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)

3 March 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

248Q1S2003

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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. Use only a blue or black pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Give the definition of each of the following:

1.1.1 CSO

1.1.2 NGO

1.1.3 NPO

1.1.4 CBO

1.1.5 FBO

(5 × 2) (10)

1.2 You got a job as a fundraiser at a trust that provides complementary health care services to the community.

1.2.1 Explain the registration of a trust. (2)

1.2.2 Discuss FOUR different ways of funding that you can suggest to the management committee. (4 × 2) (8)

1.3 Complementary health care practitioners abide by strict regulations.

1.3.1 Name the act that regulates complementary health care practitioners. (1)

1.3.2 Name FOUR ethical principles that complementary medicine follows. (4)

1.3.3 State FIVE values of complementary medicine. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Define the following types of health care:

2.1.1 The South African for-profit health care system (4)

2.1.2 Traditional medicine (5)

2.1.3 Complementary medicine (4)

2.1.4 Tertiary health care (1)

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2.2 Name the type of medicine that is regulated by the following statutory councils:

2.2.1 Health Professions Council

2.2.2 Traditional Health Practitioners Council

2.2.3 Allied Health Professions Council

(3 × 2) (6)

2.3 Over the past few years the use of complementary medicine has increased.

2.3.1 Explain the history of complementary medicine in South Africa that has led to that increase. (2)

2.3.2 Discuss why people may prefer to use complementary medicine. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 State whether the following descriptions fit TRADITIONAL or COMPLEMENTARY medicine. Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by writing only the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) under the correct heading.

3.1.1 Making use of needles to relieve pressure points in the body.

3.1.2 Throwing bones to understand the illness of a patient.

3.1.3 Includes the use of vitamins and minerals.

3.1.4 Making use of postures and breathing to assist with healing.

3.1.5 Healing takes place when a client is put in a trance-like state.

3.1.6 Healing through prayers.

3.1.7 Using essential oils for healing purposes.

3.1.8 Manipulation of spinal column to assist with back ache.

3.1.9 Healing power of the mind.

3.1.10 Healers are sometimes referred to as sangomas.

Example:

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE
3.1.11	3.1.12

(10)

3.2 State FOUR ways in which traditional medicine differs from Western medicine. (4 × 2) (8)

3.3 Traditional medicine has faced many challenges over the years.

Discuss whether traditional medicine is accepted by medical schemes as a form of private health care. (2)

3.4 What are the benefits of traditional medicine for community members, i.e. why are people making use of it? (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1 Government pays a private entity to manage facilities.

4.1.2 Government pays a private entity to deliver services.

4.1.3 A private entity uses government facilities.

4.1.4 Private companies are registered in terms of this document.

4.1.5 Private companies do charity (philanthropic) work in terms of this document.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 A medical tourist has contracted a nosocomial infection whilst in South Africa.

4.2.1 Explain the term *medical tourist.* (2)

4.2.2 What is a nosocomial infection? (1)

4.3 Name TWO ways in which private health care is usually paid for. (2)

4.4 One of your co-workers gets hurt while working.

Discuss how the following acts play a role in this scenario.

4.4.1 Occupational Health and Safety Act

4.4.2 Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act

4.4.3 Labour Relations Act

(3 × 2) (6)

4.5 Why is the Quaternary Health Care model seen as an extension of tertiary health care? (3 × 2) (6)

4.6 Explain how the focus of the Primary Health Care Re-engineering model differs slightly from the Primary Health Care model. (3)
[30]

QUESTION 5

Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

You are the advisor for Occupational Health and Safety in a construction company. During your time there, you are faced with different tasks regarding workplace-based health care.

5.1 The company you work for has many branches across South Africa and want to implement work-based health care across all their branches.

Define the term *workplace-based health care.* (3)

5.2 Name the FOUR health care initiatives that form part of workplace-based health care. (4)

5.3 An employee needs to go to a major private hospital.

Name THREE of the largest role players in private hospitals in South Africa. (3)

5.4 Discuss how workplace-based health care could benefit the employer. (5 × 2) (10)

5.5 State FIVE differences between the PUBLIC and PRIVATE health care sector. Cop and complete the table in the ANSWER BOOK.

PUBLIC	PRIVATE

(5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a term 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	Traditional surgeon	A	can assist women when pregnant
6.1.2	Faith healer	B	involved with circumcision of young boys during African rituals
6.1.3	Traditional midwife	C	will provide natural medication to heal illnesses
6.1.4	Diviner	D	can predict an individual's needs without them having to tell him/her
6.1.5	Herbalist	E	uses needles to heal
		F	will use holy water to heal patients

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 Complementary medicine is classified into three main categories.

6.2.1 Give FIVE examples of natural products. (5)

6.2.2 Give FOUR examples of mind-body medicine. (4)

6.2.3 Give THREE examples of manipulative body-based practices. (3)

6.3 Give THREE challenges faced by the practitioners of traditional medicine besides medical scheme acceptance. (3)

6.4 Explain how traditional medicine can play a role in primary health care. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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