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)

13 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–15:00

This question paper consists of 10 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. Start each section on a NEW page.
5. Use only a pen with BLUE or BLACK ink.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The term secondary refers to the second level of care.

1.1.2 Health care affects everyone.

1.1.3 Primary health care was introduced in South Africa during Apartheid.

1.1.4 All South African citizens have access to health care.

1.1.5 In South Africa, we use a selective approach to primary health care.

1.1.6 Equity is an important principle in the comprehensive approach to primary health care.

1.1.7 The Department of Water and Sanitation is responsible for providing water to all South Africans.

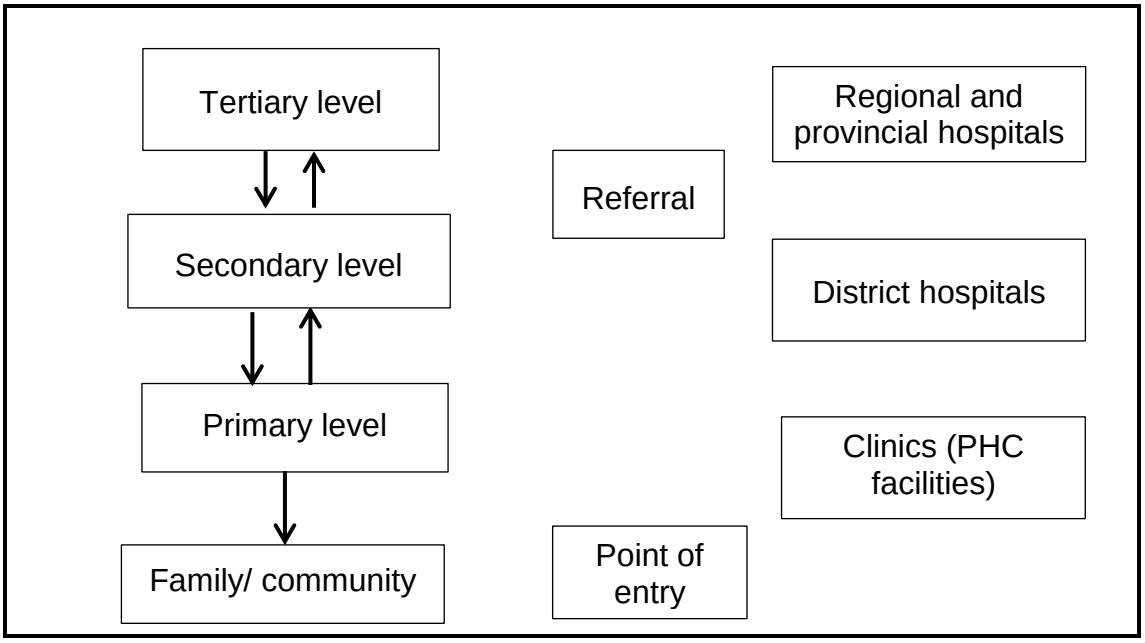
1.1.8 The integrated nutrition programme focuses on providing food to males in South Africa.

1.1.9 Health education refers to activities which educate communities on health-care issues.

1.1.10 Community clinics do not provide services for the prevention of STDs.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Study the diagram below and answer the questions.



1.2.1 What is the point of entry? (2 × 1) (2)

1.2.2 Explain the referral system from primary level of care to tertiary level of care. (3 × 3) (9)

1.2.3 Give TWO examples of the type of treatment one would get at the primary level of care. (2 × 2) (4)

1.3 Explain the function of the district health-care system, namely, 'the delivery of health care in the most effective and efficient manner possible'. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 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 (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Environmental factors are classified as ...

A socio-economic, political, geographic and demographic factors.
B social, political, geographic and demographic factors.
C socio-economic, global, political and demographic factors.
D social, political, global and demographic factors.

2.1.2 When the … came into power, it changed the health-care system to a national health system.

A DA
B IFP
C ANC
D EFF

2.1.3 During Apartheid, there were differences between rich people and …

A wealthy people.
B affluent people.
C foreign people.
D poor people.

2.1.4 What does WHO stand for?

A World Hospital Organisation
B Water and Health Organisation
C World Health Organisation
D Whole Health Organisation

2.1.5 The health-care budget is determined by the …

A Minister of Health.
B Minister of Safety and Security.
C Minister of Finance.
D Minister of Social Development.

2.1.6 A … is NOT an example of a highly skilled professional in the health sector.

A laboratory assistant
B dentist
C surgeon
D medical doctor

2.1.7 The … employs the most medical professionals.

A Department of Home Affairs
B Department of Health
C Department of Social Development
D Department of Education

2.1.8 Health care is about … diseases and illnesses.

A preventing
B promoting
C providing
D prescribing

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2.1.9 Health-care professions are often referred to as being …

A harmful.
B caring.
C supplementary.
D unreliable.

2.1.10 All health professionals follow a code of …

A ethics.
B conduct.
C ethics and conduct.
D None of the above.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Give a definition of the following concepts:

2.2.1 Health (2)

2.2.2 National health system (3 × 1) (3)

2.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Anna is a 32-year-old female. She lives in a shack at the back of her aunt's house in Mitchells Plain. She is unemployed, pregnant and HIV+. Anna feels a pain in her abdomen and visits her local clinic. Upon arrival, Anna is given a pink folder and told by the receptionist to stand in the queue with the Aids patients. Anna feels highly embarrassed, as everyone in the clinic could hear this instruction. The nurse then scolds Anna for being pregnant and tells her she is ruining her baby's life. Anna starts crying and asks for a different nurse to examine her, as she feels uncomfortable. The nurse tells Anna she cannot see a different nurse and she must be happy that they are even helping her. The nurse commands Anna to stop crying and complaining and waits her turn. The nurse eventually gives Anna an injection without explaining what it is for; the nurse tells Anna she will feel better and must leave.

2.3.1 Name FIVE rights that Anna has as a patient which this clinic did not respect. (5)

2.3.2 You were at the clinic on the same day and witnessed what happened. Use the information and write a letter to the sister in charge, Sister Msheshwe, to complain about the service Anna received. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Name the Act which fits each of the following descriptions. Write only the name of the Act next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Provides access to information in a fair and democratic manner

3.1.2 Gives females the right to choose whether to have an abortion or not

3.1.3 Governs the distribution and pricing of medication

3.1.4 Provides a legal framework for the admission and treatment of mental health patients

3.1.5 Provides the framework for the national health system

(5 × 2) (10)

3.2 All health professionals are required by law to be registered and controlled by a statutory body.

Describe the role of the South African Nursing Council as a statutory body.

(5 × 2) (10)

3.3 Intersectoral collaboration is one of the principles underpinning the health-care system.

3.3.1 Give a definition of *intersectoral collaboration*. (1 × 2) (2)

3.3.2 Explain why this principle is important to health care. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose an item or word from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–P) next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.1.1	Health	A	people from 10 to 19 years old
4.1.2	Primary health care	B	teaching communities about healthy eating and living
4.1.3	Comprehensive approach	C	care given to a pregnant woman
4.1.4	Pit latrine	D	helping an individual return to a normal state of health
4.1.5	Nutrition promotion programme	E	community health worker
4.1.6	Antenatal care	F	first level of care
4.1.7	Hepatitis B	G	vaccine given to babies at six weeks
4.1.8	Health education	H	includes preventative, curative and promotive health care
4.1.9	Intersectoral collaboration	I	doctors and nurses who work in a clinic
4.1.10	Health workforce	J	people from 15 to 24 years old
4.1.11	Safe water	K	priority given to pregnant women, babies and chronically ill patients
4.1.12	CHW	L	a way of disposing of human waste
4.1.13	Youth	M	the absence of health
4.1.14	Adolescent	N	Department of Health working with the Department of Water and Sanitation
4.1.15	Rehabilitative	O	physical, mental and social wellbeing
		P	a tap outside or inside a house

(15 × 1) (15)

4.2 NGOs form an important part of public health services in South Africa.

4.2.1 Write out the abbreviation *NGO*. (1)

4.2.2 Explain why NGOs are an important part of the public health service. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3 Colenso is a small town located in KwaZulu-Natal. The residents of this town have to travel 33 km to Ladysmith to receive health-care services. Mr Mphelo is a diabetic patient and travels monthly to the hospital.



One of the goals of the South African district health-care system is to promote equity, accessibility and utilisation of health services. Explain how this goal is not being successfully applied to Mr Mphelo's circumstances. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word or words. Write only the word or words next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

decentralised; district; comprehensive; care; effective; purchasing; private; public



5.1.1 Utilise all district resources effectively, whether public or … resources, or NGOs.

5.1.2 … management of services includes responsibility, authority and accountability.

5.1.3 Health care must be delivered in the most efficient and … manner possible.

5.1.4 The option of … services is available.

5.1.5 Effective referral mechanisms must be created within and between districts and levels of …



5.1.6 Services delivered at … level must be planned and managed.

5.1.7 The … and integrated services that must be delivered must include district hospital services.

(7 × 1) (7)

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5.2 Luke is a community health worker at a local clinic. He is tasked with creating an awareness campaign for adolescents on the importance of washing your hands. Use the table below to present the information Luke can use as part of delivering comprehensive health care.

5.2.1

Preventive health care	Promotive health care	Curative health care

(3 × 2) (6)

5.2.2 Name and explain the other component of comprehensive care.
(3 × 1) (3)

5.3 The promotion of proper nutrition is one of the services offered in the primary health-care system in South Africa.

5.3.1 List FIVE vulnerable communities or groups that benefit from the integrated nutrition programme. (5 × 2) (10)

5.3.2 In your opinion, is it necessary for government to have school feeding schemes? Substantiate your answer. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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