higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

NQF LEVEL 4

(9020064)

13 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

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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 only in blue or black ink.
5. Start each question on a NEW page.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Define *tertiary health-care services* in a South African context. (4)

1.2 Academic health-care institutions in South Africa perform SIX functions.

1.2.1 Explain educational services as a function of academic health-care institutions in South Africa. (5)

1.2.2 Explain governance as a function of academic health-care institutions in South Africa. (5)

1.2.3 Name the remaining FOUR functions of academic health-care services in South Africa. (4)

1.3 Name FIVE types of health professionals that would fall under tertiary services. (5)

1.4 Read the case study below and answer the questions.

RED CROSS WAR MEMORIAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital is South Africa's only dedicated child health institution and offers a comprehensive range of specialist paediatric services. It is a centre of excellence for training all categories of child-health professionals.

Referral hospitals, clinics and smaller hospitals refer children from all nine provinces of South Africa and from all over Africa to the hospital. The hospital is active in paediatric outreach and support programmes across South Africa.

The Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital is regarded as South Africa's leading centre for postgraduate specialist paediatric medical and surgical training. The hospital's tertiary facility provides comprehensive dedicated paediatric services with a full range of sub-specialities at quaternary, tertiary and secondary levels of care.

[Adapted from: https://www.westerncape.gov.za/your_gov/149]

1.4.1 Explain why the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital is a tertiary health-care institution. (3 × 1) (3)

1.4.2 Give TWO examples of the specialty services the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital offers. (2 × 2) (4)

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1.5 There is a direct link between public health-care funding in South Africa and the South African Constitution.

1.5.1 Do you agree or disagree with the above statement? Motivate your answer. (5 × 1) (5)

1.5.2 Section 27 of the Constitution refers to access to healthcare, food, water and social security.

How does this impact health-care funding in South Africa? (5 × 1) (5)

[40]

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 When a person is required to purchase health insurance, it is called ...

A voluntary health insurance.
B mandatory health insurance.
C medical schemes.
D out-of-pocket payments.

2.1.2 A disadvantage of mandatory health insurance is ...

A a high turnover rate of health professionals.
B high administrative costs.
C transparency with funds.
D the allocation of services based on need.

2.1.3 Publicly and privately delivered healthcare with universal coverage and no co-payments are key features of ...

A the National Health Insurance.
B public healthcare.
C private healthcare.
D medical schemes.

2.1.4 NOSC stands for ...

A National Organisation and Strategy Compliance.
B National Office of Service Compliance.
C National Office of Standards Compliance.
D National Organisation and Service Company.

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2.1.5 Medical schemes cover ... of the South African population:

A 90%
B 46%
C 0,2%
D 14,8%

2.1.6 The following is a characteristic of mandatory health insurance:

A Divided by income level and number of dependents
B Same contribution for all members
C Members can choose to contribute
D Does NOT reimburse service providers

2.1.7 Health insurance that covers a national populations' health care is called ...

A out-of-pocket payments.
B medical schemes.
C social health insurance.
D private health-care services.

2.1.8 Which one is NOT correct?

A The low-income sector cannot afford medical aid
B Voluntary health insurance is unaffordable for most South Africans
C Medical schemes are inclined to adverse selection
D Most of the population use private health-care services

2.1.9 The objective of the NHI is to ...

A eradicate disease.
B provide access to quality health-care services irrespective of income.
C improve primary health care in affluent communities.
D make a profit.

2.1.10 The South African Advisory Committee on the NHI was established in ...

A 1912.
B 2015.
C 1980.
D 2009.

(10 × 1) (10)

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2.2 Name TEN document items that constitute a health-care budget. (10)

2.3 In order to plan for health-care services in a country, there needs to be a budget.

Write a short essay of roughly THREE paragraphs on budgets. In this essay, you should include information on the following:

2.3.1 Why it is important to budget (5)

2.3.2 How to go about setting a budget (5)

2.3.3 The consequences of not following a budget (5)

2.4 Draw a diagram to show the flow of funding in the health-care system. (5)

[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that best matches a description in COLUMN A on the principles of the National Health Insurance. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (3.1.1-3.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Social solidarity	A	every person has the right to achieve optimum health
3.1.2	Effectiveness	B	equitable benefits in exchange for contributions from people who are able to pay while the government subsidises those who cannot pay
3.1.3	Equity	C	taking into account the context, acceptability and tailoring delivery models to respond to local needs
3.1.4	Efficiency	D	achieved through interventions and management leading to improved health outcomes for South Africans
3.1.5	The right to access	E	pooling public and private resources to ensure sustainability
3.1.6	Appropriateness	F	services obtained at a reasonable cost
3.1.7	Affordability	G	gaps between service delivery for the wealthy and the poor should be eliminated
		H	estimated income and expenditure for a period of time

(7 × 1) (7)

3.2 Define *voluntary health insurance*. (3)

3.3 Define the following concepts associated with health-care financing:

3.3.1 Sustainability

3.3.2 Inflation

3.3.3 Budget

3.3.4 Revenue

3.3.5 Equity

(5 × 2) (10)

3.4 Read the scenarios below and answer the questions.

> Jean is a pathologist and a member of Discovery Health on the Coastal Saver Plan. She contributes R2 000 to her medical aid every month and receives R8 000 towards doctor's visits, and her medical aid covers any hospital stay in full. Last year, Jean was hospitalised with a virus. She received one-on-one consultations with a doctor twice a day. The nursing staff helped Jean during her three-day stay. Jean was comfortable during her stay as she shared a room with one other lady, who was quiet for the most part. The bathroom was always clean and the nurses came to her aid whenever she pressed the button. She ate well during her stay and was only discharged once the doctor was satisfied with the results of the numerous tests that were done. By the time Jean left the hospital, she felt much better.

> Lionel is a paver. He does not contribute to a medical aid scheme because he cannot afford it. Whenever Lionel becomes sick, he has to pay R800 cash to visit his GP. When he last visited his GP, the GP advised him to go to hospital because he had a bad viral infection. He decided to go to a public hospital as the private hospitals were too expensive. Lionel shared a room with seven other men and it was very noisy. He had to wait very long before the doctor visited him and the nurses were too busy to attend to Lionel. The bathroom was dirty and the room smelt badly. He struggled to sleep at night because of the noise and his symptoms were not well treated. After two days, Lionel received prescribed medicine and was instructed to go home and rest because the hospital needed his bed for another patient.

3.4.1 Describe the differences between Lionel's and Jean's experiences. (5)

3.4.2 Why was there such a great difference between Lionel's and Jean's experiences? (5)

3.4.3 Analyse the disparities (differences) in financial resources across the private and public health-care systems in South Africa.

Write a few paragraphs on the effects of these financial disparities on the health of the whole population. (5 × 2) (10)

[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the sentences by filling in the missing date from the list given below. Write only the date next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.9) in the ANSWER BOOK

1902; 1911; 1912; 1950; 1952; 1942; 1956; 1967; 1987; 1997; 1997; 1998; 2001; 2002; 2009; 2010

4.1.1 The Native Labour Regulation Act was passed in ... (1)

4.1.2 The Advisory Council for Medical Funds Society was established in ... (1)

4.1.3 The National Health Service Commission, led by Dr Henry Gluckman, was set up in ... (1)

4.1.4 Medical schemes were regulated for the first time by means of the Friendly Societies Act that was implemented in ... (1)

4.1.5 The Medical Schemes Act was implemented in ... (1)

4.1.6 The Medium Term Expenditure Framework was introduced in ... (1)

4.1.7 In … the Social Health Insurance Working Group developed the regulatory framework that resulted in approval of the Medical Schemes Act in ... (2)

4.1.8 The Department of Health established the Ministerial Task Team on Social Health Insurance in ... to design an implementation plan. (1)

4.1.9 The Ministerial Advisory Committee on National Health Insurance was established in August ... (1)

4.2 Explain the following concepts with regard to health-care financing:

4.2.1 Out-of-pocket payments (3)

4.2.2 Government financing (2)

4.2.3 Individual private insurance (3)

4.2.4 Employment-based private insurance (2)

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4.3 Read the case study below and answer the questions.

> Wanda has just discovered that she is HIV positive. She does not like using the public health-care system as she says they do not treat her with dignity. She asked her employer to investigate a medical aid to which both she and her employer can contribute. Her employer is reluctant to do this because he is worried that the monthly contributions could be very expensive. Wanda is a smoker, HIV positive and engages in unhealthy behaviour. Wanda cannot afford to contribute to a medical aid by herself.

4.3.1 How will Wanda's situation be different once National Health Insurance is introduced? (5)

4.3.2 Many people share Wanda's predicament.

Discuss the socio-economic benefits of the NHI. (5)

4.3.3 Do you think Wanda's employer is correct in assuming that the monthly contributions to a medical aid will be expensive? Motivate your answer. (5)

4.3.4 Do you think it is fair that medical schemes adjust monthly contributions based on the individual's needs? Motivate your answer. (5)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 List the key health-care financing functions in South Africa. (4 × 1) (4)

5.2 List THREE objectives of the National Health Insurance in South Africa. (3)

5.3 List FOUR key features of the National Health Insurance in South Africa. (4 × 2) (8)

5.4 Describe the role of the National Office of Standards Compliance. (5)

5.5 Write a short essay based on your opinion of the National Health Insurance. In your essay, you should include the following points:

5.5.1 A description of the National Health Insurance in the South African context (5 × 1) (5)

5.5.2 Advantages of the National Health Insurance in the South African context (5 × 1) (5)

5.5.3 Potential disadvantages of the National Health Insurance in the South African context (5)

5.5.4 Your own conclusion on whether the National Health Insurance would be a suitable system in the South African context (5)

[40]

TOTAL: 200

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