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| **Cambridge Technical**  Health and Social Care |

1. **Public Health (Unit 24)**

Health and wellbeing extends further than the individual and the implication of poor health has wider impacts on a community, area and even the country. So how is public health protected? There are many external factors to good health. Clean water and limiting pollution are just two factors that have an influence on our health. An individual cannot control this so who does? Why is public health important and why do you need to know about it?

Public health is concerned with protecting and improving the health of the population, rather than focusing on the health of the individual. Through this unit you will develop an understanding of the ways public health and wellbeing is promoted in order to benefit society as a whole and to reduce health inequalities. You will gain an understanding of current public health strategies and initiatives and consider the effectiveness and the implications of health policy for the wider population.

**TASK:** The origins of public health policy and legislation

You should:

You must summarise the following legislations and regulations:

* The Sanitary Report 1842
* The Sanitary Act 1866
* The Public Health Act 1848, 1936, 1961, 1984
* Public Health Act (control of diseases)1984 and (infectious diseases) Regulations 1988
* Food safety Act 1990
* Smoking ban 2007
* Smoking ban in cars regulations 2015

When summarising each legislation and regulation, ensure you answer the following:

* What is the aim of this legislation/regulation? Key priorities?
* Why was it enforced?
* How has it changed over time? (If applicable)
* Who is responsible for enforcing it?
* What has been the impact? Include statistics.
* How does it promote and protect public health? Give examples (applicable to health, social or child care settings).

1. **Equality, diversity and rights in health and social care (Unit 2)**

Everyone is different and everyone has rights. Promoting equality and respecting diversity and rights in health, social care and childcare environments is essential in today’s very diverse society. Many individuals who use health, social care or childcare environments can be vulnerable and dependent on others; this means that practitioners’ attitudes, values and prejudices can significantly affect the quality of care, individuals who require care or support experience.

**TASK**: “Everyone has Rights” but what are they? Use the Citizens Advice Bureau website to find out more.

You should:

* + - Choose 10 of the 30 links <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/health/nhs-healthcare/nhs-patients-rights/>
    - Write a description of the 10 that you have chosen.

1. **Health, safety and security in health and social care (Unit 3)**

What does it mean to be ‘safe’? Safety and being safe is a basic human need. Consciously or subconsciously we all take practical steps to stay safe. All individuals have the right to work in a safe environment and individuals who require care or support also have a right to be safe in health and social care contexts. As a result, there are responsibilities that practitioners must actively promote in order to provide and maintain a safe environment for colleagues and the individuals who require care and support.

TASK: Read the following case study and explain what First Aid considerations need to be put in place.

You should:

* + - Read the Case study below
    - Write a list of things you think need to be in place in case of a first aid issue.
    - Then check the HSE case studies document to see a summary of what they suggested. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/casestudy9.pdf> page 5
    - Now create a second list including the things they mentioned – make sure you research anything you’re not sure about. Is there anything you are surprised wasn’t included?

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| CASE STUDY - Nursing home  A nursing home employs 26 staff and has 30 residents with good access to the emergency services. Typically, the workforce experience minor cuts, sprains and burns. There is at least one nurse, and there are four care assistants, a cleaner and two catering staff, on duty at any one time. The residents either suffer from dementia or have serious mobility, respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. For employees, the environment could be considered low-hazard. However, the age and disabilities of the residents means they should be considered in the needs assessment. For example, staff may have to manage situations where individuals suffer from a sudden collapse and require urgent medical intervention. |