

Year 13 Topics

In year 13 we teach the following topics over the course of the year. Each topic draws on prior learning from previous years and builds on understanding from the KS4 programme of study. Each topic develops and deepens the Core knowledge that will underpin all areas of the curriculum at KS5 and onward into undergraduate courses.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
Unit 7: Principles of Safe Practice in Health and Social Care	Examine how a duty of care contributes to safe practice in health and social care settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal obligation to protect wellbeing and prevent harm. • Upholding the rights and promoting the interests of individuals experiencing abuse or neglect. • Protecting health, safety and wellbeing. Ensuring safe practice. • Balancing individual rights with risks. 	Duty of care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the world of work in H&SC. • First Aid Training. • How to apply and adhere to policies and procedures. • Applying criteria to real life scenarios – Robert and Lisa. • Reflection on safe practice. • Developing analysis and evaluation skills. • Development of research skills. • Developing a range of Oracy skills. • Northumbria simulation experience. • Developing independence in report writing and decision making. • Mencap talk/interview on the organisations principles of safe practice. • Numeracy skills in data analysis.
	Understand how to recognise and respond to concerns about abuse and neglect in health and social care settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints policies and procedures. • Reasons why complaints may be made, e.g. failure in a duty of care, dissatisfaction with quality of care. • Investigating complaints. • Responding to complaints with respect and treating them seriously. • Using complaints to improve the quality of service provision. • Legal proceedings and clinical negligence. 	Complaints procedures	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglect and acts of omission, including failure to provide for medical or physical care needs, failure to give dignity or privacy. • Physical, including hitting, pushing, burning, misuse of medication. 	Types and signs of abuse and neglect Coercive	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological, including emotional, verbal, humiliation, threats of punishment. • Sexual, including sexual activity where the individual cannot give consent, sexual harassment. • Financial, including misuse or theft of money, fraud, exploitation of property or Inheritance. • Discriminatory, including sex, race, culture, religion, age, ability or sexual orientation. • Domestic abuse, government definition – ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. <p>– Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.</p> <p>– Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.’</p>		
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	<p>Factors that could contribute to individuals being vulnerable to abuse and neglect</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglect and acts of omission, including unkempt appearance, unexplained weight loss, ulcers, bed sores. • Physical, including unexplained injuries or bruising, burn marks, malnutrition • Psychological, including unexplained changes in behaviour, anxiety, depression. • Sexual, including bruising or bleeding in rectal or genital areas, sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy. • Financial, including inability to pay for household expenditure, missing personal possessions. • Discriminatory, including being withdrawn, fearful, anxious, loss of self-esteem, anger, frustration. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups of people, including babies, children, older people. • Physical vulnerability, including physical disabilities, chronic medical conditions, sensory impairment. • Cognitive impairment, including dementia, Alzheimer’s disease, special educational needs, speech impairment. • Emotional vulnerability, including depression, anxiety, phobias. • Social vulnerability, including isolation, loneliness, institutionalised behaviour. • Staffing issues that may lead to institutional abuse and neglect, e.g. lack of staff training, lack of leadership, low staff levels. 	<p>Vulnerability Cognitive Social vulnerability</p>	

	Responding to suspected abuse and neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following safeguarding policies and procedures. • Different agencies involved, including social services, health services, police, voluntary organisations, Care Quality Commission. • Professional roles and legal responsibilities, including the adult protection co-ordinator and child safeguarding boards. • Responding to disclosure. • Reporting and recording procedures. Whistleblowing, informing employer, following setting's whistleblowing procedures, informing prescribed body, e.g. Care Quality Commission. 	Whistleblowing	
	Reducing the likelihood of abuse and neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying people at risk of abuse and neglect and the importance of observation. • Awareness raising, providing information, advice and advocacy. • Knowledge and understanding of policies and procedures. • Knowledge and understanding of legislation and regulation. • Inter-agency collaboration and multi-agency working. • Staff training and continuing professional development (CPD). • Promoting empowerment and choice for service users. 	Inter-agency collaboration Multi-agency working	
	Investigate the influence of health	Legislation must be current and applicable to England. To include relevant sections of, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety at work legislation 	Disclosure and Barring Manual handling Recruitment	

	<p>and safety legislation and policies in health and social care settings</p> <p>Explore procedures and responsibilities to maintain health and safety and respond to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual handling operations regulations (MHOR) • Food hygiene (England) regulations • Control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH) • Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations (RIDDOR) • Data protection legislation • Care standards legislation • Equality legislation • Care legislation • Care Quality Commission Standards • Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks. • Safeguarding vulnerable adults, children and young people. • Protection from accidents, injuries and illness, including infection control, food preparation, hazardous substances. • Managing risk assessments and maintaining a safe working environment, including safe moving and handling. • Promoting health and wellbeing, including handling medication. • Providing confidence and reassurance for families and other carers. • Meeting legal and regulatory requirements, including record keeping. • Recruitment of staff in health and social care, including DBS checks. 		
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accidents and emergencies in health and social care settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection control and prevention, e.g. standard infection control precautions. • Safe moving and handling of equipment and individuals. • Food preparation and storage. • Storage and administration of medication. • Storage and disposal of hazardous substances. 	<p>Infection control Moving and handling Hazardous</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to accidents and illness, including basic first aid. • Fire safety, evacuation and security procedures. • Reporting and record keeping. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities of employers, including health and safety management, risk assessment, providing relevant equipment, information and training. • Responsibilities of employees, including taking reasonable care of own and others' health and safety, following guidance from health and safety training, identifying potential hazards in the setting. • Responsibilities of others in the setting, e.g. visitors, including following health and safety guidance and emergency procedures if required, abiding by relevant regulations, policies and procedures. 	<p>Potential hazardous Emergency procedures</p>	

