A narrative of health in Mamelodi during the 1980s: perspectives of a group of professional nurses who lived and worked in and around Mamelodi during the struggle period.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MAP:

The map shows a collection of memories and experiences about health and health care during the 1980s struggle period in Mamelodi (former Pretoria). It has been created by Nina Honiball, a professional nurse and writer. The participants range from health workers in the City of Tshwane, University of Pretoria community-oriented primary care initiative (COPC), to those who were part of the community-oriented primary care (COPC) programme. COPC is an internationally recognized approach to delivering primary health care that focuses on engaging primary care teams and their environment in the delivery of health care.

The map is divided into three parts: the introduction, the map, and the conclusion. The introduction sets the stage for the map, providing a brief overview of the period and the participants involved. The map itself is a visual representation of the memories and experiences shared by the participants, and it is divided into three main sections: health care facilities used, health issues experienced, and significant people.

2. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES USED:

- The participants found it difficult to go to a doctor as they were scared of the health care system.
- Some participants mentioned going to the hospital only when they were in pain or needed medication.
- The map shows a range of health care facilities, including clinics, practices, and hospitals.

3. HEALTH ISSUES EXPERIENCED:

- The participants experienced a range of health issues, including STIs, malnourishment, and lack of basic amenities.
- The map includes icons that represent the different health issues experienced.

- The map shows a range of health care facilities, including clinics, practices, and hospitals.

4. LANDMARKS:

- The map includes a list of landmarks, including hospitals and clinics.
- The landmarks are color-coded to indicate the different groups.

5. SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE:

- The map includes a list of significant people, including doctors and nurses.
- The people are color-coded to indicate the different groups.

CONCLUSION:

The map provides a visual representation of the memories and experiences shared by the participants. It is a valuable tool for understanding the health care system during the 1980s struggle period in Mamelodi. The map can be used to inform future health care initiatives and to raise awareness about the challenges faced by the community during this period.