higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

COMMUNITY ORIENTATION PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
NQF LEVEL 4

(9010124)

12 March 2018 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

NCV

TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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.

NCV

QUESTION 1

1.1 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 People's socio-economic and employment status has a direct effect on their health.

1.1.2 The public sector serves its customers at an unnecessarily high price that is not affordable to all South African citizens.

1.1.3 The burden of disease in South Africa has a negative impact on the economy of the country.

1.1.4 Beneficiaries of private medical insurance have access to much better health care than people who use the public sector.

1.1.5 Limited or a lack of education has no effect on the health of people.

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2

Children and road traffic injury

As children grow and their worlds extend beyond their home and out into local roads, they are exposed to hazards and risks. The road environment is rarely developed for their needs.

[Adapted from: *www.who.int*]

1.2.1 Discuss FOUR reasons why children are vulnerable to injury or death on the road. (4)

1.2.2 Name ONE modifiable factor that contributes to road accidents. (1)

1.3 The students at your college have a tendency to be inactive during breaks. They sit around in groups eating fried chips and smoking. A survey has revealed that many of them have family members who are suffering from diabetes and hypertension.

1.3.1 Identify THREE risk factors for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) that the students are able to change. (3)

1.3.2 State whether the risk factors chosen in QUESTION 1.3.1 are modifiable or nonmodifiable. Motivate the answer. (2)

1.3.3 Explain how health promotion can prevent the students from developing NCDs. (3 × 2) (6)

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1.4 South Africa has cut (reduced) maternal deaths drastically but we are still far from reaching our goal of 38 000 per 100 000 by 2015 as part of the Global Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

[Adapted from: *www.health-e.org.za*]

1.4.1 Define *maternal mortality.* (3)

1.4.2 Explain possible reasons why maternal mortality is still high in South Africa. (5)

1.5 Explain how each of the following challenges affect the health care system:

1.5.1 Curative/Specialist focus

1.5.2 Cost

1.5.3 Undervalued/Dissatisfied staff

(3 × 2) (6)

1.6 The first step in COPC is to select the community.

1.6.1 Define *physical community*. (2)

1.6.2 Define *social community*. (3)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose the correct word or words from those given in brackets. Write only the word or words next to the number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 A specific geographical space is a (community/subward).

2.1.2 To determine the area for COPC, a/an (physical/administrative) boundary is used.

2.1.3 (Community health workers/Professional nurses) are people who come from communities being served and do not have professional health qualifications.

2.1.4 A (professional/community member) should lead health care teams.

2.1.5 The Department of Health creates a (workshop/health care team) for COPC.

2.1.6 The committee that decides on the priorities and management of the program is called the (steering/joint) committee.

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2.1.7 A (health assessment/workshop) is a good way to develop a shared understanding of COPC.

2.1.8 A tool used to find out about local organisations is called a (LISA/health assessment tool).

2.1.9 (Informal/Formal) partnerships are agreements agreed on verbally between two or more parties.

2.1.10 (Resource/Generation) gaps refer to the lack of health care services for certain health problems in certain areas.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Explain why health care professionals must lead health care teams. (3 × 2) (6)

2.3

Close the Gap and Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation (DTHF) partners in youth development

The DTHF has been working with the community of Masiphumulele for more than 12 years. In 2007, the foundation has built an annex to the Department of Health's clinic. In 2000, the DTHF Youth Centre was built opposite the high school to provide a youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health service for young people. Masiphumulele is a poor community with approximately 20 000 people. There are few work opportunities and a high prevalence of HIV, especially among young people.

[Adapted: *desmondtutuhivfoundation.org.za*]

2.3.1 Name the TWO organisations that formed a partnership. (2)

2.3.2 How could a local institutional support assessment (LISA) have contributed to the partnership? (4)

2.3.3 Do you think the partnership between the two organisations is relevant to the community? Motivate the answer. (5)

2.4 Study the table below and answer the questions.

Number of social grant recipients as on 30 September 2015	
Type of grant	**Total number of recipients**
Old age	3,1 million
Disability	1,1 million
War veterans	277
Foster care	0,5 million
Child support	11,9 million
Grant in aid	126 600
Care dependency	129 000

2.4.1 Name the type of table in which the statistics are presented. (1)

2.4.2 Rank the top TWO social grants that is the highest priority for government expenditure. (2)

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2.4.3 Draw a bar graph to illustrate the top FOUR social grants received by the most recipients. (7)

2.4.4 In your opinion, explain how poverty contributes to the high number of recipients receiving social grants. (3)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words given in the list below. Write only the word or words next to the number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

values; formal; primary; 2-3 times; fifteen; workshop; health indicators; 10-12 times; fifty; secondary; competent; resource gaps; content

3.1.1 Ideally, a community health forum/COPC steering committee should consist of about … members.

3.1.2 A … brings people together to create a sense of common purpose and understanding.

3.1.3 Written agreements and memorandums are examples of … partnerships.

3.1.4 A steering committee should meet at set intervals, for example … per year.

3.1.5 There will always be … because communities have different needs that must be met.

3.1.6 … data is information from the original source.

3.1.7 A … person is somebody who is able to understand the risks and benefits of a procedure or activity.

3.1.8 … are quantifiable characteristics of a population, which researchers use as supporting evidence for describing the health of a community.

3.1.9 A workshop usually involves three phases namely introduction, … and closure.

3.1.10 Ethics provide a system of norms and … to guide people's actions through, amongst others, laws and councils.

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 List THREE steps to obtain information when using the scientific method of research. (3)

3.3 Demonstrate the following information in a flow graph: (6)

Melody ward: pregnant women/girls
There are 3 998 women in the registered households. 2 639 of the women are in the age range of possible pregnancy. 1 359 are not in the age range of possible pregnancy. 137 are reported to be pregnant. 74 pregnant women are in antenatal care. The remaining 65 are not in antenatal care yet.

[Adapted from: *A practical guide to doing community oriented primary care* (T.S. Marcus)]

3.4 Study the survey questionnaire below and answer the questions.

Health status assessment of Community X: Reproductive health

NR	QUESTIONS	YES	NO
1	Are you sexually active?	✓	
2	Do you know what TB is?	✓	
3	Are you or anyone in your family sexually active?	✓	
4	Do you currently have symptoms of a sexually transmitted infection (STI)?		✓
5	Would you go for help if you had a STI?		✓
6	Do you have a clinic in your community that immunises babies?	✓	
7	How much transport money do you spend to access the clinic?	✓	
8	Do you use condoms to prevent STIs?		✓
9	Did you have unprotected sex in the past month?		✓
10	Do you think you have good knowledge of the reproductive system?	✓	

3.4.1 Explain why it is important to do a health status assessment for any community. (3)

3.4.2 Adapt the survey questionnaire by removing FIVE incorrect/ unnecessary questions from the list of questions. Motivate why you selected each question. (5 × 2) (10)

3.5

South African statistics

Preface

Data brought together are drawn only from Stats SA data sources. Preliminary investigations indicate that 2012 census probably resulted in:

- an underestimate of the number of children below five years;
- an underestimate of household income; and
- an overestimate of the extent of employment.

[Adapted: *www.statssa.gov.za*]

3.5.1 Explain why the information from Stats SA is secondary information. (1)

3.5.2 The secondary information provided in the article is of no value to COPC in current South Africa.

Explain why this is the case. (2 × 2) (4)

3.5.3 The information in the article refers to demographic data.

Do you agree or disagree? Motivate the answer. (3)

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QUESTION 4

4.1 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 (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1 A characteristic of a partnership between organisations:

A Divided understanding
B Working alliance
C Conflict
D Lack of cooperation

4.1.2 The success of partnerships depends on …

A disrespect.
B mistrust.
C commitment.
D miscommunication.

4.1.3 When conducting a survey, ethical practice requires a person to …

A minimise benefits.
B practice inequity.
C maximise harm.
D protect privacy.

4.1.4 Informed consent is the process where health care providers …

A share appropriate information with a competent person so that the person can choose to participate or not.
B agree to do health care.
C give permission for something to be done.
D understands the procedures they are doing.

4.1.5 To register and assess households one has to get consent from …

A the oldest son.
B anyone.
C the household head.
D the oldest daughter.

4.1.6 Parental and guardian consent is needed to do a health status assessment with all children …

A younger than 16 years.
B younger than 12 years.
C between 13 and 15 years.
D between 16 and 18 years.

4.1.7 The first step in the process of assessing households:

A Obtain consent from community members.
B Register the household.
C Do individual health status assessments.
D Find a household willing to participate.

4.1.8 An assumption of traditional planning:

A The future is not clear.
B The future is not predictable.
C There is only one vision of the desired future.
D Action plans come before strategic plans.

4.1.9 ONE reason to do a formal self-evaluation:

a Less costly
b Discourages learning
c Leaks organisational information
d Excludes communication between relevant stakeholders

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4.1.10 A good action plan must …

A be incomplete.
B be clear on what everyone must do.
C reflect work that people did in the past.
D exclude communication between relevant stakeholders.

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Analyse the information in the table below and answer the questions.

Survey: Primary Health (PH) Level 2 community lifestyle choices				
NR	**QUESTIONS**	**SOMETIMES**	**NEVER**	**ALWAYS**
1	Do you exercise?	3	7	30
2	Do you drink eight glasses of water every day?	12	5	23
3	Do you wash your hands after you use the bathroom?	6	29	5
4	Do you have unprotected sex?	11	20	9
5	Do you eat junk food (pizza, fried chips, etc.)?	9	23	8

4.2.1 Why do you think these students are at risk of disease? (5 × 2) (10)

4.2.2 Identify FIVE possible health-promotion needs of this community. (5)

4.2.3 Formulate a strategic goal to address the health care needs of the PH community. (2)

4.2.4 Select an expected outcome for your strategic goal. (2)

4.2.5 Identify THREE health care workers (except a doctor) from the local clinic that can address the health care needs of the PH community. Motivate why you chose each member. (3 × 2) (6)

4.2.6 Explain which types of evaluation would be effective in the management of the health intervention. Motivate the answer. (5)

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Choose a description in COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the number (5.1.1–5.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
5.1.1	Monitoring	A	system of limiting the amount of something that each one is allowed to have or do
5.1.2	Efficiency		
5.1.3	Priority	B	something considered to be more important than other things
5.1.4	Evaluation	C	assessment or judgment about the value of a test
5.1.5	Effectiveness		
5.1.6	Rationing	D	effects of the results achieved
5.1.7	Implementing	E	results expected to achieve
5.1.8	Outcomes	F	observing and checking the progress and quality of a task over a period of time
5.1.9	Impact	G	service delivery targets to achieve
5.1.10	Outputs	H	set of facts and arguments
		I	relationship between input and output; maximum productivity
		J	stock or supply of money
		K	putting a plan into practice
		L	degree to which something is successful in achieving desired results

(10 × 1) (10)

5.2

Monitoring and evaluation

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) work is to strengthen M&E systems in countries. It is conducted in close collaboration with different partners. The partnership aims to support countries in the development of better M&E systems.

[Adapted from: *www.who.int*]

5.2.1 Differentiate between *monitoring* and *evaluation.* (2 + 2) (4)

5.2.2 Name TWO types of monitoring. (2)

5.2.3 Name THREE benefits of monitoring. (3)

5.2.4 Do you think it is important for South Africa to have an effective M&E system? Motivate the answer. (5)

5.3 Discuss the importance of performance standards in health care. (5)

5.4

Strategic goal:

Reduce HIV prevalence among women aged 15-24 years.

5.4.1 Describe THREE action steps for the mentioned strategic goal. (3)

5.4.2 Describe THREE potential barriers to the action plans described in QUESTION 5.4.1. (3)

5.4.3 Construct THREE expected results of the action plans described in QUESTION 5.4.1. (3)

5.5 Explain the difference between a *strategic plan* and an *action plan*. (2)

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TOTAL: 200

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