higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 3

(9020053)

10 December 2020 (Y-paper)
13:00–15:30

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

529Q1N2010

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TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

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 question on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. 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 … is a collective term that describe all types of organisations.

A CSO
B NGO
C NPO
D CBO

1.1.2 A/An … operates only within a local community.

A CSO
B CBO
C NPO
D NGO

1.1.3 A/An … functions autonomous from the government, varies in size and can be formal or informal.

A CSO
B CBO
C NGO
D JSE

1.1.4 A/An … does not operate for profit.

A CSO
B NGO
C JSE
D NPO

1.1.5 A … needs a trust deed to register.

A voluntary association
B section 21 company
C trust
D King III report

1.1.6 … need a memorandum of articles of association to register.

A Voluntary associations
B Section 21 companies
C Trusts
D King III reports

1.1.7 A/An … gets tax exemption for the entity's income and donations.

A PBO
B CSO
C NGO
D NPO

1.1.8 The … challenged the government on the rights of people living with HIV and Aids.

A PBO
B SAMA
C TAC
D JSE

1.1.9 For NPOs to remain registered, they must submit annual accounts and narrative reports nine months after the end of the financial year to the Department of …

A Social Development.
B Health.
C Labour.
D Education.

1.1.10 Nonprofit organisations are registered under the …

A King III Report
B NPO Act
C Companies Act
D National Health Act

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Traditional medicine can play a vital role in delivering primary healthcare services within communities as it does not only focus on the disease but follows a holistic approach towards healthcare.

1.2.1 Show, by means of a diagram, the holistic approach of traditional medicine in South Africa. (5)

1.2.2 Explain how traditional medicine can assist in delivering primary healthcare services within communities. (5)

1.2.3 Redraw the following table in the ANSWER BOOK and compare FIVE differences between the South African for-profit private healthcare system and the South African public healthcare system.

PRIVATE HEALTH CARE	PUBLIC HEALTH CARE
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

(5 + 5) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Traditional health practitioners register through the Allied Health Practitioners Council.

2.1.2 The Allied Health Practitioners Act regulates all traditional medicine in South Africa.

2.1.3 The Witchcraft Suppression Act banned traditional medicine in South Africa.

2.1.4 Clients listen to a high-pitched or whistling voice external to whistling diviners.

2.1.5 Clients admit loudly to false statements when they go to a midwife.

2.1.6 The configuration of bones tells bone throwers the unknown.

2.1.7 Traditional surgeons assist women during pregnancy.

2.1.8 Acupuncturists use holy water to heal people.

2.1.9 Herbalists use herbs to heal people.

2.1.10 Chiropractors perform circumcisions during African cultural initiation rituals.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Various sectors do not accept traditional medicine in South Africa.

2.2.1 Define *traditional medicine* within the South African healthcare context. (5)

2.2.2 Differentiate between *traditional medicine* and *Western medicine*. (2 + 2) (4)

2.2.3 Explain why traditional medicine had a bad reputation in South Africa in the past. (6)

2.2.4 Is traditional medicine accepted by medical schemes in South Africa? Substantiate the answer with relevant examples. (2 + 3) (5)

[30]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose an act from COLUMN A that matches a description in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996	A	private companies established under this act
3.1.2	Medicines and Related Substances Act 101 of 1965	B	gives nurses authorisation to dispense schedule 1–4 substances
3.1.3	Companies Act 71 of 2008	C	ensures a healthy and safe working environment for workers in the mining sector
3.1.4	Medical Schemes Act 131 of 1998	D	allows for the establishment of bargaining councils for benefits for employees
3.1.5	National Health Act 61 of 2003	E	outlines the scope of practice for nurses
3.1.6	Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act 78 of 1973	F	provides for the medical cover and compensation of occupational injuries and diseases that arise from the workplace
3.1.7	Nursing Bill 26 of 2005	G	provides for the compensation of miners when they get lung diseases
3.1.8	Health Professions Act 56 of 1974	H	main act that regulates the South African healthcare system
3.1.9	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993	I	regulates medical schemes
3.1.10	Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995	J	regulates Western medicine
		K	regulates traditional medicine

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 An employee at Mines United has been hurt when one of the scaffoldings collapsed. There are no medical services on the work premises.

3.2.1 Define *workplace-based healthcare* within the South African healthcare context. (4)

3.2.2 Name the TWO main sectors the workplace is divided into within workplace-based healthcare. (2)

3.2.3 Give the FOUR health initiatives at the workplace that assist employees with their health. (4)

3.2.4 Which act would be relevant when an employee is hurt on a work premises as mentioned in the scenario? Substantiate the answer. (2)

3.2.5 Discuss the benefits of workplace-based healthcare for both the employer and the employee. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the following sentences by choosing an item from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

47; 1970; 1989; 1994; JSE; SAMA; companies; hospitals; King; medical tourists; hospicentric

4.1.1 Public for-profit companies trade shares on the …

4.1.2 Private for-profit companies are established under the … act.

4.1.3 Since … there has been a stipulation of minimum benefits for medical schemes in South Africa.

4.1.4 Patients traveling to other countries for healthcare services are referred to as…

4.1.5 The … has the largest proportion of the national medical workforce.

4.1.6 Measures to control quality in hospitals can be found in section … of the National Health Act.

4.1.7 … refers to healthcare services focused within a hospital setting.

4.1.8 Nosocomial infections originate in…

4.1.9 Workplace-based health care has been in existence in South Africa since …

4.1.10 Some for-profit companies support charitable initiatives according to the … III Report.

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Charlie has always used private healthcare in South Africa but went to Brazil to get intensive treatment for his chronic health condition. When he came back, he was very excited about the approach to healthcare he experienced.

4.2.1 Give a term for someone like Charlie who travels to another country for healthcare services. (1)

4.2.2 Define the term *South African for-profit healthcare*. (4)

4.2.3 Name TWO ways in which the South African for-profit healthcare system is financed. (2)

4.2.4 Who are the THREE largest roleplayers within the South African for-profit healthcare system? (3)

4.2.5 How does section 47 of the National Health Act 61 of 2003 regulate the quality of hospitals? (3 × 2) (6)

4.2.6 Why is the primary healthcare re-engineering model an efficient healthcare model within South African communities? (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Define the term *complementary medicine*. (4)

5.2 Give THREE ethical principles underpinning the practice of complementary medicine. (3)

5.3 Give FOUR values that guide complementary health practitioners. (4)

5.4 List FOUR ways in which the risk of complementary medicine can be minimised. (4)

5.5 Explain how each of the following types of complementary medicine can assist with stress management:

5.5.1 Aromatherapy

5.5.2 Meditation

5.5.3 Yoga

5.5.4 Spinal manipulation

5.5.5 Massage therapy

(5 × 2) (10)

5.6 Is complementary medicine a useful healthcare method within South Africa? Substantiate the answer. (1 + 4) (5)

[30]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Identify whether the following healthcare practices are traditional or complementary medicine by writing only 'Traditional' or 'Complementary' next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.1.1 Using needles to heal

6.1.2 Using herbs to heal

6.1.3 Using holy water to heal

6.1.4 Using the like-cures-like philosophy

6.1.5 Cleansing the body to release impurities and chemicals

6.1.6 Assisting women during birth

6.1.7 Keeping the mind calm to improve physical functioning

6.1.8 Circumcising during African traditional initiations

6.1.9 Using essential oils

6.1.10 Using bones to understand illness

(10 × 1) (10)

6.2 Redraw the following table in the ANSWER BOOK and give THREE examples of each of the main categories of complementary medicine.

COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE CATEGORY	EXAMPLES OF COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE
Natural products	1. 2. 3. 4.
Mind-body medicine	5. 6. 7.
Manipulative body-based practices	8. 9. 10.

(10 × 1) (10)

6.3 Explain how the government can support NPOs. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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