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 4

## 7 November 2022

**This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.**

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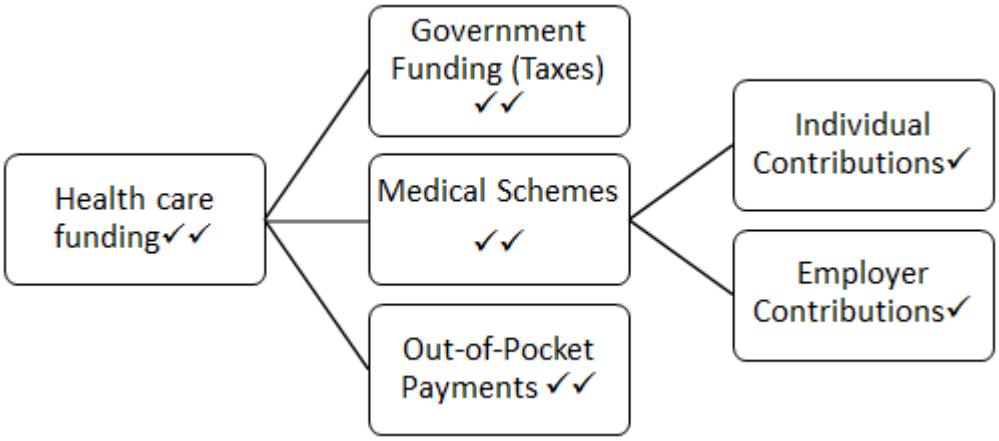
## QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 National Health Insurance
1.1.2 South African Revenue Service
1.1.3 Ward-based outreach team
1.1.4 District clinical specialist teams
1.1.5 Social health insurance
1.1.6 Facility improvement teams
1.1.7 Occupational health and safety committee
1.1.8 Integrated school health teams
1.1.9 Human immunodeficiency virus
1.1.10 Nongovernmental organisation

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2




(10)

1.3
- Planning and budgeting
- Resource allocation
- In-year management (operating, monitoring and safeguarding)
- Evaluating
- Reporting (5 × 2) (10)

1.4
- Focus on primary healthcare
- Health legislation assisting with affordability of health services
- General budget and financial management reforms
- Budget preparation
- Budget implementation (5 × 2) (10)

**[40]**

## QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Sources of healthcare funding
2.1.2 Roleplayers
2.1.3 National budget
2.1.4 Policies and legislation
2.1.5 Allocation of funds

(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 2.2.1 Academic medicine is defined as the capacity to study,✓ discover, evaluate, teach and improve health systems.✓ (2)

2.2.2 The mission of the academic method is to improve patient's lives through clinical care✓ and teaching the next generation of health professionals✓ as well as service delivery.✓ (Any relevant answer) (3)

2.2.3
- Governance
- Educational services
- Selecting staff
- Financing
- Infrastructure and technology
- Information and knowledge (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

2.2.4
- Governance: Encourage training across the healthcare✓ spectrum or develop health policies to reflect diversities.✓
- Educational services: Ensure quality✓ and responsive curricula.✓
- Selecting staff: Encourage and support✓ teaching excellence.✓
- Financing: Find innovative ways✓ to access teaching expertise.✓
- Infrastructure and technology:✓ No specific strategies.✓
- Information and knowledge: Evaluate✓ institutional performance, policy options and actions✓ or improve✓ recruitment performance.✓ (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

2.3
- WHO suggests that 8% of GNP must be spent on healthcare.
- SA spent 8%, which is more than what is suggested (good).
- 2007/2008 budget: 25% was spent on PHC and 38% tertiary healthcare.
- Sep 2000: Countries adopted the Millennium Declaration designed to improve social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries by 2015.
- It is suggested to do this by using 15% of their total budget on healthcare.
- SA total budget 2014/2015: R1 253 billion of which R146 billion was spent on health (11,6%).
- SA total budget 2015/2016: R1 349 billion of which R157 billion was spent on health (11,6%).
- SA spent more than the WHO requirement, but less than the Millennium Declaration. (This sentence must be there to get full marks.)

(Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)
**[40]**

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**QUESTION 3**

3.1
- HIV/AIDS
- Maternal, infant and child mortality
- Noncommunicable diseases
- Injury and violence (4)

3.2 Equity is important because this principle recognises that everyone✓ should be treated✓ the same regardless of status✓ and that social privilege should be eliminated.✓ Access speaks to the right of everyone✓ to achieve optimal health✓ and that it is the responsibility of the state✓ to provide the conditions✓ to achieve this. (4 + 4) (8)

3.3
- Funding through pooling of funds
- Collecting and mobilising financial resources
- Accumulating and managing financial resources
- Ensuring population coverage and service coverage are on the same level

(Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

3.4
- Administration
- Clinical guidelines and integrated service management
- Medicine, supplies and laboratory support
- Staffing and professional etiquette
- Availability of a doctor
- Infrastructure and support services
- Health information management
- Communication
- District health support systems
- Partners and stakeholders (Any relevant 6 × 1) (6)

3.5
- Publicly administered✓ and funded by NHIA✓
- Universal health coverage✓ and zero co-payments✓
- Comprehensive benefit package✓ that allows for a comprehensive range✓ of health benefits
- Publicly and privately✓ delivered healthcare✓ (Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

3.6
- Health affects social development and economic productivity.✓✓
- Employment will improve with NHI✓✓ as health facilities will need staff of all qualifications.✓✓
- Life expectancy✓✓ and child mortality will improve due to better access to quality healthcare.✓✓ (Any 5 × 2) (10)

**[40]**

## QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1

- Protect and promote health and safety of users✓ of health services.✓
- Monitor compliance by health establishments✓ with prescribed norms and standards.✓
- Ensure consideration, investigation and disposal of complaints✓ with prescribed norms and standards.✓ (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

4.1.2

| Patient rights | Patient safety, security, clinical governance and care | Clinical support services |
|---|---|---|
| positive and caring attitudes | patient safety and security | availability of medicine |
| waiting times | infection control | |
| cleanliness | | |

(6 × 2) (12)

4.2 4.2.1

- Main budget revenue
- Main budget expenditure
- Main budget balance (3)

4.2.2

- Budget Council
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework Committee
- Financial and Fiscal Commission
- Minister's Committee on the Budget
- Budget Forum
- Civil servants
- National portfolio committees and provincial committees

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2.3

- Prebudget proposal
- Executive budget proposal
- Enacted budget
- Citizen’s budget
- In-year report
- Mid-year report
- Year-end report
- Audit report (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2.4

- Estimates what it will cost to run the country
- Allocates amounts to departments and provinces
- Monitors its allocations (3 × 2) (6)

4.2.5
- It promotes the objectives of good financial management in order to maximise service delivery through the effective and efficient use of the limited resources.
- The objective is to put in place a more effective financial accountability system over public entities.
- It limits exclusions and withdrawals from the National Revenue Fund through an act of parliament.
- Budgets and the budgetary process must promote transparency, accountability and effective financial management of the economy, debt and public sector.
- National legislation must prescribe budget formats for all spheres of government.
- When an organ (part of parliament) fails to perform an executive function related to financial management, national government will intervene.
- The attainment of funds should be in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.
- It states the conditions for the issue of guarantees by a government in any sphere.
- It limits the exclusion from provincial revenue funds through an act of parliament. (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

**[40]**

**QUESTION 5**

5.1 5.1.1
- Mandatory insurance
- Voluntary insurance (2 × 2) (4)

5.1.2
- Mandatory insurance is health insurance that must be purchased.
- Voluntary insurance is health insurance that one can choose to purchase or not purchase. (Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

5.2

| Social health insurance | National health insurance |
|---|---|
| Everyone contributes✓ and everyone benefits✓ | Only some contribute✓ but everyone benefits✓ |

(Any relevant 2 + 2) (4)

5.3
- SA medical schemes are very expensive and most people opt for free services or none.
- People with major health problems are usually unemployed and reliant of government for financial resources which is not sufficient to afford medical insurance.
- The health insurance business model is flawed and will continue to increase health insurance prices the more members decrease.
- The majority of people who need health insurance do not have any health insurance.
- The majority of health insurance members are considered healthy individuals and are not as in need as others.
- Many elderly South Africans do not have access to health insurance.

(Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

5.4
- Levels of income and economic growth
- Size of formal sector
- Extent of social solidarity
- Administrative capacity
- Levels of urbanisation

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

5.5 Revenue collection
- Public health services are funded mainly from general taxes within the national financial system through tax income collected.
- Provinces receive a reasonable amount for allocation to various provincial departments including health.
- In addition to the allocated funding, health services are also funded through conditional grants.

Pooling of funds
- Pooling of funds is possible when there is economic stability✓ so that the costs of healthcare are shared by all and not borne by individuals at the time they fall ill.
- Pooling of funds refers to the accumulation of prepaid money on behalf of the population.

Paying for services
- Purchasing of healthcare involves the transfer of pooled funding to providers to buy or provide appropriate and effective services on behalf of the population covered.
- The basic healthcare package, which covers all levels of care, is paid for.

Provision of services
- Provision of services refers to the organisational delivery system.
- The basic healthcare package, which covers all levels of care, is paid for.
- The referral system between the various levels of care should be followed.

(4 × 2) (8)

5.6
- Integrated school health teams
- Ward-based outreach teams
- District clinical specialist teams (3)

5.7
- National interest and division of resources
- Provision for debt costs
- National government's needs and interests
- Provincial and local government basic services
- Fiscal capacity and efficiency
- Developmental needs
- Economic disparities
- Obligations in terms of national legislation
- Predictability and stability
- Need for flexibility in responding for emergencies (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

**[40]**

**TOTAL: 200**

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