higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2

07 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 C
1.1.2 D
1.1.3 F
1.1.4 A
1.1.5 E

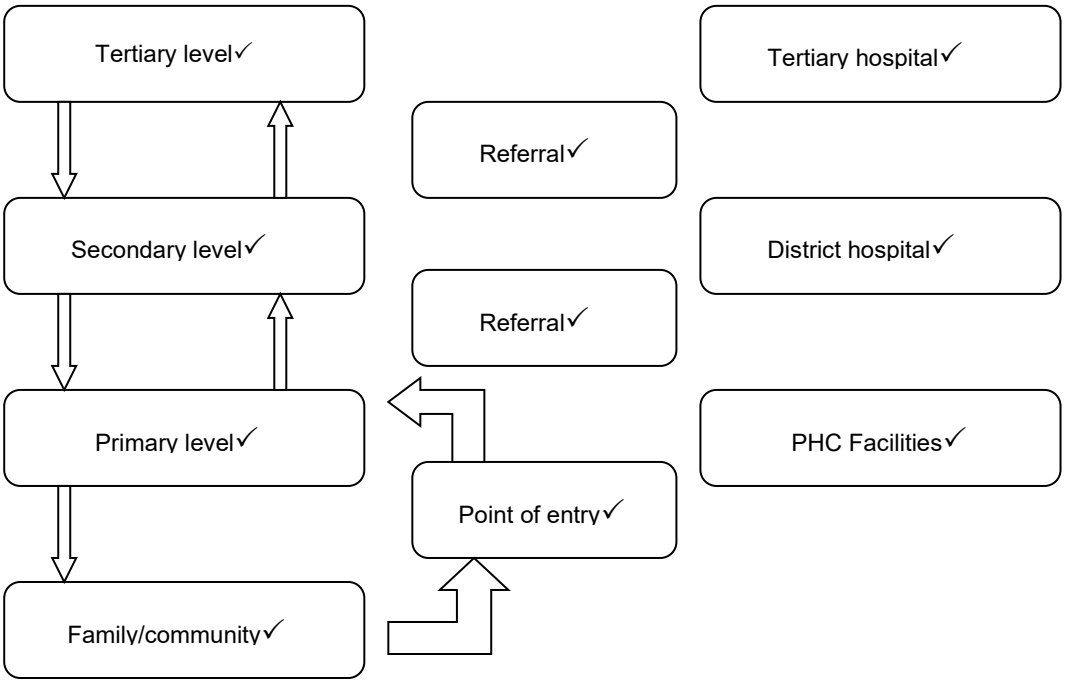
(5 × 1) (5)

1.2 1.2.1 Active community participation means that the community takes ownership of the healthcare services.✓ Community members must be involved in issues that affect their area.✓ They can help formulate a health workforce plan that addresses the issues in the area.✓ Community members know their communities far better than health professionals do. This helps them understand the community they work in.✓ The community cooperates with the healthcare system to overcome local challenges. This ensures that the community's resources are used effectively.✓ (5)

1.2.2 Equity ensures that no one is deprived of health care services.✓ All patients must be treated the same.✓ The level of health care should be the same in all clinics.✓ No patient should be discriminated against because of his or her age, gender or race.✓ No one can be refused treatment.✓ (5)

1.2.3 Health promotion activities to assist healthy living in a healthy environment is an important goal and people must be educated about the health care system.✓ It is important to provide health information✓ so that we can reduce the transmission of diseases.✓Communities need to promote responsible sexual behaviour and raise awareness of STIs, HIV and AIDS.✓ Non-communicable illnesses can be prevented with the correct information.✓ (5)

1.3



(10)
[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 To get all the necessary information✓✓ to understand what is wrong✓✓ with Litho. This method is part of the comprehensive health care approach. (2 × 2) (4)

2.1.2
- She applied comprehensive-care principles.
- The nurse educated Litho's mother.
- The nurse gave holistic health care.
- She taught Litho's mom how to prevent a recurrence of Litho's dehydration. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

2.1.3
- Promotive healthcare:✓ By promoting good health and teaching Litho's mother to be healthy.✓✓
- Preventative healthcare:✓ Showing the mom how to wash her hands. She also referred to the importance of washing your hands regularly, especially after relieving yourself and before you start to prepare food.✓✓
- Curative healthcare:✓ Teaching her about sugar-and-salt solution.✓✓
- Rehabilitative healthcare:✓ Follow-up after 3 weeks.✓✓ (4 × 3) (12)

2.1.4
- No running water means the family does not have access to clean water.
- They would be drinking water sourced from a central point in the community.
- They would not be able to wash their hands regularly.
- government would struggle to provide proper services in an informal settlement.
- The community can run out of water and taps in the area can be stolen. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1
3.1.1 district
3.1.2 primary
3.1.3 geographic
3.1.4 individual
3.1.5 improving
(5 × 1) (5)

3.2 3.2.1 Basic sanitation refers to the way that human waste✓ is disposed of.✓ (3)

3.2.2
- Pit latrines when there is no access to water.
- Buckets should be emptied regularly.
- Flush toilets inside homes.
- Flush toilets outside homes or in backyards.
- Flush toilets in a central place in the community. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.2.3 Water that is clean✓ and safe✓ for cooking and drinking.✓ (3)

3.2.4
- Tap water inside homes.
- Tap water outside homes or in backyards.
- Central taps in communities. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.2.5 Nutrition is the food✓✓ and nutrients our bodies get when we eat.✓✓ (4)

3.2.6
- Children under six years old.
- Pregnant women.
- Breastfeeding women.
- Primary school children.
- People with chronic illness.
- People with communicable diseases.
- Old people. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

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3.2.7 Community-based nutrition programmes feed vulnerable people in the community.✓✓ The aim of is to reach out to and feed those in need.✓✓

Health facility-based nutrition programmes focus on undernutrition in patients who have been admitted to a health facility.✓✓ They assist patients who need specialised diets because of their poor health.✓✓ (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 True
4.1.2 False
4.1.3 False
4.1.4 True
4.1.5 False

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 4.2.1
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary (3)

4.2.2
- TB
- HIV
- Diarrhoea
- Childhood illnesses
- STI
- Diabetes
- Backache (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2.3
- When medication is out of stock
- Broken medical equipment
- Malfunctioning medical equipment
- Lack of water or electricity
- Lack of ambulances
- Doctor or nurse shortages (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.3 4.3.1 At the entrance of all clinics. (1)

4.3.2
- A healthy and safe environment. ✓✓
- Access to healthcare. ✓✓
- Confidentiality and privacy. ✓✓
- Informed consent. ✓✓
- Be referred for a second opinion. ✓✓
- Exercise choice in healthcare. ✓✓
- Continuity of care. ✓✓
- Participation in decisions that affect the patient's health. ✓✓
- Treatment by an accredited healthcare provider. ✓✓
- Refusal of treatment. ✓✓
- Knowledge of their health insurance or medical aid policies. ✓✓
- Complain about the health service they receive. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

4.3.3
- Follow a healthy lifestyle.
- Care for and protect the environment.
- Respect the rights of other patients and health staff.
- Utilise the health system optimally without abusing it.
- Know the health services available locally and understand what they offer.
- Provide health staff with accurate information for diagnosis, treatment, counselling and rehabilitation purposes.
- Inform health staff of his or her wishes in case of death.
- Comply with the prescribed treatment and rehabilitation procedures.
- Ask about management costs and arrange for payment.
- Take care of the patient-carried health cards and records.

(Any 2 × 2) (4)

4.4 A district health system is the only way that the health system can render as comprehensive service.✓✓ The proper planning and management of services delivered at district level ensure that all South Africans have access to healthcare.✓✓ Effective referral mechanisms within and between districts and levels of care creates a flow in the healthcare system.✓✓ This way health care services are rendered in the most efficient and effective manner possible.✓✓ (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1
5.1.1 Department of Higher Education and Training.
5.1.2 South African National Blood Services.
5.1.3 Medical Research Council.
5.1.4 Department of Health.
5.1.5 Treatment Action Campaign.
5.1.6 Primary Health Care.
5.1.7 Integrated Nutrition Programme.
5.1.8 Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
5.1.9 Tuberculosis.
5.1.10 Non-Governmental Organisation.

(10 × 1) (10)

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5.2 Civil-society organisations have a broad membership base✓✓ as membership is not based on qualifications.✓✓ Any community member can join a civil-society organisation.✓✓ In the health care system, civil-society organisations take up issues which affect the community as a whole.✓✓ The focus can be either national or provincial, depending on the issue.✓✓ (5 × 2) (10)

5.3 5.3.1
- Employment
- Housing
- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration to urban areas (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.3.2
- Political factors
- Geographic factors
- Demographic factors (3)

5.4 Health care provisions✓ such as medical equipment✓ and infrastructure,✓ should be maintained✓ over a long time.✓ (5)
[30]

TOTAL: 150