higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
NQF LEVEL 4

(9020064)

1 March 2018 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

NCV

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	The total after budgeted expenditure is subtracted from budgeted revenue	A	equity
1.1.2	The spending of funds	B	budget balance
1.1.3	Plays a role in private health care financing	C	expenditure
1.1.4	Projected revenue and expenditures that flow through the National Reserve Fund	D	horizontal division
1.1.5	The quality of being fair	E	sustainability
1.1.6	Estimated income and expenses for a set period of time	F	budget
1.1.7	Being able to maintain a certain level of efficiency and effectiveness regardless of risk factors	G	vertical division
1.1.8	How total revenue will be divided between local, provincial and national government	H	revenue
1.1.9	Decision on how national funds will be divided among the 9 provinces	I	Medical Schemes Act 131 of 1998
1.1.10	All of the money that government raises through taxes	J	national budget
		K	Public Finance Management Act

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Name the FIVE phases of the financial management cycle in health care in South Africa (in chronological order). (5)

1.3 List the FIVE principles for monitoring and control of health care finances. (5)

1.4 By means of a diagram, show how health care financing is structured in South Africa. (10)

1.5 Analyse the South African health expenditure per Gross National Product by discussing whether it is in line with World Health Organisation regulations and The Millennium Declaration. Motivate your answer. (5 × 2) (10)

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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 There are two types of health insurance, namely …

A mandatory and national.
B social and strategic.
C mandatory and voluntary.
D national and provincial.

2.1.2 SHI is the abbreviation for …

A Split Health Insurance.
B Social Health Initiative.
C Secure Health Insurance.
D Social Health Insurance.

2.1.3 A disadvantage of public health care is …

A long waiting times.
B that it is not for poor people.
C that it is inaccessible.
D that it is expensive.

2.1.4 Voluntary health services which cover services excluded from the public system and that is paid for by the individual, is known as …

A supplementary.
B duplicative.
C complementary.
D medical scheme.

2.1.5 SARS is the abbreviation for …

A South African Revenue Services.
B South African Racing Society.
C South African Racial Stability.
D South African Retroviral Sample.

2.1.6 FIT is the abbreviation for … that ensures quality improvement in health service delivery.

A Foetal Immune Tests
B Faith Industry Teams
C Financial Integrated Task
D Facility Improvement Teams

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2.1.7 The NHI in South Africa aims to combat the burden of disease, which is …

A cancer.
B HIV/AIDS.
C hypertension.
D diabetes.

2.1.8 Every person has the right to achieve optimal health which is achieved by meeting their right to …

A food and water.
B shelter.
C education.
D healthcare.

2.1.9 The NHI is in line with the …

A Constitution.
B Children's Act.
C Medical Schemes Act.
D Revenue Bill.

2.1.10 Making use of information and communication technology for health care is known as …

A E-health.
B ICT Health.
C Internet Health.
D Electronic Care.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 List the THREE streams of PHC re-engineering within the comprehensive package of the NHI. (3)

2.3 From the list below, choose the SEVEN principles of the NHI. Write down only the chosen answers in the ANSWER BOOK.

access; social solidarity; accountability; effectiveness; efficiency; sustainability; equity; appropriateness; affordability

(7)

2.4 You have to do a presentation on Kutzin's framework on health care financing. In preparation for this, summarise the following:

- Brief description of Kutzin's framework
- Explain the health care functions identified in this framework. (10 × 1) (10)

2.5 One of the reasons why the NHI would be implemented is to cover those not covered by medical schemes.

Discuss why medical schemes are seen to not be completely effective. (5 × 2) (10)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Health Insurance is a way to finance health care. Use your knowledge of this financing method and answer the following questions:

3.1.1 Describe *Voluntary Health Insurance.* Give examples. (3 × 1) (3)

3.1.2 Explain *Mandatory Health Insurance.* Give examples. (3 × 1) (3)

3.1.3 Give a brief description on the NHI. (5 × 1) (5)

3.1.4 List THREE advantages of mandatory health insurance (3)

3.1.5 Give THREE disadvantages of mandatory health insurance (3)
[17]

3.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

HOW SOUTH AFRICA'S NHI WILL WORK

Universal healthcare for all is happening in countries all over the world, and that there is a 'moral imperative' to ensure that those who need healthcare the most are prioritised, irrespective of their 'socio-economic status'.

Public hospitals accredited by the Office of Health Standards Compliance (OHSC), emergency medical services and the National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS) will also be contracted. Private doctors will be contracted to provide services at primary level, and this will be extended to healthcare providers who can assist to address 'physical barriers to learning' for school children, such as audiologists, speech therapists, psychologists and optometrists.

The Medical Schemes Act will be amended so that medical aids will only provide complementary services. No one will be able to simply walk into a specialists' office. They will need to 'start at the bottom, which is why the bottom will need to be improved', said Motsoaledi.

Motsoaledi said money had to be found for the NHI and there was already R50-billion in primary healthcare, but that Treasury had proposed a number of options including taxes and increasing VAT.

[Adapted from: *http://www.health24.com/News/Public-Health/how-south-africas-nhi-will-work-20151211*]

3.2.1 Explain the perceived benefits the NHI will have in South Africa. (5 × 1) (5)

3.2.2 Discuss the role that the National Office of Health Standards Compliance will play in the success of the NHI implementation by referring to its objectives and functions. (4 × 2) (8)

3.2.3 Motivate whether the system will work in South Africa. Use examples in your answer, and discuss possible implications. (5 × 2) (10)
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QUESTION 4

4.1 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word/term next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each answer may only be used once.

inflation; population registration; Division of Revenue Act; coding; financial year; primary care; accountability; initiative; efficiency; constitution; sustainability; credit

4.1.1 Increase in the prices.

4.1.2 The act that states how revenue should be spent every year.

4.1.3 12-month period in which financial activities are set in.

4.1.4 The obligation of an individual or organisation to accept responsibility for decisions being made and the results thereof.

4.1.5 The right to health care is in line with the content of the …

4.1.6 The ability to accomplish a job with minimum time and resources.

4.1.7 Administration, clinical guidelines and doctor availability are all part of the Ideal Clinic …

4.1.8 The level of care that will mostly be covered within the NHI benefit package.

4.1.9 The system that will be used for NHI service payments.

4.1.10 One of the key components of strengthening the NHI plan.

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 List FOUR objectives of the NHI. (4 × 2) (8)

4.3 Discuss FOUR ways in which the 'top slice' in division of revenue is used. (4 × 2) (8)

4.4 South Africa has a national budget that allocates funds to different sectors and different spheres of government based on needs.

Summarise and explain the framework for the formulation of the national budget, in other words, what the budget is made up of. (4 × 2) (8)

4.5 It is said that South Africa's health care system is in danger of not being sustainable as the financial disparities between the public sector and the private sector is too broad.

Explain your understanding of the above statement. (3 × 2) (6)

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Define the following terms:

5.1.1 Tertiary health care

5.1.2 Academic medicine

(2 × 2) (4)

5.2 List FOUR principles of academic health institutions in South Africa. (4)

5.3 Read the following case study on the Fees Must Fall movement and answer the questions.

#feesmustfall: CAN WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

The recent #feesmustfall protests have done much to highlight the fact that there are many capable, talented and eager students wanting to ensure a future for themselves through tertiary education. Unfortunately, the reality for many bright would-be university graduates is that they simply do not have access to the funding they require to complete their tertiary education.

Those who are less sympathetic towards protests surrounding tuition and accommodation costs may say that they had to work their way through university, so why can't others. There are a myriad of reasons why in some cases, this is not viable. Some students may already have the obligation to provide money for relatives – so any extra money made would go towards that. Other students may come from schools where skills thought of as essential, were not acquired due to resource constraints. In such cases, these students must spend much more time getting their skills up to the same level as those of their more privileged peers.

It is clear that something needs to be done. Enter Let's Build Our Country Fund (LBOC), founded by Penny Mpanza. LBOC focuses on educating, mentoring and developing the youth of South Africa to empower them to become leaders in their own right. One of the practical ways this vision is implemented is by offering 1 000 student bursaries on a yearly basis.

[Adapted from: https://different.org/2016/02/feesmustfall-can-we-make-a-difference/?]

Explain how the following functions of academic health care institutions in South Africa play a role in the Fees Must Fall movement.

5.3.1 Governance (3)

5.3.2 Finances (3)

5.3.3 Teacher workforce (3)

5.3.4 Information for policy-making (3)

5.3.5 Discuss the possible effects (good or bad) that can be resulted from free tertiary education in South Africa. Give examples in your answer. (5 × 2) (10)

5.4 How do the academic health care institutions work together with the labour market and health market to ensure there is not a lack of health professionals in the country? (10)

[40]

TOTAL: 200

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