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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 – Human Biology and
	Development Across Life Stages (C/W)	and Social Care Services	Wellbeing (External exam)	Development (EXAM)	Health (Exam)
		(C/W)	Factors Affecting Health		
			and Well-being	Growth & Development Principles	Body systems
	Life stages and areas of development				
	(PIES)	The NHS and	Definition of health and wellbeing	Development through the	The structure and function of:
	Inform C. Coult Childhood	Healthcare services		life stages	Cardiovascular system Heart and cardiac cycle
	Infancy & Early Childhood:		Physical and lifestyle		Blood vessels; arteries, veins and
	Innate Reflexes	Primary care services - GP	factors that can have	Infancy & Early Childhood:	capillaries
		Surgeries, dental care, out of	positive or negative effects		Blood; plasma, red blood cells, white
	Gross & Fine Motor Skills & Milestones	hours services, telephone	on health	Gross & Fine Motor Skills & Milestones	blood cells and platelets
	Measuring growth	services, A&E	and wellbeing:	Willestones	The respiratory system:
		Secondary care services -		Interacting with the environment,	Trachea, lungs, bronchi, bronchioles and
	Language development	Specialist medical care	Genetic inheritance, Ill health (acute and chronic)	communication and problem solving.	alveoli
		(rheumatology, respiratory	in hearth (acute and chronic)		

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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 and Ainsworth, attachment and bonding, managing emotions.

Relationships with caregivers and developing friendships.

Adolescence:

Changes in puberty

Primary and secondary sexual characteristics and the role of hormones.

Abstract thinking and reasoning

Self-image and self-concept – the effects of adolescence on these, developing relationships and identity..

Ventilation: gaseous exchange, action of the diaphragm, ribs and intercostal muscles.

The nervous system: CNS

Peripheral nervous system
Autonomic nervous system

The endocrine and renal systems:
Role of hypothalamus
Control and regulation of growth
Osmoregulation
Regulation of blood sugar
Fight or flight response
Regulation of blood pressure

The musculoskeletal system Ligaments, tendons, cartilage, bone, antagonistic pairs and synergist and fixator muscles, fibrous joints, cartilaginous joints, synovial joints.

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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, synaptic pruning.

Higher education and employment.

Long term intimate relationships, changes in self-concept, self-image and lifestyle, bonding with own family.

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

Middle Adulthood

The function of further body systems Immune system Lymphatic system Reproductive system Digestive system

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

Social changes, increased and decreased opportunities	caralovascalar contaitions crib,		The perimenopulate and menopulate
for socialisation	cerebral vascular accident	Environmental conditions: levels of	and the role of hormones
	Type 2 Diabetes	pollution, noise Home environment	Verbal and reasoning skill changes.
Late Adulthood:	Dementia	Exposure to pollution	Re-evaluating priorities, contributing
Physical effects of the ageing process (sensory loss etc.)	Obesity	The impact of life events relating to relationship	to the next generation, emotional factors relating to menopause.
Intellectual effects of ageing (dementia, decline in cognitive ability)	Respiratory conditions	changes and changes in life	Relationships at work, the impact of
Emotional effects of ageing (depression and loneliness,	Additional needs - sensory impairments, physical impairments, learning disabilities	circumstances.	retirement and changing roles. Late Adulthood
dependency on others) Social effects of ageing (isolation and effects of			
bereavement).			Physical changes: lung capacity reducing, arteries and heart muscle
			thickens, loss of brain cell functionality, fall risk.

The perimenopause and menopause

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		Intellectual changes: taking longer to	
		learn new skills, decline in short term	
		memory, wisdom and creativity	
		emotional changes: calmer, feeling	
		alone, feeling younger than age,	
		frailty	
		•	
		Social changes: retirement, reduction	
		in social circle.	
		Later Adulthood	
		Later Additiood	
		Dhariad effects of anxion	
		Physical effects of ageing:	
		Reduced organ function, loss of bone	
		density, ligament and tendon	
		changes, thinning of skin, chronic and	
		long term health issues, sensory	
		decline.	

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Memory loss in later adulthood, effects of stroke and dementia, cognitive super-agers
Effects on confidence and self- esteem. Depression in old age
Effects of social change: o role changes o loss of a partner o loss of friends o increase in leisure time.
Social disengagement theory, Activity theory
Prevalent Health Conditions

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	Infancy and early childhood: flu, chickenpox, ear infections, meningitis, conjunctivitis, speech problems and dental caries. Adolescence: health effects of Smoking, vaping, drug taking and sexual health Early and middle adulthood: stress, depression and anxiety, accidents from risk-taking behaviour and sedentary lifestyles
	sedentary lifestyles Late and Later Adulthood: dementia, health disease, oral health problems, injury from falls, weakened immune system and complications from flu.

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Autumn 2 | Fact

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

Nutrition

Physical Activity

Smoking

Alcohol

Substance Misuse

Emotional 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

Social, cultural and psychological barriers: lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, fear of loss of independence.
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

Interpretation of lifestyle data, specifically risks to physical health associated with:

Nutrition Smoking

Factors affecting development

Genetic Factors

Genetic predispositions/disorders; cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, sickle cell anaemia. Cardiovascular disease, breast cancer and prostate cancer.

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

Lifestyle Factors

Disorders of the body systems

Coronary heart disease

Stroke

COPD

Asthma

Diabetes

Dementia

Brain injury

Cancer of the breast, bowel and lung responsibilities of people who work in health and social care settings

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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 Home environment - parental conflict Exposure to pollution - air, noise and light

Economic Factors

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 income while accessing services.

Alcohol consumption Inactive lifestyles. The eatwell guide

UK Chief Medical Officer's Alcohol, smoking and physical activity

guidelines

Diet and weight management

Level of exercise

Alcohol and Tobacco usage

Quality of sleep

Oral Health

Health Inequalities

NHS definition of health inequalities

Difference in life expectancy across different socioeconomic groups

Prevalence of mental health difficulties across socioeconomic groups/gender/race and ethnicity

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		Access to health services and	
Employment situation		difference of experience in healthcare	
Financial resources - income, inheritance, savings		- race and ethnicity, learning	
		disabilities, gender	
		Discrimination	
		Environmental Factors	
		Exposure to pollution	
		Poor housing conditions	
		Asthma, tuberculosis and accidents	
		Economic Factors	
		Income and employment status	
		Impact on Health	
		Occupation-related health	
		COPD, musculoskeletal problems,	
		stress and anxiety, shift work	

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Health and social care promotion and prevention Vaccinations Age related health checks Mental health education Dental checks Health education Accident prevention **Health and Social Care** professionals Roles of nurses, midwives, doctors, allied health professionals, dentists and hygienists, social workers, dieticians, residential and domiciliary care and support workers, psychologists and counsellors, youth workers and social prescribers.

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				Personalised care and multidisciplinary working Integrated care systems Person-centred approach Features of multi-disciplinary working	
Spring 1	Life Events	Skills and attributes in	Person centred approach	Unit 6 – Safe Environments	Unit 3 – Principles of health
	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	health and social care Problem solving Observation Dealing with difficult situations Organisation Empathy Patience Trustworthiness Honesty Care values:	to improving health and wellbeing Needs Wishes Circumstances	in health and social care (C/W) Meeting Individual needs Local services Meeting individual needs in health and social care environments Impact of health conditions	and social care practice (C/W) Values essential to health and social care practice NHS Core values Skills for care values The 6C's Person centred care and approaches

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Divorce, separation for non-married couples Bereavement Effects of these events on PIES

Life circumstances

Moving House/School/Job Exclusion from Education Redundancy Imprisonment Retirement Changes to standards of living 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

The 6 C's

Care
Compassion
Competence
Communication
Courage
Commitment

Obstacles individuals requiring care may face

The importance of a person-centred approach

The benefits of a personcentred approach

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

The importance of equality, diversity and inclusion in health and social care environments.

The impact of environmental factors and the care experience

Geographical location Design and Accessibility Engaging service users People traffic and noise Scheduling activities

Challenges to providing appropriate care environments

Needs of individuals Expectations People skills
Needs-led care
Empowerment
Care and support plans
Raising concerns
Communication techniques
Respect and patience
Impacts of poor communication
Digital communication

Confidentiality

Importance of confidentiality
Sharing confidential information
Permissions
Policies and procedures on confidentiality
Consequences of breaching confidentiality

Duty of Care

Legal obligations Best interests

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Emo Time Avai Una Lack Othe	nition of obstacle tional psychological c constraints lability of resources chievable targets of support er factors specific to the vidual.	Length of time in care Integrated care systems Partnership working Working with others	Record keeping National standards Regulatory requirement Appropriate services Personal conduct Managing dilemmas Working with vulnerable children and adults at risk Vulnerabilities Protecting rights Preventing harm Safeguarding Multi-agency working
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	Health and Social Care					
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Spring 2

Coping with change caused by life events Character traits which influence ability

Character traits which influence ability to cope with life events

Resilience Self-esteem Emotional intelligence Disposition - positive or negative

Sources of Support

Formal Support
Informal Support
Family, friends, partners
Professional carers and services
Community groups, voluntary and faith-based
organisations.
Multi-agency working
Multidisciplinary working

Types of Support

Emotional

The benefits to individuals of the skills, attributes and values in health and social care practice

Completion of PSA
Assessment - this is an
unseen brief provided
by Pearson which
students must
showcase their learning
of topics in this
component.

Barriers and obstacles to following recommendations

Definition of barriers

Potential barriers as appropriate to the individual and recommendation

Definition of obstacles

Potential obstacles as appropriate to the individual and the recommendation.

The influence of legislation and policies on safe practice

Core legislations, Identifying risks in HSC environments.
Legislations which promote rights

Duty of care

Legal obligations
Maintaining standards of care
Safer recruitment practices
Balancing the rights of others and
duty of care

Duty of care when working with vulnerable individuals

Definition of vulnerable Risk factors Protective factors

Organisations, legislation and guidance affecting health and social care services

Key organisations: Department of HSC, NHS England, NICE, SCIE, CQC, regulatory bodies, skills for health, skills for care, professional

standards authority.

Key legislations: Health and social care Act 2008, Care Act 2014, GDPR 2018, FOIA 2000, Safeguarding vulnerable groups act 2006, MHA 2021, MCA 2005, deprivation of liberty safeguards, Equality Act 2010, Human Rights Act 1998.

Organisation of health and social care services

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Information and advice

Practical help, e.g. financial assistance, childcare, transport.	impact of vulnerability impact of pandemics Cultural considerations Responding to concerns about vulnerable individuals	Primary, secondary and tertiary care Community Health Social Care Palliative and end of life care Learning disability care Virtual wards and virtual hospitals
		How health and social care services are organised to benefit the population
		Integrated care systems Two components of ICSs Purpose of ICSs
		Using critical thinking skills to draw valid conclusions

impact of unlaprability

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					Questioning relevance of information and challenging on biases Breaking information into parts and identifying relationships and connections Identifying strengths and weaknesses of information Drawing conclusions using structured reasoning.
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	Promoting personalisation Standards setting and regulation of health and social care environments in England Regulation and standards CQC regulation Professional bodies	The effect of social determinants on individuals health status Health status Access to care Quality and experience of care Behavioural risks Wider determinants to health Socio-economic factors Geography Individual characteristics Socially excluded groups

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Intersectionality **Responsibilities for** Improving health outcomes in maintaining safe practice environments Equality and diversity Health and safety policies Discrimination Risk assessments Inclusion in practice Information and training Not making assumptions workplace facilities Intersectionality Importance of equality, diversity and Employee responsibilities: training inclusion for professionals and updates, cooperation with the Diverse workforces employer, PPE, interference and Cultural competence misuse, reporting poor practice. Continued learning and development Importance of equality, diversity and inclusion for service users. Effective record keeping in health and social care environments

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	Legal and ethical obligations Types of records kept Digital records	Potential barriers to improving health outcomes in practice
	Poor practice and its' impact in health and social care	Discrimination Challenging discrimination in practice The impact of pandemics on health
	Impacts on service users Impacts on staff Impacts on employers and organisations in health and social care	outcomes.
	Completion of coursework intertwined within this – some lessons theory	
	based, some will be spent writing up	

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			practice/summative assignments.	
Summer 2	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.	Unit 2: Human Biology and Health Organisation of the human body Cells: membrane, nucleus, ribosomes, mitochondria Tissues: epithelial, connective, muscle, nervous Energy in the body: metabolism, catabolism and anabolism Cellular respiration: anaerobic and aerobic respiration	

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		Uses of energy in the body: cell division, growth and repair, nerve impulses, contraction of muscles anabolism and maintenance of homeostasis. Basal metabolic rate (BMR).	
		Homeostatic mechanisms: thermoregulation, blood glucose regulation and osmoregulation.	