



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
NOVEMBER EXAMINATION
CHILD HEALTH N4
14 NOVEMBER 2016**

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-----------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Holistic |
| | 1.1.2 | Divorce |
| | 1.1.3 | cognitive |
| | 1.1.4 | Pollution |
| | 1.1.5 | educarer |
| | 1.1.6 | Pain |
| | 1.1.7 | Ears |
| | 1.1.8 | Eyes |
| | 1.1.9 | Natal |
| | 1.1.10 | umbilical cord. |
| | 1.1.11 | Posseting |
| | 1.1.12 | first |
| | 1.1.13 | Sterilisation |
| | 1.1.14 | Induction |
| | 1.1.15 | constipation. |
| | 1.1.16 | Diabetes |
| | 1.1.17 | snappy. |
| | 1.1.18 | Nylon |
| | 1.1.19 | waterproof |
| | 1.1.20 | Acrylic |

(20 × 1) (20)

- | | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | C |
| | 1.2.2 | D |
| | 1.2.3 | B |
| | 1.2.4 | D |
| | 1.2.5 | C |
| | 1.2.6 | B |
| | 1.2.7 | A |
| | 1.2.8 | D |
| | 1.2.9 | C |
| | 1.2.10 | A |
| | 1.2.11 | C |
| | 1.2.12 | D |
| | 1.2.13 | B |
| | 1.2.14 | D |
| | 1.2.15 | A |
| | 1.2.16 | A |
| | 1.2.17 | B |
| | 1.2.18 | B |
| | 1.2.19 | C |
| | 1.2.20 | A |

(20 × 1) (20)

1.3	1.3.1	B		
	1.3.2	C		
	1.3.3	A		
	1.3.4	E		
	1.3.5	D		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
				[50]
			TOTAL SECTION A:	50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Without physical handicaps the child feels self-assured as he accepts and masters challenges.✓ Motor development is according to the set milestones.✓ Emotional awareness is uncluttered✓ and cognitive development is possible without hindrance.✓ Socially the child mingles with his peers and accepts adult guidance with ease as he understands and has a positive self-image✓ and looks alert, bright and healthy. (5)
- 2.2 2.2.1
- Illnesses can timely be prevented.
 - Good, positive issues can be promoted.
 - Less serious health problems can be treated before secondary problems occur.
 - Serious abnormalities can be detected early.
 - Adjustment to the handicapped can take place. (5)
- 2.2.2
- Water poisoning like bilharzia and cholera
 - Decomposing of garbage if not removed and cared for
 - Sewerage when standing developing bacteria
 - Houses not having adequate ventilation
 - Food not staying in the cold chain
 - Milk not bought from a reliable source
 - Soil not free from chemicals
 - Air pollution like smoke and chemicals that are inhaled
 - Noise is disruptive and causes sleep disorders and irritability (Any 5 × 1) (5)
- 2.2.3
- Wide variety of organisms, for example bacteria, viruses and parasites
 - Are transmitted to healthy host sells
 - Through the carrier, for example mosquitoes, affected individuals
 - Do not show symptoms
 - Being in the incubation period
 - Are immune to the specific disease
 - For example salmonella, streptococcus and malaria (Any 6 × 1) (6)

2.3	2.3.1	• Fakes a disease attack • By a vaccine with a modified virus or bacteria • Arouses the body's defence • Low degree of infection present • Arms the body with antibodies • Prepares for a real attack • Preventative measure	(Any 6 × 1)	(6)
	2.3.2	• Given over time • Initial injection followed by a booster • For proper immune memory establishment • All depending on the incubation period of the disease	(Any 3 × 1)	(3)
	2.3.3	• Losing consciousness • Arms and legs are stiff • After seconds jerking sets in • Movements can be violent • Lasts a few minutes • Urine and faeces may be passed • Regaining consciousness • Complaining of headache • Will sleep for several hours • Full recovery on waking • Will still have the illness that caused the temperature • Usually over 41 °C	(Any 7 × 1)	(7)
2.4		• Mouth • Throat cavity • Esophagus • Stomach • Duodenum • Colon • Rectum • Anus • Salivary glands • Liver • Gall bladder • Pancreas	(Any 8 × 1)	(8)
2.5		• Penis • Testicles • Seminal vesicles • Prostate gland • Seminal ducts	(5 × 1)	(5)

[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 First trimester: 12 weeks, recognised as human being, 7,5 cm
 Second trimester: 12 weeks, growing fast, teeth form
 Third trimester: 12 weeks, putting on weight, layer of fat forms (3 × 3) (9)
- 3.2 3.2.1
- Alcohol
 - Inoculation
 - X-rays
 - Drugs
 - Smoking (5 × 1) (5)
- 3.2.2 Alcohol
- Little cognitive defects can be related to moderate alcohol intake during pregnancy to alcohol syndrome features
 - Waste of money and the mother is emotionally and physically negatively affected by drinking
- Inoculation
- Not recommended during the first four months of pregnancy – affects the baby
 - Rather fall pregnant three months after immunisation
 - Even malaria treatment must be avoided
- X-rays
- Harmful to the foetus and must be avoided
 - No negative effect on the mother
- Drugs
- Like nutrition, drug traces reach the foetus through the placenta with negative effects on the baby
 - With hormonal changes the mother should also be careful and keep to prescribed medication under the doctor's supervision
- Smoking
- Cigarette or dagga poisons in the bloodstream reach the baby through the placenta. The baby is affected and can even be smaller and slow in development.
 - The mother's reactions and ability to cope is affected negatively.
- Children's diseases
- Can leave the baby blind or deaf
 - If not inoculated yet, inoculate three months before falling pregnant (5 × 2) (10)

- 3.3
- Building foods: proteins
 - Energy foods: carbohydrates
 - Protective foods: vitamins and minerals
- (3 × 1) (3)
- 3.4
- Feed as often as possible
 - Do not skip feeds
 - Supplement only after breast-feeding is established
 - Rest as much as possible
 - Drink enough water
 - Have a balanced diet
 - Get fresh air
 - Get exercise
- (Any 7 × 1) (7)
- 3.5
- Well-formed stools
 - Odour of its own
 - Brown to brown-green
 - Normally once a day, may differ
- (4 × 1) (4)
- 3.6
- Medication prescribed to the mother that might be harmful to the infant
 - Hospitalisation and/or surgery for the mother
 - The mother's sudden choice
 - Mental illness and the mother might harm or hurt the baby
 - Baby given up for adoption
- (5 × 1) (5)
- 3.7
- Restlessness
 - Poor sleeping patterns
 - Constant crying
 - Vomiting after a feed
 - Diarrhoea from certain foods
 - Constipation builds up
 - Abnormal swelling of the abdomen
 - Dehydration
 - Poor appetite
 - Abnormal stools
 - Listlessness and irritation
 - Rising temperature
 - Pain after feeds
- (Any 7 × 1) (7)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1
- Usually introduced from 4–6 months
 - Start with one kind in small quantities
 - Start with a very fine constituency
 - Relaxed atmosphere when eating
 - One new kind of food introduced for a week
 - Child must be hungry
 - Child must be healthy
 - Never mix porridge with milk in a bottle
 - Child should get used to new textures, smells and tastes
 - Feed with a plastic-covered spoon
 - Be patient
 - Prepare small quantities
 - Child must be in a comfortable upright position
 - Try new foods in the morning; allergies should then show during the day
 - Feed child slowly
 - Avoid sweets and snacks in-between meals
 - Egg white only to be introduced from 10–12 months of age
 - Increase quantity of food gradually
 - Do not force child to swallow or eat
- (Any 6 × 2) (12)
- 4.2
- Talk calmly to the baby for reassurance.
Touch the baby gently.
Put the arm on the far side straight against the body.
Hold the arm nearest to you firm.
Roll the baby over on her back.
Make sure she is facing the way you are rolling her.
Check that the legs are in line with the body and safe during movement.
Support the arms, legs, neck and head throughout the procedure.
Firm, slow-lifting movements ensure trust and the baby relaxes.
Hold her close to your body.
Support her head on your shoulder for her to feel safe.
- (Any 5 × 2) (10)
- 4.3
- 4.3.1
- Get permission from the parents to bath the baby.
 - Make sure only permitted people handle the baby.
 - Always hold the baby firm, with care and close to your body.
- (3 × 1) (3)

- 4.3.2
- Make sure there is no draft; rather close the door and windows.
 - Even temperatures are best for babies.
 - Put all soaps, oil and sharp items out of reach of the baby.
 - Prepare safe, level surfaces to undress, dry and dress the baby.
 - No open bar heaters and electrical equipment are to be in the room.
 - Make sure toddlers cannot lock themselves in with keys in the lock of the door.
 - The tub water should be lukewarm and not deep.
 - All needed items must be ready.
 - Taps must be tightly closed.
 - The height of the bath must be comfortable for the educator's back.
 - Close the door if you go out of the bathroom. (Any 6 × 1) (6)
- 4.4
- Rinse immediately after taking off nappies.
 - Soak them in sterilised solution prepared in a bucket with a lid.
 - Nappy liners may promote hygiene. Throw them away.
 - If washing is done at the centre, do so daily.
 - Use good quality soaps and softeners.
 - Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
 - Rather iron the nappies, especially in tropical weather.
 - If sent home, rinse and pack securely with the necessary precautions.
 - Mark the nappies clearly not to mix them with others.
 - Laundry contracts may suffice the need for hygiene.
 - Special care makes the kids look neat, proud and looked after. (Any 9 × 1) (9)

4.5 The basic wardrobe should consist of three sets of clothes: One to wear, one in the wash and one ready for emergency. This is a sensible guideline to follow.

- 24 nappies
- 6 waterproofs
- 6 babygrows in season
- 4 vests
- Jerseys
- 3 bibs
- 6 pairs of booties
- 2 bonnets
- 1 shawl
- Blankets as needed
- 3 towels

(Any 10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200