higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 3

XX February 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Refers to an organisation in which individuals and groups organise themselves to pursue their interests and engage in activities of public importance

OR

Civil society organisation refers to the wide range of citizens' associations that exist in virtually all member countries to provide benefits, services or political influence to specific groups within society.

OR

CSOs include business forums, faith-based associations, labour unions, local community groups, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and philanthropic foundations.

1.1.2 It refers to an organisation that is autonomous from government and usually does not operate for profit.

1.1.3 It refers to a voluntary, not for profit, independent organisation or association engaged in serving the public good.

1.1.4 It refers to an organisation which operates in one local community on a voluntary basis, is self-funded and may be part of a bigger non-profit group/organisation.

1.1.5 It refers to an organisation that has a faith-based origin and focuses on service delivery.

(5 × 2) (10)

1.2 1.2.1
- It has a Deed of Trust.
- It was established in terms of the Trust Property Control Act (2)

1.2.2
- Apply for funding from certain organisations or the Department of Social Development.
- Have annual fundraising events (for example golf days, cake sales, etc.).
- Ask for donations where possible.
- Register the organisation as a Section 18 A company or PBO to assist with donations. (4 × 2) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 Allied Health Professions Act 63 of 1982 (1)

1.3.2
- Do no harm
- Use of conventional medicine
- Patient participation
- Promotion of health and treatment of diseases
- The healing power of nature
- Identify and treat the cause
- Respect the rights of patients
- Respect the rights of patients to self-determination
- Determine the manner in which social problems and benefits should be distributed among all individuals in the community

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

1.3.3
- Holism
- Embracing cultural diversity
- Respecting cultural values
- Focusing on the patient rather than the disease
- Open communication and conversation
- Maintaining good rapport with clients (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 The South African for-profit health care system is not under government✓ which is made up of individuals or organisations✓ who, in their private capacity✓ provide health services on a profit basis.✓ (4)

2.1.2 It is the diverse health practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs✓ incorporating plant, animal and/or mineral based✓ medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques✓ (accept any two) and exercises applied singularly or in combination✓ to maintain well-being as well as to treat, diagnose or prevent illness.✓

OR

It is the sum total of the knowledge, skills and practices✓ based on theories, beliefs and experiences✓ indigenous to different cultures (whether explicable or not),✓ used in the maintenance of health✓ as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.✓ (5)

2.1.3 It is a method of health care that combines the therapies and philosophies✓ of conventional medicine and alternative medicine✓ such as acupuncture and herbal medicine.✓ It is a healing practice that does not fall within the jurisdiction of conventional medicine✓ but that is used with conventional medical treatment.✓ (4)

2.1.4 It refers to the third level of health care✓ where most specialised health care services take place. (1)

2.2 2.2.1 Western medicine
2.2.2 Traditional medicine
2.2.3 Complementary medicine
(3 × 2) (6)

2.3 2.3.1
- South Africans are living a more Western lifestyle – suffering from the side effects of this lifestyle including stress, eating incorrect foods, overeating and lack of sleep.
- These side effects can be linked to lifestyle diseases such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity and heart diseases.
- This lead to an increased interest in complementary medicine in South Africa.
- South Africa now has a regulatory framework that acknowledges and governs complementary and alternative medicine – Medicines and Related Substances Act (Any 2 × 1) (2)

2.3.2 Perceived benefits of complementary medicine
- Offers alternative methods for treatment of diseases that are responsive to conventional treatment
- Allows for the patients' active involvement in their care and treatment
- Is available to them
- Is suitable for them
- Is safe (Any 4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE
3.1.2 3.1.6 3.1.10	3.1.1 3.1.3 3.1.4 3.1.5 3.1.7 3.1.8 3.1.9

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2

WESTERN MEDICINE	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE
Focuses on pathology and curing disease	Focuses on health and healing the person
Oriented to the individual	Oriented to the community
Takes place in unfamiliar surroundings	Takes place in familiar surroundings
Emphasises impersonal care	Emphasises humanistic care
Provides fragmented care	Provides holistic care
Sees diseases as biological or psychological	Diseases do not have a simple explanation
Treatment should produce measurable outcomes	Treatment does not always produce measurable outcomes
Seeks methods of getting rid disease	Seeks to understand the disease
Health history focuses on patient and family	Health history includes environment
Intellect is primary	Intuition is primary – healing is based on spiritual truths
Seeks to link the causes and effects of disease in the physical realm but also psychological	Looks at the big picture
Physician is an authority	Healer is a health counsellor and advisor
Formal testing of treatment	Trials are done in the first phase of testing then efficacy
Uses an fixed dosage	Uses an unfixed dosage
Uses brief and focussed consultations	Uses lengthy consultations
Formal training through colleges and universities	Lengthy training

(Any 4 × 2) (8)

3.3
- No✓
- Receiving payment through medical schemes is a challenge for traditional medical practitioners. ✓
- National Pharmaceutical Product Index codes and dispensing courses for African traditional medicine have not yet been developed. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.4
- Traditional healers are well-known in communities
- Health care is holistic, client-centred and personalised
- Interventions are culturally appropriate and meet the experience of the patients and clients
- Available and accessible
- Culture-bound syndromes can be treated
- Consumers like the combination of spiritual and psychological treatment

(Any 5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Management contract
4.1.2 Service contract
4.1.3 Lease
4.1.4 Companies Act
4.1.5 King II(I) report

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 4.2.1 Refers to a person that travels to another country for health care. (2)

4.2.2 It is an infection that one contracts in a hospital but usually only shows symptoms once one is discharged from hospital. (1)

4.3
- Medical schemes/aids
- Out-of-pocket payments (2)

4.4 4.4.1 It ensures that employers provide employees with a healthy and safe work environment.✓✓ This would give guidance on whether the incident was due to an unsafe work environment or not.

4.4.2 This provides for medical cover and compensation of occupational injuries or diseases arising from workplace exposures.✓✓ It provides guidance on compensation for medical expenses by the employer to the employee.

4.4.3 It allows for the establishment of bargaining councils that have the right to establish and administer pensions, provident funds, sick pay and medical aids for the benefit of members.✓✓ This act would play a role in how many sick days and the contribution to the medical aid the employee is entitled to.

(3 × 2) (6)

4.5
- Fourth level care
- Experimental medicine
- Uncommon diagnostic or surgical procedures (3 × 2) (6)

4.6
- Came into development after a visit to Brazil in 2010 as a new approach to primary health care
- Strengthen district health care system
- Place greater emphasis on delivery of community
- Pay more attention to social factors that contribute to health (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Health services for employees
- At their place of employment
- Consist mainly of primary health care and occupational clinics (3)

5.2
- General wellness (such as management and nutrition)
- Management of chronic diseases (such as HIV/Aids and hypertension)
- Management of behavioural health conditions (such as depression and stress)
- Preventative care in the form of awareness and education on health-related issues and well-being (4)

5.3
- Netcare
- Mediclinic
- Life Health Care (3)

5.4
- Keeps employees mentally and physically healthy.
- As a result it increases productivity.
- Employees need to take less time off work for appointments/being ill.
- Targets employees who cannot afford or qualify for a medical aid.
- Healthier outcomes for employees will lead to working more effectively and less people being on sick leave.
- Will help with early diagnosis of infectious diseases. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

5.5

PUBLIC	PRIVATE
On primary level, most patients treated by a nurse	Most patients treated by a doctor
Most patients receive free services	Most patients pay more than R100 per consultation and makes use of medical aid
The majority of patients would not rate the health services as excellent. The standard is not always on the level of the private sector	Most patients visiting private health centres would rate it excellent
Usually spends less time with healthcare provider than in private sector	Usually spends more time with healthcare provider than in public sector
Treatment of STI is provided by public sector because patients cannot afford it themselves	Patients are able to afford medication for treatment of STI because they have medical aid support
Clinics provide maternal, child health and family planning	Provides maternal, child health and family planning to members of medical aids
Immunisation is done free of charge at clinics, most of the time	Private medical practitioners and pharmacists provide vaccines to children and immunisation to adults travelling abroad

(Any 5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1
6.1.1 B
6.1.2 F
6.1.3 A
6.1.4 D
6.1.5 C

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 6.2.1
- Nutritional supplements
- Homeopathy
- Herbalism
- Aromatherapy
- Detoxification therapy (5)

6.2.2
- Yoga
- Meditation
- Anthroposophic medicine
- Hypnotherapy (4)

6.2.3
- Spinal manipulation
- Acupuncture
- Massage therapy (3)

6.3
- Integrating traditional medicine knowledge into Western medicine
- Meeting the safety and efficacy standards of medication
- Overharvesting of medicinal plants
- Increased use of body parts from endangered animals
- Differences in the practices of traditional and Western medicine

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.4
- It is accessible for people (within the community)
- Can assist with basic health services
- Can assist with maternal health care
- Can easily do follow-ups
- Can work with local health facilities to provide primary health care
- Can encourage clients to continue with medication (Any 5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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