

BTEC Health and Social Care

Unit 2A – Services and Values

The Spec!		Health and Social Care Services			Key Words	
PASS	<p>Explain how health and social care services meet the needs of individuals in a given scenario.</p> <p>Explain how barriers could affect the use of one health and social care service for an individual in a given scenario.</p>	HEALTH CARE	SOCIAL CARE		Primary care	Health care provided in the community for people making an initial approach for advice or treatment.
		Primary: GPs, dental care, optometry, community health care.	Children and young people: foster care, residential care, youth work.		Secondary care	Medical care that is provided by a specialist or facility upon referral by a primary care
MERIT	<p>Analyse the extent to which health and social care services meet the needs of individuals in a given scenario, explaining how barriers for one service can be overcome.</p>	Secondary and tertiary care: specialist medical care.	Adults or children with specific needs: residential care, respite care, domiciliary care.		Tertiary care	Specialized consultative care, usually on referral.
		Allied health professionals: physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language, dieticians.	Older adults: residential care, domiciliary care.		Allied health professionals	Health care professions distinct from nursing, medicine and pharmacy.
DISTINCTION	<p>Assess the suitability of health and social care services for individuals in a given scenario, making justified and realistic suggestions for how barriers for one service can be overcome.</p>		Informal care: relatives, friends, neighbours.		Residential care	Long-term care given to adults or children who stay in a residential setting (not own home).
					Respite care	Temporary care of a sick, elderly, or disabled person, providing relief for their usual carer.
Basics		Sentence Starters			Domiciliary care	Help with personal care and other practical household tasks.
Identify	Establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is.	In addition to...	Alternatively...	For instance...	Optometry	Occupation of measuring eyesight, prescribing corrective lenses, and detecting eye disease.
Describe	Give a detailed account in words.	Another point...	For example...	Whereas...	Physiotherapy	Treatment of disease, injury, or deformity by physical methods such as massage, heat treatment, and exercise.
Explain	Make clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts.	This can be illustrated by....	However...	Generally...	Occupational therapy	The use of particular activities as an aid to recuperation from physical or mental illness.
		Barriers			Dieticians	An expert on diet and nutrition.
Assess	Give careful consideration to all the factors or events that apply and then identify which are most important, giving reasons. You must also give the advantages and disadvantages and say which one is best.	Physical barriers Objects that prevent the individual from getting to where they should go.	Cultural/Language barriers Services that affect someone's culture or that they cannot understand because they don't speak that language.	Intellectual barriers Cannot access services because they did not know about them.	Case Studies	
Evaluate	Give careful consideration to the advantages and disadvantages and then explain why they are advantages and disadvantages. Decide which factor is the most important and explain your reasons.	Sensory barriers Individuals unable to access services because they are deaf, blind etc.	Psychological barriers Affecting the way an individual thinks about a service.	Resource barriers Services not available due to lack of staff or money.	Case Study 1: Robert has been diagnosed with cancer. He needs to have radiotherapy treatment which is in a specialist hospital which is 35miles away. The treatment made him feel to ill to drive.	
Analyse	Identify the key factors and how they are linked and then explain the importance and relevance of each one.	Social barriers Cannot access services because they struggle in social situations.	Geographical barriers The distance individuals have to travel to access services.	Financial barriers The cost of accessing services.	Case Study 2: Daisy is 76years old and has suffered a stroke. Her mobility is good but she gets confused. She is trying to decide whether to stay at home with support or move to a residential home.	
					Case Study 3: Angelika is 29years old and has just moved to the UK she speaks little English. She has just found out she is pregnant. Angelika is worried because she has no one to go with and the hospital is 25miles away – she cannot drive.	