

Summer Independent Learning

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| Subject/Group | BTEC Extended Certificate in Health and Social Care (Y12-Y13) |
| Topic | Unit 2 – Working in Health and Social Care |
| Hours | 8 hours |
| To be completed by | This work must be completed and handed in to your subject teacher on the first day of term. |

Background/Context

Working in Health and Social Care is a mandatory unit that is externally assessed. This unit is made up of three areas of study: the roles and responsibilities of people who work in the health and social care sector, the roles of organisations in the health and social care sector and working with people with specific needs in the health and social care sector.

** If you have difficulty in accessing IT resources to complete the activities, you may complete it by hand, making sure you write clearly and neatly.

There are THREE parts to this work. ALL parts are mandatory.

1. Activity based involving research and understanding.
2. Reading activity and a 500 word report.
3. Exam questions

PART ONE

A1 – The roles of people who work in health and social care settings.

Key roles in the health settings are positions in organisations such as hospitals, health care clinics and surgeries. The individuals employed in these roles focus on meeting the **HEALTH NEEDS of service users of all ages and backgrounds.**

A job role is an overview what is required by the professional involved. For example the job *role of a midwife is to work with women who are pregnant including ante-natal health and development of the mother and baby, help deliver babies and provide postnatal care to mothers and babies up to 28 days after the birth of the child.*

A job role is not the same as job responsibilities.

Activity 1: Complete the table below.

| Job Role | Their role |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| GPs (General Practitioners) | |
| Consultants/Specialist Doctors | |
| Midwife | |
| Nurse – Mental health | |
| Nurse – Children's | |
| Nurse – Adult | |
| Occupational Therapists | |
| Healthcare Assistants | |

Activity 2:

| Describe TWO differences between the role of a healthcare assistant and the role of a nurse (adult) | |
|---|-------------|
| Healthcare Assistant | Adult Nurse |
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Activity 3

| Name 5 x other health care professionals who can support service users on their health needs |
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| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |

Key roles in Social Care Settings

Social care roles are positions in organisations that focus on the **SOCIAL CARE NEEDS** of individuals of all ages, backgrounds and abilities.

Activity 4 – Complete the table below:

| Job Role | Their role |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Social Worker | |
| Advocate | |
| Residential Care Manager | |
| Care Assistant | |
| Support Worker | |

Activity 5

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| Identify TWO different types of people who might receive support from social workers. |
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A2 – The responsibilities of people working in health and social care settings.

Responsibilities in Health Care.

Responsibilities are the day to day requirements of the job role that people do. In health care settings these individuals have key **MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITIES and NON-MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITIES**. A huge part of this is that their work involves several others working together, each with their own area of expertise, taking care of others so there needs to be constant communication between.

The table below identifies the main medical and non-medical responsibilities for some health care professionals:

| Responsibilities of healthcare professionals | | |
|--|---|---|
| Role | Key medical responsibilities | Key non-medical responsibilities |
| Doctors and specialist doctors | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diagnosing illness• Prescribing treatment to promote healing and recovery• Referring patients to specialists• Liaising with multidisciplinary teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating and maintaining relationships of trust with patients• Observing, listening, responding• Maintaining patient records• Maintaining confidentiality• Acting in accordance with legislation |
| Nurses | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observing condition of patients• Administering drugs and injections• Carrying out routine investigations• Preparing patients for operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing care and counselling• Helping with recovery and rehabilitation• Writing patient care plans• Planning patient discharge from hospital• Acting as a patient advocate |
| Midwives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diagnosing, monitoring and examining pregnant women• Providing antenatal care, including screening tests• Assisting during labour• Supervising pain management | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparing and reviewing patient care plans• Arranging and/or providing parenting and health education• Providing support and advice on the care of newborn babies• Providing support and advice following miscarriage, termination or neonatal death• Liaising with other agencies to ensure continuity of care |
| Healthcare assistants | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring patient conditions by taking<ul style="list-style-type: none">• temperature• pulse• respiration rate• Taking blood samples• Carrying out health checks• Weighing patients | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Washing and dressing patients• Helping with patient mobility• Supporting day-to-day routines• Talking to patients working under the direction of nursing staff• Supporting and delivering health education |
| Occupational therapists | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Being aware of acute medical conditions and how to overcome them in contexts such as Accident and Emergency (A&E) and acute medicine | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advising on specialist equipment to assist with daily activities• Advising on home and workplace alterations, e.g. wheelchair access• Assisting people to return to work• Coaching people with learning difficulties, e.g. in handling money• Enabling rehabilitation• Organising support and rehabilitation groups for carers and clients |

Activity 7

Explain how the responsibilities of a nurse and a midwife differ

Activity 8

Explain the reasons why it is important for social care professionals to treat people with dignity and respect

Responsibilities in Social Care

In social care settings, social care workers have day to day responsibilities, but in addition to this they also need to follow certain policies and procedures. Social care workers have key responsibilities, but they also need to have the ability to use key skills and abilities to fulfil these responsibilities.

The table below has these identified into two columns.

| Responsibilities of social care professionals | | |
|---|--|--|
| Role | Key responsibilities | Key skills, qualities and tasks |
| Care managers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Day-to-day running of residential care settings• Supervising work of care assistants• Ensuring quality of care meets standards and adheres to relevant legislation• Ensuring suitable staff are available | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating and maintaining relationships of trust with residents• Maintaining accurate resident records• Observing, listening and responding to resident concerns• Maintaining confidentiality |
| Care assistants | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing appropriate daily personal care• Carrying out general household tasks• Carrying out other routine roles as required by supervisor or service user• Liaising with other health and care professionals | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working in different care settings• Observing and reporting changes in health and wellbeing of service user• Making service user feel at ease• Maintaining confidentiality |
| Social workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing a designated case load• Maintaining professional registration• Working within regulatory guidelines• Keeping informed of changes in policy and procedure• Liaising with other agencies, e.g. the police for vulnerable children | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparing and reviewing case files of clients• Taking difficult decisions• Working with a variety of service users of different ages• Ensuring continuity of care |
| Youth workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrating values which underpin youth work• Completing a background check with the disclosure and barring service• Continuing professional development• Acting as a mentor to young people | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working across different sectors, including care and criminal justice and in public, private and voluntary sector organisations• Developing projects with schools and other organisations, such as debates about elections or capital punishment• Offering advice on topics such as sexual health using language which is accessible to young people |
| Support workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Following the instructions of health and care professionals• Implementing care plans agreed with social workers• Supporting members of families who provide care with parenting, financial or domestic skills | <div>People who provide social or personal care often work with people who have had healthcare or who continue to need it.</div> |

Activity 9

Explain skills, knowledge and qualities needed by social workers when working with families with young children.

Activity 10

Data collection and record keeping is an integral part of any job role in health and social care settings. **Complete the table below relating back to the reasons for having these responsibilities.**

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|--|---------------------|
| Explain the reasons why it is important for care managers to maintain accurate records and confidentiality | |
| Care workers need to observe and report changes in a person's health and wellbeing. Give 3 reasons why | 1 2 3 |
| Why do social workers have prepare and review case files of their clients? | |
| Which values would a youth worker need to demonstrate in their day-to-day role? | |
| What skills are needed by care professionals in getting service users to be open, honest and trusting? | |

PART TWO

For this part of your Summer Independent Learning, you will undertake some reading and produce a 500-word document in response.

Follow the instructions below:

1. Using the link below read the attached Serious Case Review about the case of Steven Hoskin:

<https://www.hampshiresab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2007-December-Serious-Case-Review-regarding-Steven-Hoskin-Cornwall.pdf>

2. Produce a 500 word report which considers the following questions:
 - a. Which health and social care professionals were involved in his case?
 - b. How did the health and social care professionals fail Steven?
 - c. What were the failings within service delivery that resulted in his death?
 - d. Finally, provide an opinion on the recommendations made, giving reasons.

PART THREE

Q1.

Case Study Scenario 4: Age-related Needs

Donald is 85 years old. He has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease by his GP.

Donald has become aggressive. His wife, Hilary, has become concerned that she cannot care for Donald at home because her arthritis is getting worse.

State **two** healthcare professionals, other than a GP or occupational therapist, who could work with Donald.

(2)

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- 2
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-

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q2.

Case Study Scenario 4: Age-related Needs

You are on a work experience placement on a children's ward at the local hospital. Your supervisor is a healthcare assistant.

The children are aged from one to eight years. One of the children, Josie aged eight, is giving cause for concern. Social services have been involved with the family since her older sister, Megan, was born.

Describe the role of the midwife and the social worker who supported Josie's mother when she was pregnant.

(4)

Midwife

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Social worker

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q3.

Case Study Scenario 1: Ill Health

Bill has been diagnosed with dementia and is a resident in a care home. Bill's care worker is Rosin. She knows Bill well and talks to him as often as possible during the day. Bill will sit quietly for long periods of time, but has outbursts of anger and he shouts at the other residents.

Bill is losing weight and has already been diagnosed as having type 2 diabetes. At first, Bill was put onto a special diet. For some time Bill's diabetes was only managed by diet, but he now also needs to take medication in the form of tablets. Rosin is concerned about how Bill will react to the new diabetes treatment because he is becoming increasingly aggressive. Bill's family live in Australia so Rosin will take on the role of his advocate.

Identify **two** other health and social care professionals who could work with Bill.

1

2

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q4.

Case Study Scenario: Age-related needs

Tom is 92 and lives at home with his wife Linda. She is Tom's main carer. Linda is 85 and is finding it increasingly difficult to care for Tom on her own. Tom has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Both of these diseases mean that Tom is now frail and sometimes confused.

You recently met Tom for the first time when he was brought into the Accident and Emergency Department of the hospital where you are undertaking nurse training. You deal with the cuts and bruises to his face and scalp. Under supervision, you are asked to assess his physical needs.

Describe **two** professional skills, other than assessment, you may need when working with someone like Tom.

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- 2
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(Total for question = 4 marks)