higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 2

(9010102)

2 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–11:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

179Q1N2002

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TIME: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 150

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 Define the concept *community oriented primary care* (COPC). (5)

1.2 Various options are given as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 PMTCT aims to …

A promote mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
B cure mother-to-child infections of HIV.
C prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
D test mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

1.2.2 Identify ONE dimension which is not part of the component person-centred care:

A Taking the patient's social context in consideration
B Looking at the patient holistically
C Promoting patient recovery by giving medication only
D Encouraging autonomy

1.2.3 COPC is a form of … level health care.

A tertiary
B secondary
C primary
D experimental

1.2.4 Identify which is not an example of the social approach to health promotion:

A Creating an anti-public smoking policy
B Educating a teenage girl on the dangers of unprotected sex
C Holding national health awareness campaigns for HIV
D Having a health and safety seminar at a chemical factory

1.2.5 Vaccination is an example of …

A universal primary prevention.
B secondary prevention.
C treatment.
D indicated primary prevention.

1.2.6 Health care that reduces the suffering of patients and their families through a holistic approach to their quality of dying:

A Rehabilitative care
B Palliative care
C Primary preventative care
D Curative care

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1.2.7 Menopause is an example of a …

A non-normative life event.
B normative, graded event.
C non-normative graded event.
D normative, biological and environmental event.

1.2.8 The health-disease continuum is …

A selective.
B universal.
C unidirectional.
D bidirectional.

1.2.9 The duration of chronological age that is measured in years:

A Ages of life
B Lifespan
C Life course
D Life cycle

1.2.10 Interdisciplinary and multi-professional are components of COPC principle …

A one.
B five.
C four.
D three.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Sisipho is 50 years old. She owns a clothing factory and employs 60 skilled labourers. She has a degree in fashion design. Her parents only live on their pension grants, which is not adequate. Sisipho started renting out a room in her house, so that she can send that money to her parents.

1.3.1 Identify the three different categories of social class. Give an example of each category from the scenario. (3 × 2) (6)

1.3.2 Does Sisipho's parents suffer from absolute poverty or relative poverty? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 2 × 1) (3)

1.3.3 Identify THREE types of income sources from the scenario. Substantiate your answer. (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Categorise the following statements as either a description of SEX DIFFERENCES or GENDER DIFFERENCES. Write only 'Sex' or 'Gender' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Men are at higher risk of dying due to motor vehicle accidents than women.

2.1.2 Females live longer than males.

2.1.3 Women make better nurses as they are more compassionate.

2.1.4 Women cannot join the army as they will not be able to handle war.

2.1.5 A woman has breasts and a man has a penis.

(5 × 1) (5)

2.2 Explain how the FIVE components of comprehensive care can be used in managing sexually transmitted infections (STIs). (5 × 2) (10)

2.3 Study the following checklist and answer the questions.

DISABILITY CHECKLIST TO ASSESS ACCESSIBILITY TO TVET COLLEGES			
	Questions	**Yes**	**No**
1.	Entrance to the building: • Are there handrails on both sides of the steps?	x	
	• Is there a ramp available?		x
	• Are there lifts available to access other storeys of the building?	x	
2.	Toilets: • Is the doorway to the toilet at least 80 cm wide?		x
	• Is the toilet wheelchair friendly?		
3.	Classroom: • Are classrooms easily accessible for wheelchair users?	x	
	• Does the classroom layout make provision for wheelchair users?		x
4.	Parking and drop-off areas • Is there an adequate number of disabled parking spaces?		x
	• Are there visible signs indicating disabled parking?		x
	• Are disabled parking bays close to building entrances?	x	

2.3.1 Is the above TVET college accessible to their disabled students? Substantiate the answer. (1 + 4 × 1)

2.3.2 Discuss the implications of your answer in QUESTION 2.3.1 on disabled students.

2.3.3 Suggest how COPC principle 5 can be used to increase accessibility to the college.

(3 × 5) (15)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Complete the table below. Write only the answer next to the number (3.1.1–3.1.11) in the ANSWER BOOK.

CONCEPT	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Impairment	3.1.1 (2)	Person has no legs
3.1.2	Difficulty in executing a task or action	Inability to see
Participation	To partake in life events	3.1.3
Race	3.1.4 (2)	Indian
3.1.5	Refers to national states. These are the social-political boundaries. This determines citizenship.	3.1.6
Culture	3.1.7 (2)	Language that is passed down
Spermarche	3.1.8 (2)	3.1.9
3.1.10	Classification of people based on characteristics that are believed to be distinctive to a group of people.	Afrikaans people from Malmesbury speak with a burr.
Social stratifications	Refers to a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy	3.1.11

(15)

3.2 Read the following extract and answer the questions.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

TB is the world's top infectious killer today. It is airborne and can affect any one of us. Over 5 000 women, men and children still die each day from TB. The social and economic impacts are devastating, including poverty, stigma, and discrimination. This disease is curable and preventable through DOTS therapy, yet global actions and investments fall far short of those needed to end the global TB epidemic.

[Source: *https://www.tballiance.org/news/tb-now-worlds-leading-infectious-killer*]

3.2.1 What does the abbreviation DOTS stand for? (1)

3.2.2 Indicate why the following COPC principles apply to the above extract. Choose words from the extract to substantiate the answer.

(a) COPC principle 1

(b) COPC principle 2

(2 × 5) (10)

3.2.3 Define the following terms and provide examples from the extract.

(a) Barriers

(b) Facilitators

(2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose the correct word or words from those given in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1 Age is (unidirectional/bidirectional) on the health-disease continuum.

4.1.2 (Epidemiology/Analysis) is the study of disease and its effect on human beings.

4.1.3 COPC (principle 1/principle 4) includes health facilities.

4.1.4 Cancer is classified as an (acute/chronic) disease.

4.1.5 (Rehabilitation/Palliation) is health care to support recovery from illness, injury and disability.

4.1.6 (Vertical/Horizontal) equity implies that we give the same treatment to people in the same situation.

4.1.7 Keeping patients' records in individual files ensures (patient-centred care/continuity of care).

4.1.8 Checking a person's blood pressure is an example of (tertiary/secondary) prevention.

4.1.9 (Accessible/Responsible) health care is a component of principle 3.

4.1.10 According to the dimensions of rehabilitation, the aim of physiotherapy after a knee injury is to (retain/create) function.

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Mr and Mrs Smith have been married for 30 years. Mrs Smith was admitted to Tygerberg Hospital (a world-class facility) on 30 April 2019 due to shortness of breath. She was diagnosed with lung cancer as a result of secondary smoking. Mr Smith smoked cigarettes all his life. Since the diagnosis, Mrs Smith has undergone chemotherapy every Tuesday and Thursday at 08:00 for 5 weeks. During this time, she felt that time stood still and that she would never get better. She became increasingly depressed, and therefore decided to go for counselling.

4.2.1 Identify the physical place mentioned in the case scenario. (1)

4.2.2 Identify THREE types of time. Substantiate the answer by choosing examples from the scenario. (3 × 2) (6)

4.2.3 Discuss how time and place has had an impact on Mrs Smith health. (2 × 3) (6)

4.2.4 Give examples from the scenario to show that Mrs Smith has access to *resources* and *agency.* (4)

4.2.5 Discuss how the application of COPC principle 4 will improve Mrs Smith's health and well-being. (3)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Perinatal mortality is high during adolescence.

5.1.1 Define the term *perinatal mortality*. (3)

5.1.2 Explain why perinatal mortality is high during adolescence. (4)

5.1.3 Complete the following antenatal schedule which the government has recommended pregnant women should follow.

Check-up 1	Check-up 2	Check-up 3	Check-up 4	Check-up 5
8–12 weeks	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

(4)

5.1.4 If an adolescent girl decides to attend antenatal care, is it an ordinary choice or strategic choice? Substantiate the answer. (1 + 2 × 1) (3)

5.1.5 Create a health poster on teenage pregnancy. The poster should include the following:

(a) Definition of *pregnancy*. (2 × 1) (2)

(b) Danger signs in pregnancy (4 × 1) (4)

(c) Importance of attending antenatal care (4 × 1) (4)

5.1.6 Substantiate why the following statement is true.

It is important for any pregnant adolescent to have the support of her family. (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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