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)

1 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:00

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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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. 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 The provision of primary health care is beneficial particularly to those living …

A in a city centre.
B in remote rural areas.
C close to a clinic.
D within walking distance of a hospital.

1.1.2 Health problems that cannot be handled at the primary level are referred to …

A PHC services.
B a first-level clinic.
C a secondary level hospital.
D tertiary health care.

1.1.3 Before the first democratic elections in South Africa, health services were …

A equal.
B accessible to all.
C fair.
D fragmented.

1.1.4 The health care system should be ... to everyone.

A profitable
B unaffordable
C accessible
D inaccessible

1.1.5 Primary health care aims to improve the lives of the ...

A poor.
B rich.
C employed.
D doctors.

1.1.6 Equity in health care means that the distribution of services is ...

A decentralised.
B fair.
C fragmented.
D equal.

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1.1.7 Free health care for all children under the age of six was introduced in South Africa in ...

A 1984.
B 1994.
C 2004.
D 2014.

1.1.8 Hospitals are mostly situated in … areas.

A urban
B suburban
C rural
D farm

1.1.9 The PHC approach in South Africa is ...

A secondary.
B tertiary.
C comprehensive.
D selective.

1.1.10 Reproductive support services in the PHC approach in South Africa focus on ...

A sanitation.
B the provision of essential drugs.
C antenatal care.
D TB.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 State THREE ways in which the Integrated Nutrition Programme may be implemented in communities. (3)

1.3 Name FIVE vulnerable groups targeted by the Integrated Nutrition Programme. (5)

1.4 State FOUR key principles of the PHC approach in South Africa. (4)

1.5 List EIGHT services provided by the PHC approach in South Africa. (8)

[30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Preventative care can be described as ways to stop disease from spreading.

2.1.2 An example of intersectoral collaboration and action is when a social worker and a nurse work together to help a patient.

2.1.3 An example of equity is when those who can afford to pay get better care.

2.1.4 Primary health care services are free of charge.

2.1.5 PHC services are mostly run by doctors.

2.1.6 Tertiary health care facilities include major hospitals that provide specialised care.

2.1.7 The bucket system is an example of a toilet facility used when flush toilets are not available.

2.1.8 Mothers are educated on child-feeding practices at PHC facilities.

2.1.9 Health education is used to raise awareness about diseases.

2.1.10 South Africa has an essential drug list.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Name and explain each of the FOUR aspects of comprehensive care. (4 × 3) (12)

2.3 Using each of the aspects of comprehensive care, explain how PHC facilities handle sexually transmitted infections. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain the term *health district*. (5)

3.2 State FIVE goals of the South African district health system. (5)

3.3 Explain the following key principles of the South African district health system:

3.3.1 Overcoming fragmentation

3.3.2 Local accountability

3.3.3 Decentralisation of services

3.3.4 Sustainability

(4 × 2) (8)

3.4 Motivate the provision of free health care for those in need in South Africa.

(6 × 2) (12)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 List EIGHT rights of health care users. (8)

4.2 What basic requirements should the government consider when planning health care facility infrastructure? (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 Explain how each of the following factors impacts on access to health care:

4.3.1 Geographical factors

4.3.2 Socioeconomic factors

(2 × 8) (16)

[30]

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QUESTION 5

5.1 List FIVE South African policy and legislative documents relevant to the health care system. (5)

5.2 Give FIVE functions of a health district in South Africa. (5)

5.3 Explain the role or responsibility of each of the following stakeholders in the South African health care system:

5.3.1 Department of Health

5.3.2 Department of Higher Education and Training

5.3.3 Department of Finance

5.3.4 South African Nursing Council

5.3.5 Allied Health Professions Council of South Africa

5.3.6 Hospital Association of South Africa

(6 × 2) (12)

5.4 Explain the importance of health research in improving health care. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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