Plan 1

(Health & Social Care)

Week	Revision plan for half term	Resources
1	 Rag rating of all RO21 exam topics – <u>RAG sheet linked</u> 	New ways to revise -
(13 th	here to Teams, further information on each area	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XiqAWcum9OU
February	detailed on learning outcomes below	
to 17 th	 Red: Missed this lesson/ have not caught up on 	LO1 revision power point -
February)	content/ do not understand this area	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugp7WHiM9iA
	 Amber: Understand this area but have previously/ 	
	would struggle answering exam questions related to	LO2 revision power point -
	this	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZD9MPGaXDUw
	- Green: Confident in this area. Can explain when asked	
	and apply knowledge to an exam question/ have	LO3 revision power point -
	performed well on this area in previous mocks	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P22IWdDg-HA
	 Priority areas should be any you have rated as RED, 	
	then those that are AMBER.	LO4 revision power point -
	 Watch and make notes on two of the LO revision 	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-TkDUmh7zcl
	power points	
	 First lesson back we will be covering 'how to revise' 	This channel has lots of useful exam tips and video's
	looking at a range of techniques – link to some new	covering LO3 – make sure to search Cambridge
	ideas in the resources section to start	National H&SC to find the right videos -
	We will then complete a walking-talking mock in week	https://www.youtube.com/@MissChambersICT/videos
	2. You need to have prepared for this by revising any	
	gaps in your knowledge	If you prefer quiz type questioning revision try quizlet -
	 From feedback most said legislation was a weaker 	https://quizlet.com/gb/547765309/health-and-social-
	area. Using the LO descriptors for LO3 summarise in two	<u>cambridge-national-flash-</u>

sentences for each the following acts, what do they protect and how?	<u>cards/?funnelUUID=89cc9a41-cdb7-44af-8aa1-</u> 64e27cfbe511
•	<u>84627CIDe311</u>
- Equality Act 2010	
- Children Act 2004	Past papers – the best way to test what you know!
- Data Protection Act 1998	Use the mark schemes as a prompt for areas you are
- Health & Safety at Work Act 1974	struggling with -
- Mental Health Act 2007	https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/cambridge-
• Apply your knowledge from two RED areas to a past	nationals/health-and-social-care-level-1-2-j801-
question – links in resources	j811/assessment/

Learning outcomes

Learners must be taught:

- the rights of individuals to, i.e.:
- choice, i.e.:
- joining in activities
- food options
- selection of GP
- where/how receive treatment
- confidentiality, i.e.:
 - having personal notes stored securely
- not being spoken about so others can hear
- protection from abuse and harm
- equal and fair treatment, being treated for the needs the individual has
- consultation, i.e.:
 - what type of care the individual would like if it were possible
 - opinions and views being sought
- why it is important to maintain individuals rights, i.e.;
- to make people feel valued/raise self-esteem
- to empower
- to instil confidence and trust
- to feel safe
- to equality of access to services/treatments
- to have your individual needs met

Learners must be taught:

- the values of care in health and social care:
- by promoting equality and diversity
- by maintaining confidentiality 0
- by promoting individuals rights and beliefs
- where the values of care are applied, i.e.:
- in health settings (e.g. GP surgery)
- in social care settings (e.g. residential homes)
- in early years care and education (e.g. nurseries)

how the values are applied, i.e.:

- by promoting equality and diversity (e.g. providing foods specifically for vegetarians)
- by maintaining confidentiality (e.g. making sure written documents are stored in a locked filing cabinet)
- by promoting individuals rights and beliefs (e.g. the right to refuse treatment)
- by being a reflective practitioner

how the early years values of care are applied in settings, i.e.:

- by ensuring the welfare of the child is paramount, i.e.:
- positive expectations should be encouraged
- a child must never be smacked or humiliated
- by keeping children safe and maintaining a healthy and safe environment, i.e.: protecting children from abuse, applying health and safety procedures
- by working in partnership with parents/guardians and families
- o by encouraging children's learning and development, children should be offered a range of experiences to provide choice
- by valuing diversity, i.e.:
- information about various traditions, customs and festivals should be presented
- by ensuring equality of opportunity, each child should be provided with the opportunity to work towards his/her potential
- o by practising anti-discrimination (e.g. not discriminating on the basis of social background)
- by ensuring confidentiality, i.e.:
- information about families must not be shared with others except on a 'need to know basis'
- by working with others (e.g. to include other professionals or in partnership)

how care workers can support individuals to maintain their rights, i.e.:

- by using effective communication, i.e.:
- using vocabulary that can be understood
- not being patronising
- adapting their communication to meet the needs of the individual or the situation
- listening to individuals' needs
- by providing up-to-date information, i.e.:
- on time services open
- type of care provided
- _ location
- _ alternatives available
- by challenging discriminatory behaviour, i.e.:
 - challenge at the time _
- by providing information about complaints procedures, i.e.:

- themselves.

- the importance of applying the values of care, i.e.:
 - to ensure standardisation of care (e.g. all children receiving the appropriate care and attention)
 - to improve the quality of care (e.g. all hospital patients feeling safe)
 - to provide clear guidelines to inform and improve practice
 - to maintain or improve quality of life
- the effects on people who use services if the values of care are not applied, i.e.:
- physical (e.g. pain if medication/treatment is not given)
- intellectual (e.g. loss of focus/concentration)
- emotional (e.g. feeling betrayed, low self-esteem)
- social (e.g. feeling excluded from the group).
- Learning outcomes

- afterwards through procedures long-term proactive campaigning _
 - the options they have
 - the steps to take when making a complaint
 - procedures to follow _
 - o by providing advocacy, someone to speak on behalf of someone who is unable to speak for

Learning Outcome 3: Understand how legislation impacts on care setting

Learners must be taught:

- · the key aspects of legislation which are relevant to each of the following groups, i.e.:
 - children and young people
 - vulnerable adults
 - ethnic minority groups
 - people with disabilities
 - men and women
 - older adults

an overview of the key aspects of legislation, i.e.:

- how the Equality Act 2010, Children's Act 2004, Data Protection Act 1998, Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Mental Health Act 2007
 - support an individual's rights
 - provide a framework to maintain and improve quality of practice
 - provide guidance for those who work in the sectors
 - set out the standard of practice and conduct those who work in the sectors should meet

how key legislation impacts on, i.e.:

- people who use services (e.g. people can exercise their rights)
- care practitioners (e.g. training)
- service providers (e.g. production of organisational policies and procedures).

Learning Outcome 4: Understand how personal hygiene, safety and security measures protect individuals

Learners must be taught:

personal hygiene, i.e.:

- hair tied back/covered
- open wounds covered
- no jewellery
- no nail polish
- appropriate protective clothing
- appropriate hand washing routines
- regular showering and hair washing
- regular brushing of teeth
- appropriate use and disposal of tissues/antiseptic wipes

safety procedures, i.e.:

- emergency procedures (e.g. fire, evacuation)
- equipment considerations (e.g. appropriate training, fit for purpose)
- moving and handling techniques

earning Outcome 4: Understand how personal hygiene, safety and security measures protect individuals

- security measures, i.e.:
 - checking external entrances
 - monitoring of keys
 - security pads on doors
 - window locks
 - reporting of concerns to line managers
 - identifying staff, receiving and monitoring visitors
- how individuals are protected, i.e.:
 - methods for reducing spread of infection (e.g. general cleanliness, wearing gloves/masks)
- methods for reducing risk/danger (e.g. risk assessment)
- procedures to prevent accidents and promote good practice (e.g. training programmes).