

Preparation for Y12 HSC – Foundation Diploma

Congratulations on joining the BTEC National Level 3 Health and Social Care course. Before the start of term in September there is some preparatory work you need to complete. This will take about 3 hours in total and will be research based.

You will be expected to produce evidence of the work in the **first session** in September. Your suitability for the course and attitude to independent learning will be assessed using the work produced.

Unit 1 Human Lifespan Development exam

Research and answer the following questions:

- What is the definition of growth and development?
- What is the difference between gross and fine motor skills?
- What are primary and secondary sexual characteristics for both males and females?
- What is the perimenopause and menopause?
- Research Chomsky's model of language development, and list the factors which could affect language development.

Maximum: 1 side of A4

Unit 11 Psychological Perspectives coursework

In psychology, therapists use a number of different psychological perspectives to understand human behaviour and development.

One of the perspectives is the behaviourist perspective. The behaviourist perspective is about understanding behaviour that occurs due to what a person has learnt.

Research Pavlov's theory of classical conditioning. In your own words explain the experiment he conducted using dogs, and the findings of this research.

Research Skinner's theory of operant conditioning. In your own words explain the experiment he conducted using rats, and the findings of this research.

Maximum: 1 side of A4

At the end of the document (on a separate page) list the websites/books you have used for this research.

Preparing for BTEC Health and Social Care

The resources below are intended as ideas for you to become familiar with the Health and Social Care sector

Appropriate Adult

Watch the 2-part mini-series 'Appropriate Adult' on You Tube.

Fred West and his wife Rosemary killed many women in the 1970's and 80's. Janet Leach was the appropriate adult in the questioning of Fred West. When you have watched the series, answer the following questions:

What is the role of an appropriate adult? What qualifications do you need to have this role?

What type of person may need an appropriate adult when in police custody? Why do you think this role been created?



Career ideas

There are many different **job roles** in the NHS.

Watch this presentation and listen to people talking about their roles as: Prosthetists and Orthotists, Podiatrists, Orthoptists and Therapeutic Radiographers

See attachment ppt

icould...

The icould.com platform helps link school subjects and jobs. It will help you discover job opportunities that you may not have known about before. This site features over 1000 videos of real people talking about their careers – explaining job role, career path and how different factors shaped their choices. Videos can be filtered by job type or subject and cover a range of sectors and levels.

[Link to icould](#)

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals have provided session recordings of virtual events related to apprenticeships and job roles.

Follow the link below and listen to the recordings on Midwifery, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Healthcare Science, Dentistry and Pharmacy

[Explore roles | Health Careers](#)



[Social Care Institute for Excellence \(SCIE\)](#)

The **Social Care Institute for Excellence** provides current information on best practice and evidence of what works in the social care sector. Choose a topic from the 'latest' list to research. Summarise your findings using no more than 100 words.

NHS Digital produces statistics which provide a picture of the health of people in the UK. Look at the summary and key facts on the first page of the attached document:

[Link to NHS Digital](#)

Use this information to write a short report on the state of mental health of children and young people in England in 2020.



Public Health Profiles

There is a lot of inequality in health amongst people who live in different parts of the UK. Look at the health profiles for the people of Sheffield and Blackpool. Read the information, then look at page 4 for each document. It lists indicators which can measure different aspects of health eg No 14 'alcohol related harm hospital stays'. What are the figures for Sheffield and Blackpool? Why do you think there is such a difference? What other indicators show differences in health patterns for these two cities. What reasons can you think of to account for these differences? See attachments for Sheffield and Blackpool

Be clear on cancer is a health promotion campaign run by Cancer Research UK.



The campaign raises awareness of

different types of cancer: Blood in the pee, Bowel cancer, Lung cancer, Know 4 sure, Skin cancer etc

- 1) Access the website
- 2) Choose a type of campaign to find more about
- 3) Explain to someone in your family or a friend what you have learned



'Towards a Smokefree Generation' is a tobacco control plan for England published by the Department of Health. What actions are the government planning to encourage people to stop smoking? What are the costs of smoking to society? Look at pages 6 and 8 and then write half a side of A4 explaining these two points.

[Link to Towards a Smokefree Generation](#)

NHS Charts

IN 2018 the NHS was 70 years old. Read this BBC article to get a picture of the NHS today.

[Link to NHS Charts](#)

- 1) Choose 3 things that surprised you and write a paragraph in your own words to explain
- 2) What is the annual budget for the NHS?
- 3) Between 1948 and 2018 hospital beds were substantially cut. What reasons are there for this?
- 4) What are the main causes of death in the UK today?

Nursing homes and residential care homes

People who can no longer live independently may need to live in a care home. Paying for the cost of care is a problem facing many families. Access the Age UK site and find out:

- who pays for the cost of a care home?
- will the local authority contribute to care costs?
- Under what conditions is NHS funding available?
- How does a person's finances affect how much they have to pay?

[Link to AgeUK](#)

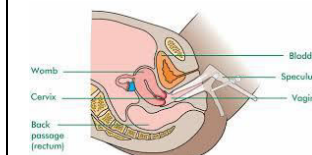


Screening programmes

Screening is a way of identifying apparently healthy people who may have an increased risk of a particular condition. Examples of screening programmes include breast, cervical, diabetic eye, screening for newborn babies and screening for physical abnormalities (mid-pregnancy scan).

Choose one and write 300 words to explain the programme.

[Link to screening programmes](#)



**Jobs that make
a difference
to people's lives**

**I SEE THE
DIFFERENCE**

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DIFFERENCE**

**Jobs that make
a difference
to people's lives**



The allied health professions

**Art
therapists**

**Diagnostic
radiographers**

Dietitians

**Drama
therapists**

**Music
therapists**

**Occupational
therapists**

**Operating
department
practitioners**

Orthoptists

Osteopaths

Physiotherapists

Podiatrists

**Prosthetists
and orthotists**

**Speech and
language
therapists**

**Therapeutic
radiographers**

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What's an allied health professional?

Someone who cares for patients.

Someone with a specific area of healthcare they specialise in.

Not a doctor or a nurse.

What do allied health professionals do?

Make sure adults
and children can live
life to the fullest by
helping them live
with or recover from
health problems.

Why be an allied health professional?

- See and talk to the people you're helping, face-to-face, every day
- Really make a difference and see how you're improving people's lives

Why be an allied health professional?

- Over 90% of graduates have a job in their chosen profession
- Choose from jobs in the NHS and private practices
- Good starting salary – £23,000 a year
- Generally work core daytime hours
- Lots of chances to specialise in areas that interest you
- Salaries in more specialised, consultant or senior management roles range from £23,000 to £82,000

Orthoptics

**They can focus
on their future
thanks to me**



What does an orthoptist do?

- Diagnose and treat problems affecting the eyes – how they develop, how the brain controls them, and how they work together
- Prescribe patches, eye exercises, prisms and glasses
- Screen children's eyes in school to catch problems early

What's it like being an orthoptist?

- Your patients could be babies, children or adults
- You might help people who've had a stroke, or people who have trouble communicating
- You end up being an expert on how eyes grow, how our eyes work together, and how the brain controls the eyes
- You generally work 9 to 5 in a hospital, clinic or school



Podiatry

**I want to help
people get around
without pain**



What does a podiatrist do?

- Take care of people's feet, ankles and lower legs, so they can walk without pain
- Help people with long-term conditions like diabetes and arthritis to stay mobile
- Work with doctors, nurses and other allied health professionals to help patients and reduce the need for an amputation

What's it like being a podiatrist?

- You could treat all sorts of things, like dance and sports injuries
- You may be able to prescribe some medicines
- You work 9 to 5 or maybe part-time
- You can work in hospitals, clinics, even visit people at home



Prosthetics & Orthotics

**Helping people get
their lives back.
That's what moves me**



What does a prosthetist / orthotist do?

- Help people with missing limbs or long-term conditions like cerebral palsy, using custom devices that attach to their bodies
 - **Prosthesis** – an artificial limb
 - **Orthosis** – scaffolding for the body, like a splint or brace
- Measure patients and design unique devices to fit
- Help people use and adapt to their devices

What's it like being a prosthetist / orthotist?

- You get to design things using digital imaging, CAD and CAM technology
- You might help injured athletes, people born without a limb, people with cerebral palsy or other long-term conditions
- You work with doctors, nurses, and other allied health professionals like physiotherapists
- You might work in a hospital or a private clinic
- You usually work 9 to 5



Therapeutic Radiography

**I'm heading to the
front line of the
fight against cancer**



What does a therapeutic radiographer do?

- Target and destroy cancer cells using highly advanced technology and software
- Look after patients and their families during treatment; patients are at the heart of what therapeutic radiographers do

What's it like being a therapeutic radiographer?

- You get to work with cutting-edge technology
- You learn to be there for people who feel scared or vulnerable
- You work as part of a team with doctors, nurses, engineers, medical physicists and other allied health professionals
- You work core daytime hours, with some extended shift patterns and occasional weekends on call



Becoming an allied health professional

**Three years
at university**

**A mix of
lectures, studying,
and practising
by treating real
people**

**Courses can
be intense**

**My work/life
balance is sorted.
And I genuinely
love what I do**



Where to look next

iseethedifference.co.uk
stepintothenhs.nhs.uk

**I SEE THE
DIFFERENCE**