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 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 150

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Read ALL the questions carefully.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Start each question on a NEW page.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Name FIVE age categories commonly used to describe people between the ages of 3 months to 65 years. (5)

1.2 Study the health promotion poster and answer the following questions.

BASIC HUMAN HEALTH

DRINKING CLEAN WATER

We are raising awareness about drinking water criteria and the water-borne diseases related to it. In this regard we want to help the illiterate (uneducated), poverty stricken people from Farewell village to meet the basic health needs by providing them with the following health information:

Water-borne diseases:

- *Amoebiasis*
  Causes: sewage, non-treated drinking water and flies in water supply
- *Cholera*
  Causes: drinking contaminated water containing bacteria
  Typhoid fever
  Causes: drinking water contaminated with faeces of an infected person
- *Hepatitis C*
  Causes: drinking contaminated water

Ways to avoid these diseases:

- Drink only filtered/bottled water.
- Use proper toilets for defecation.
- Avoid flies by disposing waste products properly.
- Avoid ice cubes as these are major sources of contaminated water.



[Source: *www.facebook.com/humanhealthcare92*]

1.2.1 Define the term *health literacy*. (3)

1.2.2 Which level of health literacy (basic, interactive or critical) is the above poster aimed at? Motivate your answer. (1 + 3) (4)

1.2.3 In your opinion, is this poster appropriate for the village of Farewell? Motivate your answer. (3)

1.2.4 Suggest how COPC principle 5 can be used to improve the health status of Farewell village? (3)

1.3 Give FOUR reasons why health literacy is important. (4)

1.4 Discuss how the role of social class affect the following:

1.4.1 Health care

1.4.2 Individual health

(4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

> Rebecca lived with her husband Rob (40 years) and six-year-old son Jack. She was diagnosed with terminal cancer at the age of 34, and received health care from a team of health care professionals who assisted her with pain relief to cope with her end-of-life journey. She passed away at age 35.

2.1.1 Give another term for end-of-life care. (1)

2.1.2 Name FOUR health care professionals that could assist Rebecca and her family with her end-of-life care. (4)

2.1.3 Which TWO COPC principles are applicable to the above scenario? Substantiate your answer. (2 × 3) (6)

2.1.4 Describe the concept of age of the family above, by using the following as a guideline:

(a) What is the chronological age of Jack? (1)

(b) Name and describe Rebecca's life course. (3)

(c) Define *life cycle*, and describe the life cycle of Rob. (1 + 2) (3)

(d) Indicate Rebecca's lifespan. (1)

2.1.5 Identify the type of nuclear family formed by Rebecca's husband and child after her death. (1)

2.2 Explain why orphaned children are at a significantly higher risk of the following:

2.2.1 Having less access to nutritious food

2.2.2 Missing out on school

2.2.3 Living on the streets

2.2.4 Suffering from anxiety and depression

2.2.5 Being exposed to HIV infection

(5 × 2) (10)
[30]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Categorise the following statements as either a description of SEX DIFFERENCES or GENDER DIFFERENCES. Choose the answer and write only 'Sex' or 'Gender' next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Girls like to play with dolls while boys like to play with cars.

3.1.2 Females live longer than males.

3.1.3 The man must work, while the woman stays home and looks after the children.

3.1.4 Women can't join the army as they will not be able to handle war.

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

(5 × 1) (5)

3.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 The Basic Conditions of Employment Act makes it illegal for children under the age of 15 to work.

3.2.2 According to the Department of Basic Education it is compulsory for children to attend school until the age of 18.

3.2.3 The registration of births and deaths before 1994 included only whites, coloured and Indians.

3.2.4 Chronological age increases risks of diabetes, cancer, heart disease, hypertension and arthritis.

(4 × 1) (4)

3.3 Read the article extract below and answer the questions.

EQUITY

Inequities result in differences in the health status of people. Interventions to reduce inequalities go beyond health care. It is also aimed at empowering disadvantaged groups and bringing about economic and social changes.

[Adapted: *www.who.int*]

3.3.1 Describe the term *equity*. (4)

3.3.2 Differentiate between *horizontal* and *vertical* equity. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3.3 Explain the differences between *equity* and *equality*. (1 + 2) (3)

3.3.4 List the FOUR components of equity. (4)

3.4 Discuss the differences between *race* and *culture.* (2 × 3) (6)

[30]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose the correct word or words from the list below to complete the following sentences. Write only the word or words next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

xenophobia; poverty lines; nationality; absolute poverty; key indicators; ethnicity; origin; albinism; descent; relative poverty; sickle cell anaemia

4.1.1 Elements to describe aspects of social class is called …

4.1.2 South African is an example of a …

4.1.3 … includes the geographical place where people come from.

4.1.4 … is used to track changes in poverty over time.

4.1.5 The ancestry of a person is called …

4.1.6 … is when a person does not have the minimum necessities that are required to satisfy basic physiological needs.

4.1.7 The unreasonable fear or hatred of strangers is referred to as …

4.1.8 … refers to members in a cultural group that share common traits such as language, religion and dress.

4.1.9 … is a genetic disorder of pigment formation affecting the skin, hair and eyes causing visual impairment and skin problems.

4.1.10 When a person of a particular community falls below a standard of living that is socially acceptable, it is called …

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Discuss the development of the male reproductive system during puberty. (10)

4.3 Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK. Indicate the type of nuclear families which are illustrated in the pictures below as well as whether they are uni-generational or bi-generational.

	TYPE OF FAMILY	UNI-GENERATIONAL/ BI-GENERATIONAL
4.3.1		
4.3.2		
4.3.3		
4.3.4		
4.3.5		

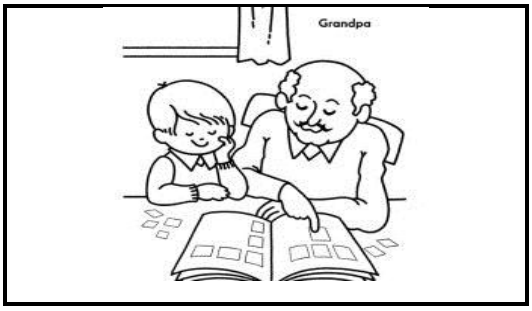
(5 × 2) (10)

4.3.1



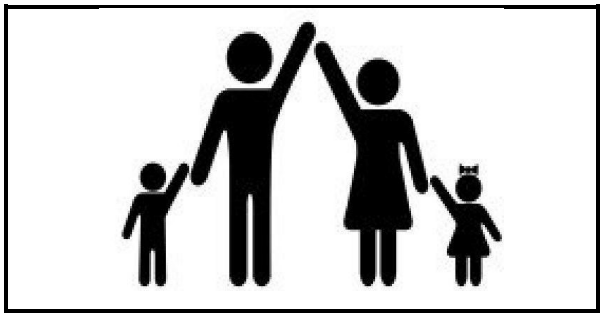
[Source: www.google/images.co.za]

4.3.2



[Source: www.google/images.co.za]

4.3.3



[Source: *www.google/images.co.za*]

4.3.4



[Source: *www.google/images.co.za*]

4.3.5



[Source: www.google/images.co.za*]*

(30)

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Complete the following statements by choosing the correct word or words 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 A national HIV/AIDS campaign is an example of a (universal/ selective) primary prevention.

5.1.2 Teaching a blind child to make use of braille, is an example of how to (restore/create) function.

5.1.3 The policy leading to prohibiting tobacco smoking in workplaces and other public spaces is an example of (behavioural/social) approach to health promotion.

5.1.4 (Secondary/Tertiary) prevention is linked to disease management.

5.1.5 Treatment of a person with diabetes is an example of (acute/ chronic) management.

(5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

POLIO

Polio is a highly infectious disease that spreads from person to person. The polio virus enters the body through the mouth in food or water, and multiplies in the intestines. If it enters the nervous system, it can lead to severe disability and even death. The WHO Polio Eradication Initiative began in 1958, when more than 100 children worldwide were paralysed every day by polio. Today polio has been eliminated in most parts of the world, except for India, Pakistan and Nigeria. These countries also lack proper facilities to accommodate disabled children.

[Adapted: Tessa Marcus *Community Oriented Primary Care level 2*]

5.2.1 Explain the importance of time and place in the above extract.
(2 × 2) (4)

5.2.2 Do you think the above extract is an example of universal or selective primary prevention? Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.3 Suggest how COPC principles 1 and 2 lead to the eradication of polio in most parts of the world. (2 × 3) (6)

5.2.4 Discuss disability by referring to IMPAIRMENT, ACTIVITY LIMITATION and PARTICIPATION RESTRICTION. Motivate your answer by giving examples from the extract. (3 × 2) (6)

5.2.5 Discuss the differences between *barriers* and *facilitators* in terms of disabilities. Substantiate your answer by referring to the extract.
(2 × 2) (4)

5.2.6 Recommend ways in which disabled children can be empowered. Refer to the extract. (3)

[30]

TOTAL 150

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