higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 3

17 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 True
1.1.2 True
1.1.3 False
1.1.4 False
1.1.5 True

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2
- The South African for-profit healthcare system is not under the government's control.✓
- It is a system made up of individuals or organisations✓
- who in their private capacity✓
- provide health care services✓
- on a profit basis.✓ (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

1.3 Dividends are a portion of a company's profits that it rewards or pays out to its shareholders/investors. (Any relevant 1 × 1) (1)

1.4 1.4.1 Provides authorisation permits to be issued to nurses to dispense schedule 1–4 substances at a health services workplace.✓✓

1.4.2 Allows for the establishment of bargaining councils that have the right to establish and administer pensions, provident funds, sick pay and medical aid for the benefit of the members.✓✓

1.4.3 Sets out rights and duties of healthcare providers, health workers, health establishments and users.✓✓

1.4.4 A government department pays a private entity to perform certain tasks.✓✓

1.4.5 A government department pays a private entity to manage public healthcare facilities and provide a range of services.✓✓

(Any relevant answer) (5 × 2) (10)

1.5
- It intends to strengthen the district health system.✓✓
- It places greater emphasis on community-based services.✓✓
- It pays more attention to social factors✓✓
- that contribute or impact negatively on health.✓✓
- For this model to succeed, a primary health care outreach team is needed.✓✓ (Any relevant answer) (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Workplace-based refers to health initiatives✓
- offered by a place of employment or employer✓
- to keep employees mentally and physically healthy.✓
- The healthcare consists mostly of primary healthcare and occupational clinics based on the work premises.✓ (Any relevant answer) (4 × 1) (4)

2.2
- General wellness such as weight management and nutrition.
- Management of chronic diseases such as HIV/Aids and hypertension.
- Management of behavioural health conditions such as depression and stress.
- Preventative care in the form of awareness and education on health-related issues and well-being. (Any relevant answer) (4 × 1) (4)

2.3 Ensures that employers provide employees with a healthy and safe work environment.✓✓ (1 × 2) (2)

2.4

PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR
• Free of charge✓	• Not free of charge✓
• Paid by government (taxes)✓	• Paid out-of-pocket or by medical schemes✓
• Run/governed by government✓	• Private owners✓
• Referral might happen within the health facility✓	• Clear referral between different levels of care✓
• Not for profit✓	• For profit✓
• Can employ nurses and provide incentives to other health professionals	• Can employ different health professionals
• Covers the majority of the population	• Covers a minority of the population

(Any relevant answer) (2 × 5) (10)

2.5
- Section 47 of the National Health Act regulates the quality in hospitals✓✓ which is important to prevent infections and diseases such as nosocomial infections.✓✓
- According to this section of the act:
- All health establishments must comply with the quality requirements and standards prescribed by the Minister after the consultation with the National Health Council.✓✓
- The quality requirements and standards contemplated in subsection (1) may relate to human resources, health technology, equipment, hygiene, premises, delivery of health services, business practices, safety and manner in which users are accommodated and treated.✓✓
- The Office of Standards Compliance and the inspectorate for Health Establishments must monitor and enforce compliance with the quality requirements and standards contemplated in subsection.✓✓

(Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)
[30]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 3

3.1

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

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2
- Complementary medicine is a method of healthcare✓
- that combines the therapies and philosophies✓
- of conventional medicine (or healthcare practices uses in conjunction with or to complement conventional medical treatment)✓
- with those of alternative medicines such as acupuncture and herbal medicine. ✓

(Any relevant answer) (4 × 1) (4)

3.3
- South Africans are living a more Western lifestyle,✓ suffering from the side effects of this lifestyle including stress, eating incorrect foods, overeating and lack of sleep.✓
- These side effects can be linked to lifestyle diseases✓ such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity and heart diseases.
- This leads to an increased interest in complementary medicine in SA.✓
- SA now has a regulatory framework that acknowledges and governs complementary and alternative medicine✓ – Medicines and Related Substances Act.✓

(Any relevant answer) (6 × 1) (6)

3.4 Students can discuss how practitioners of complementary medicine follow ethical principles and values to ensure that they act in a professional way to the benefit of the client/patient. Students can then refer to some of the ethical principles and values (at least three per list to make up the marks).

Ethical principles:
- Do no harm
- Appropriate use of conventional medicine
- Patient participation
- Promotion of health and treatment of disease
- Healing power of nature
- Respect the rights of patients
- Determine the manner in which social problems and benefits should be distributed among all individuals in the community.

Values:
- Holism
- Embracing cultural diversity
- Respecting cultural values
- Focussing on the patient rather than the disease
- Open communication and conversation
- Maintaining good rapport with clients

(Any relevant answer) (10 × 1) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1
4.1.1 Musculoskeletal
4.1.2 Massage therapy
4.1.3 Toxic
4.1.4 Meditation
4.1.5 Hypnosis
4.1.6 Holism
4.1.7 Conventional/Allopathic medicine
4.1.8 Manipulative body-based
4.1.9 Lavender
4.1.10 Aloe

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2
- Diverse health practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs✓
- incorporating plant, animal and/or mineral-based medicines,✓
- spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises✓
- applied singularly or in combination✓
- to maintain wellbeing as well as to treat, diagnose or prevent illnesses.✓

OR

- The sum total of the knowledge, skills and practices based on theories, beliefs and experiences✓
- indigenous to different cultures,✓
- whether explicable or not,✓
- used in maintaining health✓
- as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illnesses.✓

OR

- The sum total of the knowledge, skills and practices✓
- whether explicable or not,✓
- in diagnosis, prevention, and elimination,✓ of physical, mental or societal imbalance✓
- and relying exclusively on practical experience and observation✓
- handed down from generation to generation, whether verbally or in writing.✓

(Any relevant answer) (5 × 1) (5)

4.3
- Traditional healers have the right to practice their profession freely.
- Traditional healers and their patients should be treated with respect and dignity.
- Patients should not be subjected to humiliating rituals and procedures.
- Traditional healers should contribute to the conservation of indigenous natural resources and endangered animals.
- Traditional healers and their patients have a right to practice their traditions but these should not interfere with rights of others.
- Traditional healers should not disclose the patient's health information to other people without the permission of the patient.
- Healthcare users have the right to access healthcare services of their choice.

(Any relevant answer) (5 × 1) (5)

Copyright reserved

4.4 (Consider any relevant argument. Students need to give eight relevant reasons for their argument) The following are some of the information that could be included in the argument:

Introduction: A statement on whether or not they recommend the use of complementary medicine.✓✓

People are using complementary medicine because of the following perceived benefits of complementary medicine:
- Offers alternative methods for treatment of diseases that are responsive to conventional treatment.✓
- Allows for the patients' active involvement in their care and treatment.✓
- Is available and suitable for them.✓
- Is safe✓

People may not use complementary medicine because of the following risks associated with complementary medicine:
- Safety and effectiveness are uncertain✓
- Basic adverse reactions are anticipated ✓
- Adverse reactions are unpredictable✓
- Risks of commission, e.g. incorrect prescription✓
- Risks of omission, e.g. misdiagnosis
- Practice risks are low in SA because of the Allied Health Professions Act that governs complementary medicine✓

Conclusion: Final remarks on their argument recommending or opposing the use of complementary medicine.✓✓ (Any relevant 10 × 1) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1
5.1.1 A
5.1.2 B
5.1.3 C
5.1.4 D
5.1.5 D
5.1.6 C
5.1.7 B
5.1.8 A
5.1.9 A
5.1.10 B

(10 × 1) (10)

5.2
- During the pre-colonial phase, traditional medicine was practiced freely.✓
- During the colonial phase, traditional medicine was banned✓ under the Witchcraft Suppression Act of 1957.✓
- During the modern phase, traditional medicine can be practiced again✓ but is regulated under regulations such as the Traditional Health Practitioners Act 22 of 2007.✓ (Any relevant answer) (3 × 3) (9)

5.3 Traditional Health Practitioners Act 22 of 2007. (1)

5.4
- Traditional medicine plays an important role in primary healthcare.
- Traditional healers are important stakeholders within the primary healthcare re-engineering package.
- It plays an important role within community-based healthcare.
- It is well-known in communities.
- The traditional healers' knowledge of the emotional and spiritual lives of their clients enables them to influence their clients' behaviour which are critical.

(Any relevant answer) (5 × 1) (5)

5.5 Yes✓
TWO relevant reasons:
- Often used with western medicine✓✓
- Is safe✓✓
- Regulated by a council✓✓

OR

No✓
TWO relevant reasons:
- Lack of knowledge and understanding about the type of medicine✓✓
- Payment breakdown is complex✓✓
- Limited funding compared to western medicine✓✓

(Any relevant answer)(5 × 1) (5)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1
6.1.1 Civil Society Organisation
6.1.2 Community-based organisation
6.1.3 Non-Profit Organisation
6.1.4 Non-Government Organisation

(4 × 1) (4)

6.2

	Legislation under which registered	**Required registration documents**
Voluntary Associations	Exist in common law✓	Two signed copies of the organisation's constitution✓
Trusts	Established in terms of the Trust Property Control Act✓	Deed of Trust/Trust Deed✓
Section 21 Companies	Established in terms of the Companies Act✓	Memorandum and Articles of Association✓

(6 × 1) (6)

6.3
- Before 1967 there was no regulation governing the provision of private healthcare in South Africa.✓✓
- The Medical Schemes Act was introduced in 1967.✓✓
- The act opened doors for the existence of the Council for Medical Schemes✓✓ and
- The Registrar of Medical Schemes.✓✓
- These two bodies fulfilled the executive functions of the Medical Schemes Act.✓✓
- In 1989 the Act was amended and this reopened the doors to allowance of risk-rating of premiums✓✓ and
- stipulation of minimum benefits.✓✓
- Involves the regulation of medical schemes✓✓ and
- the registration of personnel.✓✓ (Any relevant answer) (5 × 2) (10)

6.4
- Create an environment in which NPOs can flourish (do well).✓✓
- Establish an administrative and regulatory framework for NPOs.✓✓
- Encourage NPOs to maintain adequate standards of governance, transparency and accountability.✓✓
- Create an environment in which the public may have access to information concerning registered NPOs.✓✓
- Promote a spirit of cooperation and shared responsibility within government, donors and amongst other interested persons in their dealings with NPOs.✓✓ (Any relevant answer) (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

Copyright reserved