



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

NOVEMBER EXAMINATION

CHILD HEALTH N4

13 NOVEMBER 2014

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Characteristics
- 1.2 Environment
- 1.3 Quarantine
- 1.4 Incubation
- 1.5 Jaundice
- 1.6 Colic
- 1.7 Nerve system
- 1.8 Nasal cavity
- 1.9 Embryonic
- 1.10 Episiotomy
- 1.11 Immunity
- 1.12 Possetting
- 1.13 Rooting reflex
- 1.14 Natural weaning
- 1.15 Anemia
- 1.16 Top & tail
- 1.17 Snappy
- 1.18 Wool
- 1.19 Acrylic
- 1.20 Towel material

(20 × 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 False
- 2.18 False
- 2.19 True
- 2.20 True

(20 × 1) [20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40**SECTION B****QUESTION 3**

- 3.1
 - Parent posters✓
 - Invite to interesting parent evenings✓
 - Parents as guest speakers for relevant subjects in their fields of expertise✓
 - Circulars✓
 - Newsletters/school newsletters covering relevant topics✓
 - Help maintain the school✓
 - Parent meetings✓
 - Use their expertise where needed✓
 - Reading and storytelling mommies supporting the daily programme✓
 - Involve parents in feeding scheme and food gardening✓
- 3.2
 - Doctor✓ advising procedures to follow preventing and curing illnesses✓
 - Municipality✓ environmental clean-up, community education and preparing for disasters✓
 - Social workers✓ keeping children cared for and the community intact✓
 - Teacher✓ taking charge of the children's health and education holistically✓
 - Principal✓ reporting incidents, doing follow-up on support systems✓
 - Parents✓ taking responsibility as the primary educators for their children✓

(10)

- Helping the child√ progressively developing into a responsible and accountable person√
 - Therapists√ Covering the discipline in their professions√
 - Dentists√ rectifying and reference for the dental needs of the child√
 - Clinics and hospitals√ must be ready for health needs of reported patients√ (16)
- 3.3
- The aim is to force the body√
 - To manufacture antibody buildup√
 - By faking an attack of the disease√
 - The body then reacts automatically when attacked by the specific virus or bacteria√
 - Immunization is cultivated bacteria or viruses√
 - Vaccination is given over a period of time√
 - An injection followed by boosters√
 - A proper immune memory is now established√ (6)
- 3.4
- Fever strip: √ a plastic tape√ placed on the forehead within seconds indicating the temperature√. Not very accurate√ only an indication√
 - Mercury: √ Marked in degrees Celsius√ through expansion of the mercury in the hollow glass tube√. Oral and rectal types√
 - Digital: √ Looks like an ordinary thermometer√, but has no mercury/quicksilver√. Put it in the mouth or ear, reading appears on the screen√. (3 + 3) (6)
- 3.5
- Soil contamination
 - Contaminated water, gasses in the air
 - Loud noises, contaminated food
 - No garbage removal
 - No sewage works (Any 2 × 1) (2)
- [40]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1
- Include a variety of essential nutrients√
 - Per day√
 - Cover the five basic food groups√
 - Portions should be correctly balanced√
 - Be aware of possible allergies
 - Amount of food intake must be controlled√
 - Intake of enough water (5)
- 4.2
- 4.2.1
- Pumps oxygen-rich blood through the body√
 - Pumps carbon dioxide-rich blood to the lungs√
- 4.2.2
- Excrete surplus water√
 - Excrete surplus acids√
 - Keep the body alkaline√

- 4.2.3
- Coordination of action✓
 - Functioning of the body parts✓
 - Decision-making
- 4.2.4
- Inhalation of oxygen✓
 - Exhalation of carbon dioxide✓
- 4.2.5
- Store substances✓
 - Detoxifies substances like alcohol✓
 - Manufactures Vitamin A and gall✓
 - Breaks down worn red blood cells✓
- 4.2.6
- Receives fertilized ova✓
 - Develops area for the ovum into a foetus✓
 - Secretes unfertilized ovum✓
 - Provides nutrition to the embryo/foetus
- 4.2.7
- Collect waste material from the body tissue✓
 - Carry lymph back to the bloodstream✓
- 4.2.8
- Produce male sperm cells✓
 - Produce sex hormones✓

(8 × 2) (16)

- 4.3
- Development of the foetus is influenced✓
 - Due to alcohol intake of the pregnant mother✓
 - Before and during the pregnancy✓
 - One drink per day doubles the risk of having a small baby✓
 - The birth process is difficult✓
 - The baby has specific different facial features✓
 - The baby has visual problems✓
 - Below average intelligence✓
 - Abnormal development like skeletal development

(8)

- 4.4
- Vaginal bleeding✓
 - High fever✓
 - Serious sickness✓
 - Water running from the vagina✓
 - Abdominal pains✓
 - Severe vomiting✓
 - Fetus movement ceased✓
 - 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

(Any 11 × 1) (11)
[40]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Purchase a breast pump and bottle✓. Be disciplined and express milk during the day✓ keep refrigerated✓ and then feed the baby per bottle the next day at the crèche✓. Label the bottle very clearly with the name and date✓. Record the amounts expressed for reference of underfeeding, health and changes that may occur✓.

Suggested table for such feeding programme that may be adjusted to individual needs: ✓

TIME	TYPE OF FEED
05:00 ✓	Direct breast feeding
12:00 ✓	Express milk for the next day's feed
17:30 ✓	Direct breast feeding
09:00 ✓	Direct breast feeding
12:00 ✓	Direct breast feeding
Any feeding time	Refrigerate extra breast milk

(12)

- 5.2
- Crying after the feed as the baby is not content✓
 - Underfed babies become apathetic and seldom cries✓
 - Poor weight gain✓
 - Less than 6 wet nappies per day✓
 - Stools small and sometimes green✓
 - Sucks and latches poorly to the breast✓
 - Sometimes falls asleep during the feeding process✓
 - May be constantly restless✓
 - Do not take interest in their direct environment✓
 - Growing milestones gets impaired✓

(10)

- 5.3
- The ideal food for maximum growth✓
 - Contains antibodies✓
 - Easily digestible✓
 - No need for bottles and proper attachments✓
 - Mother bonding with the baby✓
 - Promotes the development of the baby's teeth and jaw✓
 - Lower rate of breast cancer✓
 - Milk right temperature✓
 - Mother less prone to depression✓
 - Saves money✓
 - Saves time preparing feeds
 - Mother's uterus quickly back to normal size

(10)

- 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 understimulation✓
 - Insufficient rest✓
 - Onset of menstruation✓
 - Breasts not emptied properly after feeding✓
 - Intake of medication like flu remedies✓

(8)
[40]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1
- Snappy✓
 - Pin with a safety cap✓
- (2)
- 6.2
- Wash your hands before handling the baby✓
 - With one hand support the head and neck✓
 - The other hand, support the bottom and legs✓
 - Lay the baby down gently till the mattress takes his/her weight✓
 - Let the baby face the front of the cot✓
 - Keep eye contact with the baby for reassurance✓
 - Talk softly to the baby explaining what you intend doing for comfort✓
 - Rest his bottom on the mattress first, then the head, not tilting him upside down✓
 - Pull your hand out underneath the bottom and support the head✓
 - Put the baby's head on a soft nappy, tucked in linen or a sponge with holes✓
 - Lift the head slightly with the other hand, not to startle the head when pulling out your hand
 - Do not allow the head to fall back on the surface
 - The baby should not be put on his back
 - Make sure the arms and legs are moving freely
 - Be comfortable and relaxed, the baby will feel secure
- (10)
- 6.3
- Spread the blanket on a flat surface✓
 - Turn down the top corner✓
 - Lower the baby slowly✓
 - with the head above the folded line✓
 - Fold one side over the arm and body✓
 - Tuck in at the opposite side✓
 - Keep the arms next to the body✓
 - Turn the other side over the baby✓
 - Fold the corner in neatly✓
 - Turn over the corner at the feet, enough space for leg and feet movement✓
- (10)

- 6.4
- Crawlers:✓ slip on socks or towelling slippers✓ keep the feet warm✓ protection against rough surfaces✓ bare feet is perfect if protection is not needed✓
 - Learning to walk:✓ slip free soles✓ proper fit promoting easy movement✓ flexible✓ proper fastening methods✓ bare feet are recommended for fresh air and no restriction for the fast growing feet✓
 - Toddlers:✓ Slip free soles✓ with sturdy top covering✓ giving the needed protection✓ very good fit✓ fastening method safe✓ if circumstances is fine keep to bare feet✓
- (12)
- 6.5
- Rinse immediately after taking off✓
 - Soak in sterilizing solution prepared in a bucket with a lid✓
 - Nappy liners may promote hygiene, throw them away ✓
 - If wash, do so daily✓
 - If sent home, rinse and pack securely with the necessary precautions✓
 - Mark the nappies clearly not to mix them.
 - Laundry contracts may take care of the need for hygiene.
- (6)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200