higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 3

7 December 2020

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 G
1.1.2 C
1.1.3 D
1.1.4 B
1.1.5 H
1.1.6 E
1.1.7 A
1.1.8 F

(8 × 1) (8)

1.2 1.2.1
- Safety
- Energy, water, sanitation and refuse removal (2)

1.2.2
- It must be easy to keep clean✓ to minimise the risk of spreading waterborne diseases such as cholera / to prevent the spread of diseases that are carried by flies and rats.✓
- It must be maintained and protected from the weather✓ – ageing infrastructure may cause leakage of sewage into drinking water.✓
- Good ventilation✓ to keep the smell to a minimum.✓
- Safe and appropriate treatment and removal of human waste should be done in an environmentally sound manner✓ to reduce damage to the environment such as water pollution.✓

(ONE mark per requirement + ONE mark per explanation)
(Any 3 × 2) (6)

1.2.3 Ageing infrastructure,✓ vandalism✓ and theft✓ (3)

1.2.4
- The local communities do not have clean water for consumption, personal hygiene, sanitation purposes, etc.
- Sewage is spilling into the streets, which attracts pests.
- It can lead to waterborne diseases such as cholera.
- It is a violation of human rights, as every human has the right to clean water and the removal of human waste products.
- Financial costs to the government and the individual may increase when people get sick from these diseases and have to be hospitalised. (5)

1.2.5 Principle 5: Service integration around users✓
Component 2: people and practitioners in partnership✓
- The Government and Emfuleni Municipality✓ have deployed the army✓
- The community✓ and non-governmental organisations like Save the Vaal✓ (2 + (2 × 2)) (6)

[30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1
2.1.1 C
2.1.2 B
2.1.3 C
2.1.4 B
2.1.5 D
2.1.6 D
2.1.7 C
2.1.8 A
2.1.9 D
2.1.10 A

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 2.2.1 Cuba (1)

2.2.2 Dr Jaime Goffin (1)

2.2.3 Israel (1)

2.2.4 In many countries including Spain and the USA, healthcare focused mainly on curative medicine.✓ This meant that healthcare had become expensive✓with cost still on the rise.✓
Many of these healthcare facilities did not meet people's healthcare needs.✓ There had been poor professional preparation,✓ and poor collaboration within and between health services.✓
Many of the staff also felt undervalued and dissatisfied.✓ These countries have large wealth disparities, leaving poor people vulnerable to health issues. ✓ (Any 4 x 1) (4)

2.2.5 For COPC to be effective, a strong scientific base is needed, i.e. epidemiology.✓ Through science you learn about and discover ways of solving problems.✓ By identifying and solving the problem, you find solutions that have real effects and improve practice.✓ Through epidemiology, you learn about your community✓ (the number of residences and the different categories of residences)✓and this information will guide your interventions in that specific community.✓ (Any 4 x 1) (4)

2.3 Health services:
Health service rely on telephones and internet to function properly.✓ Many clinics use online programmes to keep patients' information and to link patients to various health facilities to increase information continuity.✓ Health services can use radio and TV to raise health awareness.✓ Most people use telephones to book appointments,✓ get results,✓ and for emergency care.✓
(Any 3 x 1)

Safety services:
Most people make use of telephones to get in contact with local police stations for information or emergencies.✓ Many police services✓, such as applications for firearms or liquor licenses, or information on such services, are online.✓ (Any 3 x 1)

Education services:
Almost all schools operate with Wi-Fi,✓ and provide internet services to allow students to do research.✓ Many students use their smart phones to gather information.✓Thutong e-learning is an online programme that connects many colleges and schools to enhance learning.✓ (Any 3 x 1)
(3 × 3) (9)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The Karks and their multidisciplinary team arrived in Israel in 1959.✓ They established the Department of Social Medicine of the Hebrew University✓ and the Hadassah Medical Organisation.✓ From there they created a master's degree in International Public Health which outlined COPC.✓

Any ONE of the following
The programme focused on issues such as:
- infant and child growth and development
- supervision of pregnancy
- labour and puerperium in the mother
- cardiovascular disease
- community health surveys
- the growth and development of infants and toddlers (PROD)
- adult atherosclerotic disease (CHAD) (5)

3.2 3.2.1
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhoea
- Syphilis
- Genital herpes
- HPV
- Genital warts (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.2.2
- Morbidity – disabilities
- Chronic lower abdominal pain
- Spontaneous abortions and stillbirths
- Babies born blind
- Mortality (Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.2.3
- Women's reproductive healthcare services✓ – Pregnancy support, STI testing, family planning, etc. can lead to awareness and treatment of infections. ✓
- Treatment of STIs✓ – Curing STIs can reduce the spread to other people.✓
- Vaccinations✓ against HPV lower the rate of infection in the community.✓
- Health education✓ about safe sex can reduce infection rates in a community. ✓ (Any 3 × 2) (6)

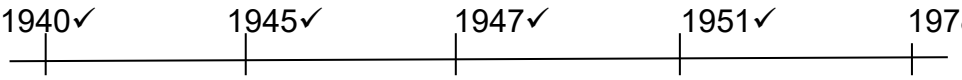
3.2.4 Principle 1: Local health and institutional analysis✓
By gathering information on the number of teenagers in a community✓and their sexual preferences and habits✓, healthcare workers can get an idea on which services to focus.✓

Principle 4: Scientific practice✓
Professional nurses, social workers, psychologists, etc. are all trained in their specialised fields✓ and should cooperate with the patient✓ to limit and prevent STIs.
(ONE mark per principle + TWO marks per explanation)
(Any relevant 2 × 3) (6)

3.3 3.3.1 True
3.3.2 False
3.3.3 True
3.3.4 True
3.3.5 True
(5 × 1) (5)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1



(10)

4.2
4.2.1 Welfare
4.2.2 Safety
4.2.3 Recreation
4.2.4 Health
4.2.5 Safety

(5 ×1) (5)

4.3 4.3.1 This service supplies food to the following:

- Households that have no money for food
- People who have less than R300 per month to spend on food
- Child-headed households or vulnerable children
- Households affected by HIV/AIDS
- People with disabilities
- Female-headed households with little or no income

It is important to break the poverty cycle,✓ by providing nutrition to families.✓ Nutrition is important for growth,✓ for keeping the immune system strong✓ and in order to prevent diseases.✓ The food will give these households more energy to go to school✓ or find employment.✓

(Any relevant 5 x 1) (5)

4.3.2 Child protection services are offered to children under the age of 18 who need care✓.
The aim of the child protection policy is to provide guidelines on how to prevent harm to children✓ and on procedures to follow in the event of abuse.✓ With the removal of children from abusive/neglectful homes,✓ the cycle of abuse/neglect is broken.✓

(Any relevant 5 x 1) (5)

4.3.3 Focus on quality healthcare in homes in impoverished communities with the aim of restoring and maintaining people's health standards.✓ These services include:

Any FOUR of the following:

- Palliative care for bed-ridden individuals or those who are physically impaired
- Visits to child-headed / female-headed / aged-parent headed households
- Educating family members on caring techniques
- Support to those living with HIV/AIDS
- Support for income-generating projects such as vegetable gardens
- Services to people with chronic conditions such as TB and HIV/AIDS to ensure they continue taking their medication as prescribed
- Funding to organisations (NPO) that support families and individuals who are affected by HIV/AIDS and chronic conditions
- Ongoing counselling to people living with HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases and their families
- Integrated services that deal with the basic needs of people who suffer from diseases and those who are affected by it. These needs include food, shelter, healthcare, protection from abuse and malnutrition. (1 + 4) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1

- The Karks recognised that poverty played a key role in health problems✓.
  Millennial goal 1✓
- They started vegetable gardens and nutritional programmes in schools.✓
  Millennial goal 1✓
- Many of their health programmes focused on child and maternal health.✓
  Millennial goals 4✓ and 5✓
- They started immunisation programmes.✓
  Millennial goal 4✓
- They fought to stop the spread of infections such as malaria.✓
  Millennial goal 6✓ (5 × 2) (10)

5.2 5.2.1 Community mass participation programme (1)

5.2.2
- To build capacity
- To promote participation in sport and recreational activities
- To motivate young and old to become active
- To enhance social cohesion in the community (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.2.3 Slogan✓ (1 × 1)

Any SIX of the following health benefits of exercise:
- Opportunities for building communities
- Develops intercultural and communal relations
- Offers non-competitive forms of participation such as refereeing, marshalling, organising and planning sport events
- Offers opportunities for family outings
- Enhances the principle of fair play, tolerance and rule-bound sporting competition
- Facilitates the participation of several role players: parents, community leaders, politicians, local government, sporting organisations and youth club
- Enhance civic, regional, national and international pride
- Affects all aspects of life – culture, economy, education, entertainment and leisure
- Good for physical health – boosts immune system, cardiovascular system, etc.
- Good for mental health – reduces anxiety, depression

(Any 6 × 1)

Place: Greenpoint✓
Time: 08:00✓
Cost: Free✓ (3 × 1) (10)

5.2.4 Principle 2: Comprehensive care✓
Component 1: health promotion✓
By creating pamphlets and posters,✓ advertising Greenpoint on local radio or television✓ – all of which focus on the benefits of exercise ✓and meeting of new people, enhancing community spirit, etc. ✓ (1 + 1 + 4) (6)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Non-Governmental Organisation (2)

6.2 Civil Society Organisation (2)

6.3 Health services: ✓
Through HIV and TB services., each clinic is dedicated to offer counselling,✓ testing✓ and treatment✓ for people who are HIV positive. Health services have a PMTCT programme pregnant women✓ to prevent the disease from passing onto the baby✓

Welfare services: ✓
Services such as homebased care,✓ National food relief programme✓ all provide extra help/food for family with HIV. Affected families can apply for social grants.✓

Transport services:✓
Transport services such as trains, busses and taxis offered for people with HIV to get to clinic, hospitals etc. for treatment.✓ Emergency transport services for ill people in need of emergency care. ✓

Education services:✓
All schools provide life orientation classes✓ that focus mainly on HIV, in order for the younger generations to be educated on HIV and to prevent the spread of HIV. ✓

Telecommunication services:✓
Services such as internet and smartphones that provide information online regarding HIV✓, telephone services which allow person to contact their clinic✓, television and radio mediums which can provide educational programmes on HIV.✓

Safety services:✓
EMS which provide emergency healthcare at home in when person is too weak with disease to get to hospital.✓ Safety personnel keep staff, patients and resources safe within the healthcare facilities. ✓

Energy, water, sanitation and refuse removal services:✓
Electricity, clean water and proper waste removal services all contribute to healthier living, especially in terms of HIV.✓ Those living with HIV have impaired immunity and require a clean-living environment and safe drinking water. ✓

Recreation services✓:
Libraries provide internet services and books, which focus on education regarding HIV. ✓ Staying active in community walks or sports activities can help those living with HIV to stay healthy.
(ONE mark per service + TWO marks per explanation)(Any 3 × 3) (12)

6.4 'Partnerships between various NGO's and CSO's✓ and Government.'✓
'…has made great strides in improving access to anti-retroviral treatment✓ and in reducing new HIV infections.'✓
'…overall HIV prevalence among 15-24 years old has dropped✓ from 31% to 25,5% in the past year.'✓
'…life expectancy has risen to 60 years✓… downward trend in maternal mortality…'✓
'…decrease in mother to child transmissions...'✓ (Any 6 × 1) (6)

6.5 NGO's fall under the companies act✓ – section 21 for tax exemption.✓
Funding comes from donors.✓
NGO's are private✓ but serve the majority of the population✓ and their services are free of charge.✓
Their function is to act as advocates✓ for their communities, they lobby for important issues ✓ and they educate community members on various issues.
(Any 6 × 1) (6)

6.6 Health promotion:
Information on HIV can be circulated in the communities through various mediums such as media, posters, pamphlets✓ and educational programmes in public places.✓

Disease prevention:
HIV can be prevented through educating community members on the disease, conducting free testing in public places,✓ and educating those infected on how to avoid spreading the disease.✓
(TWO marks for promotion + TWO marks for prevention) (4)
[30]

TOTAL: 180

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