higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRIMARY CARE
NQF LEVEL 4

11 March 2020

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1
1.1.1 True
1.1.2 True
1.1.3 False
1.1.4 False
1.1.5 False
1.1.6 True
1.1.7 True
1.1.8 True
1.1.9 False
1.1.10 True

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 1.2.1
- Health promotion✓ – health information is taken to individuals; IEC materials are distributed✓
- Prevention✓ – HIV counselling and testing are given, condoms are distributed; STI screening, PMTCT and TB screening are done✓
- Treatment✓ – referral for male circumcision, those who test HIV positive are linked to treatment, STI treatment, TB treatment✓
- Rehabilitation✓ – those who test HIV positive are linked to treatment, care and support, referrals for medical male circumcision✓

(Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

1.2.2 Formal✓
- There is a range of issues that need to be covered.✓
- It is therefore best that there is a written agreement✓ as a long-term commitment between the organisations is needed for the assistance of people's health problems.✓

(Any relevant 1 + 3) (4)

1.3 1.3.1
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional/psychological abuse
- Financial/economical abuse

(Any relevant 1 × 3) (3)

1.3.2
- Socioeconomic status
- Education

(2)

1.3.3
- Have frequent injuries with the excuse of an accident
- Frequently miss work, school or social occasions without an explanation
- Dress in clothing designed to hide bruises or scars (long sleeves in the summer or sun glasses indoors)

(Any relevant 1 × 3) (3)

1.3.4
- Severe injuries sustained during abuse can lead to disability
- People who are disabled are unable to work
- They are dependent on their families for food, clothes, health care, et cetera
- They become a financial burden to their families
- The government becomes responsible to maintain them through social grants and free health care delivery
- They are also unable to contribute to the economy of the country (Any 2 × 2) (4)

1.3.5
- Saartjie Baartman centre for abused woman and children
- Tears foundation charity
- PATCH child abuse centre
- POWA
- MOSAIC (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1
2.1.1 Strategic goal
2.1.2 Resources
2.1.3 Plan
2.1.4 Rationing
2.1.5 Action steps

(5)

2.2
- Topic/title/focus of the workshop
- Topic content/information and skills that will be covered
- Learning style/activity
- Time/length of the workshop
- Participants
- Materials/resources needed
- Venue/where the workshop will be held
- Tasking/persons responsible for each task (Any relevant 8 × 1) (8)

2.3 2.3.1
- Poor/unhealthy diet
- Lack of exercise
- Smoking
- Alcohol use/abuse (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

2.3.2

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Infectious	Non-infectious
Spread from person to person	Do not spread from person to person

(Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

2.3.3
- HIV medicines may increase blood glucose level.
- Patients may have difficulty controlling the diabetes.
- They have an increased risk of heart disease due to poor diabetes management.
- Depression often occurs due to having both diabetes and HIV.
- Immune system is compromised. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.3.4
- Assess, plan, deliver and evaluate nursing care for those affected by communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Promote health through health education.
- Promote rehabilitation through follow-up appointments.
- Diagnose and treat communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Apply biomedical, biotechnological and psychosocial sciences in practice.
- Develop, implement and evaluate population-based health care.

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.4 2.4.1
- Provision of adequate shelter
- Housing and community development
- How to improve low-cost housing
- Housing development
- Delivery of housing
- Upgrading of informal settlements (Any 1 × 1) (1)

2.4.2
- Finding out about organisations and institutions already active in communities in which Habitat for Humanities work
- Finding out what each organisation does
- Their role in the health of individuals, family and the community
- Determining how the organisation can be part of the initiatives of Habitat for Humanities
- Determining how the organisations can support Habitat for Humanities
- Determining how the organisations can be part of the initiative
- Determining how to maximise local cooperation and collaboration
- How to maximise resources (Any 4 × 1) (4)

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2.4.3

MEMBER	REASON
Business owner	Gives advice on business issues such as the purchase of good quality low-cost material, sponsorships, managing finances, et cetera
Representative from social development	Gives advice on how to apply for funding
Representative from the Housing department	Gives direction on protocols with regard to building houses
Member of an NGO	Gives direction on the mobilisation of volunteers who could assist with the project
Building inspector	Suggests ways in which to build good quality houses
Community member/leader	Knows the needs of the community and is therefore able to give direction as to where houses need to be upgraded or built

(Any 4 × 2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Formal systems monitoring takes place at defined intervals throughout the process of implementation✓ using the action steps of the action plan as indicators against which to monitor.✓ (2)

3.1.2 Evaluation is a systematic process that follows a specific plan or method✓ designed to assess a task or program in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and impact.✓ (2)

3.1.3 Outcomes are the end results✓/how things turn out (1)

3.2 3.2.1
- To understand the local health needs of the household members
- To build strong relationships between service users (household members) and service providers
- To find solutions to the health issues of the household members and to solve the problems (Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.2.2
- Respect human dignity
- Ensure informed consent
- Ensure privacy
- Ensure confidentiality
- Practice equity
- Maximise benefits
- Minimize harms (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

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3.2.3 The 45-year-old male✓ as he is the head of the household✓ (2)

3.2.4 There is no clinic that does TB testing close to the family (within a 5 km radius). (1)

3.2.5 He can give informed consent:
- If he is the head of the household
- If he is mature enough to make informed decisions
- If he understands the benefits
- If he understands the risks
- If he understands that there may be other implications of giving approval
- If the head of the household is unable to give consent due to ill health (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.2.6 The CHW acted responsibly because TB is an infectious disease✓ which could spread to all the members in the household.✓and others he may get in touch with. ✓ (Any relevant 1 × 3) (3)

3.2.7
- She could have given the 40-year-old female health advice on a healthy diet, exercise, et cetera.
- She could have referred the 2-year-old for the immunisation she missed. (Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

3.2.8
- Who is the head of the household?
- How many members live in the house?
- How many adults live in the house?
- How many of the household members are under 18 years?
- What is the age of each household member?
- Does anyone have TB symptoms?
- Does anyone have diabetes?
- Does anyone have hypertension?
- Did the 2-year-old receive all her immunisations/vaccinations?

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

3.2.9 Primary information✓ because it is original information collected by the CHW (original source).✓✓ (Any relevant 1 + 2) (3)

3.2.10 Agree✓ She has to check progress of her intervention✓ and identify problems or challenges.✓ She has to make decisions and respond to the problems in a systematic and informed way.✓ (Any relevant 1 + 3) (4)

3.2.11 After the intervention✓ as the impact is the effect of an intervention.✓ The community health worker must first do an intervention so that she can see the effect thereof, afterwards. (Any relevant 1 × 2) (2)

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QUESTION 4

4.1
4.1.1 L
4.1.2 E
4.1.3 G
4.1.4 I
4.1.5 B
4.1.6 H
4.1.7 A
4.1.8 D
4.1.9 F
4.1.10 C

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 4.2.1 Monitoring is the process of thinking about and watching over✓ actions and activities while they are being done.✓ (2)

4.2.2 Implementation is doing things according to the planning done. (1)

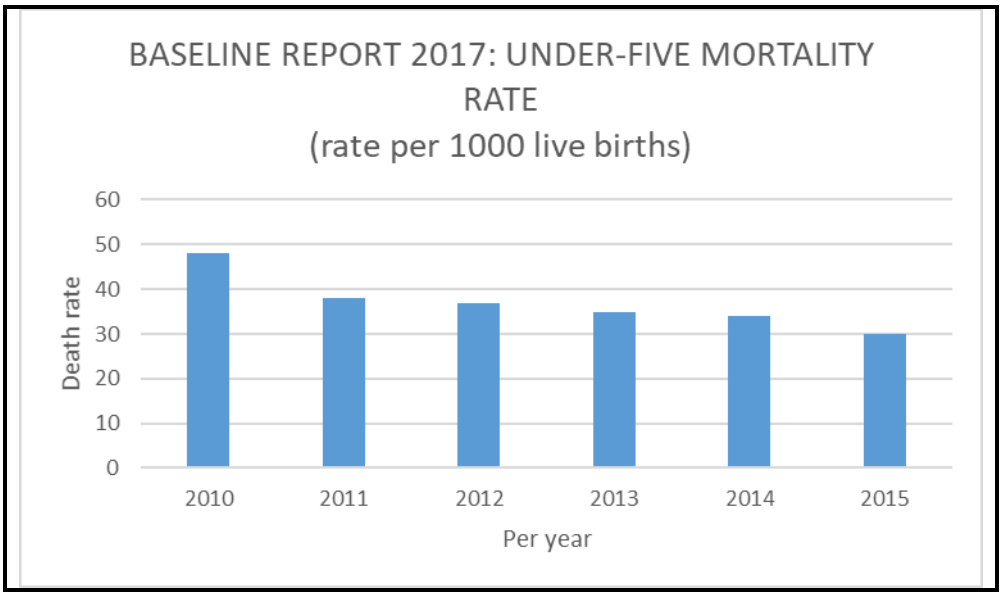
4.3
- Before – Improve the intervention or task
- During an intervention to track progress
- After the intervention to improve effectiveness, efficiency and impact

(Any relevant 1 × 3) (3)

4.4 4.4.1 Frequency table (1)

4.4.2 BASELINE REPORT 2017: UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE
(rate per 1 000 live births)
in 2010 48 per every 1 000 babies born, died
in 2011 38 per every 1 000 babies born, died
in 2012 37 per every 1 000 babies born, died
in 2013 35 per every 1 000 babies born, died
in 2014 34 per every 1 000 babies born, died
in 2015 30 per every 1 000 babies born, died (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

4.4.3



NOTE: Allocate marks for the following:
Heading (2)
Y-axis (1)
X-axis (1)
1 mark for each correct bar (6 × 1) (6)

4.4.4 Yes✓ the government is doing a good job because the under-five mortality rate dropped from 48 per 1 000 births in 2010 to 30 per 1 000 births in 2015.✓✓

OR

No✓ the government is not doing a god job because the decrease in under-five mortality rate is very slow. 30 deaths per 1 000 births are still too many.✓✓ (Any relevant 1 + 2) (3)

4.4.5
- Treatment of minor ailments (child health)
- PMTCT
- Antenatal, delivery and postnatal services
- Immunisation (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 A questionnaire is a tool for collecting and recording information,✓ a written, preplanned interview✓ with questions and sometimes possible answers about a specific topic.✓ (Any relevant 1 × 3) (3)

5.1.2 Characteristics of an individual, population or an environment which is subject to measurement✓ and can be used to describe one or more aspects of the health of the individual or population.✓

OR

Quantifiable characteristics of a population which researchers use✓ as supporting evidence for describing the health of a community.✓ (Any relevant 1 × 2) (2)

5.1.3 A social community is a community where the health needs do not fall within defined geographical boundaries✓ and can include organised groups that share the same interests, views, problems, norms or any other common features.✓ (Any relevant 1 × 2) (2)

5.2
- Respect and trust
- Recognition of the importance and the value of each partner
- Each partner doing what was agreed upon
- Compatible ways of working
- Partners should avoid conflict and tension
- Partners should actively participate in decision making
- One partner or organisation should not dominate or manipulate others
- Capable organisation means good management of people
- Effective utilisation of time and resources
- Good communication
- Partners should have regular contact to interact and exchange ideas
- They should be honest and open with one another
- Commitment
- Contributing time and effort (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

5.3 5.3.1 Unwanted pregnancies (1)

5.3.2

Task	**Action steps**	**Responsible person**	**Time**	**Resources**	**Potential barriers/ obstacles**	**Expected results**
Teen pregnancy ✓	Do health promotion on safe sex✓	Health promoter✓	6 months ✓	Pamphlets posters✓	Teenagers might refuse to listen✓	Improve knowledge of safe sex✓
	Distribute condoms ✓	Counsellor ✓		Condoms✓	Teenagers might refuse to use condoms✓	Prevent unwanted pregnancy✓
(1)	Provide family planning✓ (3)	Professional nurse✓ (Any 2 × 1)	(1)	Injectable✓ pills✓ (Any 2 × 1)	Running out of stock✓ (Any 2 × 1)	Prevent unwanted pregnancy✓ (Any 2 × 1)

NOTE: Deduct 1 mark for incorrect task (health indicator) but assess understanding of the other 6 elements of the action plan based on the task (health priority) chosen by the student. (13)

5.3.3
- It is usually done after a task or intervention.
- Time should pass after an intervention in order for reliable results to emerge.
- It is done to demonstrate results.
- It is done to prove the effects/impact of a task or intervention.
- It determines to what extent the plan was implemented effectively.
- It determines whether the expected outcomes were met.

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.4
- Do you menstruate?
- When was your fist menstruation?
- When was your last menstruation?
- Are you sexually active?
- Do you use condoms?
- Are you using family planning?
- Do you have a smelly vaginal discharge?
- Do you have a vaginal itch?
- Have you been pregnant before?
- Did you have an abortion?
- Did you have a stillbirth?
- Did you have an HIV test?
- Do you know your HIV status?

(Any 5 × 1) (5)
[40]

TOTAL: 200

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