higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 3

(9020053)

8 November 2022 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

179Q1N2208

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TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

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. Start each question on a new page.
5. Use only a blue or black pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose ONE term from the list below for each of the following descriptions and write it next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

diviner; midwife; herbalist; prophet; traditional surgeon

1.1.1 A … is sometimes referred to as iSangoma.

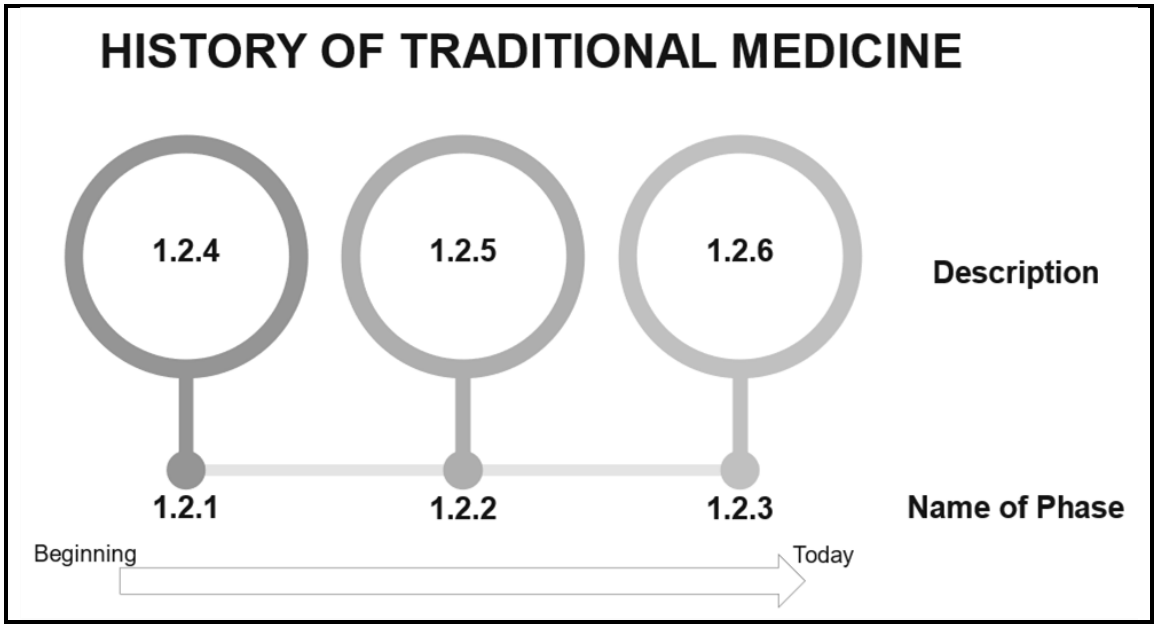
1.1.2 … helps pregnant women during the pre-birth and birthing procedure.

1.1.3 … makes use of natural products such as bark and roots to dispense muti.

1.1.4 … has the power to eliminate evil spirits through the use of prayer and holy water.

(4 × 1) (4)

1.2 Study and complete the timeline below by indicating the correct phases and descriptions for the history of traditional medicine. Write down only the answer next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.



(6)

1.3 Give the definition of the term *traditional medicine* within a South African context. (5)

1.4 By means of a diagram, show the holistic approach of traditional medicine in Africa. (5)

1.5 Discuss how traditional practitioners are guided by principles when providing health care services to patients. (5)

1.6 Considering the South African context, do you think people are using traditional medicine in your community? Substantiate your answer. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	Include vitamins, minerals and amino acids needed	A	aromatherapy
2.1.2	Therapeutic use of essential oils for treatment of certain conditions	B	acupuncture
2.1.3	Based on the like cures like principle	C	nutritional supplements
2.1.4	Involves the cleansing of body systems to release impurities and chemicals in the body	D	detoxification therapy
2.1.5	Involves keeping the mind calm and focussing on the present	E	herbalism
2.1.6	The practice of bringing about healing and facilitating change while the person is in a trance-like state	F	homeopathy
2.1.7	Incorporates the union of the mind, body, and spirit through the use of structural breathing and body poses	G	hypnotherapy
2.1.8	Refers to needle piercing	H	massage therapy
2.1.9	Usually done by chiropractors, physical therapists and osteopaths	I	meditation
2.1.10	Therapists press, rub and manipulate the muscles and other soft tissues in the body	J	spinal manipulation
		K	yoga

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 List FIVE differences between *traditional medicine* and *modern (western) medicine* in South Africa. (5 × 2) (10)

2.3 Discuss the challenges that traditional medicine was faced with in the past. (5)

2.4 Discuss why you think people may or may not prefer to use complementary medicine in South Africa. (5)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. In the case where the statement is false, state it FALSE and replace only the underlined phrase to make the statement true e.g., FALSE, health.

3.1.1 Traditional medicine is regulated by the Allied Health Professions Council.

3.1.2 The Allied Health Professions Council is guided by the Allied Health Service Professions Act 63 of 1982.

3.1.3 The Medicines and Related Substance Act 1010 of 1965 does not govern all medical substances, including complementary medicine.

3.1.4 Do no harm is an example of a key value guiding complementary medicine.

3.1.5 Holism is one of the ethical principles guiding complementary medicine.

3.1.6 Complementary medicine is usually perceived as being safe, available, and suitable.

(10 × 1) (10)

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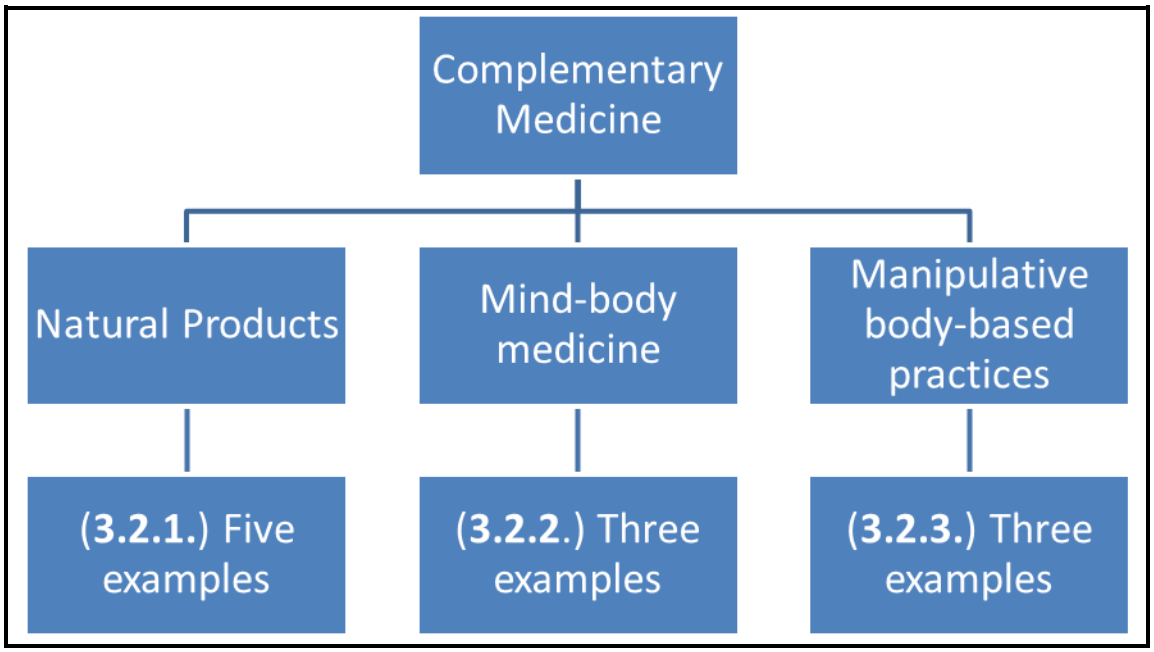
3.2 Complete the following diagram. Write down only the number with the relevant answer in the ANSWER BOOK.



(11)

3.3 Your friend wants to start using complementary medicine but is hesitant.

Provide FOUR ways to minimise the risks associated with the use of complementary medicine. (4)

3.4 Discuss whether you think complementary medicine is accepted by medical schemes. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions by writing it next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1 The Act that established private companies.

4.1.2 Legal documents used to regulate when government pays a private entity to manage health care facilities.

4.1.3 Infections that are often contracted in the hospital setting.

4.1.4 Section 47 of the National Health Act outlines measures to monitor this aspect.

4.1.5 An extension of tertiary health care.

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 Define the term *for-profit health care* in South Africa. (3)

4.3 Name THREE of the biggest private hospital groups. (3)

4.4 Read the following scenarios and give the relevant policies/legislations that best describe the scenarios. Give reasons for your answers.

4.4.1 A mining company wants to ensure that the company is adhering to the safety requirements for mine workers in South Africa.

4.4.2 Ensuring the rights of patients with medical aids using private health care are protected.

4.4.3 Ensuring the rights of all patients and practitioners in the health sector are protected.

(3 × 3) (9)

4.5 Evaluate the role of Primary Health Care (PHC) re-engineering model in enhancing primary health care services, compared to the original model.

(5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Choose the correct term from those given in brackets. Write only the word or words next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 Private companies are allowed to declare (dividends/out-of-pocket) and share in profit.

5.1.2 Private companies often do charitable initiatives in line with the (National Development/King III) Report.

5.1.3 Private providers are allowed (no/free) entry and exit to the health care market.

5.1.4 Medical (fugitives/tourists) are people who travel to other countries to receive health care services.

5.1.5 (Medical aid/out-of-pocket) is the term used when people pay for their own health services.

(5 × 1) (5)

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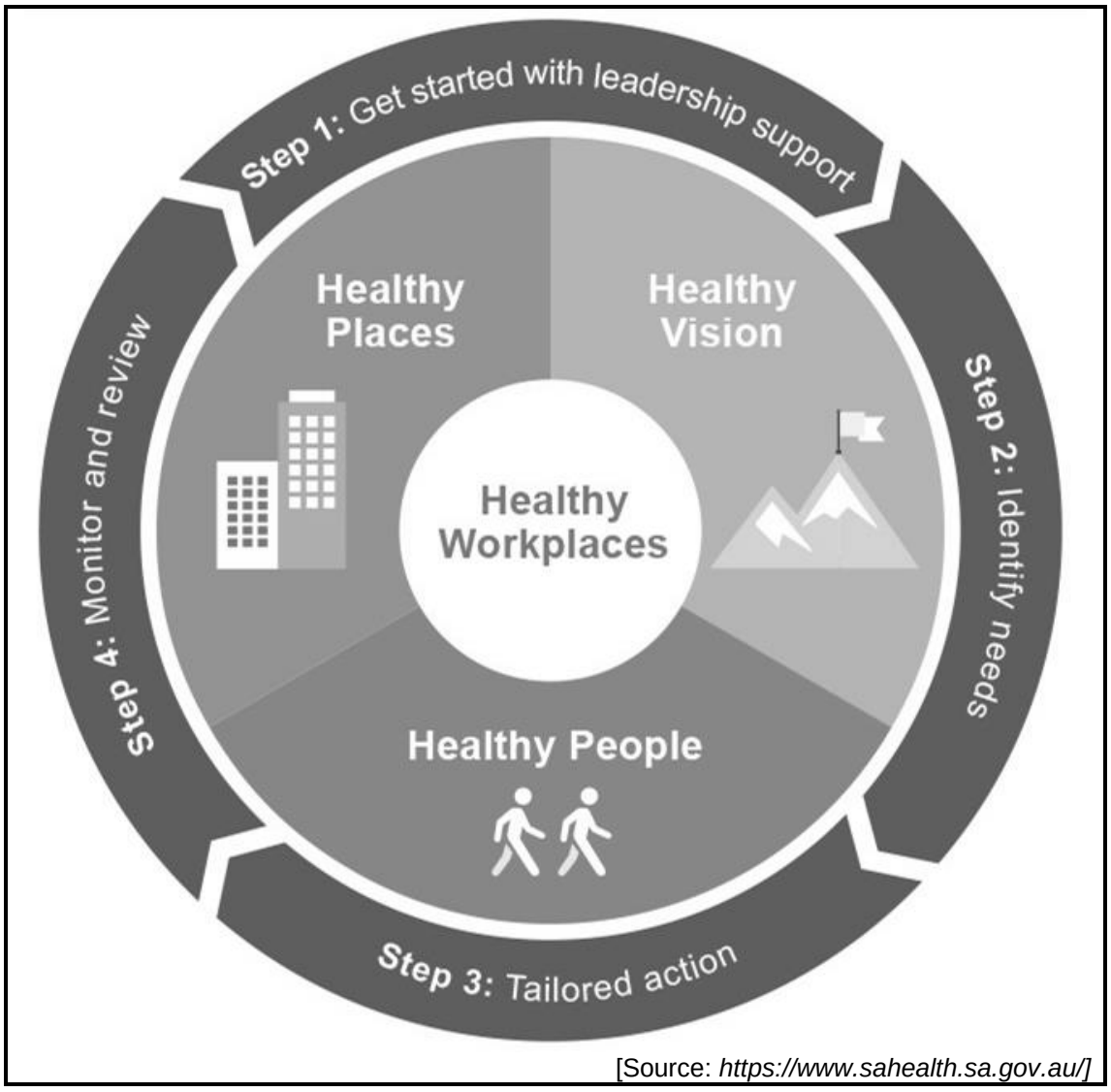
5.2 Study the picture below on healthy workplaces and answer the questions.



[Source: *https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/]*

5.2.1 What is *workplace-based health care?* (5)

5.2.2 Give FOUR health initiatives included in workplace-based health care aimed at ensuring healthy people within the workplace. (4)

5.2.3 Discuss the role of the following Acts in ensuring a safe and equal working environment:

(a) Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993

(b) Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995

(c) Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993

(3 × 2) (6)

5.2.4 Discuss the benefits of workplace-based health care for the employer. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Write out the following acronyms in full.

6.1.1 CSO

6.1.2 NGO

6.1.3 FBO

6.1.4 CBO

6.1.5 PBO

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 Read the following article and answer the questions.

NGOS TODAY: COMPETING FOR RESOURCES, POWER AND AGENCY

Kentse Radebe Ncedisa Nkonyeni

5 March 2020

From the Treatment Action Campaign's advocacy campaign, which led to the roll-out of antiretroviral medication to the gains in making quality education a priority by Equal Education; nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) have played an important role in advocating for equality and social justice in South Africa. But this week, on World NGO Day, one of the most pressing questions facing NGOs in South Africa is whether they are making a sustainable impact.

There are an estimated 200 000 NGOs in South Africa and in 2015, there were just over 140 000 registered NGOs. A report by the Kagiso Trust highlights that the rise in the number of NGOs represents an increase of over 200% over the past 10 years. Nazeema Mohamed, the executive director of Inyathelo, explains that 'the economic recession, unemployment and failed service delivery may be factors impacting the growth of the sector'. A poor economic outlook, which has translated into a decline in government spending across critical sectors has meant that NGOs have increasingly been filling an important gap where government services are limited or non-existent. A critique of the growing number of NGOs is that this is representative of the failure of the state and that this makes NGOs extension agents for basic services. This assessment has significant implications for the critical role that NGOs play in advancing social change and transformation.

[Source:https://mg.co.za/analysis/*2020-03-05-ngos-today-competing-for-resources-power-and-agency/*]

6.2.1 Identify FIVE ways how government can support NGOs. (5)

6.2.2 Besides competing for community resources, NGOs often also struggle with funding.

In your opinion, why do NGOSs struggle to find funding? Suggest ways to address this challenge. (5 × 2) (10)

6.3 Copy the table below in your ANSWER BOOK.
Tabulate FIVE differences between the *public* and *private* (for-profit) health care sector in South Africa.

PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

(5 × 2) (10)
[30]

TOTAL: 180

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