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	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Autumn 1	Component 1 - Growth and	Component 2 - Health	Component 3 - Health and	Unit 1 – Human Lifespan	Unit 2 – Working in Health
	Development Across Life Stages (C/W)	and Social Care Services	Wellbeing (External exam)	Development (EXAM)	and Social Care (Exam)
		(C/W)	Factors Affecting Health		
			and Well-being	Growth & Development Principles	The roles and responsibilities
	Life stages and areas of development (PIES)	The NHS and Healthcare services	Definition of health and wellbeing	Development through the life stages	of people who work in the health and social care sector
	Infancy & Early Childhood:		Physical and lifestyle		
	Innate Reflexes	Primary care services - GP Surgeries, dental care, out of	factors that can have positive or negative effects	Infancy & Early Childhood:	The roles of people who work in health and social care settings
	Gross & Fine Motor Skills & Milestones	hours services, telephone	on health	Gross & Fine Motor Skills &	
	Measuring growth	services, A&E	and wellbeing:	Milestones	The responsibilities of people who work in health and social care settings
	Language development	Secondary care services - Specialist medical care (rheumatology, respiratory	Genetic inheritance, III health (acute and chronic)	Piaget and Chomsky Cognitive and Language Development theories	Specific responsibilities of people who work in health and social care settings

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Emotional development – Attachment according to Bowlby and Schaffer and Emmerson's theories

Social Development between the ages of 0-2, primary socialisation

Adolescence:

Physical changes during puberty

Intellectual development, complex and creative thinking

Emotional changes during adolescence; self-esteem and self-image

Social changes during adolescence; formal and informal relationships

medicine, cardiology and endocrinology)

Tertiary Care Services - Specialist medical care including oncology and transplant services.

Allied Health Professionals -Physiotherapy, speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, dietetics.

Multidisciplinary working - how services work together, including referral methods.

Social Care Services

Services for children: Youth work, foster care, residential care

Mental ill health Physical abilities Sensory impairments

Nutrition (balance, quality and amount) Amount of exercise Substance use, including alcohol, nicotine, illegal drugs and misuse of prescribed drugs

Social, and cultural factors that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing:

Social interactions: supportive/unsupportive relationships, social integration/isolation, bullying, discrimination Emotional attachment theories – Bowlby, Schaffer and Emmerson, Rutter, types of attachment, disruption to attachment.

Stages of Play; solo, parallel etc.

Adolescence:

Changes in puberty

Primary and secondary sexual characteristics.

Piaget's theory in relation to adolescents.

Self-image and self-concept – the effects of adolescence on these.

Multidisciplinary working in the health and social care sector

Monitoring the work of people in health and social care settings

The roles of organisations in the health and social care sector

Ways services are provided
Settings where health and social care
services are provided
Issues that affect access to services
Ways organisations represent interests of
service users

The roles of organisations that regulate and inspect health and social care services Responsibilities of organisations towards people who work in health and social care Settings

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Early Adulthood:

Physical peak and pregnancy

Intellectual changes; abstract and creative thinking

Emotional changes; independent living and emotional wellbeing

Social changes; intimate and long-lasting relationships

Middle Adulthood:

Physical changes (menopause & ageing process)

Intellectual changes; complex decision making and retirement

Emotional changes; Changes in self-image and self-esteem, impacts of retirement

Services for those with specific needs (learning disabilities, sensory impairments, long-term health issues): residential care, respite care, domiciliary care

Services for older adults: residential care, domiciliary care

The role of informal social care provided by relatives, friends and neighbours.

Voluntary care - community groups and faith based organisations, charities

Health conditions and how they are managed

Arthritis

Religion

Gender roles and expectations Gender identity Sexual orientation Community participation

Economic factors that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing:

Financial resources
Employment situation

Environmental factors that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing:

Development of relationships during adolescence and the effects of peer influence.

Early Adulthood:

Physical Peak, pregnancy and lactation

Perimenopause

Intellectual development in early adulthood – pragmatic and practical thinking

Self-image and self-concept – the effects of early adulthood on this

Development of independence: starting employment, leaving home, starting a family.

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Social changes: increased and decreased opportunities | Cardiovascular conditions - CHD.

for socialisation Late Adulthood: Physical effects of the ageing process (sensory loss etc.) Intellectual effects of ageing (dementia, decline in cognitive ability) Emotional effects of ageing (depression and loneliness, dependency on others) Social effects of ageing (isolation and effects of	cerebral vascular accident Type 2 Diabetes Dementia Obesity Respiratory conditions Additional needs - sensory impairments, physical impairments, learning disabilities	Environmental conditions: levels of pollution, noise Home environment Exposure to pollution The impact of life events relating to relationship changes and changes in life circumstances.	The menopause and the role of hormones The ageing process in mid-adulthood Self-concept and self-image – the effects of middle adulthood on these. Social effects of middle adulthood. Late Adulthood	
Social effects of ageing (isolation and effects of bereavement).			Cardiovascular disease The degeneration of the nervous tissue Osteoarthritis Degeneration of the sense organs	

Middle Adulthood

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The reduced absorption of nutrients	
Dementia, to include Alzheimer's disease	
Effects of illnesses that are common	
in ageing	
Memory loss in later adulthood	
o loss of a partner	
o loss of friends	
o increase in leisure time.	
Financial concerns.	
Effects of culture religion and beliefs.	
Casial diagrams and the case.	
Social disengagement theory	
Effects on confidence and selfesteem. Effects of social change: o role changes o loss of a partner o loss of friends o increase in leisure time. Financial concerns.	

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				Activity theory Health and social care provision for the aged. Economic effects of an ageing population.	
Autumn 2	Factors affecting development Physical Factors Genetic Inheritance: Sickle cell disease, cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, Marfan syndrome and Huntington's disease Experiencing illness and disease Mental ill health - anxiety and stress Physical ill health - cardiovascular disease, obesity and type 2 diabetes Disabilities Sensory Impairments Lifestyle factors	Barriers to accessing services Definition of a barrier Physical barriers: issues getting into and around the facilities Ways to overcome Sensory barriers: hearing and visual difficulties Ways to overcome	Physiological indicators Pulse (resting and recovery rate after exercise) Blood pressure Body mass index (BMI). Using published guidance to interpret data relating to these physiological indicators. The potential significance of abnormal readings: risks to physical health - short and long term Lifestyle indicators	Factors affecting development Nature/Nurture Debate Gesell's maturation theory Bandura's social learning theory Stress-diathesis Model Genetic Factors	Working with people with specific needs in the health and social care sector People with specific needs Working practices Recap of topics in preparation for the exam.
	Lifestyle factors Nutrition Physical Activity	Social, cultural and psychological barriers: lack	Lifestyle indicators	Genetic predispositions/disorders; cystic fibrosis, brittle bone	

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Smoking Alcohol Substance Misuse

Emotional Factors

Fear, anxiety/worry, upset/sadness, grief/bereavement, happiness/contentment, security, attachment

Social/Cultural Factors

Supportive and unsupportive relationships Social inclusion and exclusion

Bullying

Discrimination

Religion

Gender roles and expectations

Gender Identity
Sexual Orientation
Community participation
Race

Environmental factors

Housing needs, condition and location

of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, fear of loss of independence. Ways to overcome

Language barriers: differing first language, language impairments Ways to overcome

Geographical barriers: distance of service provider, poor transport links Ways to overcome

Intellectual barriers: learning difficulties

Ways to overcome

Financial barriers: charging for services, cost of transport, loss of Interpretation of lifestyle data, specifically risks to physical health associated with:

Nutrition
Smoking
Alcohol consumption
Inactive lifestyles.
The eatwell guide
UK Chief Medical Officer's Alcohol,
smoking and physical activity
guidelines

disease, phenylketonuria (PKU), Huntington's disease, Klinefelter's syndrome, Down's syndrome, colour blindness, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Susceptibility to diseases; cancer, high blood cholesterol and diabetes.

Biological factors that affect development; foetal alcohol syndrome, effects of maternal infections and lifestyle/diet during pregnancy, congenital defects.

Environmental Factors

Exposure to pollution
Poor housing conditions
Access to health and social care
services

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incomo while accessing

Hama anvironment narental conflict

Exposure to pollution - air, noise and light	services.	Social Factors
Economic Factors		Family Dysfunction Bullying Culture, religion and beliefs
Employment situation Financial resources - income, inheritance, savings		Economic Factors
		Income and expenditure Employment status Education Lifestyle
		Life Events
		Predictable and Unpredictable Life Events Holmes-Rahe Social Readjustment Scale.

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Spring 1	Life Events

Predictable and Unpredictable Events

Health and wellbeing

Accident/Injury Physical Illness

Mental and emotional health and wellbeing

Relationship Changes

Entering relationships

Marriage, civil partnership, long-term relationships Parenthood

Divorce, separation for non-married couples Bereavement

Effects of these events on PIES

Life circumstances

Moving House/School/Job Exclusion from Education Redundancy

Skills and attributes in health and social care

Problem solving Observation

Dealing with difficult situations

Organisation Empathy Patience

Trustworthiness

Honesty

Care values:

Empowering and promoting independence
Respect for the individual Maintaining confidentiality

Preserving the dignity of individuals

Effective communication
Safeguarding and duty of care
Promoting anti-discriminatory
practice

Person centred approach to improving health and wellbeing

Needs

Wishes

Circumstances

The importance of a person-centred approach

The benefits of a personcentred approach

Recapping of topics in preparation for the exam.

Unit 5 – Meeting Individual Needs (C/W)

Promoting equality, diversity and preventing discrimination

Definition of equality, diversity and discrimination.

Importance of preventing

discrimination.

Initiatives aimed at preventing discrimination in care, e.g. the use of advocacy services.

Unit 14 – Physiological disorders and their care.

The causes and effects of physiological disorders

Systems of the body

Types of physiological disorders and their effects on the body

Causes of physiological disorders

Signs and symptoms of physiological disorders

The investigation and diagnosis of physiological disorders

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Imprisonment Retirement

Changes to standards of living

The 6 C's

Care
Compassion
Competence
Communication
Courage
Commitment

Obstacles individuals requiring care may face

Definition of obstacle
Emotional psychological
Time constraints
Availability of resources
Unachievable targets
Lack of support
Other factors specific to the
individual.

Recommendations and actions to improve health and wellbeing

Established recommendations for helping to improve health and wellbeing

Support available when following recommendations to improve health and wellbeing: formal and informal support

Skills and personal attributes required for developing relationships with individuals

The 6Cs
People skills
Communication
Observation skills
Dealing with difficult situations

Empathy and establishing trust with individuals

Attachment and emotional resilience theory
The triangle of care.

Investigative procedures; General and patient specific

Diagnostic procedures; general and patient specific

Treatment and support for service users with physiological disorders

Provision of treatment and support Types of carers and care settings

Develop a treatment plan

Care methods and strategies

Treatment planning processes

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	Empathy theories - Johannes Volke Robert Visscher, Martin Hoffman a Max Scheler. Ethical issues and approaches Ethical theories; consequentialism, deontology, principlism and virtue ethics. Managing conflict with service use carers and/or families, colleagues. Managing conflict of interests. Balancing services and resources. Minimising risk but promoting individual choice and independence Sharing information and managing confidentiality.	intertwined within this – some lessons theory based, some will be spent writing up practice/summative assignments.
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Spring 2	Coping with change caused by life	The benefits to	Barriers and obstacles to	Legislation and guidance on conflicts	
Spring 2	events	individuals of the skills,	following	of interest, balancing resources and minimising	
	Character traits which influence ability	attributes and values in	recommendations	Risk	
	to cope with life events Resilience Self-esteem	health and social care practice	Definition of barriers	Organisations; National Health Service (NHS), Department of Health (DH), National	
	Emotional intelligence Disposition - positive or negative	Completion of PSA Assessment - this is an	Potential barriers as appropriate to the individual and recommendation	Institute for Care Excellence (NICE), Health and Safety Executive (HSE).	
	Sources of Support				

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Formal Support Definition of obstacles unseen brief provided Informal Support by Pearson which Family, friends, partners Potential obstacles as appropriate to students must Professional carers and services the individual and the Community groups, voluntary and faith-based showcase their learning recommendation. organisations. Care Act 2014. of topics in this Multi-agency working Multidisciplinary working component. **Types of Support** Emotional Information and advice Practical help, e.g. financial assistance, childcare,

transport.

Legislation, e.g. Mental Health Act 2007, Human Rights Act 1998, Mental Capacity Act 2005, National Health Service Act 2006 Section 140, Equality Act 2010,

Guidance, e.g.:
the DH Decision Support Tool
five-step framework
NICE and NHS guidance on Care
Pathways and Care Plans
Managing Conflicts of Interest:
Guidance for Clinical Commissioning
Groups (2013) (NHS)
HSE guidance on risk assessments.
How this guidance may be
counterbalanced by other factors,
e.g. religion, personal choice,

government policies.

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Enabling individuals to overcome challenges
Types of challenges faced by individuals with care and support needs
Methods of identifying challenges
Role of policy frameworks in minimising challenges; NHS Patient Experience Framework Health Action Plans and how they are used to minimise challenges Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) Common Assessment Framework (CAF). Impact of not enabling individuals to overcome challenges.

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Summer 1	Completion of PSA Assessment - this is an unseen brief provided by Pearson which students must showcase their learning of topics in this component.	Completion of PSA Assessment - this is an unseen brief provided by Pearson which students must showcase their learning of topics in this component.	Revision of topics and WTM completion	Personalisation Personalisation Methods of recognising preferences, to include care plans, learning plans, behavioural plans, specialist support from health and social care professionals. The importance of promoting choice and control and the financial impact	
				of this on care provision. Communication techniques Different approaches for effective communication; humanistic, behavioural,	

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			cognitive, psychoanalytical and social. Types of communication Alternative communications Theories of communication; to include Argyle, Tuckman, Berne New technologies and communication techniques.	
Summer	Completion of PSA Assessment - this is	Completion of PSA	How agencies work	
2	an unseen brief provided by Pearson	Assessment - this is an	together to meet	
	which students must showcase their	unseen brief provided	individual care and	
	learning of topics in this component.	by Pearson which	support needs	
		students must		
		showcase their learning	Role of organisations responsible for	
		of topics in this	commissioning healthcare services Role of organisations responsible for	
		component.	commissioning social care services	
		component.	Role of bodies responsible for	
			integrating health and social care	

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		Role of assessment and eligibility frameworks The Education, Health and Care plan (EHC).
		Roles and responsibilities of key professionals on multidisciplinary teams
		Multidisciplinary teams, members and formation.
		Specific roles and responsibilities relating to meeting individual needs of a variety of health and care professionals in a multidisciplinary team.
		How multi-agency and multidisciplinary teams work

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together to provide co- ordinated support
Maintaining confidentiality
Definition of confidentiality.
Working practices to maintain confidentiality.
Codes of practice for care workers establishing importance of confidentiality.
Relevant aspects of legislation
Managing information
Working practices for managing information.

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		The importance of sharing information Impact of new technologies on managing information. Bodies that control the management of information Legislation and codes of practice that relate to the storage and sharing of information in health and social care.	
		Completion of coursework intertwined within this – some lessons theory based, some will be spent writing up practice/summative assignments.	