



Knowledge Organiser:

Year 13 Health and Social Care

Unit 2 Working in Health and Social Care

A. Role and responsibility of people who work in the Health and Social Care Sector

General practitioner – a doctor who does not specialise in a specific branch of medicine

1

Preventative care – Care and education that aims to ensure people remain healthy.

Consultant – a senior doctor who provides specialist expert healthcare.

Health Screening – the process of checking for the presence of disease in individuals.

Safeguarding - Policies to ensure that children and vulnerable adults are protected from harm, abuse and neglect and that their health and wellbeing is promoted.

A. Specific responsibilities of people who work in health and social care settings

- Promoting anti-discrimination practice
- Empowering individuals
- Ensuring safety
- Information management and communication
- Being accountable to professional bodies
- Multidisciplinary working
- Monitoring the work of people

2

B. Issues that affect access to services

Referral

- **Self referral** – When a person contacts a care provider personally
- **Third party referral** - When a friend, neighbour or relative contacts a health service on another persons behalf.
- **Professional referral** – When a health or care professional contacts another service provider to request support for a service user.

4

Assessment

- **Community Care Assessment** – Professional assessment of care needs provided by a local authority adult social services department, which provides support and advice.

Eligibility Criteria

- **National Eligibility criteria** – Criteria applied to decide whether a service user is entitled to support from the local authority social services department.
- **Personal budget/direct payment** – A cash payment made directly to the service user so that they may pay for identified and necessary care services to be provided.

Barriers to Access

- To include specific needs, individual preferences, financial, geographical, social, cultural.

B. The roles of organisations in the health and social care sector

Primary health care – Care provided by doctors, dentists and opticians.

Secondary health care – Care which includes most hospital services, normally accessed via the GP or other professional.

Tertiary care – specialist and often complex provided in highly specialised units and hospitals e.g. spinal units.

NHS Foundation Trusts – Health services., largely financed by government and manage the delivery of hospital service, mental and community health services in England.

Palliative Care - Specialist care for people with serious illnesses, aims to provide relief from symptoms and to reduce stress for patients and their families.

3

B. The roles of organisations that regulate and impact health and social care services

England

Care Quality Commision – monitoring and inspecting helath services and adult social care services.

Ofsted – regulates and inspects services that educate children, young people and adults.

Wales

Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW) - regulation and inspection of care provision e.g. residential care homes, children's homes.

Healthcare Inspectorate Wales (HIW) - Inspects healthcare provision provided by the NHS and other independent organisations, including private or charitable organisations.

Northern Ireland

Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority (RQIA) - responsibilities similar to Care Quality Commission in England, responsible for the regulation of both care and health services.

5



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B. Responsibilities of organisations towards people who work in health and social care settings

6

- Understand how to implement the organisations codes of practice
- Meet National Occupational Standards
- Undertake continuing professional development
- Are safeguarded through being able to:
 - Have internal/external complaints dealt with properly
 - Take part in whistleblowing
 - Have membership of trades unions/professional associations
 - Follow protocols of regulatory bodies

C.. Working with people with specific needs in the health and social care sector

7

People with specific needs:

- Ill health, both physical and mental
- learning disabilities
- physical and sensory disabilities

Impairment – physical or mental loss of function, that restricts a persons ability to perform daily activities independently.

Disabling environment – A social context in which adaptations and other necessary facilities are not in place.

Braille – System of writing and printing for blind or visually impaired people.

- **Age categories to include:**

- Early years
- Later adulthood

Menopause – stage in life, when a womens menstrual cycle gradually stops and is not longer able to become pregnant naturally.



C. Working Practice

8

- relevant skills required to work in these areas
- how policies and procedures affect people working in these areas
- how regulation affects people working in these areas
- how working practices affect people who use services in these areas
- recent examples of how poor working practices have been identified and addressed.



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How do we use Knowledge Organisers in Health and Social Care

How can you use knowledge organisers at home to help us?

- **Retrieval Practice:** Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards:** Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it:** Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

How will we use knowledge organisers in Health and Social Care?

- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- **Mark our answers:** Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

<u>ASSESSMENT</u>	<u>SECTION ON KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
Learning Check point 1			
MID UNIT EXAM			
Learning Check point 2			
END OF UNIT			