



BTEC Level 3 Extended Certificate Health and Social Care

Summer
Transition Project

Summer transition project

- This work will give you a solid foundation for when you join us in September
- This work is due Wednesday 11th August (day before results day)
- Email the work to myself, Miss Naulla (FAN@tda.education)

True or False?

A district nurse will only work with the elderly.

A palliative care nurse will get involved with everyone who gets coronavirus.

Auxiliary nurses help support other nurses to do their roles.

Adult social workers support people with poor mental health.

Domiciliary carers provide care in the home.

Only phlebotomists are allowed to take blood.

Health and Social Care in the media

It is important to make the public realise about the issues which are prevailing in society relating to health and social care. One way in which public awareness is raised about health and social care in general and issues that exist within the health and social care sector is through the media.

Your task is to pick one of the following

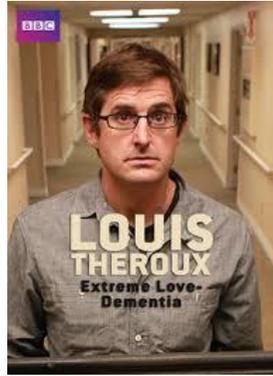
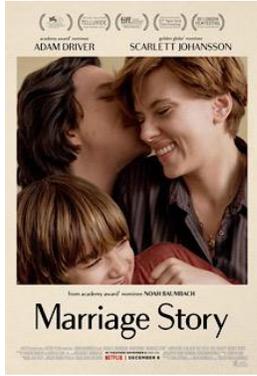
- Film
- Book
- Documentaries

You are also going to research information on various topics in the Media

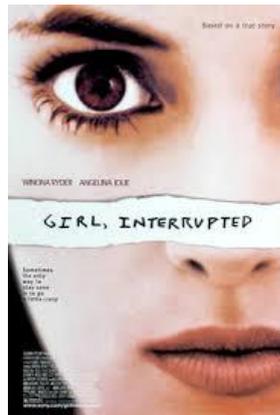
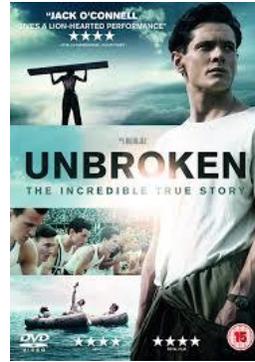
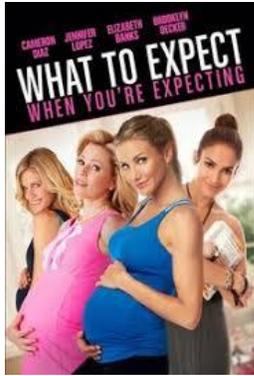
You will then need to write an essay, do a vlog, poster or a PowerPoint with the following title: **'Diary of a Health and Social Care Worker during the Corona Virus Crisis.'**

You must watch/read the some of the examples on the following slides create notes to help with your work. Consider the following:

- **What issues, if any, are being raised in the film/book/documentary?**
 - **How does the film/book/documentary present H&SC?**
 - **Are there any quotes/scenes etc that stand out to you and why?**
- **How effective is the stimulus in raising public awareness about H&SC/Issues?**
- **Identify the roles of staff who work in H&SC - make a note of their daily**
 - **Activities.**
 - **Make a list of the skills , qualities needed to carry out HSC jobs.**
 - **Who else works with HSC staff as they carry out their role.**



NETFLIX



Beyond NETFLIX

Elizabeth is Missing



Rio & Kate: Becoming a Step family



Jesy Nelson: Odd one out



Confessions of a Junior Doctor



Born to be different



Secret life of... Year Olds



The Children Act



The Upside



Beautiful Boy



Miss you Already



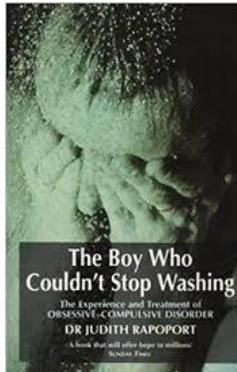
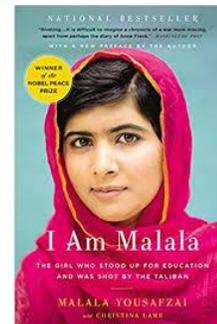
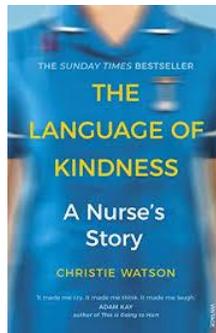
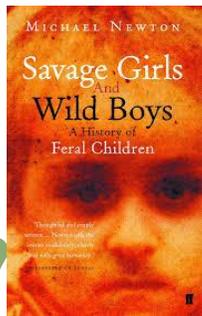
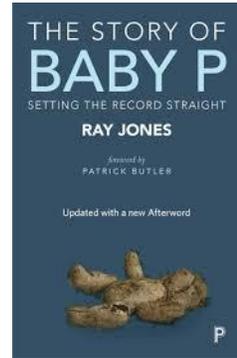
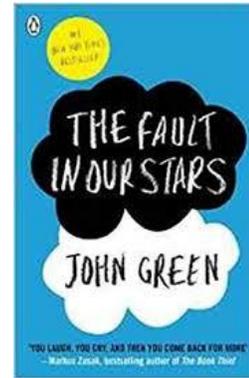
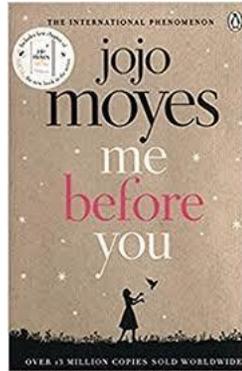
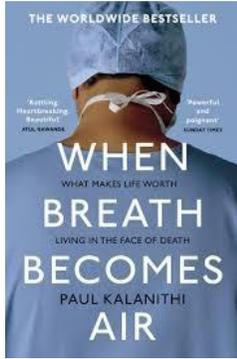
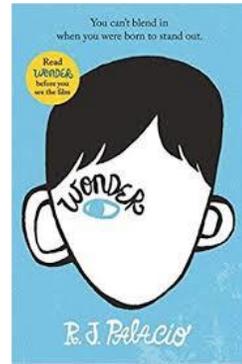
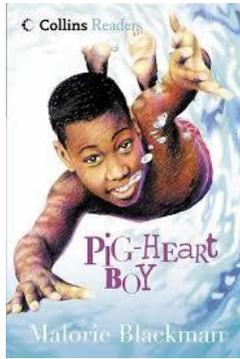
BBC
iPlayer

4 On
Demand

Amazon
Prime

Recommended Reading for Health and Social Care

Yes some of these are also films, if you prefer!



Research, research, research!

To be able to research well is a key skill needed to succeed in Health and Social Care (as well as your other subjects!)

Task

Chose a professional from the following:

- Nurse
- Paramedic
- Care assistant
 - Doctor
- Care Manager



Create a fact file for your chosen job role

You could include:

- A day in the life of.....(films etc)
- General roles and responsibilities
- Routes into the role/ qualifications required
 - Skills & qualities
 - Average pay
 - Where they work
 - Who they work with

And anything else you think may be suitable

Extension Tasks

Health and Social Care in a pandemic

At the moment, we are living through a time when health and social care services are needed more than ever! Those who have chosen this as a profession have stepped up to look after those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. You will be seeing on the news constant stories about the amazing work that is going on in the British NHS and Care system and this task is your opportunity to find out more about pandemic control in the area and also the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in organising a global response. This will require you to research and understand why the steps have been taken around us and how this fits into the global picture.

As this is an extension task you can complete as much of this as you like or are able to but this level of thinking and also detail will help build the skill required for distinction or distinction in your level 3 course.*

Task: What is the role of health promoters?

You will need to read through the following information and complete some research in order to explain the roles of the following organisations in maintaining the health of the population:

- **World Health Organisation (WHO).**
 - **Department of Health**
 - **Public Health Agency**
- **Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)**
 - **Health professionals**

Find out about the organisation of public health promotion within Peterborough.

The Role of Health Promoters

Aims

Health promoters aim to improve the health of individuals and the population and reduce health inequalities globally, nationally and locally.

Global health promotion

The World Health Organization, within the United Nations promotes and protects good health worldwide, by providing information about disease outbreaks, co-ordinating crisis intervention and the response to humanitarian emergencies; establishing International Health Regulations and an international system of classifying diseases.

National, regional and local health structures in England include the

- Department of Health
- Public Health Agency
- Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
- Health professionals

Task 2: Why do you think is necessary for local authorities to have control over the needs of the people in their area? For instance, think about the people living in Peterborough and then compare that to the population living in Exeter; do they have the same needs? What would their focus for health be on?

In England, the Department of Health (DH) leads, shapes and funds health and care while Public Health England protects and improves the nation's health and well-being, and reduces health inequalities. Local authorities are responsible for public health and do this through health and well-being boards which include representatives for all CCGs in the area, among others. Health and well-being boards assess the needs of their local community through Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) then agree priorities in Joint Health and Well-Being Strategies (JHWSs). Together JSNAs and JHWSs form the basis of commissioning plans for public health for CCGs.

Approaches to promoting public health and well-being

Promoting public health and well-being includes:

1. Monitoring the health status of the community and identifying those most at risk, e.g. children, unemployed, older people, minority ethnic groups.
2. Health surveillance programmes.
3. Targeted education and health awareness and health promotion programmes.
4. Socio-economic support to reduce health inequality between individuals and communities, e.g. winter fuel payments, free school meals, housing support.
5. Improving access to health and care services.
6. Co-ordinating national and local services.
7. Disease registration to inform of health trends and for strategic health planning.
8. Statutory duty to notify certain communicable diseases e.g. measles, tuberculosis (in this case COVID-19).

Task 3 - Find examples of the British Government and relevant agencies putting these measures into practice; e.g. what have they done for those receiving free school meals? How have they identified those most at risk and supported them?

Task 4: Compare Britain's response to at least one other country and its response to the pandemic. Assess the strengths and weaknesses in each approach to looking after public health.

Challenge: Look at least 3 news articles from a variety of sources and consider what they say about the British approach to the pandemic. Do you think it could have been improved? Justify your suggestions.

Pandemic Phases

2018 marks the 100th anniversary of one of the largest public health crises in modern history, the 1918 influenza pandemic known colloquially as "Spanish flu." The intensity and speed with which it struck were almost unimaginable - infecting one-third of the Earth's population, which at the time was about 500 million people. By the time it subsided in 1920, tens of millions of people are thought to have died. By 1952, it was decided that an influenza surveillance system was needed for the "collection, correlation, and distribution of information regarding occurrence, epidemiology and laboratory findings". This is known as the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS). It was predicted that the next pandemic would most likely be caused by influenza.

This has led WHO to conduct and watch outbreaks of strains of flu and cold across the world and create detailed reports on the readiness of countries and also to map out the stages of a pandemic and main actions to be taken in order to minimise the impact of this type of event.

Task 5: Below is a link to the WHO pandemic phase descriptions; use these alongside research on the response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in order to complete the table on the next slide.

https://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/pandemic_phase_descriptions_and_actions.pdf

Phase	WHO Suggested Actions	UK Actions	Effectiveness of response	Recommendations for future pandemic planning
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
Post Peak				