

Primary Care

Primary care is the **first point of contact** a person will have with **health and social care** services.

Task 1 A range of primary care providers is shown in the table below. Fill in the boxes with information on the services each provider **offers**.



Primary care provider	Services they offer
Pharmacist	Advice on minor health problems like coughs and colds, as well as medication that might help. Dispense medication prescribed by your GP and give advice on how to take it.
Optician	
Accident and emergency department at the hospital	
GP	
Dentist	
Out of hours GP service	



A rock fell on my head — now that's a miner ailment...

Which primary care providers have you or someone you know made use of?
 What sort of care services did they provide?

Secondary Care

Secondary care services provide **specialist care**. Usually, your primary care provider professionally **refers** you to these services.

A professional referral is when one care service refers you to another, e.g. your dentist could refer you to an orthodontist.

Task 1 Connect the secondary care provider with their speciality.

- Cardiology
- Paediatrics
- Dermatology
- Rheumatology
- Respiratory
- Endocrinology
- Haematology
- Psychiatry

- blood
- children
- breathing
- mental health
- skin
- hormones
- heart
- musculoskeletal system



Task 2 Think of three other secondary care services. Explain the service that each provides.

Secondary care provider	Services they offer
Antenatal	<i>E.g. Check the health of mother and foetus. Support in creating a birth plan. Breastfeeding advice. Professional referrals for ultrasound scans and screening tests. Measure womb to check baby's growth. Feel abdomen to check baby's position.</i>

Tertiary Care


Tertiary care is the **highly specialised** part of the NHS, for people with **rare** and very **complex** conditions. These are accessed through a professional referral from a secondary care provider.

Task 1 Match the tertiary care provider with the service that they provide.

<i>Cardiac</i>	<i>specialist pain management</i>
<i>Chronic pain</i>	<i>matching and allocating donated organs, tissues and stem cells</i>
<i>Neonatal</i>	<i>problems with abnormal heart rhythms</i>
<i>Spinal</i>	<i>specialist rehabilitation services and complex spinal surgery</i>
<i>Transplant services</i>	<i>expert care for individuals with cancer</i>
<i>Oncology</i>	<i>care for premature and sick newborn babies</i>

Task 2 A **palliative care** team can support people who have an illness or disease that has **no cure**. Palliative care can be carried out in a **hospice** or a patient's own **home**. Complete the table below to show the advantages and disadvantages of palliative care in each setting.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Hospice care		
Home care		



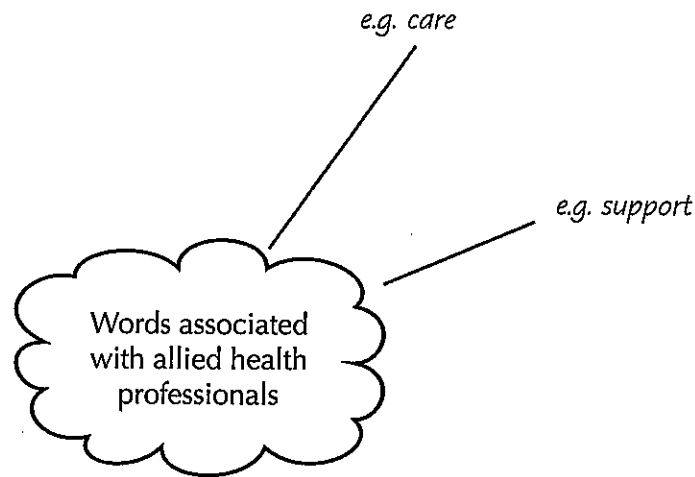
Computery Care: when they turn you off and on again...

Family and friends are also affected when a loved one is receiving palliative care. Have a think about what sort of support they might need.

Allied Health Professions



Task 1 Create a mind map of words that you associate with **allied health professionals**.



Task 2 Draw a line between each allied health professional and their **role**.

<i>Art therapist</i>	<i>supporting people who have difficulty with daily living tasks</i>
<i>Paramedic</i>	<i>using painting and drawing to help people with emotional and behavioural issues</i>
<i>Occupational therapist</i>	<i>responding to emergency health needs and providing emergency treatment</i>
<i>Podiatrist</i>	<i>supporting individuals with speech, communication and swallowing issues</i>
<i>Physiotherapist</i>	<i>advising and supporting individuals with dietary needs</i>
<i>Speech and language therapist</i>	<i>foot care for people with nerve damage, circulatory disorders and diabetes</i>
<i>Dietician</i>	<i>providing radiotherapy and producing images to help diagnose injury and disease</i>
<i>Radiographer</i>	<i>treating people with mobility issues and breathing difficulties</i>