higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 4

28 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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QUESTION 1

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

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2
1.2.1 five
1.2.2 professionals
1.2.3 comprehensive
1.2.4 communities
1.2.5 innovative
1.2.6 accessible
1.2.7 science
1.2.8 organisations
1.2.9 person-centred
1.2.10 palliative care

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 **FIGURE 1**

- Modifiable✓ the individual can stop eating junk food.✓
- Incorrect eating can result in obesity✓ and the development of chronic illnesses✓ such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, high cholesterol, etc.✓
- Contributes to the non-communicable disease (NCD) epidemic✓ of the country. (Accept relevant answers)

FIGURE 2

- Modifiable✓ because the individual can stop smoking.✓
- Smoking can cause certain cancers,✓ result in circulation problems,✓ lung diseases,✓ blood clots✓ and heart attack. Can also result in infertility.
- Contributes to the NCD epidemic✓ as well as maternal and infant and child death (due to smoking during pregnancy and after birth). It also contributes to the infectious disease epidemic as smoking increases a person's chances of contracting TB. (Accept relevant answers)

FIGURE 3

- Modifiable✓ risk factor to road accidents because drivers can avoid, speeding✓ and drivers and pedestrians can follow road rules.✓
- Road accidents result in injuries and disabilities✓ which becomes a burden for the health sector as people with injuries end up in health care facilities.✓
- It contributes to the road accident epidemic. ✓ (Accept relevant answers)

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FIGURE 4

- Modifiable✓ because people can stop smoking✓ or avoid smoking and other harmful chemicals.✓ **OR**
- Not modifiable✓ if it is genetic.✓
- It contributes to the NCD epidemic. ✓ (Accept relevant answers)

(4 × 5) (20)
[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1
2.1.1 B
2.1.2 A
2.1.3 F
2.1.4 I
2.1.5 D
2.1.6 E
2.1.7 H
2.1.8 G

(8 × 1) (8)

2.2
- Safety✓ and Health.✓ Law enforcement and traffic services can have regular speed traps to identify and give traffic fines to speeding drivers,✓ have regular road blocks with the SAPS to arrest drunk drivers. A nurse (health) can accompany law enforcement officers to draw blood of drunk drivers on the scene.
- Education✓ and Safety.✓ Traffic officers can go to schools to educate scholars on road safety.✓
- Telecommunication✓ and Health.✓ To ensure toll-free numbers when phoning health facilities or ambulances (safety)✓ in case of emergencies (road accidents).
- Telecommunication✓ and Safety. ✓ To send data-free road-safety tips via cell phones.✓
- Education and Recreation. To arrange puppet shows at schools educating children about road safety.
- Safety and Energy. To provide street lights and 'cat eyes' to reduce the incidence of road accidents. (Any 4 × 3) (12)

2.3
- Decide on the purpose of the agreement
- Short- and long-term goals
- What is expected from each partner (responsibilities)
- Terms of entry and exit
- The duration/length of the partnership (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

2.4 2.4.1
- Yes,✓ because 99% of people have some form of housing.✓**OR**
- No,✓ because only 77,7% of people stay in formal housing.✓

(Any 1 × 2) (2)

2.4.2 LIVING CONDITIONS: DWELLINGS✓
The following information shows the type of dwelling per percentage of the population:✓
- 77,7% stay in formal dwellings✓
- 7,9% stay in traditional dwellings✓
- 13,6% stay in informal dwellings✓
- 0,8% stay in other dwellings✓ (Any relevant 6 × 1) (6)

2.4.3 The information is relevant because:
- It serves as a baseline for future comparison.
- It can be compared with past statistics to see if government is improving in providing people with proper housing.
- Gives healthcare teams an idea of the risk for diseases.
- The information can be used to prevent disease by educating people. (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

2.5 The importance of a health status assessment is to:
- Determine the number of children with childhood illnesses in a defined community **OR** the number of children that are at risk of diseases, especially unvaccinated ones.
- Determine what caregivers are doing that cause ill-health amongst children **OR** environmental health risks.
- Use primary and secondary information to inform health care workers about the interventions that should be done to prevent childhood illnesses.
- Prioritise childhood illnesses that can easily spread and kill children, such as measles. (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 A formative evaluation is done:
- Before a task, project or program.
- To support improvement of the task.
- To determine if there is a need for the task.
- To determine the scope and focus of the task.
- To provide baseline information that can be used for future comparison or measurement. (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

3.1.2
- Formal system monitoring takes place at defined intervals throughout the implementation process.✓
- The action steps✓ of an action plan are used as indicators✓ to monitor. (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

3.1.3
- Planning means thinking through✓ activities before doing them.✓ (Any relevant 1 × 2) (2)

3.2 3.2.1 Non communicable diseases
3.2.2 Gauteng (GP)
3.2.3 Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN)
3.2.4 13,55% **OR** 13,6%

(4 × 1) (4)

3.2.5
- Yes
- High diabetes and hypertension rates increase government cost (government pays for health care services, infrastructure, treatment, etc.)
- Untreated or poorly managed diabetes and hypertension can result in complications and disabilities, leading to premature death, affecting the economy of the country.
- Government pays social grants such as disability grants to people who are unable to work and care-dependency grants to family members who take care of persons with hypertension and diabetes.

(Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

3.2.6 See ADDENDUM A. (17)

3.2.7 A mid-way evaluation is important because:
- It is done during the implementation of the diabetes action plan.
- It can improve the plan in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and impact.
- Challenges or weaknesses during implementation can be detected.
- Solutions can be determined to the challenges and weaknesses.
- Strengths can be determined in order to continue with them.
- It is valuable in case funding is needed to complete the plan.

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 alliance
4.1.2 rationing
4.1.3 primary information
4.1.4 assent
4.1.5 questionnaire
4.1.6 outcomes
4.1.7 report
4.1.8 impact
4.1.9 evaluation criteria
4.1.10 self-monitoring

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2
- Different communities have different levels of organisations.
- Each community has different sets of resources.
- It is unlikely that a community will have all the organisational and institutional resources they need.
- Health care needs dynamic (changes all the time).
- Resource needs change all the time.
- Theft of resources.
- Vandalism of infrastructure. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.3
- Respect and trust (civil practice)
- Compatible ways of working together (no conflict or tension)
- Capable organisation (good management of resources)
- Communication (regular contact)
- Commitment (putting in time and effort) (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.4 4.4.1
- Eradicate unemployment✓ by creating more jobs✓ and empowering people to become entrepreneurs.✓
- Relief psychological distress✓ by educating people on coping mechanisms✓ to be able to deal with the stressors of unemployment.✓
- Reduce substance abuse from 50% to 20% by 2030✓ by providing support groups✓ to people who abuse substances as a result of poverty.✓ (Any 3 × 3) (9)

4.4.2

MEMBER	REASON
• Social worker	Discuss strategies on how to assist people with social grants✓ substance abuse.✓
• Community leader	Inform the committee members of hot spots✓ and possible ways of empowering people to become entrepreneurs.✓
• Business owners	Give directions on how to assist poor communities with business opportunities✓ and creating employment.✓
• Doctor	Come up with intervention strategies to reduce psychological distress✓ and the medical management of substance abuse.✓
• Counsellor	Advise the committee members on the counselling strategies✓ for example support groups that deal with psychological distress and substance abuse.✓

(Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

4.5
- Credible evidence ensures that the correct measures are taken to prevent child mortality.
- It ensures that healthcare is rendered safe and efficiently.
- It ensures the provision of effective care with the aim of reducing child mortality.
- Research findings that are trustworthy improve patient outcomes.
- It can re-direct health care towards strategies to prevent child mortality.
- Health care plans and interventions will be based on facts.

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Identify community
- Create/join a health care team
- Do an institutional analysis
- Form a COPC steering committee
- Do a household and individual status assessment
- Create a COPC strategic plan
- Develop action plans
- Implement
- Monitor plans and activities
- Evaluate plans and activities (10 × 1) (10)

5.2
- Health care services need to be managed by trained and qualified health professionals.
- People can and should get the best available care.
- Primary care should be high-quality care provided by professionals.
- Health care professionals can commit to ethical practice.
- Professionals can take accountability for themselves and their team.
- Health care professionals can integrate health care between the home and health facilities. (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

5.3 5.3.1
- Physical
- It has defined geographical boundaries.
- The health needs (respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases) of the people arise within the physical boundaries.

(Any relevant 1) (1)

5.3.2 Respiratory infections✓ and diarrhoeal diseases.✓ (2 × 1) (2)

5.3.3
- Professional nurses✓ give treatment for respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases.✓
- Health promoters✓ educate people on the prevention of respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases.✓
- Community health workers✓ do door to door education on proper handwashing, avoiding smoking, etc.✓

(Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

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5.3.4

QUESTIONS	TRUE	FALSE
• Pneumonia is a chest infection✓ • Asthma is common in children✓ • Asthma is curable✓ • People who smoke are at risk of lung cancer✓ • Diarrhoea can lead to death✓ • Diarrhoea is characterised by loose stools✓ • Diarrhoea is caused by contaminated water • Replacement fluid is given to people with diarrhoea		

(Any relevant 6 × 1) (6)

5.4

TASK	ACTION STEPS	BARRIERS	EXPECTED RESULTS
Teen pregnancy✓ (1)	Educate teenagers on safe sex,✓ different contraceptive methods,✓ abstinence,✓ etc.	Teens might refuse to listen.✓	To increase knowledge in order to make better choices.✓
	Give contraceptives.✓	Teens might refuse contraceptives✓ or not use it correctly.✓	To prevent pregnancy.✓
	Refer pregnant teens who choose termination of pregnancy✓ (3)	Teens might be scared and change their minds.✓ (3)	To terminate an unwanted pregnancy.✓ (3)

(Any relevant 10) (10)
[40]

TOTAL: 200

WORKSHOP PLANNING

	ITEM	APPROACH/ ACTIVITY	DURATION/ NUMBERS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
TOPIC	Prevention of diabetes and hypertension✓ (1)	Welcoming and introduction✓ (1)	08:45–09:00 ✓ (1)	Sr. Sithole✓ (1)
TOPIC CONTENT	• Prevention of diabetes✓ • Prevention of hypertension✓ (2)	Power point presentation✓ Group discussion✓ Role play✓ (2)	09:00–10:00✓ 10:00–11:00✓ (2)	Sr. Bamba✓ Sr. Hendricks✓ (2)
PARTICIPANTS	Community members✓ (1)			
MATERIALS	• Books✓ • Pens✓ • Laptop✓ • Microphone✓ • Projector✓ (2)			
VENUE	Community Hall✓ (1)			
TIME	08:45–11:00 (1)			

(Any relevant 17)

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