higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2

(9020042)

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13:00–15:00

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2
TIME: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 150

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 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 (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 … is/are the state of being free from disease.

A Health
B Unemployment
C Socioeconomic circumstances
D Poverty

1.1.2 …. are the first point of contact for health care.

A Clinics
B Tertiary health care providers
C Doctors
D Secondary health care providers

1.1.3 Primary health care was formally introduced in South Africa in … 1994.

A June
B December
C April
D September

1.1.4 Equity means ensuring that …

A everyone gets the same medical treatment.
B no one is deprived of health services.
C everyone has to take their medication.
D no one gets free health care.

1.1.5 The health budget states the amount of …. allocated for health services.

A money
B food
C medical equipment
D medication

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2 The provision of safe water and basic sanitation is listed as one of the services provided by the government as part of primary health care services.

1.2.1 Define the concept *safe water*. (2)

1.2.2 Explain how the government provides safe water in South Africa. (3)

1.2.3 Define the term *basic sanitation*. (2)

1.2.4 List THREE ways in which the government implements basic sanitation in South Africa. (3)

1.3 The provision of food and proper nutrition is another service offered by the government in an effort to increase household food security.

1.3.1 What is *proper nutrition*? (3)

1.3.2 What is the aim of a community-based nutrition programme (CBNP)? (3 × 2) (6)

1.3.3 List SIX groups of people who would benefit from an integrated nutrition programme. (6)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 A district has a defined geographic area.

2.1.2 Antenatal care is given to elderly people.

2.1.3 A health facility-based nutrition programme focuses on problems associated with overnutrition.

2.1.4 Aspects of comprehensive health care include promotive, preventative, rehabilitative and curative health care.

2.1.5 The government must provide health care to all South Africans.

2.1.6 Primary health care is a way to address the main health problems in the community.

2.1.7 Multidisciplinary teams are an important component of primary health care.

2.1.8 People living in remote areas usually have easy access to health care.

2.1.9 Community participation is not important when implementing PHC.

2.1.10 The National Health Act 61 of 2003 transformed the national health system for the entire Republic of South Africa.

(10 × 1) (10)

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2.2 Copy the following table to the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by giving examples of comprehensive health care principles:

SERVICE PROVIDED		PROMOTIVE CARE	PREVENTIVE CARE	CURATIVE CARE	REHABILITATIVE CARE
2.2.1	Child with asthma				
2.2.2	Patients with chronic diseases				
2.2.3	Treatment for sexually transmitted diseases				

(4 × 3) (12)

2.3 Explain *primary health care* as a level of care. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain each of the following key principles of district health services:

3.1.1 Equity (3)

3.1.2 Decentralisation (4)

3.1.3 Accessibility (3)

3.2

> Colenso is a small town in KwaZulu-Natal. The residents of this town have to travel 33 km to Ladysmith to receive health care services as there is only a private doctor in Colenso.
>
> Mrs Khan is a diabetic patient who travels to the hospital monthly. She does not own a car and struggles to find transport to the hospital.
>
> One of the goals of the South African district health care system is to promote equity, accessibility and utilisation of health services.

Do you think Mrs Khan experiences this goal? Substantiate the answer.

(5 × 2) (10)

3.3 Explain the role of the South African Nursing Council as a statutory body.

(5 × 2) (10)

[30]

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QUESTION 4

Many problems in the South African health care system can be traced back to the apartheid period (1948–1993) in which the health care system was highly fragmented, with discriminatory effect, between four different racial groups (black, mixed race, Indian and white) (Baker 2010:79). To worsen the situation, the apartheid government developed 10 Bantustans (the so-called ethnic homelands) into which Africans were unwillingly segregated, each of which had their own departments of health with their professional bodies (Baker 2010:80). This led to deterioration in health care delivery because of lack of resources and poor communities were especially affected (Chassin & Loeb 2013:462).

Huge efforts have been made to improve the quality of health care delivery in South Africa since the 1994 elections, but several issues have been raised by the public regarding public institutions. Among the many, the following seven issues are discussed in this article: prolonged waiting time because of shortage of human resources, adverse events, poor hygiene and poor infection control measures, increased litigation because of avoidable errors, shortage of resources in medicine and equipment and poor record-keeping.

[Adapted from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6556866/]

4.1 Define each of the following terms:

4.1.1 Health

4.1.2 Health care

4.1.3 Health care system

(3 × 3) (9)

4.2 There are six building blocks of the South African health care system.

4.2.1 Explain the importance of *service delivery* in health care. (6)

4.2.2 Name the other FIVE building blocks. (5)

4.3 Give THREE reasons why primary health care was improved after 1994.

(3 × 2) (6)

4.4 The Gluckman Commission had a big influence on the South African health care system.

4.4.1 What was the Gluckman Commission? (3)

4.4.2 In which year was the Gluckman commission formed? (1)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Government is a major stakeholder in health care.

5.1.1 Define the term *stakeholder*. (3)

5.1.2 Copy and complete the following table in the ANSWER BOOK.

Government stakeholder	Nature of interest
Department of Higher Education and Training	
Department of Health	
Department of Finance	

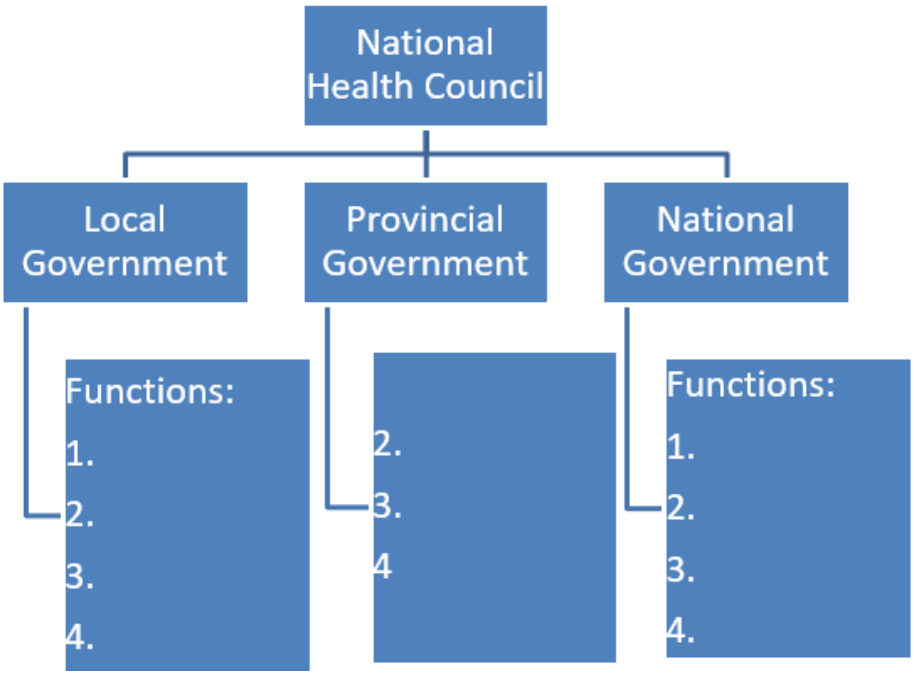
(3 × 1) (3)

5.2 The principles underpinning primary health care are important for the development of a district health system.

5.2.1 Discuss *appropriate care* and *use of technology* as principles of PHC. (3 × 2) (6)

5.2.2 Explain *health workforce development* as a principle of PHC. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Complete the following diagram by listing FOUR functions of each level of government:



(3 × 4) (12)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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