higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 4

17 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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QUESTION 1

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

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 1.2.1
- Cancer is a group of related diseases that have a common genetic root in the way cells form, grow and divide.
- Cancer develops when the growth and division process breaks down.
- Old, abnormal or damaged cells survive instead of dying.
- New cells form when they are not needed.
- The new cells grow and divide without stopping forming tumours (lumps).
- Abnormal cells crowd normal healthy cells and can spread to all parts of the body. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

1.2.2
- Scientific information
- Information is provided about cancer statistics
- The information is used to curb cancer in communities
- People and organisations in defined local places
- CANSA is an organisation which assists in curbing cancer in communities (5)

1.2.3
- Yes✓
- National statistics can be used to determine the sections of the population/communities✓ where cancer is prevalent✓

OR

- No✓
- COPC is done in defined communities✓ therefore statistics must show cancer prevalence per defined community.✓

(Any 1 × 3) (3)

1.2.4
- Secondary information.
- It is not original information/from the original source **OR** it is information already collected by other people **OR** it is from a website. (Any 1 × 3) (3)

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1.2.5
- Cancer affects the whole population and treatment is given by the government to 80% of the population/cancer cases.
- Government spends taxpayers' money on cancer management.
- Cancer puts a burden on public health institutions.
- Cancer results in low work attendance; this is a burden to the individual who might lose income; a child with cancer has low school attendance.
- Cancer also burdens the family financially, for example, the family must look after the ill or terminally-ill cancer patient, buy correct foods for the person with cancer, adjust the environment for someone in a wheelchair, etc. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

1.2.6
- Identify the activities of active organisations that can contribute to the management of cancer.
- Determine which organisations are willing to partner with ward-based outreach teams/Identify potential partnerships between organisations.
- Find out how the activities of organisations link to cancer management.
- Determine how organisations can cooperate with each other to manage cancer in defined communities.
- Determine which resources organisations can contribute towards cancer management. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

1.2.7
- The awareness of the dangers of smoking
- The importance of taking cancer treatment
- Doing regular breast examinations
- Doing regular pap smears
- Avoiding dangerous chemicals (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[40]

QUESTION 2

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

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 2.2.1
- Ethics is the standard of behaviour that we expect from each other.
- Morals are principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity (Any 2 × 1) (2)

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2.2.2
- Respect human dignity
- Ensure informed consent
- Ensure that participants understand reasons for participating
- Ensure privacy
- Ensure confidentiality
- Practice equity
- Maximise benefits
- Minimise harm
- Do not offer big rewards
- Do not enforce binding contracts (Any 5 × 1) (5)

2.2.3
- People have the legal and ethical right to determine what happens to them.
- Health care workers have the ethical duty to involve people in their own health care.
- To protect the dignity, rights and well-being of people.

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.3 2.3.1
- They are at risk of TB which is an infectious disease due to poor ventilation.
- The 26 year female can pass TB on to her unborn baby because she is not attending antenatal care where they can test and treat her for TB; she can also pass other infections to the baby; she has a weakened immune system due to not taking prenatal vitamins; she can develop pregnancy complications.
- The family is at risk of respiratory problems due to making fire inside the shack.
- The lack of running water resulting in ingestion of bacteria leading to a weakened immune system and the risk of contracting opportunistic infections.
- The baby is bottle-fed and is at risk of ingesting bacteria if bottle hygiene is not complied with.
- The 25-year old male is at risk of substance-abuse complications such as liver problems; his body will be full of toxins if the liver can't detoxify poisonous substances.
- The child lacks vaccinations which puts him at risk of contracting childhood illnesses (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

2.3.2
- The 25-year-old son✓ and the 26-year old female✓
- They have TB✓/symptoms✓ that can spread to other members of the household. (4)

2.3.3
- The 66-year old
- He is the head of the household and older than 18 years
- He can properly represent the household
- He has knowledge of the family's health issues and have authority to speak on behalf of the family
- He is mature and competent (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[40]

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QUESTION 3

3.1
3.1.1 D
3.1.2 H
3.1.3 J
3.1.4 K
3.1.5 A
3.1.6 C
3.1.7 F
3.1.8 E
3.1.9 B
3.1.10 G

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 3.2.1 Diabetes is a condition where there are high levels of glucose in the blood. This happens when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin. (3)

3.2.2
- Do early COVID-19 testing in people with diabetes, to prevent complications and premature deaths.
- Improve diabetes management to prevent COVID-19 complications (Any 1 × 2) (2)

3.2.3

TASK	ACTION STEPS	BARRIERS	EXPECTED RESULTS
Diabetes	Educate people about healthy eating to prevent diabetes	Language barriers People refusing to listen	People have more knowledge of diabetes prevention
	Test people for diabetes	Not enough testing equipment People refusing to test	Early diagnosis to prevent complications
	Give treatment	Not enough treatment People might not take medication as prescribed	Preventing premature deaths

(Any 3 × 3) (9)

3.2.4 A formative evaluation is done before the implementation of an intervention to:
- support improvement of the action plan
- determine the need for implementation of the action plan
- determine the focus and the scope of the action plan
- provide baseline information to use for future comparison or measure (5)

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3.2.5
- To check progress against the plan
- To identify problems and challenges
- To make decisions and respond to problems in a systematic and informed way

OR

- To measure and assess programme activities and results
- The purpose is to check on the progress of implementation and outputs
- It helps determine whether a programme is going according to plan and when changes need to be made

OR

- To observe and record activities taking place while the action plan is being implemented.
- To gather information that can be used to make decisions for improving the performance; also to ensure that implementation of the action plan is on the right track.
- It also involves giving feedback about the progress of the implementation to donors, implementors and beneficiaries.

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.3 Heading: Causes of infertility
The pie chart shows the following causes of infertility:
- 35% by males
- 10% by idiopathic causes/diseases that arise spontaneously
- 35% by tubal pathology
- 5% is cervical
- 15% is ovulatory (6)

[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1
4.1.1 Temperature below 35°
4.1.2 Emotional abuse
4.1.3 Cerebrovascular disease
4.1.4 160/110 mmHg
4.1.5 Cost

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2
- Topic (title or focus)
- Topic content (what people must learn)
- Learning style/activity
- Time (length of the workshop)
- Participants/attendees
- Material/resources
- Venue
- Tasking/responsible persons (Any 6 × 1) (6)

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4.3
- To understand local health needs **OR** to find out about the health of people in a community or ward through surveys or by using secondary information.
- To build strong relationships between service users and service providers.
- To inform service priorities.
- To come up with strategies or intervention plans to see to the needs of people. (Any 4 × 1)

(4)

4.4
- 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) (5)

4.5 4.5.1 COVID-19 (1)

4.5.2

Member	Reason
• Doctor/nurse	• To suggest ways on how to reduce deaths due to COVID-19 related complications.
• Social worker	• To give direction on poverty alleviation strategies/overcoming social problems such as domestic violence, accessing social grants, etc.
• Policeman	• To give guidance on how to reduce domestic violence and bring the perpetrators to justice.
• Business owner	• To give advice on how to bring businesses together to sponsor food parcels and soup kitchens to feed the poor.
• Teacher/ principal	• To give suggestions on implementation of online teaching to ensure that children do not fall behind with their school work.
• Community leader	• To give input on how to get cooperation from community members to reduce the spread of COVID-19

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

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4.5.3

STATEMENTS	AGREE	DISAGREE
• A dry cough is a common symptom of COVID-19. • Loss of taste is a less common symptom of COVID-19. • It is important to go to a health facility in the case of breathing difficulty. • Wearing a mask can protect a person from contracting COVID-19. • Regular hand washing can prevent the spread of COVID-19. • Sanitising is an important prevention strategy. • Vaccination can result in herd immunity.		

Note: Allocate marks based on the student's answer in 4.5.1

(Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

4.6
- Yes✓
- A summative evaluation is done to demonstrate results or to prove to funders, the community or stakeholders the effects of the activities.
- It also shows to what extent plans were implemented effectively and whether expected outcomes were met.
- It is done at the end or after completion of the intervention to assess impact (whether the intervention made a difference) for future funding.
- It shows the weaknesses and strengths of the intervention and informs future interventions. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1
5.1.1 Action plan
5.1.2 Community
5.1.3 Health care professionals
5.1.4 Training
5.1.5 Agenda
5.1.6 Uncivil practice
5.1.7 Planning
5.1.8 Reporting
5.1.9 Self-monitoring
5.1.10 Outcome

(10 × 1) (10)

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5.2
- A physical community is determined by the community's needs while a social community is also determined by the community's needs

OR

- A physical community will be selected when health needs arise within geographical boundaries while a social community can be selected when a community's needs do not fall within the geographical boundaries

(Any 2 × 2) (4)

5.3
- Health care services need to be managed by trained and qualified health professionals.
- People want and should get the best care available.
- Primary care should be high quality care that professionals can provide.
- Health care professionals can commit to ethical practice.
- Professionals can take accountability for themselves and their teams.
- Health care professional can integrate health care between the home and health facilities. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- Limited resources
- Not enough people/human resources
- Not enough time
- Not enough money
- To prevent health conditions from becoming worse
- To prevent the spread of infectious disease
- To prevent complications
- To prevent death
- Poor infrastructure
- Staff shortages
- Theft of medical equipment and medication (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.5
- Introduction
- Content
- Closure (3)

5.6 5.6.1
- Education (Diepkloof secondary school/University of Johannesburg)✓ Educate learners about the importance of a healthy diet to prevent NCDs.✓
- Recreation (shops, malls, parks, dam, restaurants and pubs) Shopping is therapeutic for some people as it reduces stress and improves social health; people can relax at dams and have picnics and walk in parks; people can socialise in restaurants and pubs
- Health (Hospitals) Health promotion, prevention, testing and treatment services
- Transport (Bara Taxi rank and the roads) Transport sick people to hospitals

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- Tele-communication (M-communication/communication store) Provide people with electronic devices that can be used to research NCDs and call the ambulance and family members in case of emergencies
- Safety (Diepkloof SAPS) Ensure a safe community by arresting criminals and subsequently reducing stress, anxiety and fear and NCD. (Any 4 × 2) (8)

5.6.2
- Education and Health nurses can do health promotion at schools to educate students about the importance of exercise and a healthy diet
- Education and recreation promote sports participation in schools and in the community
- Education and recreation provide schools with sport equipment
- Education and tele-communication provide students with data/ Wi-Fi to increase internet access at school to learn more about a healthy lifestyle (Any 2 × 2) (4)

5.6.3
- Welfare assists people with social problems to reduce stress, depression and social grant applications and subsequently the incidence of hypertension and cardiac problems
- Water and sanitation to provide clean water to take chronic medication
- Energy provides electricity for people to cook healthy meals

(Any relevant 2 × 1) (2)

[40]

TOTAL: 200

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