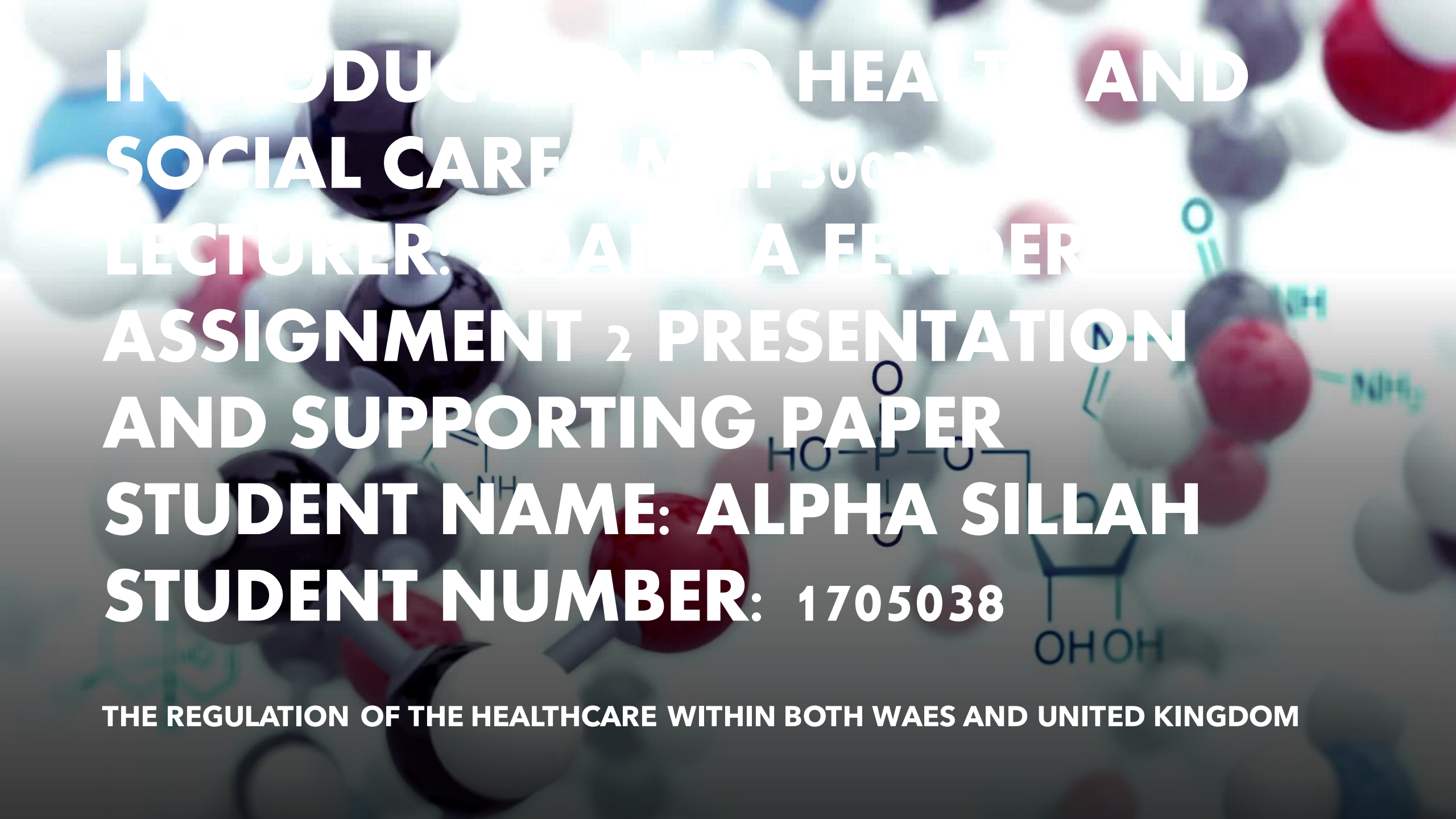




INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE (RMHP3002)

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**ASSIGNMENT 2 PRESENTATION
AND SUPPORTING PAPER**

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THE REGULATION OF THE HEALTHCARE WITHIN BOTH WAES AND UNITED KINGDOM

INTRODUCTION

- + The health and social care requires learners to develop their knowledge and skills throughout the life cycle, from conception to old age. Learners will gain an understanding of how service service provision in Wales and UK help to develop the well beings of individuals. This practice must be applied by healthcare providers and carers. Health and social care exists to protect and reduce health inequalities for all (Doherty et al,2014).

**THE ORGANISATION/ ROLE
Healthcare Worker. All HSC staff must be
responsible for ensuring quality practice. To
demonstrate the efforts of the healthcare
providers to ensure the possible results (Jonas,
2000).**

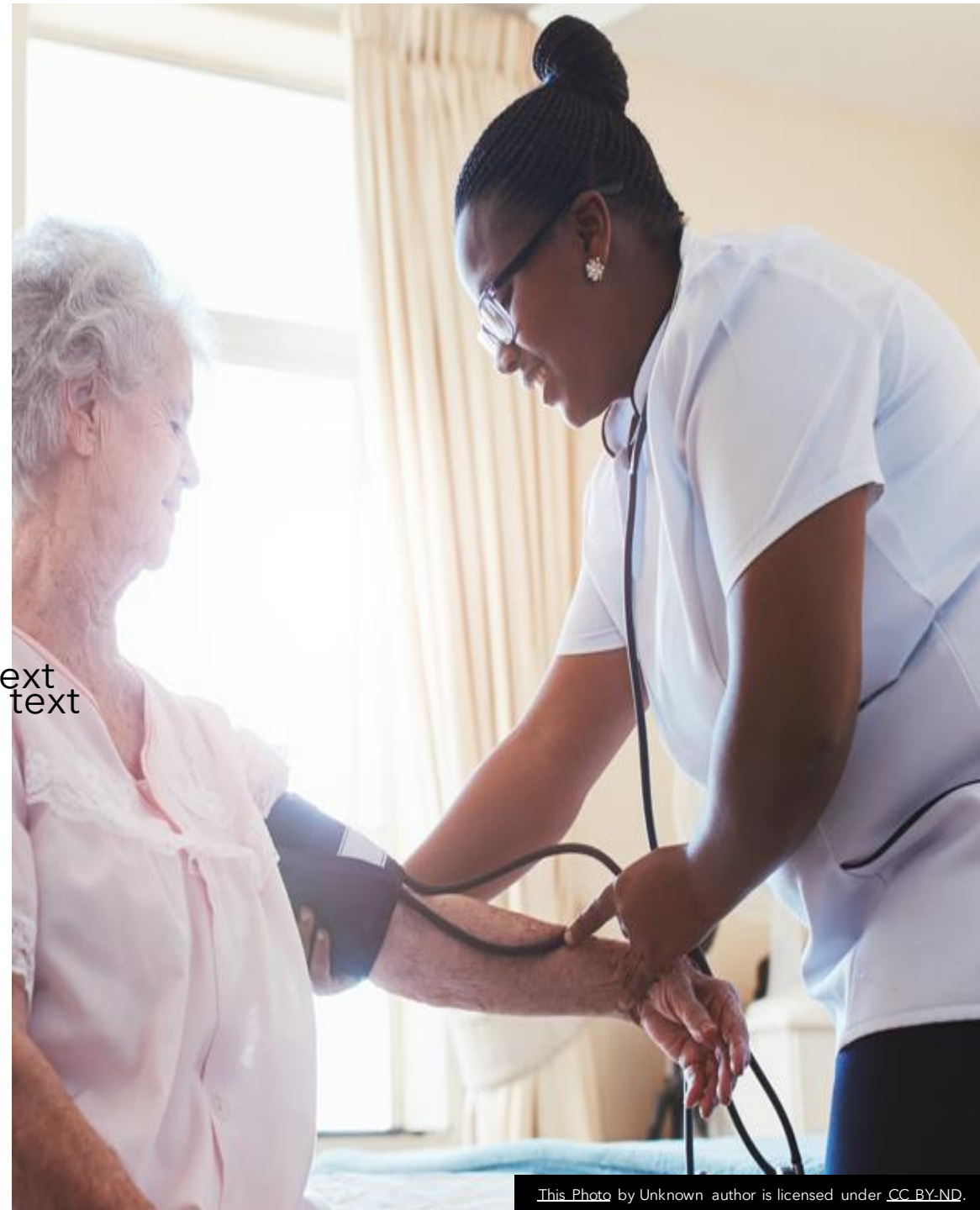
TYPES OF SERVICE USER'S AND THEIR DIFFERENT

NEEDS: Within both the public and private settings both Wales and the UK, the regulator works in collaboration with local authorities and may take legal action if necessary. Individuals need to put their trusts in the healthcare system, as well individual healthcare workers. Individuals rely on healthcare system because they cannot rely on their own abilities, knowledge and efforts in order to gain enough information about service providers and the future (Mckibbin et al 2008). Such trusts may put service users in a vulnerable situation due to the risk of moving to a new environment. Hospitals and care homes could expose risks of infections, as well as conflicts of interests which could be a major concern for service users (Crawford, 2011).



TRAINNING/

QUALIFICATION: Student should be qualified with a 5 GCSE's or with 2- A levels to be able to undertake the job as healthcare providers. Students may require to have some experiences in the workplace where they are looking for a job. Students should understand the basics, such as safety knowledge, safeguarding training and first aid. Staff need to undergo mandatory training because it sets the standard of good practice, ensure empathy, and compassion from staff and





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THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WORKER(S): Public services aim to provide what services users expect. Managers of public services should concern themselves with users expectation as well as designing service provision. Training and supervision of staff and the environment directly affects conformance to standard./ criteria for quality provision. Full human prosperity is reliant upon the reliability of moral relations, particularly love, regard and respect laid out through the battle for acknowledgement. It is anything but luxury, yet indispensable human need (Taylor 1992, Anderson 1996). Professionals who work in the healthcare settings should treat all patients the equivalent autonomos of their crcumstances, age, sex, race , class, convictions, and capacity to pay for their services. In contrast, restrictive acknowledgement would be a manifest on the off chance that thesevariables brought differential consideration and regard into the mindful relationship (Nazarko 2004, Sayer 2005).



HOW HEALTH AND CARE VALUES ARE APPLIED: The healthcare is managed differently in both Wales and UK. These regulators ensure improvement and justice for all patients. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) may take action where other regulators have limited authorities to act. The Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW) is responsible for social care service (Daly et al 2004). CIW in collaboration with HSE are responsible for the effective, co-ordinated and comprehensive regulation of care in Wales. The Safe Nurse Staffing Levels Act Wales 2016 considers the NHS Trust to provide sufficient nurses to allow nurses enough time to look after service users. The NHS Trust has been criticized for lack of work force planning by reference to

MULTI AND INTER DISCIPLINARY

WORKING: It is necessary to train staff because of the sensitivities within the health and social care, it sets the standard for good practice, ensure compassionate, safe and high quality care for service users (Available at www.skillsplatform.org/blog/mandatory-training-for-healthcare-professional/. Accessed 06/03/2022. Professional bodies are required to register with the legal regulating bodies to guarantee quality principles and practices are met. The Professional Standard Agency (PSA) is another stakeholder which directs the work of other professional by securing the welfare of patients in general, thus investigating,



FACTORS WHICH CAN IMPACT ON SERVICE

DELIVERY: The policy paper on health and social Bill: Data Protection Act 2018. The covid-19 pandemic has exposed challenges in the healthcare settings by bringing data together which can be used to tackle outbreaks and to ensure all risks and concerns could be treated at all levels and the trustworthiness of the healthcare system can be evaluated on the premise of various parts of value (Donabedian, 2003). The importance of data should be adopted to ensure strict data flows and guidance that national authorities have the intelligence to provide assistance in long term. The provision will improve high quality information about adult social care through honesty, high quality commission, and the effort to tackle risks at local, regional and national levels (Newell 2018) Rowe And Callnan (2006)



The background of the slide is a soft-focus photograph of a park. In the foreground, a colorful plaid blanket with orange, green, and white patterns is spread out on a grassy lawn. The grass is green and dotted with small white daisies. In the background, several people are visible, though they are out of focus, suggesting a lively park setting. The overall lighting is bright and natural, indicating a sunny day.

SUMMARISE:

The more extended term process, equality, informative sharing across well being and care frameworks should be given to patients, particularly while being moved among care and well-being settings, must be seen by the practitioner or providers who care for them. More information can be gathered from the data, thus ensuring high patient fulfilment, more utilisation of assets, enhance quality and labour force could benefit by enlisting new staff, guarantee maintenance. Code of practice has been established to help improve the general principles and set a standard for good practice in the health and social care sectors, and allows professionals to follow guidelines on how to work and deal with specific situations (Brown, 2008)

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