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)

12 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:00

This question paper consists of 6 pages.

NCV

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.

NC(V)

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Provide specialised care	A	Integrated Nutrition Programme
1.1.2	Introduction of free health care for pregnant women	B	antenatal care
1.1.3	Focuses on increasing food security	C	promotion of breastfeeding
		D	equity
1.1.4	Allows for provision of affordable medication	E	1994
1.1.5	PHC approach in South Africa	F	decentralisation
		G	tertiary hospitals
1.1.6	Responsible people are answerable for lack of delivery	H	selective
		I	comprehensive
1.1.7	Priority area of the Nutrition Promotion Programme	J	local accountability
1.1.8	Ensures fairness and that no person is deprived of services	K	essential drug list
1.1.9	Focus of reproductive support services		
1.1.10	Central to local		

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Give FOUR defining aspects of a health district. (4)

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

1.4 List FIVE goals of the South African district health system. (5)

1.5 List SIX elements of primary health care. (6)

[30]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 2

2.1 Give the SIX main functions of the World Health Organisation. (6)

2.2 Identify the key principle of the district health system referred to by each of the following statements:

2.2.1 Everyone is actively concerned about issues that affect their health.

2.2.2 All individuals working in the health care system work together to assist the patient.

2.2.3 Patients get excellent care.

2.2.4 Delivering care in a way that ensures it can be maintained effectively over time.

2.2.5 Preventing services being duplicated within the health care system.

2.2.6 Ensuring that health services are useful.

(6 × 2) (12)

2.3 How do you think society would be affected if the government stopped offering any free health care services? (6 × 2) (12)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Decisions made by the National Health Council may affect NGOs.

3.1.2 Essential health care must be accessible by all.

3.1.3 The first point of entry to the health care system is at tertiary level.

3.1.4 Promoting healthy living includes promoting fast foods.

3.1.5 During apartheid everyone had equal access to health care.

3.1.6 District hospitals are at the secondary level of care.

3.1.7 Community health workers provide a link between district and tertiary hospitals.

3.1.8 Everyone should be expected to travel to a main city centre for health care.

Copyright reserved

3.1.9 Health care should be better for those who earn the most money.

3.1.10 Most hospitals are located in rural areas.

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 Give THREE ways in which proper nutrition is promoted in the Nutrition Promotion Programme. (3)

3.3 List FIVE important legislative documents regarding the district health system in South Africa. (5)

3.4 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Nonkululeko presents with a chronic disease, asthma, at a local clinic. She is examined and a nurse gives her two medicines to use daily. The nurse explains how to use the medicines and asks Nonkululeko to demonstrate. Nonkululeko is given advice on her lifestyle, how to avoid asthma triggers and care for her health. She is also invited to a group session every Tuesday where patients with asthma receive a health talk from a doctor. Nonkululeko is asked to return for a checkup.

Name FOUR aspects of comprehensive care and give one example of each aspect of this care provided to Nonkululeko in the scenario. (4 × 3) (12)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Explain what a *stakeholder* is with reference to the health care system. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2 Name EIGHT stakeholders in the South African health care system. (8)

4.3 Draw and label a diagram to show the different levels of health care in South Africa, indicating the referral system between the levels. (8)

4.4 Explain how nongovernmental stakeholders contribute to the South African health care system. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 5

5.1 Choose the correct word or words from those given in brackets. Write only the word or words next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 Health services should ideally be (exclusive/free).

5.1.2 Stewardship is a leadership responsibility at the (highest/primary) level.

5.1.3 Creating a society that values equality is referred to as social (justice/determinants).

5.1.4 The Health (Belief/Education) Model may be used to predict the use of health services.

5.1.5 Free health care is offered to children under the age of (six/twelve).

5.1.6 A comprehensive PHC approach should include an integrated (cancellation/referral) system for continuity of care.

5.1.7 Multidisciplinary teams should include (community-based health workers/the MEC).

5.1.8 Primary health focuses on (public/personal) health.

5.1.9 PHC services are mostly run by (nurses/doctors).

5.1.10 Access to health care is a (right/privilege).

(10 × 1) (10)

5.2 List FIVE characteristics of good leadership in health care. (5)

5.3 Give FIVE points of the World Health Organisation's response to the challenges of health care systems. (5)

5.4 Explain how demographic factors relate to the health care system. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved