

task 1 Poster and task 2 Essay

by Iqra Ali

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One Poster and Task Two Essay

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Task 1: 900-word poster

Ambulance Services

Two challenges faced by the ambulance

1. High demand and limited resources
Ambulance services often face more emergency calls than they can easily handle. The number of people needing urgent medical help has increased due to an ageing population, more chronic illnesses.
2. Delays in hospitals
When ambulances arrive at hospitals, crew sometimes have to wait a long time to hand over patients because emergency departments are full.

What is inside an ambulance

Inside an ambulance, you'll find various medical equipment, including stretchers, oxygen tanks, heart monitors, defibrillators, and medications. This equipment allows the crew to perform essential medical procedures before a patient reaches the hospital. Whether responding to accidents, heart attacks, strokes, or other emergencies, ambulances ensure that patients receive prompt attention, increasing their chances of survival and recovery.

Roles and Responsibilities for an ambulance

An ambulance's main roles and responsibilities center around providing emergency medical care and safe transportation for patients. Both the ambulance vehicle and the crew (usually paramedics and emergency medical technicians) work together to save lives, stabilize patients, and ensure they reach the appropriate healthcare facility.

Function of the Service

The current functioning of ambulances involves a well-coordinated system designed to provide rapid medical assistance and transport to individuals in emergencies. When an emergency call is made, it is received by a centralized dispatch centre, where operators assess the situation and dispatch the nearest available ambulance. GPS technology is commonly used to locate and guide ambulances quickly to the scene.

Who uses ambulances

Patients in need, along with emergency medical staff, are the main users of ambulances. The goal is to provide quick, safe, and effective care during medical emergencies or for those unable to get to care facilities on their own.

How ambulance services support patients

1. Rapid emergency response
2. Pre-hospital medical care
3. Safe transportation to healthcare facilities
4. Support for Non-emergency transport
5. Reassurance and communication

Who provides ambulances

1. Public sector providers
2. Private sector providers

Explain what an ambulance service is

An ambulance is a specially equipped vehicle designed to transport sick or injured people to medical facilities, such as hospitals or emergency rooms. It plays a critical role in emergency medical services (EMS), providing immediate care and rapid transportation when time is of the essence. Ambulances are typically staffed with trained medical personnel, such as paramedics or emergency medical technicians (EMTs), who are skilled in delivering life-saving care on the scene and during transport.

Why ambulances are important

An ambulance is important because it plays a critical role in saving lives, providing emergency care, and ensuring quick and safe transport for people who are ill or injured.

History of the ambulances

An ambulance is typically provided by emergency medical services (EMS) organizations, which may be operated by government health departments, local or regional authorities, or private healthcare providers. In many countries, including the UK, ambulance services are primarily funded and managed by the public healthcare system—for example, the National Health Service (NHS) oversees ambulance provision in England. These services employ trained paramedics and emergency medical technicians (EMTs) who respond to urgent calls, provide pre-hospital care, and safely transport patients to medical facilities. In some regions, private companies or charities also operate ambulance services, often supplementing public services or providing specialized transport for non-emergency cases. Overall, ambulance provision is a coordinated effort to ensure timely medical response and transport in emergencies.



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Task 2: 600-word essay

8 The National Health Service (NHS) was established in 1948, marking a transformative moment in the history of healthcare in the United Kingdom. Its creation was rooted in a desire to address the deep inequalities in access to medical care that had existed prior to World War II Timmins, N. (2001) Before the NHS, healthcare in Britain was fragmented and largely dependent on an individual's ability to pay. Access was often limited to those who could afford private care, while others relied on charity or local authority provisions, which were inconsistent and inadequate.

The historical context of the NHS's formation is crucial. The interwar years and the hardships of World War II revealed the severe health disparities across Britain. The Beveridge Report of 1942, Webster, C. (2002). authored by economist William Beveridge, was pivotal in shaping the post-war welfare state. The report proposed comprehensive reforms aimed at eradicating the "five giants" of Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness. Central to this vision was the establishment of a national health service that would provide medical carefree at the point of use.

The outbreak of World War II marked a turning point in British social policy. The war required extensive coordination of medical services for both civilians and soldiers, demonstrating the effectiveness of a centrally organised healthcare system. In 1942, Sir William Beveridge published the *Beveridge Report*, which laid out a vision for a post-war welfare state aimed at tackling the "Five Giant Evils" of Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness. The report recommended the establishment of a comprehensive, universal health service funded through national insurance contributions. Its ideas gained widespread public support and shaped the political consensus for reform in the post-war years. (Beveridge, 1942; Timmins, 2017).

The key principles upon which the NHS was founded in 1948 by Health Minister Aneurin Bevan were: universality (Bevan, 1952; Rivett, 1998) free access at the point of delivery, and care based on need rather than the ability to pay. It was funded primarily through general taxation, ensuring that everyone contributed according to their means and received care according to their needs.

Initially, the NHS brought together hospitals, general practitioners, nurses, pharmacists, opticians, and dentists under a single umbrella, transforming a previously disjointed system into a coordinated national service. Despite facing opposition from parts of the medical profession and political resistance, the NHS quickly became a cornerstone of British society and a symbol of equity and social justice.

The NHS operates through integrated regional systems, facing funding pressures, staff shortages, and growing demand, yet remains universally accessible and publicly funded.

Today, the NHS remains one of the largest publicly funded healthcare systems in the world. However, its structure has evolved significantly over the decades. The NHS in the UK is now devolved, meaning there are four separate systems: NHS England, NHS Scotland, NHS Wales, and Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland. Each is governed independently and has developed different policies and practices.

Efforts are currently underway to reform the NHS through more integrated care models, digital transformation, and workforce expansion. The goal is to create a more sustainable system that can continue to meet the needs of a diverse and ageing population while remaining true to its founding ideals.

The NHS was born out of a vision for a fairer society and has, for over seven decades, remained a defining feature of British life. While it continues to provide essential care to millions, its current structure is under significant strain. Ensuring the NHS remains fit for purpose in the 21st century requires renewed investment, structural reform, and a commitment to its founding principles of universality, equity, and carefree at the point of need.

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