higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 2

XX February 2020

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 B
1.1.2 D
1.1.3 A
1.1.4 C
1.1.5 A
1.1.6 C

(6 × 1) (6)

1.2 1.2.1 When a patient visits a clinic correct information✓✓ must be given to the doctors or nurse. This includes information about the patient,✓✓ the family, previous illnesses, any allergies or hospital stays.✓✓ The information will help in the decision to treat the illness.✓✓ (Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

1.2.2
- Governance
- Leadership
- Service delivery
- Financing
- Health workforce (Any 3 × 2) (6)

1.2.3 Yes.✓✓ It is important for leaders to show respect✓✓ to the people working for them and the patients.✓✓ Respect is the ability to listen and help each person.✓✓ Persons who feel respected are better workers.✓✓ (10)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1
- A country with a developed economy has more money to provide services.
- The better the income levels of families, the better the chances that they can afford health services, putting less strain on the government.
- People will also be able afford making better choices.

(Any relevant THREE)

2.1.2
- Health policies and acts of parliament determine health services.
- These policies are influenced by the governing political party.
- The level of government making the policy does not have to deliver the health services.
- This results in budgets being set for certain priorities that the provincial executive councils may decide to change according to the need of the province (Any relevant THREE)

2.1.3
- Geographic factors like accessibility, water, sanitation and electricity play a big role.
- People have difficulty accessing services and services have difficulty reaching the people.
- This may discourage people to go for health services.

(Any relevant THREE)

2.1.4
- Population factors like the increase in population, presence/absence and levels of household income, migration from rural to urban areas, urbanisation, mortality and its causes are central in suffering.
- Increase in population leads to more needs in the community.
- Many health workers prefer to work in urban areas rather than rural areas
- Communicable diseases can be more prevalent in areas with a bigger population. (Any relevant THREE)

(4 × 3) (12)

2.2 2.2.1 People know what is happening in the community and can help health professionals to understand the community in which they work. (2)

2.2.2 If the community members explained the taxi violence to the health workers they would understand why people arrive late.✓✓ The nurse would also understand why they want the social worker to assist them.✓✓ The nurse would also understand illness which is worsened by poverty.✓✓ (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

2.2.3
- If there are not enough doctors or nurses at a clinic patients will have to wait much longer.
- Doctors and nurses may be overworked and not able to give their best.
- People may not be able to see the health professional they need to see if the health force is understaffed.

(Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

2.2.4
- Intersectoral collaboration and action
- Equity (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 B
3.1.2 D
3.1.3 F
3.1.4 C
3.1.5 A
(5 × 1) (5)

3.2 Person or group with a direct or indirect interest in an organisation (1)

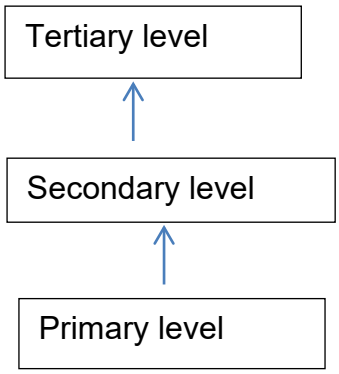
3.3 Funding of education and training of health professionals
Funding of health service provisions through national budget (2 × 2) (4)

3.4 3.4.1 Provides a legal framework for mental health✓✓ and in particular the admission and discharge of mental health patients in mental institutions with emphasis on human rights for mental health patients.✓✓ (2 × 2) (4)

3.4.2 Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act,✓✓ 92 of 1996, as amended in 2008.✓✓ (4)

3.4.3 7 April (2)

3.5



(2 marks for each correct level + 2 marks for each correct arrow) (5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 District
4.1.2 Primary
4.1.3 Geographic
4.1.4 Individuals
4.1.5 Improving

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 4.2.1 Those who need medical services✓✓should have easy access to it.✓✓

4.2.2 Health services ✓✓ able to prevent diseases and to promote health.✓✓

4.2.3 Everyone should have access to services✓✓ even if they do not stay in central areas.✓✓

(3 × 4) (12)

4.3 4.3.1
- Improved health outcomes
- Equity
- Service access
- Relevance
- Acceptability
- Quality
- Responsiveness (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

4.3.2 Equity means ensuring everyone gets the same treatment,✓ has equal access and is able to use all health facilities in the same manner✓ regardless of gender, age or race.✓ (3)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 True
5.1.2 False
5.1.3 False
5.1.4 True
5.1.5 True
5.1.6 False
5.1.7 True
5.1.8 True
5.1.9 False
5.1.10 False

(10 × 1) (10)

5.2 5.2.1 She needs the correct information to help her decide what is wrong with Anna and how to treat her. (2)

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5.2.2
- She applied comprehensive care principles.
- The nurse educated the mother.
- The nurse gave holistic care.
- She taught the mother how to prevent the illness from happening again. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

5.2.3

Promotive health care	**Preventative health care**	**Curative health care**	**Rehabilitative health care**
Promoting health, teaching the mother how to be healthy.	Showing the mother how to wash hands and food.	Teaching her about sugar and salt solutions	Follow up in 1 week.

(Any relevant 4 × 2) (8)

5.2.4
- The family does not have access to clean water.
- They get drinking water at central point in the community.
- They would not be able to wash their hands regularly.

(Accept any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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