higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTATION PRIMARY CARE L3
NQF LEVEL 3

(9010113)

9 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 13 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 180

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read the instructions for each question carefully.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering on the question paper.
4. Start each question on a NEW page.
5. Write only in blue or black ink.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

NSC

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Youth camps held every year is an example of community mass participation programmes

1.1.2 Partnerships between communities and law enforcement agencies are often unnecessary.

1.1.3 The National Food Relief Programme is a welfare services that offers food to households affected by HIV/AIDS

1.1.4 'Arrive Alive' is the official road safety programme of the Department of Transport.

1.1.5 South African Red Cross Society is an example of a FBO.

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2 List FIVE types of social grants received in South Africa. (5)

1.3 Read the following article and answer the questions.

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Free high quality education would need us to accept education as a critical essential national investment priority says Mamphela Ramphele. We can afford free high quality education if we re-imagine and recommit to building an inclusive prosperous society.
Adults with higher levels of education are less likely to engage in risky behaviours, such as smoking and drinking, and are more likely to have healthy behaviours related to diet and exercise. Education offers opportunities to learn more about health in the form of health education in the school curriculum and also by giving individuals the health literacy to draw on, later in life, and absorb messages about important lifestyle choices to prevent or manage diseases. Adults with higher levels of education tend to have lower exposure to stress related to economic deprivation or relative deprivation, and may therefore be less inclined than those with lower levels of education to adopt unhealthy coping behaviours for stress. Individuals with more education tend to have greater socioeconomic resources for a healthy lifestyle and a greater ability to live and work in environments with the resources and built designs for healthy living.

[Adapted from: http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/education/curriculum-tools/population-health/zimmerman.html, 2014]

1.3.1 State which National Department administers Tertiary Education Institutions. (1)

1.3.2 List THREE types of Educational Services in the community. (3)

1.3.3 Motivate the importance of education and its impact on health and well-being by referring back to the article. (4 × 2) (8)

1.3.4 Discuss the way in which private health care services in South Africa are owned, formed and organised. (4)

1.3.5 Discuss the way in which public health care services in South Africa are owned, formed and organised. (4)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the following article and answer the questions.

Declaration of Alma-Ata

The International Conference on Primary Health Care, meeting in Alma-Ata, expressing the need for urgent action by all governments, all health and development workers, and the world community to protect and promote the health of all the people of the world, hereby makes the following Declaration:

I

The Conference strongly reaffirms that health is a fundamental human right and requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health sector in particular agriculture, food, industry, education, housing, public works, communications and other sectors;

III

The promotion and protection of the health of the people is essential to sustained economic and social development and contributes to a better quality of life.

IV

The people have the right and duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of their own health care.

VI

Primary health care is essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community

VII

Primary health care:

1. Addresses the main health problems in the community, providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services accordingly; and include methods such as promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs;
2. Relies on physicians, nurses, midwives and community workers, as well as traditional practitioners, suitably trained socially and technically to work as a health team and to respond to the expressed health needs of the community.

[adapted from article: International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, http://www.who.int/publications/almaata_declaration_en.pdf]

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2.1.1 Identify COPC principles from the article and motivate your reasoning. (5 × 3) (15)

2.1.2 Name the country where the Alma-Ata Declaration was signed. (1)

2.1.3 Re-arrange the following events in the history of COPC into the correct sequence of events:

Karks moving to Israel; Gluckman Report; Alma-Ata; Pholela Health Centre; Millennium Goal Development; Closure of the Institute of Family and Community Health. (6)

2.2 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 The first pay-TV in South Africa was …

A e-tv.
B MultiChoice.
C SuperSport.
D SABC channel 1–3.

2.2.2 At the end of an Adult Education and Training Programme learners can qualify for the General Education and Training Certificate (GETC) which is equivalent to NQF level ...

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

2.2.3 COPC was established in the UK at …

A Peckham Pioneer Health Centre in South East-London.
B Cornell Medical Schoo.l
C Hadassah Medical Organisation.
D Pholela Health Centre.

2.2.4 Dr Cassel took the COPC principles he learned at the Pholela Centre to ...

A Israel.
B Cuba.
C United Kingdom.
D America.

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2.2.5 Telecommunication services include the provision of …

A electricity.
B cars.
C water.
D internet

2.2.6 Going to community to identify needs and find approaches to its problems is a form of …

A community participation.
B spying.
C local health and institutional analysis.
D recreation.

2.2.7 Direct health impacts of waste management services include …

A prevention of infectious diseases.
B fitting into clothes.
C prevention of poverty.
D promotion of infectious disease.

2.2.8 Community Radio Stations can apply for a renewable licence which last for how many years?

A 3
B 5
C 4
D 2

(8)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the following article and answer the questions.

CPF

The latest crime stats from April 2015 to March 2016 indicate that Amanzimtoti is heading in the right direction with a decline in murder, burglary, robbery, vehicle theft and ordinary theft, however there have been slight increases in attempted murder and carjacking.
CPF deputy chairman, Maestro Mncibi believes various initiatives contributed to crime reduction in the area. 'These included community participation programmes such as the #Crimemustfall campaign, well-targeted programmes by the CPF and their sub committees, finding the balance between repression and prevention, treating violence as a public health concern, localised programmes like neighbourhood watches and street committees, and avoiding repressive policies and looking at structures that work together with police and other law enforcement.

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Law enforcement agencies cannot work alone to combat crime but it needs the community to partake in such activities and programmes to ensure that we work collectively as social intervention is critical,' said Mncibi. 'During discussion with the station commander Colonel Nkabinde, he made it clear the results were not exclusively as a result of measures implemented by Amanzimtoti SAPS, but rather praised the collective efforts extended by all law enforcement agencies that operate within the station's catchment area'

[adapted from source: http://southcoastsun.co.za/83919/crime-decline-lauded/, 19 September 2016]

3.1.1 What is the abbreviation for CPF? (1)

3.1.2 CPF forms part of which service? (1)

3.1.3 State whether the service above is private or state owned. (1)

3.1.4 Identify THREE reasons from the article why crime is declining in the Amanzimtoti area. (3)

3.1.5 CFP is a type of safety service offered within communities. List FOUR other types of formal safety services offered in communities. (4)

3.1.6 What are the main objectives of safety services within communities? (5)

3.1.7 From your knowledge of COPC principle 1, do you think that community safety is important for health? Motivate your answer. (5)

3.2 Complete the following statements by choosing the correct word or words in brackets. Write down only the word or words next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 Dam failure is classed as a human/natural hazard.

3.2.2 Kagiso Media who owns East Coast Radio and Jacaranda FM is one of South Africa's largest commercial/community radio companies.

3.2.3 An additional grant paid on a monthly basis to individuals who receive the grant for older persons, the war veteran's grant or the disability grant is called extra grant/grant in aid.

3.2.4 Schools that have an established sporting infrastructure in the form of facilities, equipment and coaching staff has been identified to be dominant/lead schools as part of the School Sport Mass Participation Programme.

3.2.5 A partogram/electro-cardiogram is a graphical record of key data during labour entered against time of a single sheet of paper.

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3.2.6 The Department of Basic Education/Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa is responsible for employing sports coordinators and scheduling the activities.

3.2.7 The National Health Services Commission was established in 1942/1952.

3.2.8 Metro rail Eastern Cape has two rail lines and makes use of diesel/electric trains.

3.2.9 Religious organisations form part of formal/informal type of safety services.

3.2.10 In 1960/1951 the University of Natal established the Durban Medical School, admitting only black, Indian and coloured students.

(10 × 1) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions.

THE START OF COPC

Inspiration drawn from South African public health initiatives in the 1940s played an important role in the development of the network of community and migrant health centres in the United States. The first such centre at Pholela in Natal emphasized the need for a comprehensive (preventive and curative) service that based its practices on data derived from epidemiological research. In addition, community consultation preceded the introduction of new service or research initiatives. The Institute of Family and Community Health in Durban pioneered community-based multidisciplinary training and developed Pholela and other sites as centres for service, teaching, and research.

[adapted from source: http://www.kznhealth.gov.za/pholelachc.htm, 2001]

4.1.1 Name FOUR factors that led to the development of COPC in South Africa. (4)

4.1.2 Discuss the development of COPC in:

(a) 1940s (4 × 2) (8)

(b) 1950s (3 × 2) (6)

4.1.3 List the names of the THREE reports that were internationally released in the early stages of COPC. (3)

4.1.4 Define the term 'migrant health centre'. (2)

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4.2 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (4.2.1- 4.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.2.1	People who volunteer to do policing on behalf of the police without remuneration	A	partnership protocol
4.2.2	The Department of Basic Education and SAPS formed a partnership	B	reservists
4.2.3	Adult Basic Education and Training Centres (ABET) fall under	C	environmental affairs
4.2.4	Recreational activity that is supported by the Department of Arts and Culture	D	Department of Basic Education
4.2.5	Female reproductive health care services include	E	antenatal care
4.2.6	Provinces may be required to address local government water problems which are done by the Department of …	F	Department of Higher Education and Training
4.2.7	The oldest telephone service in South Africa	G	Telkom
		H	jazz festivals

(7 × 1) (7)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Choose the correct word(s) from the list below to complete the following sentences. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

internet; nuclear; k9 department; coal; screening programmes; people and practitioners in partnership; Thutong portal

5.1.1 Dogs trained to patrol, track, search-and rescue etc. forms part of the …

5.1.2 … is an online system that provides learners and educators with access to a wide variety of educational resources.

5.1.3 … is a non-renewable fossil based fuel that makes up the largest portion of the electricity used in South Africa

5.1.4 … forms part of the 'Integrated School Health Programme', introduced in 2012.

5.1.5 Sport and recreation services in the community are built on COPC principle five: service integration around users, which involves …

5.2 Read the following article and answer the questions.

SALTY TAP WATER FOR SOUTH COAST TOWNS

Durban - Thousands of residents and holidaymakers on the South Coast woke up to undrinkable salty tap water on Monday as the drought tightened its grip around the province. Most local shops had run out of five-litre bottled water stocks before lunch-time as customers raced to stock up.

Lungi Cele, the water services general manager of the Ugu District Municipality, said tap water was likely to remain salty until next Friday while an emergency sand berm was built across the uMzimkulu River to prevent saline water entering the municipal water supply. She explained that the main water reservoir inland of Port Shepstone had run dry last week, forcing the municipality to pump water from the river. But because of the lack of rain, salty water from the Umzimkulu estuary had moved nearly 10km upstream to the point where water was being pumped from the river to the Bhoboyi treatment works. While the municipal water was treated with chlorine and contained no traces of harmful bacteria, the treatment process could not remove the salt. Cele said that with just 28 water tankers, the Ugu District Municipality was battling to supply fresh water to the 30 000 affected households between Hibberdene and Ramsgate. Four major hospitals would get priority supplies.

[adapted from source: http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/kwazulu-natal/salty-tap-water-for-south-coast-towns, 3 November 2015]

5.2.1 List THREE formal ways in which people receive water. (3)

5.2.2 Identify from the article TWO other alternatives residents had to rely on to get clean water. (2)

5.2.3 Which service mentioned in the article needed prioritising. (1)

5.2.4 Discuss the reasons why water is important for sanitation purposes. (3)

5.2.5 Apart from sanitation, what is the purpose of having access to clean water? (4)

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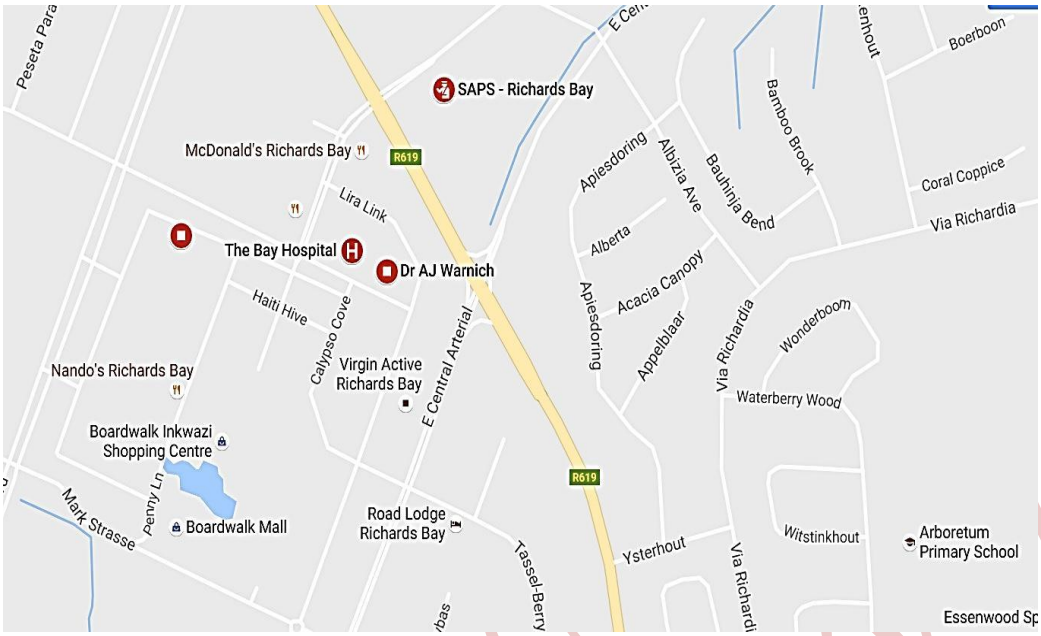
5.3 Study the following map and answer the questions



Source: https://www.google.co.za/maps/

5.3 5.3.1 Identify FOUR types of services on the above map.

5.3.2 Identify FOUR different types of facilities shown in the map above (provide the names of the facilities).

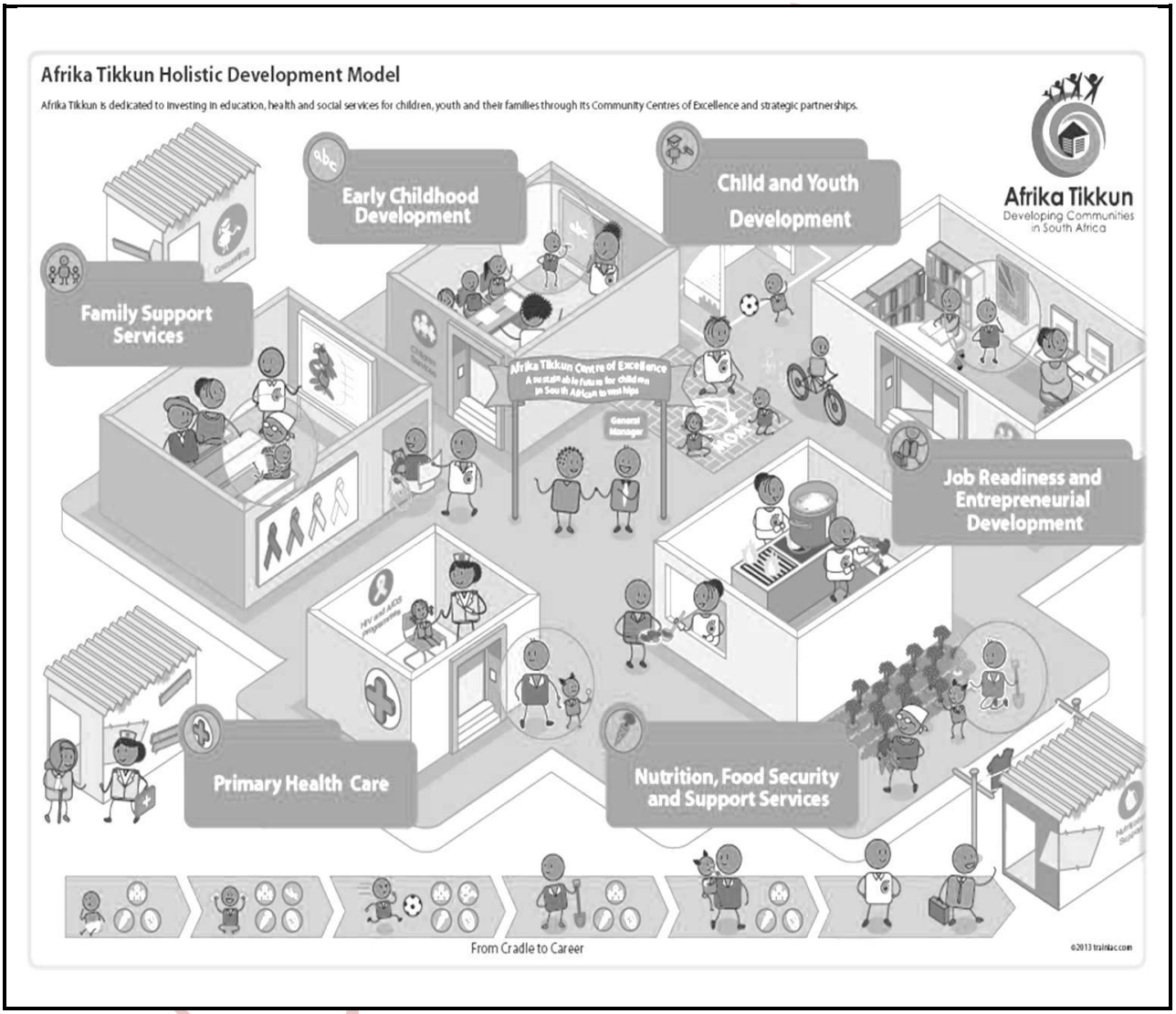
5.3.3 State how each of the facility that has been identified in 5.3.2 impacts the health and well-being of people within the community.

(3 × 4) (12)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Study the following picture and answer the questions.

Mission statement: Afrika Tikkun is dedicated to investing in education, health and social services for children, youth and their families through its community Centres of Excellence and strategic partnerships.



[source-http://www.afrikatikkun.org/]

6.1.1 Identify from the picture TWO welfare services that Afrika Tikkun offers. (2)

6.1.2 Name the National Department that oversees the welfare services in South Africa. (1)

6.1.3 Differentiate between adoption services and foster care services. (4)

6.1.4 Discuss the following statement: Welfare services are critical to breaking the cycle of poverty. (4)

6.1.5 Explain how Afrika Tikkun builds on COPC principle 5. (4)

6.2 Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Mrs Makolo is 56 years old lady and lives in a remote rural area. She has cancer and must go for treatment weekly at her nearest hospital (50km away from home). The journey is difficult. The clinic has underdeveloped infrastructure, such as a lack of electricity and no landlines. There is no public transport and she must use expensive taxi's to get there.

6.2.1 Apply your knowledge of COPC principle 3 and discuss how poor transport can influence health. (4)

6.2.2 COPC focuses on primary care in the community. One solution for Mrs Makolo is for community health workers to come to her home to give her the treatment she needs. Do you agree with this solution? Motivate your answer. (4)

6.2.3 Explain how poor access to telecommunication can impact the health and well-being of Mrs Makolo. (4)

6.2.4 Suggest why the provision of electricity to rural areas may be limited. (3)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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