higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

JUNE EXAMINATION

CHILD HEALTH N4

20 JUNE 2014

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Conception
1.2 Genes
1.3 Eczema
1.4 Fever fit
1.5 Jaundice
1.6 Brain
1.7 Trachea
1.8 Carbohydrates
1.9 Sterilization
1.10 Auditory
1.11 Winding/burping
1.12 Mastitis
1.13 Engorgement
1.14 Pulverised
1.15 Snappy
1.16 Bio-degradable
1.17 Diabetes
1.18 Premature
1.19 Immunisation
1.20 Post natal (20 x 1) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 False
2.3 False
2.4 False
2.5 True
2.6 False
2.7 False
2.8 True
2.9 True
2.10 True
2.11 False
2.12 True
2.13 False
2.14 False
2.15 False
2.16 False
2.17 True
2.18 True
2.19 False
2,20 True (20 x 1) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 Parent evenings informing them about educational aspects in the centre√
Reading and storytelling mommies supporting the daily programme√
Parent help maintain the school e.g. gardening and toy reperations√
Parents as guest speakers for relevant subjects in their field of expertise√
Parent posters with information on outings and activities√
Seculars informing parents about activities and important information
School newsletters as evidence on yearly interactions and achievements√
Parent meetings to discuss challenges experienced
Use their expertise where needed (5)

3.2 It will clear up naturally, if the child has a healthy immune system√
Keep an eye on secondary infections e.g. pneumonia√
Keep the child indoors or sickbay and quite for quick recovery√
Provide a healthy diet and enough water√
Use nasal sprays and inhalations to keep the mucus watery√
Blow and clean the nose regularly, eliminate congestive mucus building up√
Keep the body temperature constant√
Use expectorants√
Pain medication should be prescribed by the doctor
Contact the doctor only In case of high temperature, pain in chest or presents of thick phlegm
Avoid cough suppressants
Keep the child busy with storybooks, do not leave him alone
Check temperature and general health to avoid secondary infections
To wash hands regularly (8)

3.3 Reacts quickly to external impulses√
Looks alert, bright and healthy√
Active in general√
Hair is shiny and in a good condition√
Eyes moist, clear and bright, no swelling or redness√
Bone structure is normal average in weight, height and is upright√
Interact well with peers√
Good appetite√
Keen to explore the environment√
Absence of pain and restriction√
Teeth white and strong
Gums pink and healthy
Normal layer of fat under the skin
Good blood circulation, no numbness (10)

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3.4 Headaches√
Tiredness√
Loss of appetite√
Skin irritation√
Burning eyes√
Running nose√
Joint irritation√
Lack of concentration
Muscle pains
Flu like symptoms (7)

3.5 Cleft palate√
Hemophilia√
Down's syndrome√
Albinism√
Dwarf syndrome√
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Tourette syndrome
Mental illnesses (5)

3.6 Onset of symptoms between 4 - 7 days after the Malaria mosquito bite√
Mild fever, headache, vomiting and muscular pain√
Sudden chills and intense shivering√
Reoccurring attacks every 2 or 3 years√
Prolonged high fever and fever fits in children that is affected√ (5)
[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Body's framework for good posture, upright position√
Muscles and flesh is attached to the bones√
Support and protect the soft tissue in the body√
Bones act as levers to allow movement√ (4)

4.2 <u>Male sexual organs</u>:
Penis√
testicles√
seminal ducts√
prostate gland√ (5)
seminal vesicles√

<u>Female sexual organs:</u>
Fallopian tubes√
uterus (womb)√
vagina√
two ovaries√
cervix√ (5)

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4.3 Fix the amnionic bag to the uterus√
Transfers oxygen to the embryo√
Transfers nutrients to the embryo√
Transfers anti-bodies to embryo√
Umbilical cord is attached to the placenta√
Produces pregnancy hormones√
Waist products transferred back to the mother's bloodstream√
Wedge that gives protection during the birth process to the foetus's head (8)

4.4 Protect the mothers health e.g. the onset of diabetes √
Ensure normal growth of the embryo√
Provide balanced nutrition for optimal development of the embryo√
Over eating does not represent a balanced diet and undermines health√
Provide energy for the mother to fulfil tasks during pregnancy√
A well-nourished infant result in a baby with a strong immune system√ (6)

4.5 Vaginal bleeding√
High fever√
Serious sickness√
Water running from the vagina√
Abdominal pains√
Severe vomiting√
Fetus movement discontinued√
Sudden swelling of any body parts√
Blurry eyesight√
Pain during passing of urine√
Passing urine too often in little bits√
Blood present in the urine√
Dizziness causing collapse (12)
[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 The water used for preparation was not boiling√
Bottles and teats were not sterilized√
Equipment were not sterilized long enough√
Concentration of the chemicals used were not used correctly√
Equipment were not stored properly before use, not covered or in the fridge√
Preparer's hands were not washed before preparations were done√
Mothers hands were not washed before the baby was fed√
Left over milk was reused√
Milk was exposed to the atmosphere for too long before used (8)

5.2.1 Crying after the feed as the baby is not content√
Undernourished babies become apathetic and seldom cries√
Poor weight gain√
Less than 6 wet nappies per day√
Stools small and sometimes green√
Sucks and / or latches poorly
Sometimes falls asleep during the feeding process (5)

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5.2.2 Protein shortage causes hair and skin discolouration√
During uneasiness the baby go in aphathy and seldom cries or cries constantly being restless√
Constipated due to little water intake and roughage and roolittle wet nappies√
Stools small and sometimes green√
Overfeeding leads to obesity restricting movement and activity√
Vitamin shortage causes bone and teeth brittling and misformation (5)

5.3 Self required√
resistance√
against deceases and germs√
through the presence of efficient amount√
of white blood cells in the body√ (5)

5.4 Anxiety of the mother or/ and baby√
Tension in the baby or/ and mother√
Hormonal changes in the mother√
Irregular feeding times resulting in under stimulation√
Insufficient rest√
Onset of menstruation√
Breasts not emptied properly after feeding√
Intake of medication like flu remedies (7)

5.5 Restlessness√
Continuous crying√
Poor sleeping patterns√
Vomiting√
Diarrhoea√
Constipation√
Poor appetite√
Abnormal stools√
Dehydration and dry skin√
Listlessness√
Rising temperature
Tummy pains after feeding
Aggression or agitated behaviour
Poor concentration
Apathy towards the direct environment (10)
[40]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Find a level, sturdy, clean service√
Lay the baby down on a plastic sheet√
Remove the soiled nappy and clean the baby in general√
Check for nappy rash and establish the type of rash√
Wash the baby's bottom with a damp soapy cloth and clean cotton swabs√
Apply barrier cream√
Put the nappy under the baby's bottom with the thick part between the legs√
Fold the bottom triangle part of the nappy to the navel of the baby√
From the sides fold the points of the nappy to the middle to meet the top part of the section coming through the legs√
Keep your hand under the loose ends ensuring you cannot prick the baby with the pin or scratch with the snappy√
Secure the fastening method and secure the legs for easy movement
Cover the nappy with a waterproof (10)

6.2 Wipe eyes with clean swab from the inside out√
Use clean, cooled down boiled water√
Dry all areas slowly and with a soft cloth√
Clean the ears on the outside and behind in the same way√
Clean the face of any deposits√
remember to use creams√
Wipe in the creases of the neck and arms√
drying properly√
Open the hands, clean properly and remember to put on cream√
Do not undress fully, undress in sections√
Keeping the temperature as even as possible, never fully undressed
If the top is dressed take off the nappy, wash in the creases of the legs
Always wipe the vaginal area from the front to the back
With boys do not pull back the foreskin of the penis
Try not to disturb the baby, causing unnecessary tiredness (10)

6.3 The nappies are not bio-degradable, add to pollution√
More expensive√
Cheap nappies may cause nappy rash√
Babies with sensitive skins may develop nappy rash√
Wet nappies may form lumps causing discomfort√
Noisy plastic sounds when the baby is moving (5)

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6.4 Do not penalise on the amounts of items, only naming them is adequate
24 towelling nappies or 10 disposable nappies per day√
2 snappies / safety pins√
6 water proofs√
4 vests√
6 baby gro's√
3 jerseys√
3 bibs√
6 pairs booties√
2 bonnets√
1 shawl
blankets as per climate
3 towels (9)

6.5 Use your strong arm, especially when the baby gets bigger√
Support the baby's back and head with your arm√
Let the baby face upwards to face you√
Elevate the head higher than the rest of the body
Be in control
The baby must always feel safe√ (6)
[40]

SUB TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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