higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 3

(9020053)

13 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

NCV

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 180

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read the instructions for each question carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering on the question paper.
4. Start each question on a NEW page.
5. Write only in blue or black ink.
6. Write your surname and name on each page.
7. Any work that you do not want to be marked must be crossed out clearly.
8. Take note of the mark allocations for each question and provide sufficient information to earn the marks allocated.
9. Any student caught 'cheating' will have his/her assessment paper confiscated.
10. Write neatly in order for assessor to be able to easily decipher your answers.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each word may be used only once.

King II; government; increased; decreased; medical schemes; resources; capacity; out-of-pocket; profit; competition; financial

The for-profit health system is not under (1.1.1) … It is a system made up of individuals, who in their private (1.1.2) … provide health services on a (1.1.3) … basis. Private health insurance, in the form of (1.1.4) … and (1.1.5) … payments, are the main sources of financing for the private health system. The number of people that are not insured but use private healthcare has (1.1.6) … The for-profit healthcare system has more than half of the healthcare (1.1.7) … in South Africa, compared to public health care. Within the private health care industry there is (1.1.8) … among different providers which promotes efficiency. Some for-profit companies provide (1.1.9) … support to charitable initiatives in line with the 'in the (1.1.10) … report on corporate governance.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Explain the functions of the following Acts:

1.2.1 Medical Schemes Act 131 of 1998

1.2.2 Nursing Bill 26 of 2005

1.2.3 Medicines and Related Substances Act 101 of 1965

1.2.4 Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of 1993

1.2.5 National Health Act 61 of 2003

(5 × 2) (10)

1.3 Explain the THREE measures to monitor quality in hospitals according to Section 47 of the National Health Act. (3 × 2) (6)

1.4 The mining sector is known for heaving work-based healthcare systems in place.

Discuss why the mining sector requires these services. (4 × 1) (4)

[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 Primary healthcare is the … level of healthcare.

A fourth
B third
C first
D second

2.1.2 … is an example of a secondary hospital.

A King Edward VIII
B Red Cross
C Medi-clinic
D Pathcare

2.1.3 PHC re-engineering is intended to …

A emphasise experimental medicine.
B place greater emphasis on tertiary healthcare.
C breakdown the district health system.
D strengthen the district health system.

2.1.4 Quarternary healthcare is an extension of …

A primary healthcare.
B secondary healthcare.
C tertiary healthcare.
D complementary medicine.

2.1.5 The target group of workplace-based healthcare is …

A only employees under 40.
B all employees and their families.
C employees' families that are ill.
D employees who cannot afford medical schemes.

2.1.6 Until … there was no regulation of private healthcare systems.

A 1967
B 1994
C 2001
D 1876

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2.1.7 Groote Schuur and Red Cross Children's hospital are examples of …

A Primary healthcare.
B Secondary healthcare.
C Tertiary healthcare.
D Quarternary healthcare.

2.1.8 … enforces the Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996.

A Department of Finance
B Department of Justice
C Department of Minerals and Energy
D Department of Health

2.1.9 … enforces the Medicines and Related Substances Act 101 of 1965.

A Department of Health
B Department of Education
C Department of Finance
D Department of Water Affairs

2.1.10 The traditional healer to population ration is …

A 1 : 200.
B 1 : 2000.
C 1 : 8000.
D 1 : 800.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Discuss how the regulation of the private healthcare system developed over the years by referring specifically to the role the Medical Schemes Act played. (5 × 1) (5)

2.3 Discuss the advantages of the private health system being regulated, from a patient's perspective. (5 × 1) (5)

2.4 From your experience and knowledge, discuss how private healthcare facilities differ from public healthcare facilities. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or false' next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 According to the Minister of Health, a holistic approach needs to be adopted.

3.1.2 Holistic takes into account a person's whole being and includes preventative care.

3.1.3 A general lack of integration is a challenge in shifting to preventative measures.

3.1.4 In private healthcare the patients will pay under R100 for services.

3.1.5 Patients attending public healthcare are usually more satisfied with services than those attending private health care.

3.1.6 Adequate training is a challenge in implementing preventative measures.

3.1.7 Quarternary healthcare is the first level of healthcare.

3.1.8 PHC re-engineering is intended to pay more attention to social factors that impact negatively on health.

3.1.9 Complementary medicine generally does not require a prescription from a doctor.

3.1.10 Groote Schuur and Red Cross render tertiary health services.

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 List SEVEN types of traditional healers. (7)

3.3 Medication prescribed by traditional healers can be classified in THREE medication types. Name these classification types. (3)

3.4 Discuss who uses traditional medicine and why they use it. (5 × 1) (5)

3.5 Do you think that traditional medicine should be recognised by medical schemes? Give reasons for your answer. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose a medicinal function in COLUMN B that matches the plant in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.1.1	Cranberry	A	used for cancer of the oesophagus
4.1.2	Garlic	B	helps to make a person happier
4.1.3	Camomile	C	used for loss of appetite or nausea
4.1.4	Lavender	D	used for urinary tract infection
4.1.5	Ginger	E	used for stress-relief
		F	used for healing wounds and inflammation

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 List FIVE challenges of the use of traditional medicines. (5)

4.3 List FIVE uses of herbal medicine. (5)

4.4 Discuss the differences between traditional medicine and modern medicine under the following headings:

4.4.1 Knowledge protection

4.4.2 Regulation

4.4.3 Consultation time

4.4.4 Training

4.4.5 Testing of medication

(5 × 2) (10)

4.5 Do you think that academic health institutions should incorporate complementary medicine into their syllabus?

Give reasons for your answer by referring to the perceived benefits or risks of complementary medicine. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Complete the following sentences by choosing ONE word/term in brackets. Write only the word/term) next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK

Most of the complementary medicines sold are bought in pharmacies. Pharmacists are expected to counsel patients about the (5.1.1 safety/ cleanliness), efficacy, and potential drug (5.1.2 interactions/corruptions) of complementary medicine. Pharmacists should document the use of complementary medicine in the patient's medical (5.1.3 knowledge/history) and assist the patient in making an informed (5.1.4. decision/treatment) on whether to be on self-medication or to consult a healthcare (5.1.5 abuser/practitioner). (5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Briefly explain the following types of complementary medicine:

5.2.1 Herbalism

5.2.2 Aromatherapy

5.2.3 Homeopathy

5.2.4 Hypnotherapy

5.2.5 Detoxification therapy

(5 × 2) (10)

5.3 Describe the legal framework (acts) regulating complementary medicine in South Africa. (2 × 2) (4)

5.4 Discuss how the risks of complementary medicine can be minimised. (3 × 2) (6)

5.5 Which type of complementary practice is more effective for the treatment of chronic back pain - natural products, mind-body medicine, or manipulative and body based practice? Give reasons for your answer. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions relating to complementary medicine. Write only the word/term next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.1.1 The Act that governs all medical substances with regards to its safety and registration, including complementary medicines.

6.1.2 Involves inserting fine needles into the skin of the patient to stimulate bio-electric points of the body that are known to balance the energy movement 'QI'

6.1.3 The Council that regulated complementary health practitioners.

6.1.4 Combines elements of Western medicine with homeopathy and naturopathy.

6.1.5 Incorporates the union (bond) the mind, body and spirit through the use of structural breathing and body poses.

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 List FIVE key values that guide complementary health practitioners. (5)

6.3 List FIVE characteristics of a non-governmental organisation. (5)

6.4 Discuss the advantages of being a non-profit organisation. (2 × 2) (4)

6.5 Discuss the importance of community participation in the South African healthcare system. (3 × 2) (6)

6.6 Suggest how the government can support Non-Profit Organisations and Community-Based Organisations. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

TOTAL: 100

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