, infrastructure, health care, safety etc.✓
• Economic conditions✓	• Type of housing, accessibility to schools, clinics, sanitation, employment✓
• Environmental conditions✓	• Waste removal services, availability of parks, living near factories, dirty rivers etc.✓

(4 × 2) (8)

1.4
- Poor communities tend to lack basic services such as sanitation, this can lead to outbreak of diseases such as cholera,
- Poor communities tend to lack basic services such as refuse removal, this can attract pests such as rats
- They tend to lack basic services such as electricity, where members of the community must use open fires, paraffin etc, and can lead to an outbreak of a fire.
- Poor communities tend to build near main roads, riverbanks, factors etc. which are areas pollution and high traffic
- They also tend to build their homes with scrap materials such as cast iron, card boxes etc. which does not provide adequate shelter
- Poor communities tend to build their community far from any formal infrastructure such as clinics, schools etc. these become in accessible for them. (Any relevant answers 3 × 2) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 An infectious disease is the invasion of body tissues✓ by disease-causing microorganisms, their multiplication✓ and the reaction of body tissues to these microorganisms✓ and the toxins that they produce.✓ (Any relevant answers 4 × 1) (4)

2.1.2
- Inhaling contaminated droplets/airborne particles
- Touching a contaminated surface (2)

2.1.3
- Headache
- Loss of smell
- Loss of taste
- Nasal congestion
- Diarrhoea
- Nausea
- Sore throat
- Body ache
- Coughing (Any relevant answers 4 × 1) (4)

2.2 2.2.1
- Sneezes
- Coughs without covering their mouth
- Kissing (saliva transmitted)
- Talking and drops of saliva is expelled into the air.

(Any relevant answers 3 × 1) (3)

2.2.2
- Active TB
- Latent TB
- MDR TB (multi drug-resistant TB)
- XDR TB (extensive drug-resistant TB)
- TDR TB (total drug-resistant TB)
- Pulmonary TB
- Extra pulmonary TB (Any 2 × 1) (2)

2.2.3
- Poor appetite
- Weight loss
- Tiredness
- Coughing, often with blood
- Night sweats
- Coughing for more than two weeks (Any relevant answers 5 × 1) (5)

2.2.4
- Chest X-ray
- The tuberculin skin test
- A blood-test
- Sputum testing (Any relevant answers 4 × 1) (4)

2.2.5
- Overcrowded conditions.
- Weak immune system.
- Not wearing a mask while treating a patient that has active TB.
- Being in close contact with someone who as TB.
- Inhalation of the air droplets expelled from a person with TB.

(Any relevant answers 3 × 2) (6)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1
3.1.1 True
3.1.2 True
3.1.3 True
3.1.4 True
3.1.5 False
3.1.6 True
3.1.7 False
3.1.8 False
3.1.9 False
3.1.10 True

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2

ACUTE	CHRONIC
• Sudden start of disease or injury	• Develops slowly over long period of time for the rest of the life of the person
• Not always present	• condition which is always present • Can last a lifetime and takes longer to manage
• Can be cured	• Is rarely cured completely
• Not expensive to manage	• Expensive to manage
• Can disappear without hospitalisation or medical supervision	• Can require different specialists to treat • Needs close medical supervision
• Symptoms can disappear quickly	• Symptoms take longer to disappear
• Doesn't need a team of multiple professionals to manage symptoms	• Needs a team of multiple professionals to manage the symptoms
• Can be deadly	• Can be deadly

(Any 2 × 3) (6)

3.3 3.3.1

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality rate
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases (6)

3.3.2

- No✓
- The majority of South Africans still live in poverty, with high rates of unemployment✓
- South Africa still experiences a high incidence of gender-based violence✓
- HIV/AIDS is still on the increase, as well as TB✓

OR

- Yes✓
- Its compulsory for all South African children to have an education up until the age of 15 years✓
- Child mortality rate decreased✓
- Better focus on antenatal, MOU, and postnatal services✓

(Any relevant answers 4 × 1) (4)

3.3.3

- Maternal, new-born and child health
- HIV and TB
- Chronic disease and mental health
- Violence and injury (Any relevant answers 4 × 1) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1
4.1.1 Hypertension
4.1.2 rabies
4.1.3 blood pressure
4.1.4 insulin
4.1.5 thirst
4.1.6 Type 2
4.1.7 Obesity
4.1.8 under-nutrition
4.1.9 Radiation
4.1.10 BMI

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2
- Smoking
- Being overweight
- Diabetes
- Lack of physical exercise
- Too much salt
- Stress
- Aging
- High levels of alcohol consumption
- Chronic kidney disease
- Genetics (Any 3 × 1) (3)

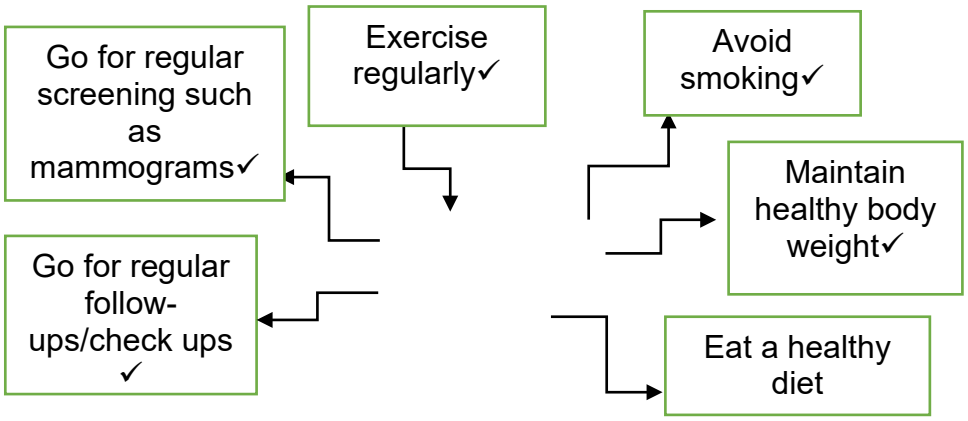
4.3
- Loss of interest in activities
- Loss of appetite and weight
- Overeating
- Showing no emotions
- Withdrawing from social activities
- Feeling tired, low energy, not sleeping properly
- Trouble concentrating or making decisions
- Having suicidal thoughts (Any relevant answers 2 × 1) (2)

4.4 4.4.1
- Bladder and kidney cancer✓ – blood in urine, pain, burning urination and increased urination.✓
- Breast✓ – lumps in the breast or thickening in the breast and itching, redness or soreness of the nipples that is not related to pregnancy. ✓
- Cervical cancer✓ – bleeding between menstrual cycles, unusual discharge, painful menstruation, and heavy periods.✓
- Colon cancer✓ – rectal bleeding, blood in stool, diarrhoea, constipation, and changes in bowel movements.✓
- Laryngeal cancer✓ – persistent coughing and sore throat.✓
- Leukemia✓ – paleness, fatigue, weight loss, nosebleeds, and joint pains.✓

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- Lung cancer✓ – persistent cough, blood in sputum and chest pains.✓
- Lymphoma✓ – enlarged rubbery lymph nodes, itchy skin, night sweats and unexplained fever.✓
- Ovarian cancer✓ – often no signs until in the late stages.✓
- Pancreatic cancer✓ – usually no symptoms until later stages.✓
- Skin cancer✓ – moles that change colour, size and appearance, a tumour or lump under the skin that resembles a wart.✓
- Stomach cancer✓ – vomiting blood, indigestion, pain after eating and weight loss.✓ (Any relevant answers 5 × 2) (10)

4.4.2



(Any relevant answers 5 × 1) (5)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1
5.1.1 career
5.1.2 health
5.1.3 WHO
5.1.4 health
5.1.5 relate

(5 × 1) (5)

5.2
- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Fats
- Fibre
- Water
- Vitamin
- Minerals

(Any 6 × 1) (6)

5.3 5.3.1
- Lymphadenopathy
- White plaques/sores in the mouth
- Rash due to herpes zoster
- Diarrhoea
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Intermittent sweats
- Cytopenia
- Anaemia (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.3.2
a. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
b. Human
c. Blood
d. Direct sexual conduct
e. Blood
f. Susceptible host (6)

5.3.3
- They were promiscuous
- They deserve it
- Stigma around one's sexual orientation (e.g., men having sex with men)
- Only certain ethnic groups can get infected
- God is punishing them for their sins (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.3.4 Male circumcision doesn't prevent HIV,✓ however, the inner foreskin is highly susceptible to HIV infections. Circumcision can therefore reduce the harbouring of the virus.✓ (2)

5.3.5 Anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy. (1)

5.3.6
- HIV causes damage to a person's immune system.✓ Therefore the person is more vulnerable to other infections such as STIs✓
- HIV and STIs✓ are both sexually transmitted diseases✓

(Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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