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Content page

Element 1 page

Residential care home

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Functioning of residential care home.



Residential care home services currently work by offering lodging, personal care, and assistance to those who are unable to live independently because of their age, disease, disability, or other needs (Rein, R. , 2022)..

Accommodations and Ambience: Residential care facilities provide residents with a secure, cosy living space tailored to their need. This include shared or private rooms, common spaces, and amenities to help with day-to-day living (Pennell, S. M. ,2019).

Support for Health and Wellbeing: Care facilities frequently offer mental health services, activities to enhance social and physical wellbeing, access to medical professionals, and assistance in managing chronic disorders.

Conclusion: Functioning Situation: The facility provides accommodation, personal care, and support to elderly or disabled residents, operating 24/7 with trained staff who assist with daily living activities. It focuses on ensuring the safety, health, and social well-being of residents by offering medical support, meals, recreational activities, and social engagement (Bank, W. ,2022).

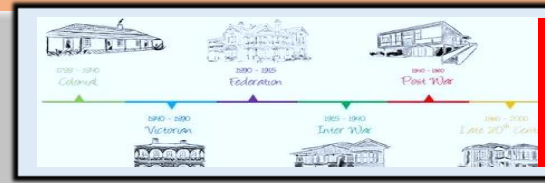
Challenges Faced: Key challenges include staffing shortages and high turnover rates, insufficient funding and resource constraints, balancing quality care with increasing demand, managing residents with complex health needs, maintaining compliance with regulations and standards, and addressing mental health and social isolation among residents (Katherine, D. B., Slawomir

Further Improvements Going Forward: Recommendations for improvement include enhancing staff recruitment, training, and retention programs, increasing funding and resource allocation to improve facilities and services, integrating technology for better health monitoring and communication, fostering partnerships with healthcare providers for comprehensive care (Albert, M. A., Churchwell, K., et al., 2024).

Introduction to residential care home.



A residential care home is an institution that offers lodging and personal care to those who are unable to live independently because of their age, disease, disability, or other circumstances. These homes provide a caring setting where patients get help with everyday tasks including dressing, eating, taking their medications, and washing. The goal is to promote as much freedom as possible while ensuring residents' safety, comfort, and well-being. Residential care facilities frequently feature skilled personnel on duty around-the-clock to offer individualised care and support (Working mother. ,2001).



Residential care facilities have a long tradition of offering long-term housing and assistance to those who are unable to live on their own because of disease, age, or disability. In the past, families, places of worship, or nonprofit organisations frequently provided care for these people (*The New York Times Index*, 2007). Specialised residential care facilities, particularly for the elderly and disabled, started to appear in the 19th and early 20th centuries as urbanisation grew and traditional family patterns evolved. The goal of these homes was to provide a more secure and nurturing atmosphere than what was found in overcrowded or underprivileged homes.

Some challenges facing by residential care home.

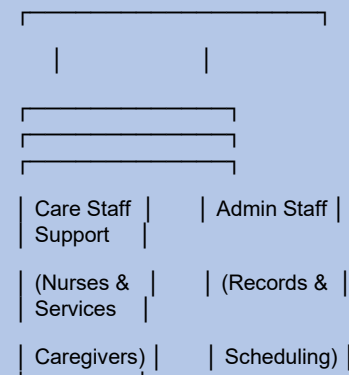
CHALLENGES FACED BY TODAY'S ARCHITECTS



Workforce Retention and Staffing Shortages: Because of their high stress levels, difficult work environments, and relatively low pay, many residential care facilities have trouble finding and keeping suitable employees. This scarcity may affect the standard of care and add to the workload of current employees (Hegarty, T. A., 2020). **Sustaining Care Quality and Compliance:** It might be difficult to provide reliable, high-quality care while adhering to legal requirements and inspections. Individualised resident needs, safety procedures, documentation, and resource constraints must all be balanced in residential care facilities (Andersen, H. B., Krewer, B. S. C., 2019).

Diagram that show how it operations and challenges that they facing.

Residential care home operations.



Residential Care Home Challenges

Challenge	Impact
Staff shortages	Reduced care quality, burnout
Limited funding	Limited resources & upgrades
Rising demand	Overcrowding, waiting lists
Regulatory pressure	Heavy paperwork, stress

Element 2

TASK 2: AMBULANCE SERVICES.

INTRODUCTION.

Emergency medical care is provided by ambulance services, which also transport sick or injured individuals to hospitals or other medical facilities. They are manned by skilled workers who provide vital care while in transit, guaranteeing that patients receive prompt and suitable care. In order to save lives and handle critical medical crises, ambulance services are essential(Aksamit, N. K, 2019).

Ambulances were comparatively simple vehicles in the 1920s, usually horse-drawn carts or adapted autos, and they were mostly used to carry patients to hospitals. They had little medical equipment and prioritised quick transportation over on-the-way medical care (Staff, B. S. I, 2007).

These days, ambulances are sophisticated, particularly designed emergency vehicles manned by qualified EMTs and paramedics. They transport advanced medical equipment, such as oxygen, defibrillators, and prescription drugs, to deliver vital care while travelling. Modern ambulances are essential to emergency medical services because they provide both urgent medical attention and transportation.

EVALUATE HOW THE AMBULANCE SERVICE FUNCTIONS:

Ambulance services play a crucial role in emergency medical response, patient stabilization, and transportation to healthcare facilities. They are vital in life-threatening situations such as trauma, cardiac arrest, strokes, and respiratory emergencies. In addition to emergency response, these services often provide non-emergency transportation for patients requiring medical supervision during transit. Rapid response times are essential for improving patient outcomes in emergencies, facilitated by qualified paramedics and EMTs who deliver pre-hospital care and sometimes administer life-saving interventions onsite. Their integration with hospitals and emergency departments helps ensure continuity of care from the field to definitive treatment.

Strengths of ambulance services include their 24/7 availability, accessibility across broad geographic areas, advanced training for personnel able to provide crucial life support, and the use of technology such as GPS and electronic patient records, which enhance efficiency and coordination. However, they face several challenges including variability in response times between urban and rural areas, resource constraints that can lead to delayed responses during high-demand periods, and the overuse of services for non-emergency calls, straining resources. Additionally, funding issues can impact the quality of equipment and staff training.

To improve services, recommendations include enhanced triage protocols to prioritize emergency over non-emergency calls, increased investment in staffing and training, expanded community paramedicine programs to limit unnecessary hospital transports, improved data collection for performance monitoring, and strengthening mental health support for personnel. The effectiveness of ambulance services is also influenced by their coordination within the broader healthcare ecosystem, shaped by policies, regulations, and public health initiatives.

Discuss its significance in enhancing the quality of life of ambulance service users.

Quick Emergency Response: When accidents, heart attacks, strokes, or serious injuries occur, ambulance services guarantee prompt access to medical care. This quick action reduces the possibility of complications and may even save lives(Jones, M. M., Kamenetzky, et al, 2016).

On-Site Medical Care: Trained paramedics and emergency medical technicians are on board ambulances to perform vital medical procedures both on the scene and while being transported. Patients are stabilised and have a better chance of recovering with this prompt care(Alberto, M. N., Carmen, M. C. M., David, 2023).

Safe and Effective Transportation: By offering safe and effective transportation to hospitals or specialised care facilities, ambulances shorten wait times for advanced medical care and enhance patient outcomes.

Access to Specialised Services: To guarantee that patients receive the right care for their particular illnesses, many ambulance services provide specialised support, such as neonatal, cardiac, or trauma care(Eiding, H., Kongsgaard, U. E., Olasveenge, 2021).

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Stock images, Residential care home timeline, 2020.

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