

By the end of Summer 1 you will know:

What is primary care?
Give an example of primary care.
What is secondary care?
Give an example of secondary care.
What is tertiary care?
Give an example of tertiary care.
Give two examples of allied health professionals.
Give two examples of clinical support staff.
Give two examples of services for children and young people.
Give two examples of services for adults or children with specific needs.
Define the term rehabilitation.
Define the term palliative care.
What is a hospice?
Give an example of how you can access health care online.
What is hospice at home?
Define the term person-centred approach.
To work with the public professionals must register with the HCPC. What does this stand for?
Define the term foster care.
Define the term residential care.
What is youth work?
List three skills/qualities of a good worker for children and young people.
Give three examples of age related problems.
Give two examples of informal care.
Give two examples of how an informal carer can support an individual.

What is primary care?
Give an example of primary care.
What is secondary care?
Give an example of secondary care.
What is tertiary care?
Give an example of tertiary care.
Give two examples of allied health professionals.
Give two examples of clinical support staff.
What is the role of a pharmacist?
What is the role of a GP?
What is the role of A&E?
What is the role of a dentist?
What is the role of an optician?

What are the benefits of accessing health care online?
Give one benefit of rehabilitation.
What is a hospice at home?
Give one service provided for neonatal care.
Give one service provided for burns.
Give one service provided for cancer care.
Give one service provided for cardiac care.
Give one service provided for spinal care.

Give two examples of services for children and young people.
Give two examples of services for adults or children with specific needs.
Define the term rehabilitation.
Define the term palliative care.
What is a hospice?
Give one reason for why children or young people might need support.
What is foster care?
What is residential care?
What is youth work?
List three skills/qualities of a good worker for children and young people.
What is respite care?
What is domiciliary care?
Give two types of informal carers.
Give three examples of how an informal carer can support an individual.

Give two examples of physical barriers to services and explain why they are barriers.
Give two examples of sensory barriers and explain why they are barriers.
Give two examples of social/cultural/psychological barriers and explain why they are barriers.
Give two examples of geographical barriers and explain why they are barriers.
Give one example of a financial barrier and explain why it is a barrier.
Choose one barrier and explain how to overcome it.
Give one example of a language barrier.
Give four ways to overcome physical barriers when trying to access services.
Give one way to help an individual who has a sensory difficulty.

Give two reasons for why some people find access to health and social care services challenging.
Give two ways to overcome language barriers in a health and social care setting.
Give two ways to overcome geographical barriers when trying to access health and social care services.
Give two reasons why people may have intellectual disabilities.
Provide two services who can support individuals with intellectual disabilities.
Give one example of a barrier that is created by lack of staff.

By the end of Summer 2 you will know:

How does a health and social care professional use problem solving in their day to day profession?
Why is it important for a health or social care professional to take observations of a patient?
Why is organisation key when working in a health or social care setting?
What do we mean by the term empathy?
Why is honesty key when working in a health or social care setting?
Why is it important to have patience when working as a health or social care practitioner?
What are the 6 C's?
What do we mean by the term care?
Why is it important for Health and Social Care professionals to show compassion?
What do we mean by the term competence?
Why is effective communication important in health and social care settings?
Why is it important to show courage in health and social care settings?
What is meant by the term commitment?