higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 3

(9010113)

7 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

327Q1N2007

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TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

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 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an educational service in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Educational and community-based programmes 	A	the DBE runs a Wednesday sport programme in no-fee-paying primary schools
1.1.2	National School Nutritional Programme	B	schools offer transport to learners who live 5 km and more from school
1.1.3	E-learning solutions: Thutong portal	C	feeding scheme at school
1.1.4	Scholar transport system	D	online system that provides access to educational resources
1.1.5	Extra school support programme	E	the DBE supports schools that cannot afford their own security
1.1.6	School safety or patroller programme (SPP)	F	programme started to alleviate the levels of adult illiteracy in the country
1.1.7	School sports programme	G	community health centres that offer educational programmes 
1.1.8	Adult literacy programmes	H	programme that offers primary school learners one hour of supervised homework after school every day
		I	every school must include education on HIV/AIDS for learners

(8 × 1) (8)

1.2 Read the article below and answer the questions.

SAVING THE VAAL RIVER

Battling to contain sewage pollution of the Vaal River, the Government and Emfuleni Municipality have deployed the army to tackle the massive infrastructural problems at treatment works in the Emfuleni municipal area. Two hundred soldiers began to repair the water purification systems to stop the flow of raw sewage into the Vaal River.

Ageing infrastructure, vandalism and theft have left water treatment works in the Emfuleni area dysfunctional and unable to provide clean water to local communities. The situation is so dire that sewage is spilling into streets, homes and schools. A local nurse has also raised concern about the potential for the outbreak of diseases.

The deployment of army personnel, including engineers, in the area follows years of sewage-related problems which the community and non-governmental organisations like Save the Vaal have been battling to address. They have taken their fight to the court which has ruled in their favour but the municipality and provincial department have failed to comply with rulings, often citing budget constraints.

[Source: *https://ewn.co.za/2019/05/18/*]

1.2.1 Name TWO services under which sanitation falls. (2)

1.2.2 Describe THREE requirements that water and sanitation infrastructure should meet to be safe. (3 × 2) (6)

1.2.3 Name THREE reasons from the article why the Vaal River is in such a dire state. (3)

1.2.4 What are the consequences of leaving the Vaal River in the current state? (5)

1.2.5 Apply COPC principle 5 to the above scenario and provide TWO examples from the article. (2 + 2 × 2) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 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 (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Dr Cassel helped spread COPC to …

A India
B Brazil
C the USA
D Thailand

2.1.2 A … stabilises a patient before transporting the patient to hospital.

A reservist
B paramedic
C professional nurse
D physiotherapist

2.1.3 The Karks realised that poverty plays an important role in the health and wellbeing of a community. Therefore, they focused on …

A charging a minimal fee for each consultation
B education
C maternal and child health programmes
D curative medicine

2.1.4 … helped to write the Declaration of Alma-Ata.

A Dr Sidney Kark
B Dr Karl E Taylor
C Dr Kassel
D Dr Geiger

2.1.5 … is responsible for building and maintaining all South African roads.

A The Department of Transport
B PRASA
C CIPRO
D SANRAL

2.1.6 The partnership between the department of basic education (DBE) and the SAPS must ensure that …

A every school has an allocated police officer on site daily.
B students are encouraged to become police officers after they finish school.
C the school curriculum includes police matters.
D all schools are linked with a local police station.

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2.1.7 … was a socialist who helped spread COPC to Brazil.

A Scott Williamson
B Emily Kark
C Priest Frei Betto
D Innes Pierce

2.1.8 … is non-renewable energy.

A Petrol
B Wind
C Solar
D Nuclear

2.1.9 The official regulator for communication, broadcasting and postal services in South Africa is ...

A SABC
B DSTV
C SACBP
D ICASA

2.1.10 The Government paid taxi subsidies to help the taxis become safer for passengers to use. The subsidies were called the …

A Taxi Recapitalisation Scheme
B New Taxi Programme
C Fair Taxi Programme
D Taxi Repurposing Scheme

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

A NETWORK OF LIKE-MINDED PEOPLE

From its very beginning, the South African health centre movement connected to academics and practitioners working on health around the world. They built a network of like-minded people who developed and expanded the practice of COPC. Dr Jaime Goffin, for example, is a world-leading public health educator and epidemiologist. He was first trained by the Karks while doing his master's degree in Public Health. Equally, Dr Geiger combined what he learnt from the Karks with his involvement in the American civil rights movement to change the healthcare system for the poor in the Mississippi.

[Adapted from: *Community Oriented Primary Care: Origins and History by Prof T. Marcus*]

2.2.1 In which country is COPC the only system of primary healthcare? (1)

2.2.2 Who was responsible for beginning COPC training in Spain? (1)

2.2.3 Which country offers a master's degree in International Public Health? (1)

2.2.4 Give possible reasons why COPC developed in countries like Spain and the USA. (4)

2.2.5 Explain why epidemiology is so important in COPC. (4)

2.3 How can telecommunication services influence health, safety and education services? (3 × 3) (9)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain how COPC spread to and developed in Israel. (5)

3.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

> More and more people in South Africa are diagnosed with Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs). In fact, according to the WHO, more than 1 million STIs are acquired every day worldwide.

[Source: *https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sexually-transmitted-infections*]

3.2.1 List FIVE STIs common in South Africa. (5)

3.2.2 Discuss the consequences if an STI is left untreated. (3)

3.2.3 Name THREE types of health service that help to combat the STI rate in a community and discuss the impact of each on the health and wellbeing of a community. (3 × 2) (6)

3.2.4 Suggest how COPC principles 1 and 4 can best be applied to improve the health and wellbeing of a community in terms of STIs. (2 × 3) (6)

3.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.3.1–3.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.3.1 Equity is a core element of Community Policing Forums.

3.3.2 The Karks started the Pioneer Centre in Peckham, East London.

3.3.3 Today's primary health re-engineering is built on the COPC principles set out by the Karks.

3.3.4 The largest portion of South Africa's electricity is generated from coal, which is a non-renewable fossil fuel.

3.3.5 The Gluckman Report was led by the National Health Service Commission.

(5 × 1) (5)

[30]

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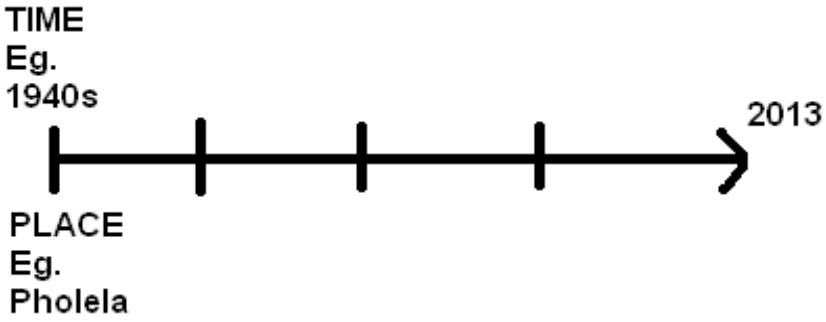
QUESTION 4

4.1 Redraw the following timeline in your ANSWER BOOK and use the information in the box below to show the development of COPC.

Durban Medical School (DMS); 1948; Alma-Ata; India; 1951; National Party; 1945; 1947; Gluckman Report; 1978



(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Name the type of service that is described in each statement below. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.2.1 Provide funding for children's homes

4.2.2 Reservists empowering local communities

4.2.3 Giving the elderly an opportunity to participate in Golden Games

4.2.4 Local health clinics offering hearing tests at primary schools

4.2.5 Using K9 units for anti-drug operations

(5 × 1) (5)

4.3 Discuss the importance of the following welfare services for our health and wellbeing:

4.3.1 National Food Relief Programme

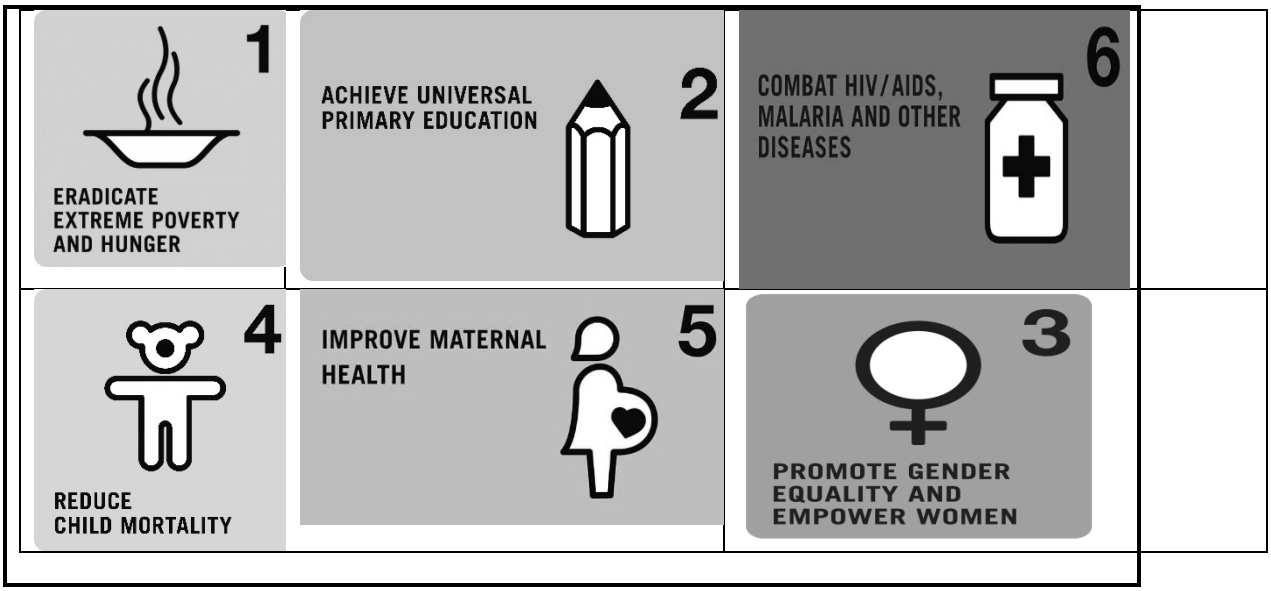
4.3.2 Child Protection Services

4.3.3 Home-based and community-based care

(3 × 5) (15)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the six Millennium Development Goals below and answer the questions.



[Source: *www.google.com*]

Discuss how COPC led to the development of each Millennium Goal. (5 × 2) (10)

5.2 Read the following advertisement and answer the questions.

GREENPOINT PARKRUN

Greenpoint parkrun is a 5-km run. It's you against the clock.
It takes place every Saturday at 08:00. It costs nothing to join – it's free!
But please register before your first run.
Greenpoint parkrun needs you!
It is entirely organised by volunteers.
E-mail greenpointhelpers@parkrun.com to help.
Grab a post parkrun coffee in a local café every week.

5.2.1 What type of recreation service does Greenpoint Parkrun provide? (1)

5.2.2 What is the main purpose of this service? (3)

5.2.3 Design a small poster to advertise Greenpoint Parkrun. Focus on the following:
Slogan for Greenpoint Parkrun (1)
Health benefits of exercise (6)
Place, time and cost (3) (10)

5.2.4 Suggest how COPC principle 2 and the relevant component can be applied to help Greenpoint Parkrun become successful. (1 + 1 + 4) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 6

Read the following article and answer the questions.

THE ROLE OF NGOs AND CSOs

The role of NGOs and CSOs in assisting the government in the fight against HIV/AIDS is critical and statistics of HIV-related deaths and new infections already show results.

It is everyone's responsibility to fight AIDS. The KwaZulu-Natal government has made great strides in improving access to anti-retroviral treatment and in reducing new HIV infections. The overall HIV prevalence among people who are 15-24 years old has dropped from 31% to 25,5% in the past year. We are happy to announce that life expectancy has risen to 60 years and that the downward trend in maternal mortality is encouraging.

More and more people are getting tested and are taking responsibility for their health and well-being. In the past ten years, we have witnessed a decrease in mother to child transmissions by a sizeable margin. We acknowledge that there is still a lot to be done to ensure an HIV free generation but we are also thankful for the improvements that we are witnessing.

[Source: *http://www.durban.gov.za, 20 December 2013*]

6.1 What does the abbreviation NGO stand for? (2)

6.2 What does the abbreviation CSO stand for? (2)

6.3 List THREE types of service respond to HIV and health and well-being and explain each. (3 × 3) (9)

6.4 Quote from the article above any evidence that shows that the partnerships between different sectors have improved HIV statistics in KwaZulu-Natal. (6)

6.5 Discuss how NGOs are formed, owned and organised. (7)

6.6 Suggest TWO COPC activities that can ensure that people have access to HIV treatment to promote health and prevent disease in the community. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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