higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 2

(9010102)

22 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:00

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

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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 Explain the FIVE assumptions of person-centred care. (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 transmission of HIV from the mother to the baby.
B cure HIV positive pregnant women of HIV.
C prevent the transmission of HIV from the mother to the baby.
D prevent the spread of TB from the mother to the baby.

1.2.2 … is about enabling people to take control of and improve their own health.

A Curative care
B Health promotion
C Disease prevention
D Palliation

1.2.3 … is a component of COPC Principle 5.

A Health promotion.
B Continuity of care.
C Accessible health care.
D Treatment.

1.2.4 Puberty is an example of …

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

1.2.5 Scientific information is …

A information based on hearsay.
B information based on facts.
C non-specific information.
D information based on theories.

1.2.6 Antenatal care is described as health care for the …

A pregnant woman.
B unborn child.
C mother and her unborn child.
D physically disabled.

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1.2.7 The killing of an infant is called …

A feticide
B pesticide
C homicide
D infanticide

1.2.8 The health-disease continuum is …

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

1.2.9 Select the option that is NOT an example of a resource:

A Money
B Ability to act
C Wheelchair
D Education

1.2.10 'Interdisciplinary and multi-professional' is a component of …

A Principle 1.
B Principle 2.
C Principle 3.
D Principle 4.

(10 × 1) (10)

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1.3 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

CONSIDERING GETTING MARRIED UNDER CUSTOMARY LAW?

A customary marriage is defined as one concluded in accordance with customary law, that is, customs traditionally observed among the indigenous African people of South Africa and which form part of their culture. Unlike a civil marriage, this is normally carried out by a licensed marriage officer, upon which the state will grant you legal recognition through a marriage certificate.

The lack of clearly defined laws had adverse effects on, particularly, women within the union. They did not enjoy equal rights as their spouses, for example, they could not own property, negotiate or end their marriages or have legal custody of their children.

The Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, came into effect in 2000, which state the following:

- Both parties must be 18 and above and consent to getting married.
- The marriage must be negotiated, celebrated and entered into in accordance with customary law to be valid. And although lobola is not a requirement for the marriage to be valid, it does, however, prove that the marriage was negotiated in accordance with custom.

[Adapted from Source: *http://www.huffingtonpost.co.za by Nhlapo, Z. 2017*]

1.3.1 Define the term *culture*. (2 × 1) (2)

1.3.2 Discuss the differences between race, origin and ethnicity. (3 × 2) (6)

1.3.3 Identify ONE example from the extract that illustrates race, origin and ethnicity. (3 × 1) (3)

1.3.4 In your opinion, has the 'Recognition of Customary Marriages Act' led to the empowerment of women?

Motivate your answer. (1 + 3 × 1) (4)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Sociological time is the organisation of time in society.

2.1.2 Feticide is the killing of a foetus.

2.1.3 Nuclear family is a family made up of only a man, woman and a child.

2.1.4 Communicable disease is a disease that does not spread from person to person, for example diabetes.

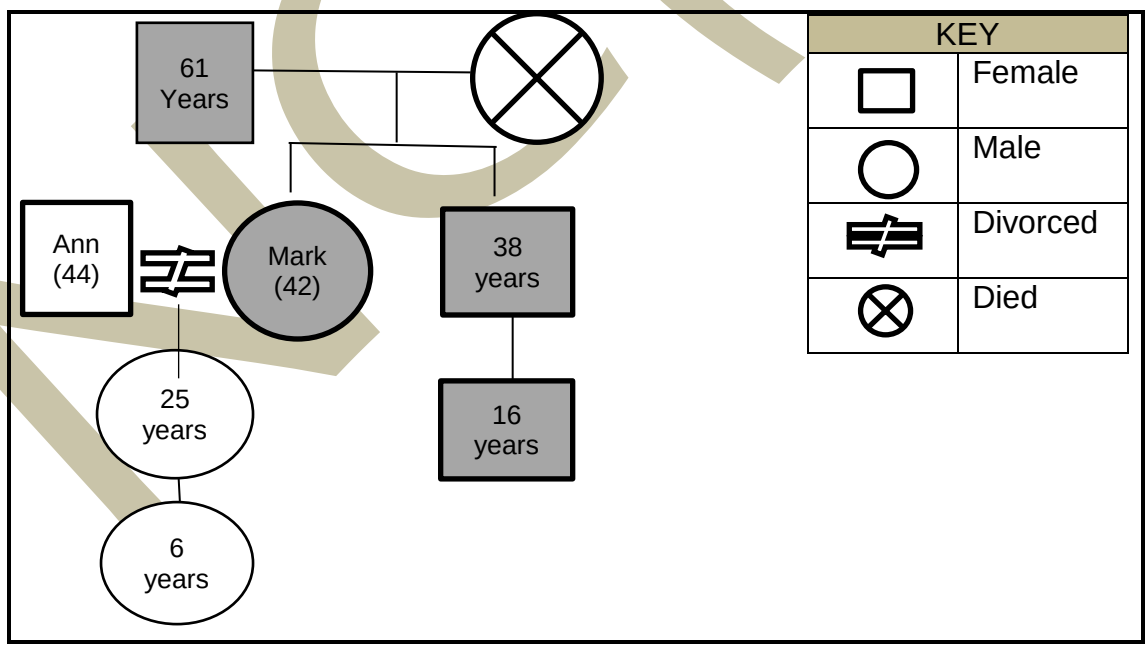
2.1.5 Vaccine is a preparation to fight disease that uses the same or similar cells of the disease in a weak form.

(5 × 1) (5)

2.2 Explain how the FIVE components of comprehensive care can be applied in the management of tuberculosis (TB) in people living with this disease.

(5 × 2) (10)

2.3 Study the genogram below and answer the questions.



2.3.1 Define the term *genogram*. (2 × 1) (2)

2.3.2 Identify FOUR age groups in the genogram. (4 × 1) (4)

2.3.3 Identify whether the family extended VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY. (1)

2.3.4 Mark and Ann are in a (monogamous/polygamous) relationship. (1)

2.3.5 Name the type of residence that Ann and Mark have formed. (1)

2.3.6 Identify the type of descent that is coloured in. (1)

2.3.7 Choose which health promotion approach would be most effective to educate the 16 year old on general health issues?

Motivate your answer by giving examples of health promotion issues. (1 + 4 × 1) (5)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose a term from COLUMN A that matches a description in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Tertiary prevention	A	the duration of chronological age from birth to death
3.1.2	Life course	B	the period around childbirth from the 28th week of pregnancy to seven days after birth
3.1.3	Postnatal care	C	prevention that takes place before disease is present or to stop it from spreading
3.1.4	Circadian rhythms	D	when a disease occurs frequently and at a predictable rate in a specific location or population
3.1.5	Primary prevention	E	a way of conceptualising the biological, psychological and social aspects of age through which individuals go as they develop and mature
3.1.6	Life span	F	an artificial body part
3.1.7	Menopause	G	health care for the mother and the child after the birth of the baby.
3.1.8	Endemic	H	rhythms in organism that run on a 24-hour cycle
3.1.9	Puberty	I	the period of a woman's life when menstruation permanently ends.
3.1.10	Perinatal	J	the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction
		K	prevention that takes place when people have a disease and they are on some form of treatment

(10 × 1) (10)

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3.2 Define the following concepts:

3.2.1 Biological time (1)

3.2.2 Psychological time (2 × 1) (2)

3.2.3 Sociological time (2 × 1) (2)

3.3

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

While men are also subjected to sexual violence and 3,5% of men have been forced to have sex with other men, the majority of sexual violence is against women. A study done by the World Health Organisation suggests that there is a strong relationship between intimate partner abuse and alcohol consumption.

According to new research, sexual victimisation by women over men is more common than gender stereotypes would suggest.

[Adapted: *https://en.m.wikipedia.org*]

3.3.1 Discuss the differences between sex and gender. Give an example of each. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3.2 Agree or disagree with the following statement. Motivate your answer.

Rape can lead to infertility. (1 + 2 × 1) (3)

3.3.3 Demonstrate how COPC Principle 1 can be applied to sexual violence in a community. (5 × 1) (5)

3.4 Name THREE health issues common in males. (3 × 1) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the following sentences by using the word(s) in the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each word/term may only be used once.

disability; barriers; ability; universal primary prevention; activity limitation; facilitator; selective primary prevention; participation restriction; socio-economic key indicators; impairment; indicated primary prevention

4.1.1 A preventative strategy that must be directed at everyone in a population to be effective

4.1.2 An umbrella term that defines body function and structure, activity and participation

4.1.3 A problem experienced by an individual in his/her involvement in life situations

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4.1.4 A person, thing or system that enables people with disabilities

4.1.5 A preventative strategy that is directed at sections of the population known to be at higher risk of contracting a disease

4.1.6 A health condition that limits a person's movements, senses or activities

4.1.7 A physical, mental or sensory problem in body function or structure such as being paralysed

4.1.8 Essential elements that is used to describe aspects of social class such as property ownership, income and education

4.1.9 A difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or an action

4.1.10 The obstacles that people face when they have disabilities

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Read the case scenario and answer the questions.

Zintle (4 years) is cared for by her older sister Zara (13 years) following the death of both their parents. Zara has since decided to drop out of school, as her daily chores are to fetch water from the nearest stream and gathering wood for cooking. They live in a small rural village in the Drakensberg, where their nearest school, health clinic and shopping centre are 20 km away.

A local non-governmental organisation (NGO) has formed a partnership with Checkers, to deliver food to Zara every month. Zara is looking for a job.

4.2.1 Identify the type of the nuclear family formed by Zara and her sister. (1)

4.2.2 Explain why it is illegal for Zara to find a job. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2.3 Would you say that Zara and her sister are living in absolute poverty or relative poverty?

Motivate your answer. (1 + 2 × 1) (3)

4.2.4 Identify ONE key indicator that indicates the socio-economic status of Zara and Zintle. (1)

4.2.5 Can Zara legally leave school? Motivate your answer. (2)

4.2.6 What are the implications for Zara if she does not finish school?

(3 × 1) (3)

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4.2.7 Demonstrate how the following COPC principles apply to Zara.

(a) COPC Principle 3 (3 × 1) (3)

(b) COPC Principle 5 (3 × 1) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Define *health literacy*. (4)

5.2 Discuss the three levels of health literacy. Give an example of each. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Study the picture and answer the questions.



[Source: www.google.com]

5.3.1 Define the term *life cycle.* (2)

5.3.2 Choose the life cycle in which the mother in the picture finds herself.

Motivate your answer. (2 × 1) (2)

5.3.3 Define the term *social stratifiers*. (1 × 2) (2)

5.3.4 Identify social stratifications in the picture.

Motivate your answer. (4 × 2) (8)

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5.4 Choose the correct type of family from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (5.4.1–5.4.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.4.1 Grandparents looking after children is referred to as a (skipped generation/single generation) nuclear family.

5.4.2 (Polygyny/Polyandry) is where one woman has two or more husbands at the same time.

5.4.3 The family you are born into is called (adoptive/natal) family.

5.4.4 An example of a uni-generational family is a (woman + man/ mother + child).

5.4.5 Families that originate through marriage are called (conjugal family/ family of birth).

5.4.6 Same-sex nuclear families are where two adults of the (same sex/ same age) living together.

(6 × 1) (6)
[30]

TOTAL: 150

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