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)

14 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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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 BLACK or BLUE ink.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

You are the advisor for occupational health and safety in a mining company. During your time there, you are faced with different tasks.

Answer the following questions on workplace-based health care.

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

1.2 Name the FOUR health care initiatives that form part of workplace-based health care that should be implemented by the company. (4)

1.3 Workplace-based health care forms part of private health care.

Identify TWO ways that private health care is usually paid for. (2)

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

1.5 One of the workers gets hurt while working.

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

1.5.1 Occupational Health and Safety Act

1.5.2 Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act

1.5.3 Medical Schemes Act

1.5.4 Labour Relations Act

(4 × 2) (8)

1.6 The employee needs to go to a major private hospital.

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

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word or term from the list below. Write only the word or term next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

lease; management contract; service contract; dividend; King II(I) report; Companies Act

2.1.1 Government pays a private entity to manage facilities

2.1.2 Government pays a private entity to deliver services

2.1.3 A private entity uses government facilities

2.1.4 Private companies are registered in terms of this document

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

(5 × 1) (5)

2.2 Define the following terms:

2.2.1 Medical tourist (2)

2.2.2 Nosocomial infection (1)

2.3 Categorise the following statements in table form, as either PUBLIC or PRIVATE healthcare. Write only the letter (A–L) in a column as shown below, in the ANSWER BOOK.

A – Services are free
B – Services are not free
C – Mostly seen by doctors
D – Mostly seen by nurses
E – Paid by government
F – Paid by patients or medical schemes
G – Serve a minority of the South African population
H – Serve a majority of the South African population
I – Medications and treatments are free
J – Have to pay for medications and treatments
K – Have the option for private rooms
L – Do not have the option for private rooms

EXAMPLE:

PUBLIC	PRIVATE
X	Y
Z	W

(12 × 1) (12)

2.4 Explain how the focus of the Primary Health Care Re-engineering Model differs from the Primary Health Care Model. (3 × 2) (6)

2.5 Why is the Quaternary Health Care model different from tertiary health care? (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Can assist women when pregnant	A	traditional surgeon
3.1.2	Involved with circumcision of young boys during African rituals	B	faith healer
3.1.3	Will provide muti to heal illnesses	C	traditional midwife
3.1.4	Can predict an individual's needs without them having to tell you	D	chiropractor
3.1.5	Will use holy water to heal patients	E	diviner
		F	herbalist

(5 × 2) (10)

3.2 Give THREE types of diviners within traditional medicine. (3)

3.3 Discuss the history of traditional medicine in South Africa by making reference to THREE phases (and what happened during them) as well as TWO Acts that played a major role. (3 × 2) (6)

3.4 Explain how traditional health practitioners can assist in the provision of primary health care. (3)

3.5 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. (3)

3.6 Analyse the use of complementary medicine in South Africa by community members, i.e. do you think people are making use of it and why? (5)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Explain the following types of health care:

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

4.1.2 Traditional medicine (5)

4.1.3 Complementary medicine (4)

4.1.4 Tertiary health care (1)

4.2 Give the statutory council that regulates the following types of medicine:

4.2.1 Western medicine

4.2.2 Traditional medicine

4.2.3 Complementary medicine

(3 × 2) (6)

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

4.3.1 Explain the history of complementary medicine in South Africa and how it has led to this increase. (2)

4.3.2 Discuss what people can do to minimise the risk associated with using complementary medicine. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 State whether the following descriptions are examples of TRADITIONAL or COMPLEMENTARY medicine. Write only your answer, namely 'Traditional' or 'Complementary' next to the number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 Making use of needles to relieve pressure points in the body

5.1.2 Throwing bones to understand the illness of the patient

5.1.3 Healing through prayers

5.1.4 Using essential oils for healing purposes

5.1.5 Healing takes place when patient is put in trance-like state

(5 × 2) (10)

5.2 Complementary health care practitioners abide by strict regulations.

5.2.1 Name the Act that regulates complementary health care practitioners. (1)

5.2.2 List FOUR ethical principles that complementary medicine follows. (4)

5.2.3 Give FIVE values of complementary medicine. (5)

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5.3 You want to set up a new NPO that provides health care services to the community. You decide on a voluntary association.

5.3.1 Explain the registration of voluntary associations. (2)

5.3.2 Discuss FOUR different ways of funding you can use for your NPO (voluntary association).

(4 × 2) (8)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Write out the following abbreviations in full:

6.1.1 CSO

6.1.2 NGO

6.1.3 NPO

6.1.4 CBO

6.1.5 PBO

(5 × 2) (10)

6.2 Give FOUR ways in which traditional medicine differs from western medicine.
(4 × 2) (8)

6.3 Give examples of the THREE main types of complementary medicine. Make use of the table layout shown below in the ANSWER BOOK.

NATURAL PRODUCTS	MIND-BODY MEDICINE	MANIPULATIVE BODY-BASED PRACTICES
Examples: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Examples: 1. 2. 3. 4.	Examples: 1. 2. 3.

(12 × 1) (12)
[30]

TOTAL: 180

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