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)

2 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

NCV

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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. Write only in blue or black ink.

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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 (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 This is an organisation that is autonomous from government.

A NGO
B NHI
C SHI
D WHO

1.1.2 Independence, advocacy, social mobilisation, transparency and monitoring are all roles of a ...

A community-based organisation.
B voluntary association.
C trust.
D civil society organisation.

1.1.3 ... are registered in terms of the Companies Act.

A Voluntary associations
B Trusts
C Section 21 companies
D Civil society organisations

1.1.4 A ... is a type of NPO that is registered by the Master of the High Court.

A voluntary association
B trust
C section 21 company
D civil society organisation

1.1.5 ... exist in common law and meet the statutory requirements of the NPO Act.

A Voluntary associations
B Trusts
C Section 21 companies
D Civil society organisations

(5 × 1) (5)

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1.2 Write the following abbreviations in full:

1.2.1 CSO

1.2.2 CBO

1.2.3 NPO

1.2.4 NGO

1.2.5 PBO

(5 × 1) (5)

1.3 Give definitions for the following terms:

1.3.1 The South African for-profit health care system (3 × 1) (3)

1.3.2 Workplace-based health care (3 × 1) (3)

1.3.3 Medical tourists (1 × 2) (2)

1.3.4 Nosocomial infections (1 × 2) (2)

1.4 Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

You are approached by a local NPO that is currently experiencing some financial difficulties and is facing closure due to insufficient funds.

1.4.1 Suggest FIVE ways in which the organisation can raise funds to decrease its financial strain. (5)

1.4.2 The success of NPOs does not only lie within the organisation's responsibility.

Discuss this statement by referring to government's role. (5)

[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 Traditional medicine follows a selective approach where only certain aspects of the client are taken into consideration.

2.1.2 Traditional medicine was not always accepted in South Africa.

2.1.3 It is common for traditional surgeons to use *muti* in their treatment.

2.1.4 Herbalists are responsible for male circumcision for African rituals.

2.1.5 It is expected that the traditional midwife must have had babies of her own.

2.1.6 Bone throwers are a type of diviner within traditional medicine.

2.1.7 The whistling diviner has specific and special medical knowledge and is considered to be a medical expert.

2.1.8 Diviners do not believe in the powers of ancestors.

2.1.9 Clients lead the head diviner to the correct answer by agreeing loudly when he/she is correct.

2.1.10 Faith healers only use prayer as a method of healing.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Copy the following table in the ANSWER BOOK, and complete it by giving FIVE challenges and FIVE benefits of traditional medicine.

CHALLENGES	BENEFITS

(5 × 2) (10)

2.3 Discuss medical schemes' acceptance of traditional medicine. (5 × 1) (5)

2.4 Many people believe that traditional medicine has no influence on Western medicine.

Debate this statement by referring to a specific level of care to which traditional medicine can contribute. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK. Complete the table by categorising the statements marked A–J below as COMPLEMENTARY or TRADITIONAL medicine. Write only the letter (A-J) in the correct column in the table.

A This is therapy that includes the taking of vitamins, minerals and amino acids.
B One cannot choose to become a healer but is called by ancestral spirits.
C Clients listen to a high-pitched or whistling voice external to the healer.
D This is a natural therapy that is based on the 'like cures like' principle.
E This includes specific postures, and focused attention or an open attitude towards distractions.
F Surgeons perform circumcision during the African cultural initiatives.
G This is therapy that combines the elements of Western medicine with homeopathy and naturopathy.
H These are usually older women that assist women in giving birth.
I Power is used to remove evil spirits through prayer.
J Manual adjustments of the spinal column are done.

COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE
e.g. L	K

(10)

3.2 Explain the term *complementary medicine*. (5 × 1) (5)

3.3 Give FIVE principles that guide complementary medicine. (5)

3.4 People may be cautious about trying complementary medicines because of the perceived risks associated with it.

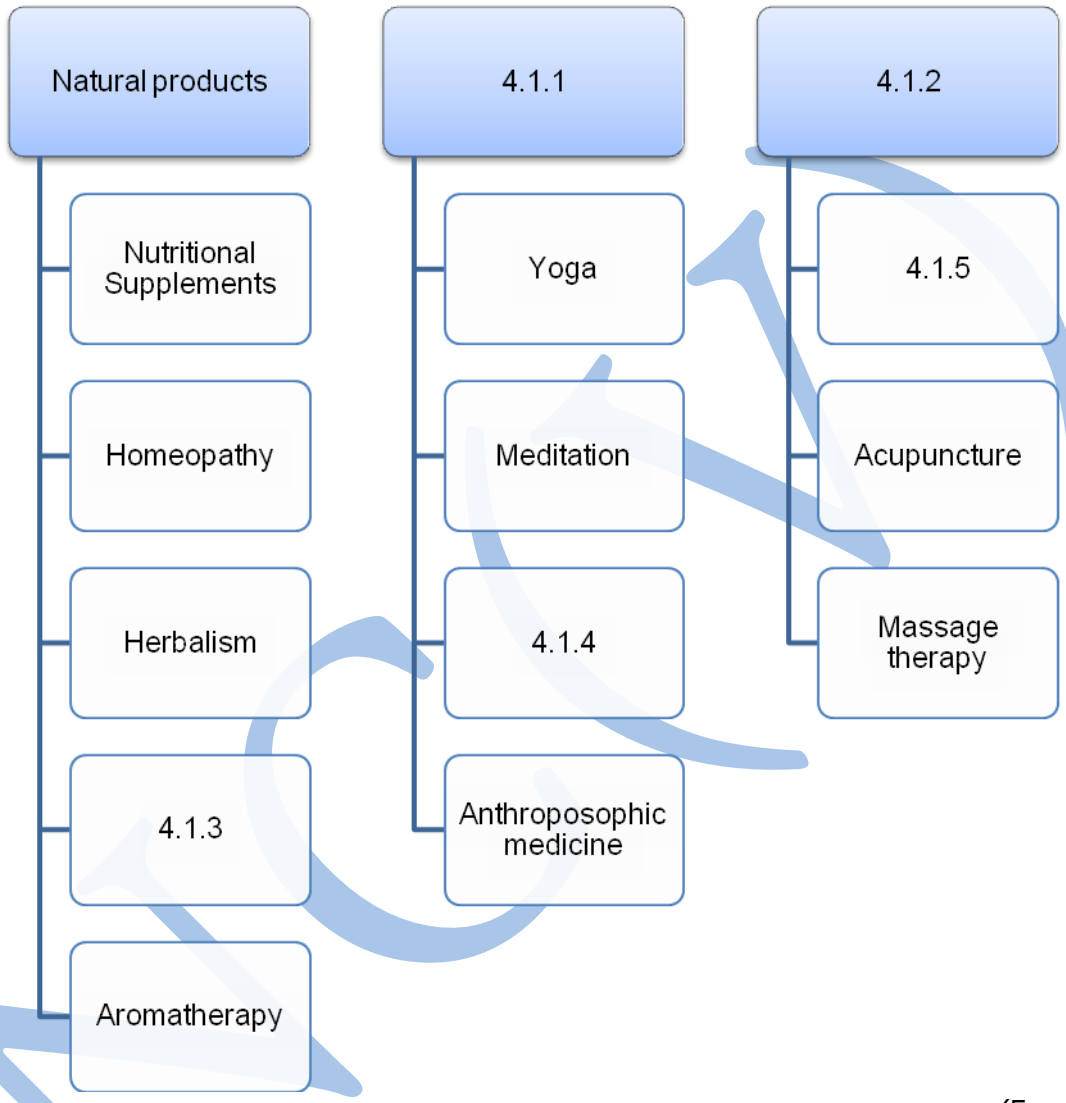
Give FOUR ways in which risks can be minimised. (4 × 1) (4)

3.5 Evaluate the use of complementary medicine over the past few years. Specifically state whether there has been an increase or a decrease, and give reasons for this. (1 + 5) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the diagram below by filling in the different types of complementary medicine. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.



(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 Read the following descriptions and give the correct legislative framework/ regulatory body that fits the description:

4.2.1 The Act that banned traditional medicine in the colonial phase.

4.2.2 The Act that regulates traditional medicine today.

4.2.3 The council that provides for the registration of traditional health practitioners.

4.2.4 The council that provides for the registration of practitioners of complementary medicine.

4.2.5 The Act that regulates complementary medicine.

(5 × 2) (10)

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4.3 Your patient comes to you with back pain. He/she has been given Western medication in the past but is now seeking alternative forms of healing.

Suggest THREE types of complementary medication that could be used and give ONE reason for each of your answers. (3 × 3) (9)

4.4 Analyse the tensions found between Western and traditional medicine. (6 × 1) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the missing word or words next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

workplace-based healthcare; private health care; lease; management contract; service contract; public health care

5.1.1. Medical schemes and out-of-pocket payments are two ways to finance ...

5.1.2 ... consists mostly of primary health care and occupational clinics.

5.1.3 When government pays a private entity to perform certain tasks, it is done by means of a ...

5.1.4 When government pays a private entity to manage public health care facilities, it is done by means of a ...

5.1.5 When a private entity pays government a fee to use government's health care facilities, it is done by means of a ...

(5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Name the THREE largest role players in the private hospital industry. (3)

5.3 Which section of the National Health Act sets out measures to monitor quality in hospitals? (1 × 2) (2)

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5.4 Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Free maternal health care saving lives in Lesotho

by **Sibongile Nkosi** on June 17, 2016 in **News**

Free maternal health care service in Lesotho introduced by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is drastically curbing deaths during labour and delivery.

According to the World Bank, Lesotho has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world with estimates ranging from 600 to 1 200 deaths per 100 000 live births.

The deaths are often due to complications around delivery that can be handled at hospitals, but hospital accommodation costs and lack of skilled maternal healthcare workers have contributed to high stillbirths and neonatal deaths in the country, according to Sandra Sedlmaier-Ouattar, medical team leader, who presented the findings of a study at the MSF Scientific Day Southern Africa last week Thursday.

In 2014, the MSF introduced free maternal care services at one of the district hospitals in Lesotho, which included 15 mobile clinics staffed by family planning nurses and HIV counsellors.

After a year of rolling out the project, numbers of stillbirths and mortality rates were compared before and after free maternal care and it was found that hospital deliveries had increased by 55%. The study also saw an increase in referral rates from clinic facilities to the hospital.

[Adapted from: *Health-E News (Accessed at https://www.health-e.org.za/2016/06/17/free-maternal-healthcare-saving-lives-lesotho/(*4 November 2016)]

5.4.1 Identify which personal health care model is applicable in this scenario. Motivate your answer. (2 × 2) (4)

5.4.2 Name ONE health facility that would make use of this type of health care model. (2)

5.4.3 Besides Primary Health Care Re-engineering and your answer in QUESTION 5.4.1, name FOUR other personal health care models used in South Africa. (4)

5.4.4 Motivate why the PHC Re-engineering model of health care is seen as a more effective model than the hospi-centric model. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an Act in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
6.1.1	Occupational Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996	A	ensures that employers provide employees with a healthy and safe work environment
6.1.2	Medicines and Related Substances Act 101 of 1965	B	sets out rights and duties of health care providers, health workers, health establishments and users
6.1.3	Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995	C	provides for authorisation
6.1.4	National Health Act 61 of 2003	D	outlines procedures for dealing with ill health causing incapacity in the workplace
6.1.5	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of 1993	E	helps employees to give birth at the workplace
		F	provides for medical cover and compensation of occupational injuries or diseases arising from workplace exposures

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 State THREE health initiatives that form part of workplace-based health care. (3)

6.3 Name the TWO main sectors into which workplace-based health care is divided. (2)

6.4 Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK. Complete the table by giving FIVE differences between PUBLIC HEALTH CARE and PRIVATE HEALTH CARE. (5 × 2) (10)

PUBLIC HEALTH CARE	PRIVATE HEALTH CARE

6.5 'Workplace-based health care does not only influence the employee.'

Discuss this statement. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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