higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2

(9020042)

10 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–11:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

527Q1N2010

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TIME: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 150

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. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Stakeholders exist in the form of … or groups.

A children
B individuals
C scholars
D animals

1.1.2 The medical schemes council regulates the medical …. organisations.

A professions
B equipment
C scheme
D malpractice

1.1.3 DHET is responsible for the education and … of health professionals.

A employment
B retirement
C acting
D training

1.1.4 The Hospital Association of South Africa represents and guides the … hospitals in South Africa.

A district
B tertiary
C private
D educational

1.1.5 The Department of Finance is responsible for funding through the national …

A bank.
B budget.
C treasury.
D council.

1.1.6 The National … Service is responsible for conducting various tests for various diseases.

A Lavatory
B Disease
C Laboratory
D Testing

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1.1.7 The term *multiple interest stakeholders* is used for people who ...

A have more than one interest in an organisation.
B have no interest in an organisation.
C have one common interest in an organisation.
D want to gain interest in an organisation.

1.1.8 A hospice provides care for … patients.

A accident-prone
B terminally ill
C health conscious
D rehabilitated

1.1.9 MRC stands for the Medical … Council.

A Research
B Registration
C Reproductive
D Regulation

1.1.10 The main function of the Department of Health is to …

A research health systems.
B educate health professionals.
C plan and provide health services.
D regulate health care funding.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Describe the role of the Health Professions Councils within the South African health care system. (3 × 2) (6)

1.3 1.3.1 Name TWO approaches that can be used to provide primary health care. (2 × 2) (4)

1.3.2 Name and discuss the primary health care approach that is used in South Africa. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 2

Match a patient's responsibility in COLUMN B with a right of the patient in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	Access to health care	A	living a healthy lifestyle
2.1.2	Informed consent	B	respect the rights of patients
2.1.3	Exercise choice in health care	C	comply with treatment
2.1.4	Refuse treatment	D	ask management about costs and arrange payment
2.1.5	Continuity of care	E	care for and protect the environment
2.1.6	Confidentiality and privacy	F	advise the health staff about his or her wishes while in hospital
2.1.7	A healthy and safe environment	G	know which services are available
2.1.8	Referred for a second opinion	H	take care of your records
2.1.9	Be treated by a named health care provider	I	give accurate information for diagnosis and treatment
2.1.10	Knowledge of medical aid policies	J	complain about health care services received
		K	use health system without abuse

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Define the *district health care system*. (5 × 1) (5)

2.3 District resources could include public and private resources as well as NGOs.

What does NGO stand for? (2)

2.4 State FIVE principles underpinning primary healthcare. (5)

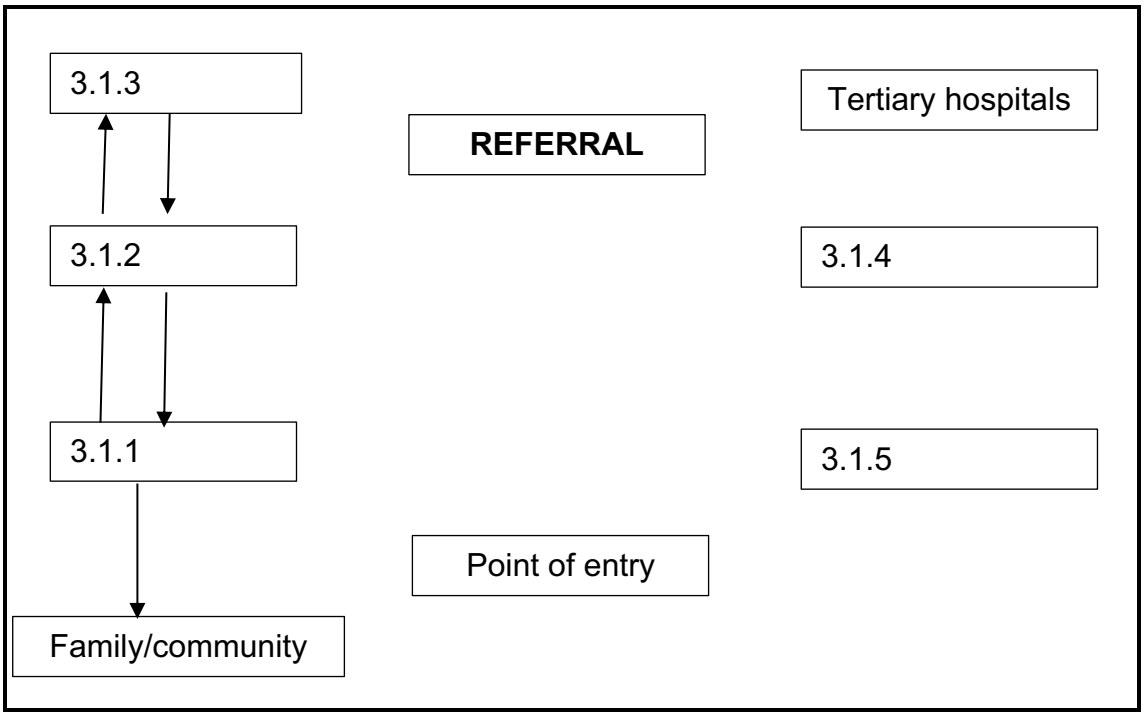
2.5 Give ONE example of each of the following by writing only the answer next to the question number (2.5.1–2.5.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Preventative health care	Promotive health care	Curative health care	Rehabilitative health care
2.5.1	2.5.2	2.5.3	2.5.4

(4 × 2) (8)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Complete the illustration below by writing only the answer next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.



(5 × 2) (10)

3.2 Name FOUR health-related issues that are treated at the first level of health care. (4)

3.3 Name the type of care provided at a tertiary hospital and give TWO examples. (3 × 2) (6)

3.4 Comprehensive health care consists of FOUR components.

Discuss the component of promotive health care with adolescents and give examples. (5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1 A district is defined as a geographical area with a defined population.

4.1.2 Communities are not allowed to participate in their health care as part of the primary health care at a district level.

4.1.3 Decentralisation is the process in which power or function is moved from local to central.

4.1.4 The implementation of the district health system includes social and economic development.

4.1.5 The Alma Ata Declaration promotes essential health care.

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 State the SIX-point agenda of the World Health Organisation in response to the challenges of the health care system. (6)

4.3 There are TWELVE key principles of the district health system.

Discuss the following principles:

4.3.1 Effectiveness

4.3.2 Quality

4.3.3 Local accountability

(3 × 3) (9)

4.4 Describe the philosophy underlying the district health system in South Africa.

(5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 5

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Angel is a single mother with a 9-month-old baby. Angel lives with her mother and stepfather in a Wendy house in someone's yard. Angel is unemployed and spends her time looking after her son, Abongile. Angel noticed that Abongile is not drinking or eating food and is not urinating. She is very concerned about his health.

After the nurse at the clinic examined Abongile, she asked Angel about what he eats and drinks and where they stay. She asks Angel if the family has a flushing toilet and access to clean water.

The nurse gave Angel a talk on how to make a sugar and salt solution to treat Abongile at home. She also explained the importance of boiling water before giving it to the baby. She asked Angel to bring Abongile back after a week for a checkup.

5.1	Do you agree that the nurse provided comprehensive care? Substantiate your answer.	(2 × 1)	(2)
5.2	Give THREE reasons why it can be classified as primary health care.	(3 × 2)	(6)
5.3	Name TWO rights Angel and Abongile have as patients.	(2 × 2)	(4)
5.4	Draw the public health service organogram, indicating the level of care which Angel and Abongile are receiving.	(4 × 2)	(8)
5.5	Explain the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2 of 2000 in relation to the health care received by Angel and Abongile.	(5 × 2)	(10) **[30]**

TOTAL: 150

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