



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Module LCHS4003 Introduction to Health and Social Care

WEEK 10

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Lecturer: [please insert name here]

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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WELCOME

Record the Session



Ice Breaker



Today we will...

- Look at exploring the role of technology within the health and social care sector.
- Go through what might be the future of the health and social care sector.
- Undertake the final workshop relating to the 2nd assignment task and provide time for points of clarification.

Aims and Objectives of the session

Aims

- To provide the opportunity to look at how technology is used within the H & SC sector.
- To consider the future development within the sector which might have an impact on your role.
- To run a workshop around the second assignment brief.

Objectives

- By the end of the session, you should have an insight of how technology is used within the H & SC sector and what the future might look like.
- You should be able to have a broader insight to what has been covered with the module to enable you to complete the module evaluation.
- To complete a workshop on the second assignment brief.

Session 1

Setting the context and brainstorming

In pairs consider the following question

“What has changed since the inception of the NHS in 1948 and what kind of social care is now available?”

- Consider the developments over the years, what was the NHS and social care like in 1948 to what it is like now in 2025.
- Write down your ideas to present back to the whole student group.

Developments and changes in the NHS and social care provision

- The aim of the NHS is that it is free at the point of need. Since its inception in 1948 the NHS has changed e.g. There are many changes such as changes in population demographics.
- Health and Social Care services are expected to be delivered to meet the needs in modern times. For example, life expectancy in 1948 when the NHS was established the average age of men was 63 years, today the average age is 79 years. For women it was 61 then and is now about 83 years old.

- Another change is infant mortality which has fallen drastically e.g., in 1948 it was 31 deaths per 1000 babies born to 3.8 in 2018.
- The shift in better health care outcomes is mainly due to modern age successes in the range of treatments provided to people who have long term health conditions such as diabetes, COPD (emphysema) or blood pressure illness.
- The NHS and SC looks at prevention - to support individuals to make healthy lifestyle choices, to keep active so as to avoid health or social care needs in the long run.

- The adoption of new technologies has supported research, which has been developed to discover other methods in practice delivery advances for better outcomes.
- Technologies have changed the way health services are delivered, e.g., how it assists during surgery.
- The desire for disease elimination has altered the lives of peoples for the better, e.g., the roll out of mass vaccination programmes to reduce infection such as the MMR (mumps, measles and rubella) or Covid-19, or the flu virus.

Association of British Health-Tech Industries

- DHSC strategy asserts that medical technology strategy will ensure patients can access safe, effective and innovative equipment and medical devices. This aspiration will not change under the new Labour government.
- It recognises the importance of Health-Tech in supporting the NHS to deliver exceptional care for people in the UK.
- Health-Tech plays a valuable role in enabling improved outcomes through changing patient pathways, as well as productivity and efficiency gains within the health and social care sector.
- (GOVUK, 2023 [New strategy to boost NHS access to innovative medical technology - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-strategy-to-boost-nhs-access-to-innovative-medical-technology))

Health Secretary launches consultation to modernise NHS

Health Secretary Wes Streetly, MP.



Material from:

- [Health Secretary launches consultation to modernise NHS](#) ITN News held on 20th October 2024.
- **Consultation from: change.NHS.uk : help build a health service fit for the future.**

The Future of the NHS



(67) The NHS of the future – YouTube

Refreshment Break

Session 2

Presentation of Ideas

Long Term Plan

NHS Long Term Plan

#NHSLongTermPlan

[\(67\) What will patients get out of the NHS Long Term Plan? - YouTube](#)

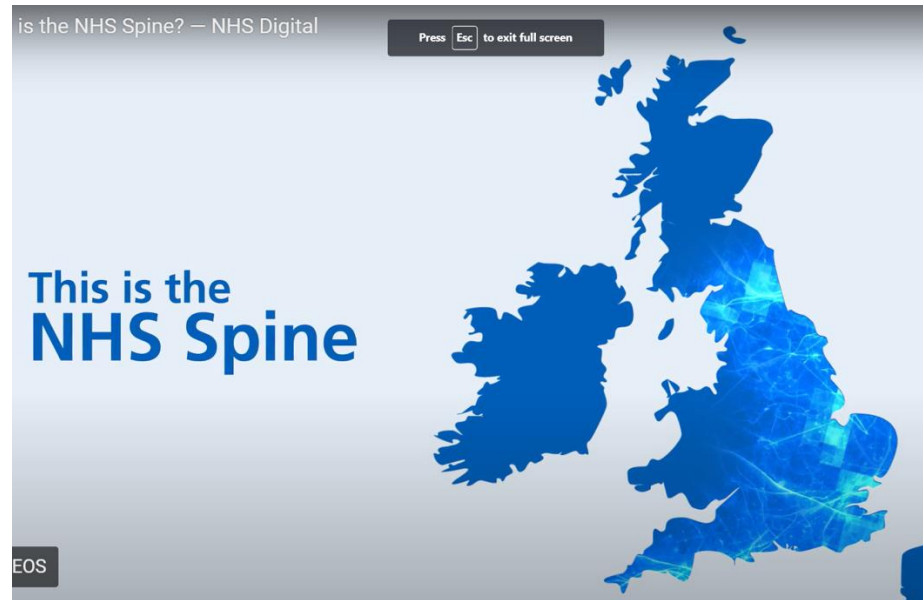
The NHS plan and developments

- 10-year plan from 2018 to 2028. The delivery of services within a large budget.
- To address important elements within wider society and how to deliver services to meet citizen's needs.
- To address core areas of disease prevention and reduce illness such as MH or childhood illnesses.
- To collect data on ill health and wellbeing and how this might affect different communities or sectors within society.
- To consider health inequalities that might be due to where people live or where they are born.

- To look at the structure of the NHS and how it is integrated with the social care sector.
- To look at how new digital routes develop and how it helps support the delivery of services.
- To consult with the public and to hold H & SC services accountable.
- To ensure it is a needs led service which is based on good outcomes.
- To look at workforce planning, joined up thinking and collaborative working.
- To promote partnerships with the private sector.

NHS Spine Applications

- What is the NHS Spine? — NHS Digital - Bing video
- Watch this short Video.



Robotic technology as a way forward



- **Surgical robots are bringing science fiction to life, although these are very expensive.**
- **MAKO machine carrying out hip replacement operations on patients.**
- **The benefit of robotic surgery is its precision to reduce pain and trauma on the patient. This can lead to a shorter recovery time.**
- **Robotics provide accurate information and feedback loops to help support the surgeon in their roles during an operation. This is about working efficiently during operations, which includes the assistance of technology to support the health care team perform its role in the most effective way.**
- **The NHS only has a limited provision for such robotic technologies at the present time as it is an expensive provision.**

Current and Future Developments

- Paperless records as digital records begin to be rolled out.
- Scanning of patient's wrist bands. This is where all the patient's information comes up on the system so that it can be viewed immediately.
- Individual's wearing a bio-senser to monitor all their health observations.
- During operations using scanning equipment to help minimise evasive open surgery.
- New scanning equipment to look internally into patient's bodies. This results in there being a hybrid function during operations in theatres. This helps speed up the diagnostic assessment process and provide immediate treatment options within the medical team.

- The role of hospital care coming to the patients into the home at a local level due to portable equipment.
- Reading a patient's DNA to predict what illness might be in their genes/genetic coding.
- Decoding a person's genes to predict the best options and treatment to meet their needs.
- History shows that the development of technology can transform health and social care. However, often it is private companies who hold the reins to innovation.

Some of the challenges

- Dangers relate to data accuracy, accessing information, hotspots of health and social care demand and clear need assessments e.g., maternity services.
- Emergency services, the 111 service and assessment and treatment.
- Waiting in ambulances outside of A and E departments waiting to be seen or people waiting in corridor areas as there are no available beds.
- Bed-blocking.
- Workforce shortages.
- World events – the pandemic.
- The editing of DNA to irradiate diseases all together can be undertaken even before a baby is born.

Size and Structure of the NHS and Social Care

Size and structure, 2022/23

[Download PowerPoint](#)

This page refers to the whole adult social care sector, including filled posts in local authorities, independent sector, direct payment recipients and those in the NHS in adult social care roles.

In adult social care in 2022/23 there were

an estimated
1.635m filled posts

equivalent to an estimated
1.52m people
working in these posts



working for
18,000 organisations

at
39,000 establishments



and there were
69,000 individuals
employing their own staff
using direct payments



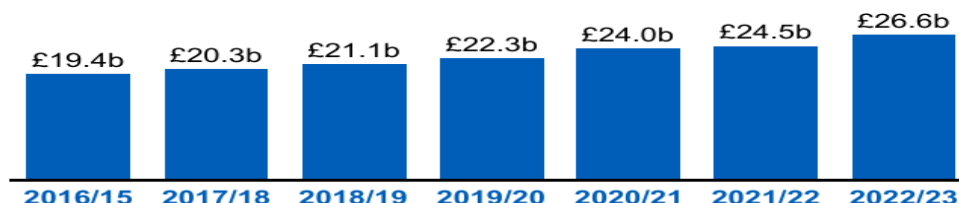
Economic contribution

The economic contribution of adult social care to the economy in England in 2022/23 was

£55.7 billion



Wage bill trend



How to stay up to date



Get involved on our digital platform

Continue the conversation

Sign up here: <https://cqc.citizenlab.co/en-GB/>



Provider bulletin and blogs

- Sign up for your sector bulletin here:
<https://www.cqc.org.uk/news/newsletters-alerts/email-newsletters-cqc>
- All blogs can be found on our medium page:
<https://medium.com/@CareQualityComm>



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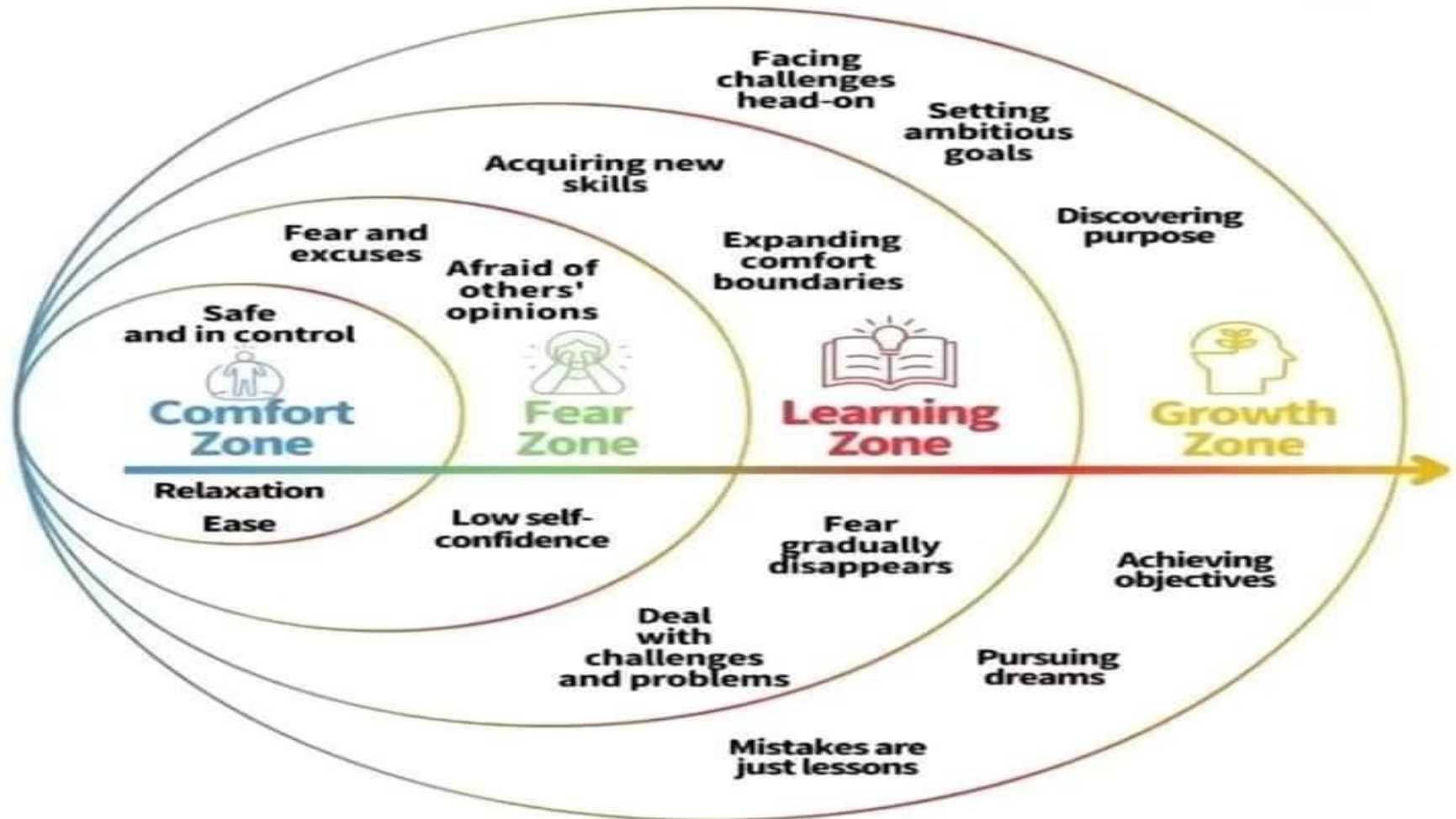


FUTURE ASPIRATIONS



- 1. will form part of the future of the NHS and Social Care provision.**
- 2. The new elected government of the Labour party will have its own ideas on how the NHS and Social Care will progress and develop.**
- 3. What is clear is that there needs to be investment in the workforce to raise morale.**
- 4. There is also a need to reduce waiting times so that service users can be treated quickly or that their long-term care needs are met.**

The Growth Journey



Final Note ...

You are in control of practicing with success
and to hold on to the values for the
profession and practice with integrity.



InfoSkills Gym

Build up your academic skill base

- Access Academic & Infoskill via Moodle
 - Enrol if you have not already
 - Week 10:
Complete any sections outstanding
- 15 minutes individual activity

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1822 - 2022

Academic and InfoSkills

Mae'r modiwl hwn hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg [Cymraeg](#)

Our Skills programme is designed to create opportunities for students to develop their transferable academic and information skills, facilitating both their academic success and employability. The curriculum covers a wide range of topics – from finding library resources to fake news to managing your online presence.

Our team of Academic Liaison Librarians have developed a series of online Units that allow you to develop your skills anywhere, anytime, to suit you. Click the tiles below to get started:

Overall progress % 0

- Finding and Using Information
Progress: 0 / 12
- Referencing
Progress: 0 / 7
- Researchers
Progress: 0 / 3
- Generative AI
Progress: 0 / 2

Refreshment Break

Section 3

Assignment 2 Workshop



Session 4

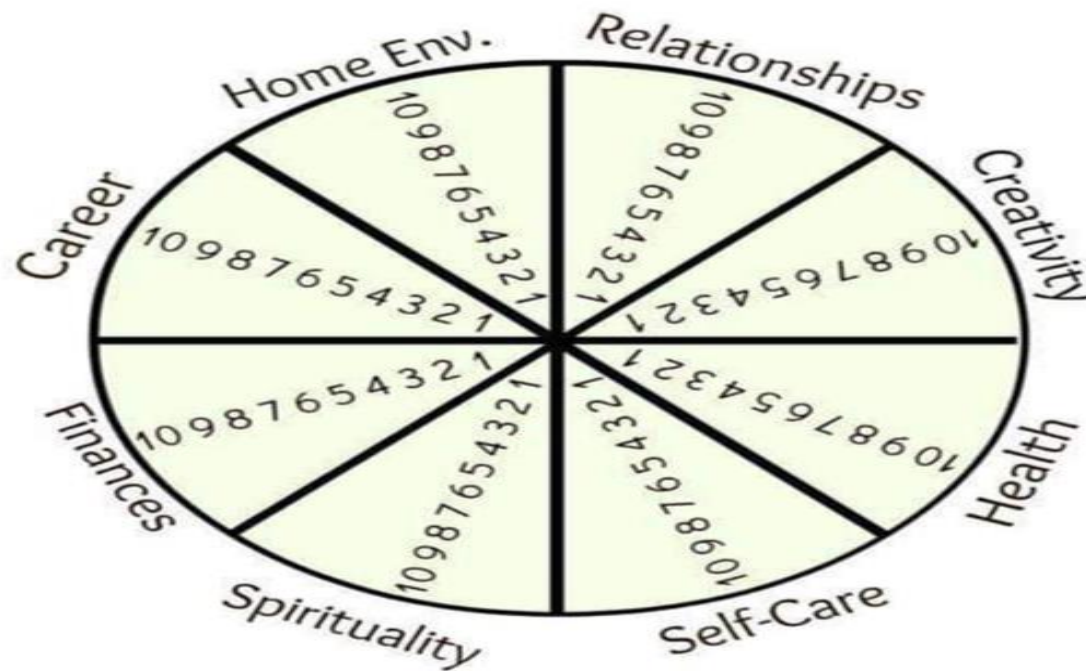
Group Work Activities

Using the Wheel of Life Cycle Activity Sheet

- 1. Complete a reflection sheet of your life cycle individually to identify what is going well and consider which areas are going well and which might need some improvement.**
- 2. Reflect on this by working in pairs so that you can begin to consider what areas of continuing professional development is needed in preparation for working in the health and social care sector.**

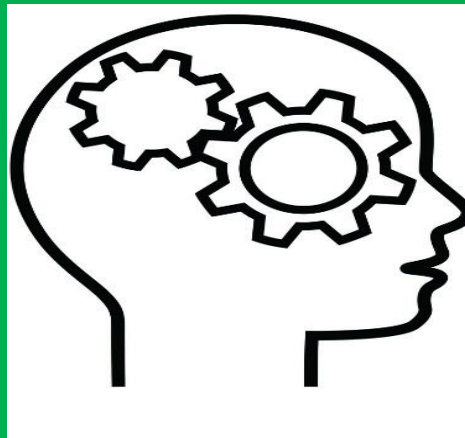
Overall Self-reflection & Action

Wheel of Life



Session 5

Recap and Final Reflection Point



Questions?





References

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- [The state of the adult social care sector and workforce in England \(skillsforcare.org.uk\)](#) [Accessed on 26th October 2023]
- [What is the NHS Spine? — NHS Digital - Bing video](#) [Accessed 2nd November 2022]