higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CHILD HEALTH N4

12 NOVEMBER 2018

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	C		
	1.1.2	A		
	1.1.3	A		
	1.1.4	B		
	1.1.5	C		
	1.1.6	B		
	1.1.7	C		
	1.1.8	C		
	1.1.9	A		
	1.1.10	B		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
1.2	1.2.1	C		
	1.2.2	A		
	1.2.3	E		
	1.2.4	B		
	1.2.5	D		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	False		
	1.3.2	True		
	1.3.3	True		
	1.3.4	False		
	1.3.5	False		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
1.4	1.4.1	Bronchitis		
	1.4.2	Health team		
	1.4.3	Lochia		
	1.4.4	Humanised formulae		
	1.4.5	Gastroenteritis		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
				[50]

TOTALSECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1

- They have expert knowledge that enables them to visit, support, and advise families who cannot cope with personal or social problems.
- They offer marriage counselling services, child guidance and other types of family support such as provision of housing or job creation.
- They protect children. (Any 2 × 2)

2.1.2

- They offer child health clinics, immunisation clinics and developmental screening services.
- They treat minor ailments at the clinics.
- Local authorities pass regulations and by-laws in order to ensure that high standards of health and hygiene are maintained.
- Local authorities control air and noise pollution, sanitation and refuse removal. (Any 2 × 2)

2.1.3

- They serve as the direct link between the other members of the health team, children and their families.
- The principal of the educare centre must co-ordinate the health programme and its various activities.
- They know how diseases are spread.
- They observe each child, discuss possible problems with the principal and ensure that the parents are aware of them.
- They help the child to develop good health habits. (Any 2 × 2)

(3 × 4) (12)

2.2

- It is important that the mother follows a healthy eating pattern.
- The need for protein to build and repair body tissue is increased during pregnancy.
- Extra milk (2-3 cups daily), cheese or yoghurt will provide calcium for the baby's bones and teeth.
- The foetus requires an increased amount of iron and folic acid obtained from all fruits and vegetables per day.
- Fibre from whole grain bread, pasta and rice will help to prevent constipation.
- Water is an essential requirement during pregnancy – a minimum of 6-8 glasses of water per day is required.
- Fats and oils are the best source of energy. Two to three tablespoons will be enough.
- Eat sufficient to satisfy hunger, but avoid putting on too much weight.
- Avoid having a lot of snacks, fatty foods, high caffeine drinks, sweet food and drinks. (Any 8 × 2) (16)

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2.3
- Ease with which a feed can be made up
- Child's age
- Weight gain for age
- Price of formula
- Baby's needs
- Preferences of the health team, the infant and the parents
- Convenience and availability of the product
- Health of the infant, e.g. allergies or diseases (8 × 1) (8)

2.4
- 25 mℓ of water for every scoop of formula used
- 25 mℓ of water**:**1 scoop of formula
- 75 mℓ of water will take 3 scoops of formulae
- 75 mℓ of water**:**3 scoops of formulae. (2)

2.5
- A small child can fall in and drown.
- The child can be poisoned by the sterilant. (2)

2.6
- Oriental or Chinese method/Triple absorbent fold
- Triangular method
- Kite method (3 × 1) (3)

2.7 2.7.1 The sun has a sterilising effect.

2.7.2 It can cause hardening of the clothing if left out too long.

(2 × 2) (4)

2.8 The spinal cord sends impulses or messages to and from the brain. (2)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Wash your hands.
- Fold the clean nappy.
- Ensure that the cleaning solution and cotton swabs are at hand.
- Loosen the soiled nappy.
- Ensure that the nappy pin is closed and out of reach.
- Gently remove solid matter with tissues or with the corner of the nappy.
- Remove the soiled/wet nappy by holding the ankles of the infant.
- Clean the nappy area with swabs and water or with wet wipes.
- Discard the swabs directly into a packet.
- Put the soiled/wet nappy into nappy bucket.
- Slide the clean nappy under the bottom.
- Observe the condition of the skin and apply a barrier cream if there is any evidence of a nappy rash.
- Secure the nappy.
- Put on the waterproof.
- Settles the infant.
- Communicate with the infant during the whole process. (Any 10 × 2) (20)

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3.2
- Towelling nappies
- Flannelette nappies
- Disposable nappies (3 × 1) (3)

3.3
- Scrape or shake solid matter off into a toilet.
- Rinse the napkin in water.
- If there is a stain on the nappy, rub sunlight soap onto the stain before you put the napkin into the bucket to soak.
- Urine stains need no special treatment.
- Soak stained nappies for at least two hours, preferably overnight or as indicated by the manufacturer's instructions.
- Rinse nappies.
- Spin or wring, shake out and hang out to dry.
- For the night routine, put soiled or wet nappies in a plastic bag or waste bucket and add to the new mixture the following morning. This allows the nappies to soak overnight, ready for washing the following morning.

(8 × 2) (16)

3.4
- Infant can inhale the powder, which may aggravate chest conditions.
- Powder may build up in infant's folds, which may cause chafing and discomfort. (2 × 2) (4)

3.5
- To prevent accidental turning on.
- To prevent possible scalding in adult baths. (3)

3.6
- They transport O^2 enriched blood from the heart.
- They transport CO^2 enriched blood back to the heart. (2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Yes✓
Each child moulds a shoe to his own foot shape therefore inherited shoes will not fit properly.✓✓ (3)

4.2
- The length as well as the width of both children's feet must be measured.
- Allow 18-20 mm between the big toe and the front of the shoes.
- The toe cap must be broad and rounded.
- The sole must be light, flexible and anti-slippery.
- The heel must fit snugly at the back and be deep enough to support the back of the foot.
- There must preferably be a crossbar strap to support and protect the foot.
- The shoes must have leather uppers. (16)

4.3
- Pivot joint✓
  It enables you to move your head up and down and from side to side.✓✓
- Hinge joint✓
  It allows movement in one direction only.✓✓
- Saddle joint✓
  It allows you to pick things up easily.✓✓
- The condyloid joint✓
  It can rotate usefully.✓✓
- The ball and socket joint✓
  It enables you to move your thigh and leg in all directions.✓✓ (Any 3 × 3) (9)

4.4
- Firmly say 'no' and distract the baby by offering a toy or something to suck or chew.
- Change the daily routine at those times when feeds would normally be given.
- Avoid sitting in places or situations which are associated with breastfeeding or stimulates the pleasurable memories.
- Let someone else care for the infant during those times when feeding would be expected. (4 × 2) (8)

4.5
- Cow's milk
- Partly modified milk
- Modified feeds
- Soya bean products
- Special formulae
- Goat's milk feed (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.6
- Heredity is the genetic constitution of an individual (the characteristics that the person inherits from the parents).
- Heredity determines what the child is capable of becoming.
- Environment is the world around us which influences the child's growth and development during the fetal period or at any time. Environmental factors includes physical, social and biological.
- You care for the child in a healthy environment and they learn to keep themselves healthy.
- Behaviour is a way of conducting oneself. When good habits are developed at an early age they usually continue throughout the person's life. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

4.7
- Nappy liners
- Nappy pads
- Fasteners
- Waterproof pants (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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