higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 4

(9010124)

17 November 2022 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 11 pages and 1 addendum.

435Q1N2217

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 High cholesterol can spread from person to person.

1.1.2 The social environment in which people live impacts on their health.

1.1.3 TB and HIV are unrelated.

1.1.4 Universal primary prevention is used to educate individuals about health risks.

1.1.5 The private sector serves 80% of a population at an affordable rate.

1.1.6 Geographical boundaries are determined by government.

1.1.7 Workshops are held to create a shared understanding among stakeholders.

1.1.8 It is important for healthcare workers to ensure that people have full knowledge before obtaining consent for a household registration.

1.1.9 Healthcare workers should promise people big rewards for participating in research.

1.1.10 Report writing is a way of presenting facts and information.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

SOUTH AFRICAN CANCER STATISTICS

Cancer is one of the major killers in South Africa. South Africa's National Cancer Registry (NCR) was first established in 1986 and provides information regarding SA cancer statistics. The NCR plays a vital role in maintaining and developing national and international awareness about the enormous burden of cancer in our country.

The Cancer Association of South Africa (CANSA) and the SA public rely on statistics provided in the NCR Reports in order to curb cancer in communities.

[Source: *https://cansa.org.za/south-african-cancer-statistics/*]

1.2.1 Define the term, *cancer*. (5)

1.2.2 Which COPC principle and components are applied in the article? Substantiate your answer. (5)

1.2.3 Is national statistics applicable to COPC? Substantiate your answer. (3)

1.2.4 Is the information in the article primary or secondary information? Substantiate your answer. (3)

1.2.5 Why is cancer an "enormous burden in our country"? (5)

1.2.6 Discuss how a local institutional support assessment (LISA) can assist in the management of cancer. (5)

1.2.7 What awareness can a health promoter contribute to in a health care team to curb cancer in defined communities? (4)

[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1 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 (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 A COPC steering committee …

A does research about health issues.
B implements health activities.
C provides patients with information.
D is an advisory body.

2.1.2 Healthcare professionals must adhere to … practice when doing research.

A corrupt
B ethical
C immoral
D unethical

2.1.3 The purpose of strategic planning is to …

A weaken operations.
B reach a short-term goal.
C reach a long-term goal.
D ensure disagreement among staff.

2.1.4 The relationship between input and output is called …

A efficiency.
B impact.
C effectiveness.
D monitoring.

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2.1.5 Which ONE of the following actions measures whether a task meets the objectives?

A Efficiency
B Effectiveness
C Impact
D Monitoring

2.1.6 The … of an action plan is used to do formal systems monitoring.

A barriers
B responsible person
C expected results
D action steps

2.1.7 The following is not a danger sign in pregnancy:

A Blurred vision
B Headache
C Cravings
D Convulsions

2.1.8 Successful partnerships between organisations can result from …

A poor communicating.
B forming working alliances.
C having different goals.
D not sharing responsibilities.

2.1.9 A … is an example of a social community.

A school
B township
C neighbourhood
D district

2.1.10 Evaluation should be truth-seeking and ethical, in other words …

A testing ideas
B weighing the results
C acknowledging limitations
D ensuring accountability

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Research ethics is a classification of scientific morality in practice. Guidelines for research ethics specify the basic norms and values of the research.

2.2.1 Describe what you understand by the meaning of *ethics.* (2)

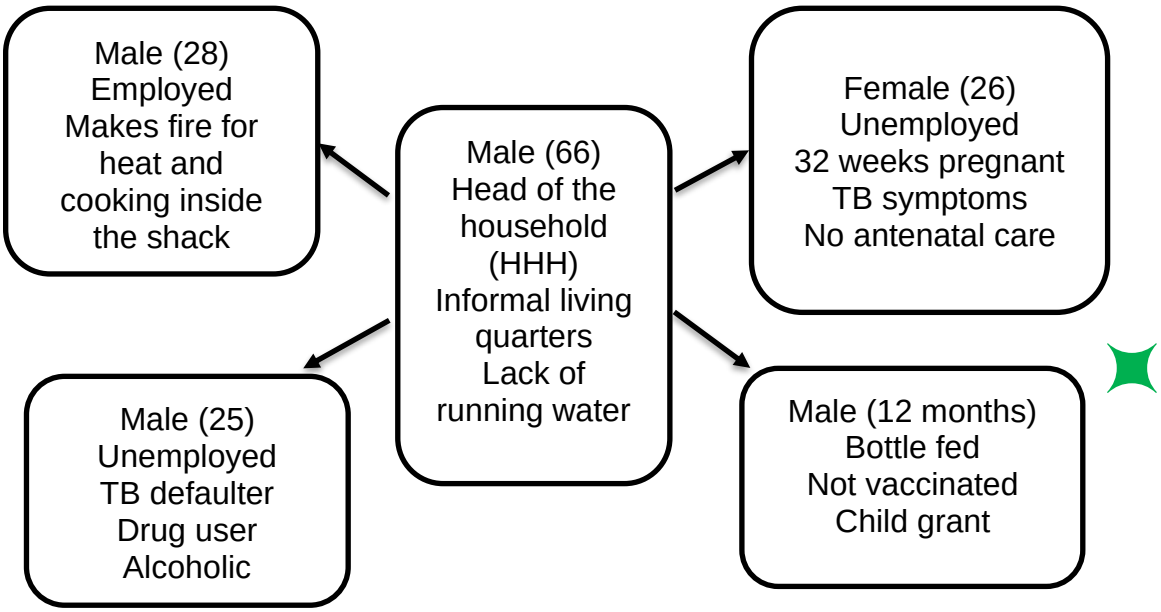
2.2.2 List FIVE ethical principles that health care workers should adhere to when doing research. (5)

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2.2.3 Why is it important to obtain consent from people before they share information? (4)

2.3 Study the information of the household below and answer the questions that follow.

HOUSEHOLD X HEALTH AND SOCIAL DATA



2.3.1 Discuss why the family members are at risk of disease or ill-health. (5 × 2) (10)

2.3.2 Which household members would you prioritise and why? (4)

2.3.3 Which household member should give consent for a household registration? Substantiate your answer. (5)
[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write ONLY the letter (A–M) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	To agree to do something	A	rationing
3.1.2	Statements about work quality	B	unwanted kissing
3.1.3	Tool used to display or summarise data	C	demographic data
		D	consent
3.1.4	A tool for collecting and recording information	E	impact
3.1.5	Allowing someone to have only a limited amount of something	F	vaccination
		G	lipids
3.1.6	Statistical data about the characteristics of a population	H	performance standards
3.1.7	A health indictor to reduce child deaths	I	demographic data
3.1.8	The effect of an intervention	J	frequency table
3.1.9	An example of sexual abuse	K	survey
3.1.10	Fats that the body make and get from food	L	punching someone
		M	prioritisation

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 A person with Type 1 or 2 diabetes is more likely to get severely ill from COVID-19.

3.2.1 Define the term, *diabetes*. (3)

3.2.2 Formulate a strategic goal to prevent COVID-19 complications in people with diabetes. (2)

3.2.3 Recreate the table below in your ANSWER BOOK. Complete the THREE elements of the action plan for the treatment of diabetes.

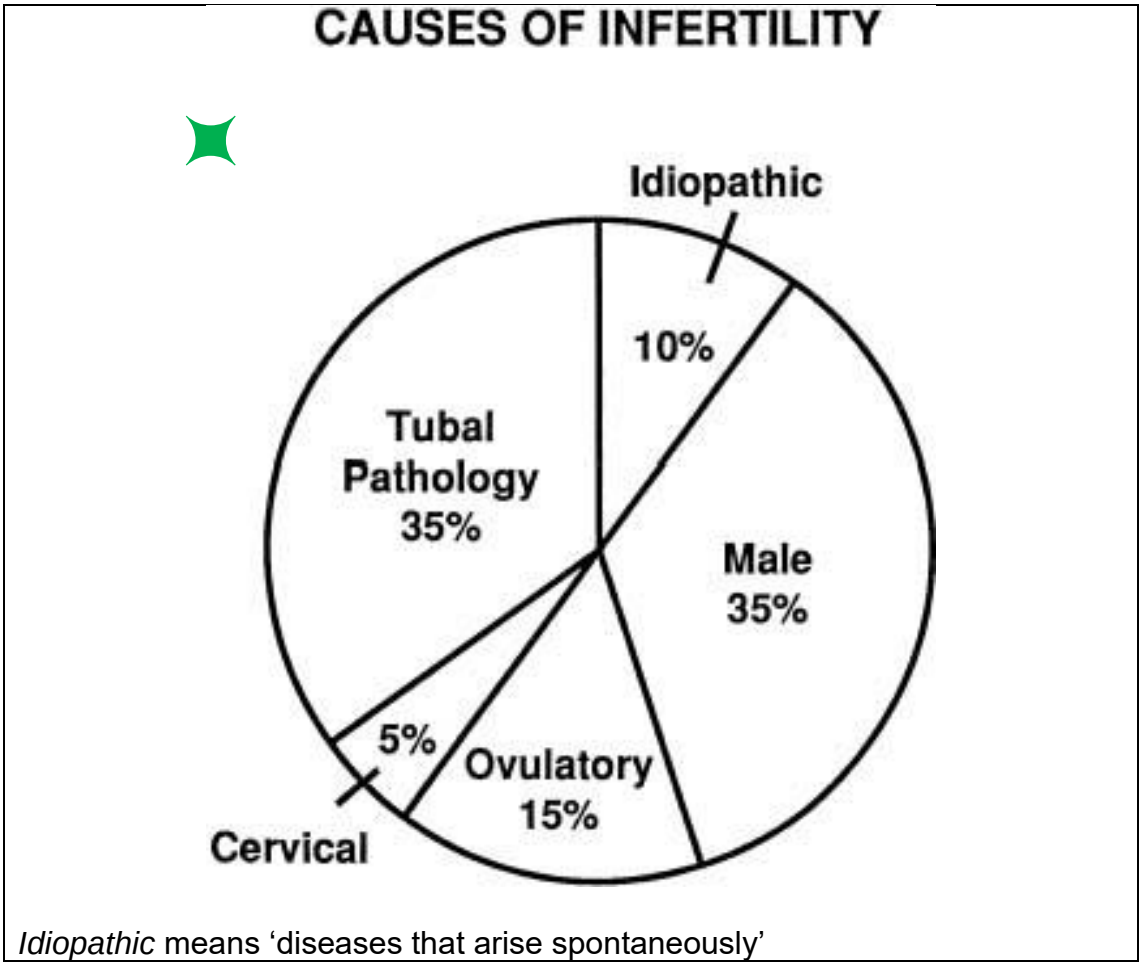
TASK	ACTION STEPS	BARRIERS	EXPECTED RESULTS
Diabetes			

(3 × 3) (9)

3.2.4 Why would one do a formative evaluation of the action plan? (5)

3.2.5 Discuss the importance of monitoring the implementation of an action plan. (5)

3.3 Study the information in the pie chart below and answer the question that follows.



Idiopathic means 'diseases that arise spontaneously'

[Source: *https://www.glowm.com/section-view/heading/evaluation-and-management-of-the-infertile-couple/item/320#.YOVWa-gzZPY*]

Describe the information in the pie chart. (6)

[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose ONE term from the list below for each of the following descriptions and write it next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

120/80 mmHg; cerebrovascular disease; temperature below 35°; 160/110 mmHg; cost; frequent urination; emotional abuse; coronary artery disease; economic abuse

4.1.1 A danger sign in infants.

4.1.2 Name calling, shouting and screaming at someone.

4.1.3 A disease of the blood vessels that supply the brain with oxygenated blood.

4.1.4 An abnormal blood pressure reading.

4.1.5 A challenge to the existing health care system.

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 List any SIX key elements of a workshop. (6)

4.3 What is the purpose of a health status assessment (HSA)? (4)

4.4 State FIVE factors that can contribute to the success of partnerships between organisations. (5)

4.5 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

TEMPORARY SHOCK OR LASTING POVERTY TRAP?
COVID-19 IN SOUTH AFRICA

The COVID-19 pandemic may not only present a temporary shock, but have lasting implications for poverty rates in South Africa through its effects on people's health, education and employment prospects, as well as potential knock-on effects from increasing rates of crime and domestic abuse. Reduced food consumption in times of hardship, school closures and the constraints that poor children face in online teaching can have a negative effect on human capital formation which can have long-term negative effects on earnings.

[Source: *https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/temporary-shock-or-lasting-poverty-trap*]

4.5.1 Name the top health priority from the extract. (1)

4.5.2 Put together a COPC Steering Committee that will make a significant contribution in reducing the problems mentioned in the extract. Indicate why you choose each member. Present your answer in a table as shown below.

MEMBER	REASON
•	•

(5 × 2) (10)

4.5.3 Complete the statement section of the survey tool for the health priority mentioned in QUESTION 4.5.1. Copy the survey tool in the ANSWER BOOK.

STATEMENTS	AGREE	DISAGREE
•		

(4 × 1) (4)

4.6 Do you think that a summative evaluation is important for any intervention to feed hungry people? Give reasons for your answer. (5)
[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Choose the correct term from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 A (strategic/action) plan is a small step towards reaching a long-term goal.

5.1.2 COPC is health care that is done within geographical boundaries of a (community/country).

5.1.3 (Health care professionals/community health workers) have been scientifically trained.

5.1.4 The purpose of a workshop is for (socialising/training).

5.1.5 A COPC steering committee should have a clear (agenda/memorandum) for every meeting.

5.1.6 Being rude towards others is called (civil/uncivil) practice.

5.1.7 Thinking through activities before they are done, is called (planning/implementation).

5.1.8 (Analysing/reporting) is the final step in evaluation.

5.1.9 (Self-monitoring/formal systems monitoring) means watching over one's own activities.

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5.1.10 The end result of a project is referred to as the (output/outcome). (10 × 1) (10)

5.2 Differentiate between the selection of a *physical* and *social community* for COPC implementation. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Why should health care professionals lead health care teams? (5)

5.4 What factors make it important to prioritise health problems? (4)

5.5 List THREE phases of a workshop. (3)

5.6 Study the map on ADDENDUM A (attached) and answer the questions that follow.

5.6.1 Identify FOUR organisations and explain how they can assist in reducing non-communicable diseases in the Diepkloof area. (4 × 2) (8)

5.6.2 Choose TWO organisations and briefly explain how they can work together to ensure that school children maintain a healthy lifestyle. (2 × 2) (4)

5.6.3 Choose ONE organisation that is not on the map and explain how it can assist in controlling the incidence of NCDs in the community. (2)

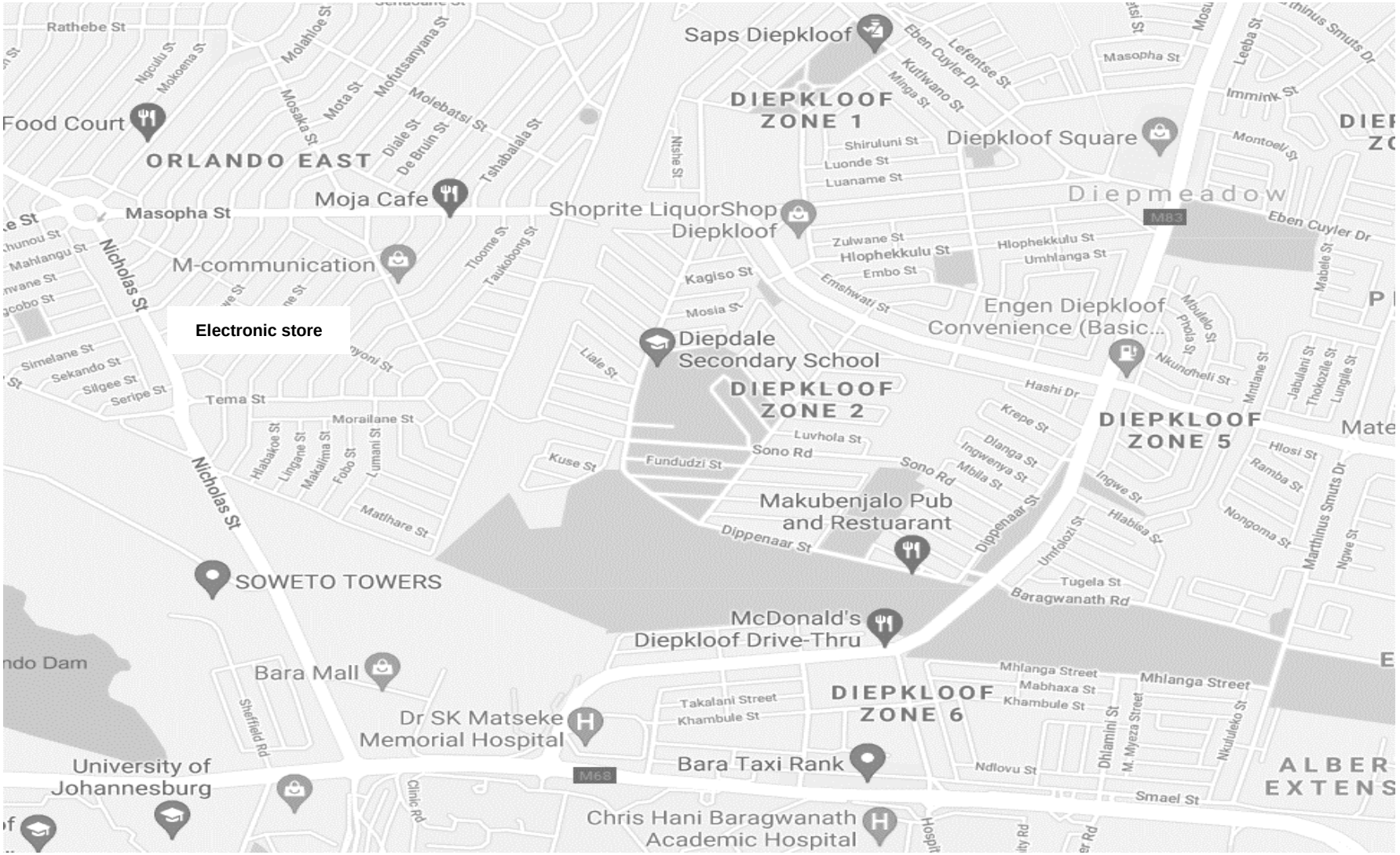
[40]

TOTAL: 200

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ADDENDUM A: DIEPKLOOF AREA GOOGLE MAP



[Source: *https://www.google.com/maps/@-26.2504796,27.9315668,1*]

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