higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 3

(9010113)

10 March 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

371Q1S2010

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TIME: 3 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 term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Dr Carl E Taylor	A	opened the Hadassah Medical centre at the Hebrew University of Israel
1.1.2	Dr. Jaime Goffin	B	led the National Health Service Commission in South Africa
1.1.3	The Karks	C	took what he learned at Pholela to Mississippi in the USA
1.1.4	Declaration of the Alma Ata	D	Fatehgarh Presbyterian Hospital in India
1.1.5	The IFCH	E	spread COPC to North Carolina in the USA
1.1.6	Scott Williamson and wife Innes Pearce	F	established the Peckham Pioneer Health Centre in London
1.1.7	Polyclinics	G	conference held in Russia in 1978
1.1.8	Dr Geiger	H	closed in 1961
1.1.9	Dr Cassel	I	multiple clinics that popped up after the Cuban revolution
1.1.10	Dr Hendry Gluckman	J	spread COPC to Cornell University in New York
		K	helped spread COPC to Catalonia in Spain

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Explain the following services in Pholela and Durban between the 1940s and the 1950s.

1.2.1 Practical nutrition

1.2.2 Vaccination programme

1.2.3 Clinic services at the health centres

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1.2.4 Maternal and child health

1.2.5 Conducting surveys

(5 × 2) (10)

1.3 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

BLANCO CLINIC LINKED TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Blanco Clinic in George is the latest primary health care facility to be linked to the Primary Health Care Information system (PHCIS). The Western Cape Department of Health now have eighty-five health facilities linked to the electronic information system. The PHCIS enables primary health care facilities such as community health centres, community day centres and clinics to manage patient information electronically. It improves patient administration, reduces patient waiting time and provides information on clinic visits, electronic appointments and patient statistics for provincial and national data sets. The system will interface with the hospital information system to ensure that each patient in the Western Cape has a unique patient number, which means that whichever facility the patient visits, their demographic information will be immediately available when they produce the unique number.

[Source: *www.westerncape.gov.za*]

1.3.1 Name TWO health care facilities that are linked to the PHCIS. (2)

1.3.2 Will the PHCIS have a positive influence the health of the patient? Substantiate your answer. (4)

1.3.3 Apply ONE COPC principle and component that you regard as most appropriate to the above extract. (4)

[30]

QUESTION 2

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

2.1.1 A reservist is person who volunteers to do police work without any pay.

2.1.2 Applying for a protection order in cases of domestic violence is not the function of the SAPS.

2.1.3 Emergency medical services resort under health services.

2.1.4 ESCOM is only state owned.

2.1.5 Fire emergency services resort under safety services.

(5 × 1) (5)

2.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

GROUND-BREAKING WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANT OPENS IN CAPE TOWN

The first large-scale waste-to-energy plant in Africa will be opened in Athlone in Cape Town, with the aim of converting municipal solid waste into energy. The state-of-the-art R400-million bio-gas plant is expected to create 80 full-time jobs and a few hundred indirect jobs. The plant is owned by New Horizons Energy, a subsidiary of Clean Energy Africa. An innovative partnership with waste management company Waste Mart has been a boost and the culmination of five years of planning.

Waste Mart will deliver over 500 t/d of organic household, municipal and industrial waste to the plant. This will be converted into renewable, clean energy. New Horizons has set itself a goal of achieving zero waste to landfill, ensuring that all usable waste brought into the plant is developed into environmentally sensitive, high quality products. Usable waste will be converted into various products, including organic fertiliser, liquid carbon dioxide (CO_2), compressed biomethane, recyclables and refuse-derived fuel.

'We're enhancing the recycling economy. There's great potential in the future to make products such as plastic bricks and roof tiles. Over the lifetime of this plant, we expect many more little industries to be established close to the plant, so that we can drive zero waste to landfill.'

[Source: *www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/*]

2.2.1 Classify this waste-to-energy plant as a RENEWABLE or NON-RENEWABLE energy source By writing only 'RENEWABLE' or 'NONRENEWABLE' next to the question number (2.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK. (1)

2.2.2 Give other examples for each of the following except those already given in the extract:

(a) Renewable energy sources

(b) Non-renewable energy sources

(2 × 3) (6)

2.2.3 What are the dangers of depending on nonrenewable energy sources? (3)

2.2.4 Explain how the energy services in South Africa was formed, owned and organised. (3)

2.2.5 Discuss the benefits of the waste-to-energy plant to the communities of Cape Town. (3)

2.2.6 Apply COPC principle 5 to the extract. Substantiate your answer. (4)

2.3 List FIVE purposes of energy services. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Give ONE term for each of the following welfare services by writing it next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Government providing services such as shelter to gay men suffering from abuse

3.1.2 Government supplying food to people who have less than R300 per month to spend on food

3.1.3 Organisation responsible for administering social grants

3.1.4 Funding for running children's home for orphans

3.1.5 Social grant paid on a monthly basis to assist primary caregivers to care for children younger than 18.

3.1.6 Life skills training and development programmes for the youth

3.1.7 Organisation placing a child in the permanent care of someone who is not the biological parent

3.1.8 Funding for crèches

3.1.9 Social grant paid on monthly basis for a child who has a severe disability.

3.1.10 Care for a child needing temporary care from an adult who is not the biological parent or legal guardian

(10 × 1) (10)

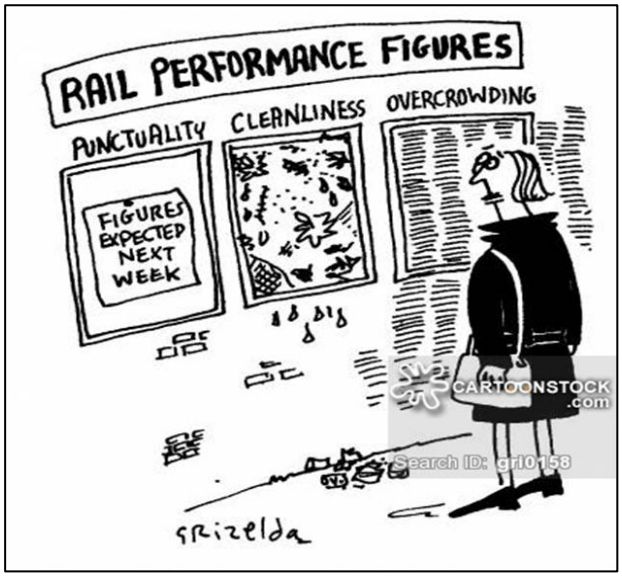
3.2 Discuss the factors that led to the development of the COPC in the following areas:

3.2.1 In South Africa (5)

3.2.2 Globally

(5 × 1) (5)

3.3 Study the cartoon and answer the questions.



[Source: *www.google.com*]

3.3.1 Discuss how this rail service influences the health and wellbeing of commuters. (7)

3.3.2 Choose the correct statement from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the letter (a–c) in the ANSWER BOOK.

(a) PRASA is the abbreviation for (Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa/Passenger Rail Association of South Africa).

(b) PRASA is part of the Department of (Transport/Safety).

(c) (PRASA/Transnet) is responsible for ensuring that all consumer goods are safety and effectively transported.

(3 × 1) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Discuss the purpose of the following government programmes aimed at improving the health and well-being of communities.

4.1.1 Adult literacy programme (4)

4.1.2 Community police forum (4)

4.2 Support the following statement by referring to each of the COPC principles:

Today's primary health facilities are based on the COPC principles set by the Kark's in the 1940s. (5 × 2) (10)

4.3 Draw a mind-map of welfare services. 'Welfare Services should be at the centre of your mind map which should include SIX functions. (6)

4.4 Discuss the purpose of the e-learning portal system in schools. (6)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the pictures below and answer the questions.

Picture 1:



Picture 2:



[Source: *www.google.com*]

5.1.1 Which picture represents recreation services? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 2) (3)

5.1.2 Do you regard recreation as an important aspect in maintaining people's health? (4)

5.1.3 Name THREE types of recreational services in communities. (3)

5.2 Identify the service as well as the category of the service in each example below. For example: HEALTH SERVICE **+** women's reproductive services.

5.2.1 Primary school organising transport to ensure that child gets to school and back home safely

5.2.2 Clinic going to local schools to vaccinate children against measles after an outbreak of the disease in the community

5.2.3 Police helping to clear the scene of a car accident

5.2.4 John using his local library to study for COPC

5.2.5 Nurse Jackson providing HIV treatment at a local health clinic

5.2.6 Community organising a mass sports day with various games

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5.2.7 Schools linked to police station in a specific community

5.2.8 Carer who helps 89-years old with her daily activities at home

5.2.9 Volunteering to help police in local community fighting against drugs and gang wars

5.2.10 Police and social workers removing William owing to abuse by his parents

(10 × 2) (20)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Discuss the role that Dr. Carl E Taylor played in the spread of the COPC to India and Nepal. (5)

6.2 Choose the correct social grant from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the number (6.2.1–6.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.2.1 (Care dependency grant/Disability grant) is paid for a child who needs care owing to disabilities.

6.2.2 An additional grant for persons who already receive an older person's/war veteran/disability grant and are cared for by someone else is called an/a (extra grant/grant in aid).

6.2.3 A person older than 60 years who has fought in the second world war can apply for a (war veteran's grant/older person's grant).

6.2.4 A grandparent looking after a grandchild temporarily may apply for a (child support grant/foster-care grant).

6.2.5 A/An (older person's grant/disability grant) is available to people above 60 years who are in need of care.

(5 × 1) (5)

6.3 Read the extract and answer the questions.

WORRYING SPIKE IN SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)

The worsening case of STDs in South Africa points to the fact that South Africans continue to be extremely irresponsible about their sexual conduct, this despite the proliferation of messages calling for protection and testing.

According to figures released by the Department of Health more than 1 million people have been treated for sexually transmitted diseases in the past year. The figures do not include patients treated at private health institutions. There are many cases that go undiagnosed because infections do not always present symptoms typical of the STD.

The increase in STDs suggests that people are not aware, or concerned, about the wider ramifications of the diseases. The bigger question, though, is why warnings are not creating the necessary impact and awareness. The numbers must urge communities to answer the more pressing question of what needs to be done to save the next generation from the shame, infertility and, at times, death, that may result from the prevalence of STDs.

Prior to 1960 there were two sexually transmitted diseases prevalent – syphilis and gonorrhoea. These were easily treatable with antibiotics. In 1981 the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which causes AIDS was identified. Stats SA reported there were 6,19 million people with HIV-Aids. In 1985, human papilloma virus (HPV), which causes venereal warts which often lead to deadly cancers, was on the increase. By 1990, a penicillin resistant gonorrhoea was identified. There are many diseases stemming from STDs, including pelvic inflammatory diseases, with devastating effects on women.

[Source: *www.thenewage.co.za*]

6.3.1 Identify TWO known STDs from the extract. (2)

6.3.2 Discuss the strategies that clinics employ in order to manage STDs. (3)

6.3.3 Apply the COPC principle 1 and its relevant component to the above extract. Substantiate your answer. (5)

6.3.4 Discuss FIVE types of services that respond to STIs and to the health and well-being of a specific community. (5 × 2) (10)
[30]

TOTAL: 180

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