

BTEC Tech Award Health and Social Care: Component 2 Knowledge Organiser

Learning Aim A — Understand the different types of Health and Social Care services and barriers to accessing them.

A1: Health and Social Care Services

Health Care Services

Primary Care Services — Initial services an individual accesses first if they have a health issue for advice or treatment e.g. GP, dentist, optometry, community health care.

Secondary and Tertiary Care Services — Medical care provided by a specialist or facility or specialized consultative care. Patients referred by primary care services e.g. cardiologists (heart disease) and neurologists (nervous system problems).

Allied Health Professionals (AHP's) - Health care professionals who provide treatment and support for adults and children who are ill, have disabilities or additional needs. Work across a wide range of settings including the community, people's homes and hospitals e.g. dieticians, physiotherapists, occupational therapist and speech and language.

Social Care Services—includes informal support offered by friends and family

- Services for children and young people, e.g. foster care, residential care, youth work
- Services for adults or children with specific needs (learning disabilities, long-term health issues), e.g. residential care, respite care
- Services for older adults, e.g. residential care, home care services.
- Informal care e.g. relatives, friends and neighbours.



A2: Barriers to accessing Services

Some individuals cannot access services due to barriers which prevent (stop) them from doing so.



Physical barriers, e.g. issues getting into and around the facilities.

Sensory barriers, e.g. hearing and visual difficulties preventing access to services

Social, Cultural and Psychological barriers, e.g. lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs

Language barriers, e.g. differing first language, language impairments

Geographical barriers, e.g. distance of service provider, poor transport links

Intellectual barriers, e.g. learning difficulties

Resource barriers for service provider, e.g. staff shortages, lack of local funding

Financial barriers, e.g. charging for services, cost of



KEYWORDS & DEFINITION

Barrier — An obstacle that prevents access.

Residential care — Long term care for a adults and children staying in a residential setting.

Respite care — Temporary care for sick, elderly or disabled people, also providing relief for usual carers.

Domiciliary care — Help with personal care and other practical household tasks.

Dieticians — An expert of diet and nutrition

Physiotherapy — Treatment of disease, injury or deformity using physical methods e.g., massage, heat treatment and exercise.

Occupational therapy — Use of particular activities to help recuperation for physical or mental illness.

Optometry — Measures eyesight, prescribes corrective lenses detects eye disease.