



# THE NHS

THE NHS STANDS FOR NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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# NHS



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# INTRODUCTION

The NHS is a laudable programme that put the health issues of everyone in the United Kingdom as a priority.

It is a national programme designed to take care of health from the grassroot to the apex, in terms of Tertiary, Primary, and Secondary health of all the citizen.

NHS was founded in July 1948.

AIM:

- To improve the health services and minimise error in practice of healthcare.
- To give all clients open access to their information's and still maintain confidentiality
- To provide high quality care for the people in the UK



# THE HISTORY OF THE NHS

## Timeline on how the nhs is made:

on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1948 that is the day where the plan of the NHS came up and where they wanted everyone to have access to free health care in United Kingdom.

This was the product of long back and fourth conversations as people didn't all believe in free healthcare in the 1900s there was a law in place called the poor law and what this law did was the people shouldn't help the poor or they didn't see the poor class /people as a priority so it took a lot of convincing to then change that law. In 1929, the government decided to give treatment to everyone rich or poor 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1930 the world war 2 happened lots of people were injured and had to be treated . That then brought loads of issues for the government as lots of people were getting injured .

There in 1945 Aneurin Bevan became health minister and he was the one who introduced the nhs on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1948 changing everyone in the uk life for the better.

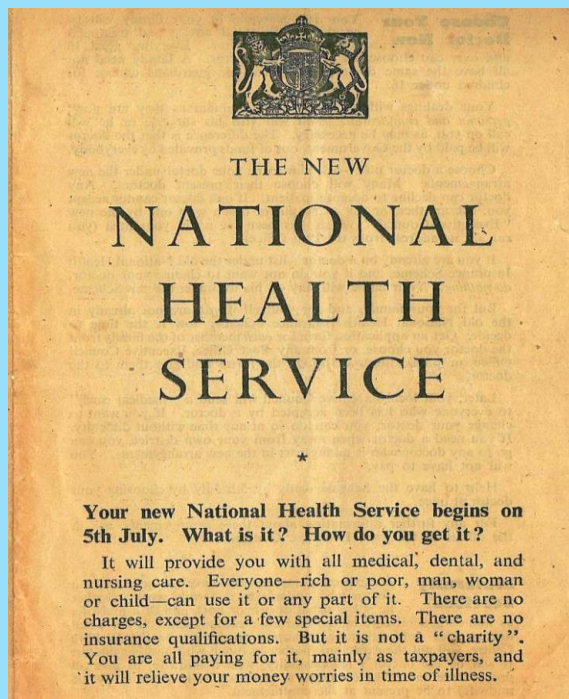


The NHS stands for national health service and what this is its free health care service which people all around the uk (England Scotland and wales) use to get free health and dental care.

- This service is provided by the government funding and no one in the uk will be asked to pay the full price of health care at any cost this service is only available in the uk.
- What the NHS provides is a few different services which benefits the staff and the patients. The NHS started all the way back in 1948 where the uk became the first ever in the world to have a completely free healthcare.
- The NHS is the 5<sup>th</sup> biggest company in the world a few benefits of the NHS is that many more staff are employed , the budget of the NHS has grown, life expectancy has increased, and infant mortality has decreased



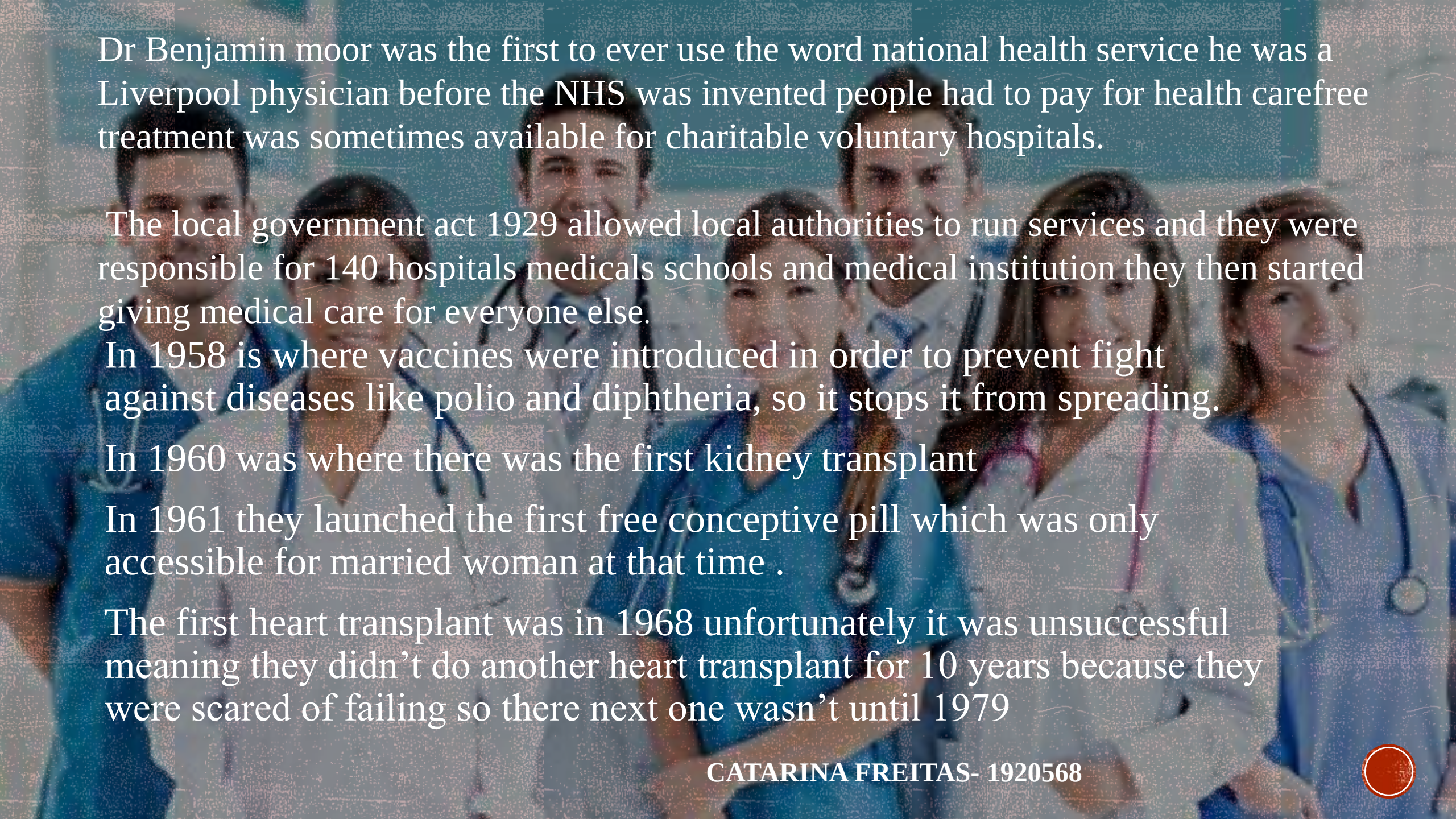
The way the NHS was advertised was from a leaflet, and the way they distributed it was by putting a leaflet through everyone's home with the main goal for the nhs which was “to provide you with all the medical, dental and nursing care, everyone rich or poor man, women or child there are no charges except for a few special items there are no insurance qualifications but it is not a charity “said central office of information for the ministry of health.



This was the leaflet which the government distributed back on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1948 to promote free health care

CATARINA FREITAS - 1920568



A group of healthcare professionals, including men and women, are standing in a hallway. They are wearing blue scrubs and have stethoscopes around their necks. The background is a blurred hallway with blue walls.

Dr Benjamin moor was the first to ever use the word national health service he was a Liverpool physician before the NHS was invented people had to pay for health care free treatment was sometimes available for charitable voluntary hospitals.

The local government act 1929 allowed local authorities to run services and they were responsible for 140 hospitals medical schools and medical institutions they then started giving medical care for everyone else.

In 1958 is where vaccines were introduced in order to prevent fight against diseases like polio and diphtheria, so it stops it from spreading.

In 1960 was where there was the first kidney transplant

In 1961 they launched the first free contraceptive pill which was only accessible for married women at that time .

The first heart transplant was in 1968 unfortunately it was unsuccessful meaning they didn't do another heart transplant for 10 years because they were scared of failing so their next one wasn't until 1979



## NHS THROUGHOUT THE YEARS

In 1972 this was where a CT scanner was brought into the practice from the NHS

In 1978 Louise Brown was the first ever child who was conceived through IVF

In 1988 the NHS gave free mammograms to women over the age of 50 to stop/prevent breast cancer

In 2007 NHS did a smoking ban in public areas

In 2018 the NHS celebrated 70 years of free health care

In 2020 the NHS is still one of the biggest companies in the world treating over a million patients every 36 hours. We have a huge pandemic called the coronavirus and the NHS tackled it beautifully doing all they could to save as many people's lives as they could and the NHS continues to grow to be better and do better for the public and the people in need.



On 30th July we start together, the new National Health Service. It was not just an altogether trouble-free day either! There have been understandable anxieties, inevitable in so great and novel an undertaking. We will have to sort out any remaining removal of our more serious storages of records and others and of modern improved buildings and equipment. But the summer we start, the summer we start together it is to have things and to secure the arrangements as at all times.

... My job is to give you all the facilities, resources and help I can, and that is to have you shine as professional men and women to use your skill and judgment without hindrance. Let us try to develop that partnership from now on.



Stress is measured by the length of time in bed. Doctors are assessed by their bedside manner.

[illegible]

Something has gone wrong in general practice today.

The alternative is to make a big positive statement on the need and privilege of generalization. This can still be done



The business processes discussed herein, present with the neighborhood and on-line users the same valued information through the project's interface. The system's work steps, a part from discussion today, reflect the system's part of the team.



It is always assumed that the first thing in any illness is to put the patient to bed. Hospital accommodation is always

**numbered in beds**  
The aquatic amphipod-like "fish" was a bivalve just 25 to 30 mm across, having a rostrum of rectangular form. It was the first to be described by a scientist who specialized in the study of the fossil record, and it was the only species of fish known from the same geological time and place. It lived in the lowest beds of the 100-million-year-old Lower Devonian. Other members of the fish were found in the same beds, but they were not described. The fossil was found in the same beds, but they were not described. The fossil was found in the same beds, but they were not described.



to provide even the most basic estimates. These "surveys" have also in the past given important information about how to be prepared for the 1997 Asian crisis. In 1996, for example, the report advised governments to tighten the budget when interest rates were high.



The present structure lies in the fact that the WML is in three parts

Specialized by their early affiliation, faculty support connections with each other are shaped by these activities, are already in activity from the other two, some report a single factor in the culture, others an overlap as a source of administrative ability.



Full and suitable supervision is provided for the group under the supervision of a named nurse.

It is most desirable that subjects being tested in the laboratory have a reasonably representative range of skill requirements that will be needed. It is desirable that these have an individual component dealing with individuality.



Native thought took hold before  
settling our subjects. It had great  
that influence the number of the  
these into a kind of agriculture.



Stress is measured by the length of time in bed. Doctors are assessed by their bedside manner.

that is, not between the world as it is, but as it is understood by the laws of the world.



The most successful form of simplifying has been a combination of fact-finding and full cooperation. A state's economy needs to be well controlled, the state's role of power, the state's power and development, all these will depend on the fact-finding and the state's power and development. The state's power and development will depend on the fact-finding and the state's power and development.



The group is drilled into an unvarying routine with special emphasis on personal hygiene.

Overlaid on each of these, which need not imply any particular, deep unity, is their political stance to be seen. And here is what goes on, not least after what is required in the end.



Two, just by patients who believe in having a "right" I'd hope that that would become kind of a parallel, the use of something along almost a military context, and believe would not be wrong.



Something that goes wrong is a great practical lesson. It's like the same people who make complaints, and many other people, thinking the job is easy. A long drive, and it's getting to be called that. It's not to be taken lightly. Change. No more. That's it.



Storage is challenging. Hospitals and long-term care facilities could use centrally located, secure facilities for storage of treatment orders. Facilities have used faxed, e-mail, and Web-based systems.



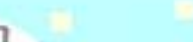
The doctor explains the disease and its treatment. The patient asks questions and the doctor answers them. The patient is reassured and the doctor is satisfied.



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# What the National Health Service offers you

Advocacy general practice in this country was disappearing long before the NHS was introduced, and its further deterioration has been a result of the effects of the NHS. But we believe the effects of the NHS on such practice have to be seen in the context and there is little evidence that its problems are being rapidly solved. Of the two possible policies, the best is to say general practice is so often underestimating that the correct answer is to compensate for its decline - to develop further and expand services to such a level that the shortcomings of GPs become virtually unimportant.

Thus, we support fully thinking in the principal is, especially in a community, being followed. Advocacy general practice in this country was disappearing long before the NHS was introduced, and its further deterioration is the result of a number of factors. But we believe the effects of the NHS on such practice have to be seen in the context and there is little evidence that its problems are being rapidly solved.

- ★ The National Health Service is a unique and valuable institution. It is a source of pride and a source of strength for the nation. It is a source of pride and a source of strength for the nation.
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- ★ **Trasparenza** – informazioni chiare e comprensibili su prezzi, condizioni, servizi e rischi.
- **Assicurazione** – copertura assicurativa per i rischi di incendio, furto, alluvione, ecc.
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## MODERN AND OLD TECHNOLOGY COMPARED IN NHS AN EFFICIENCY USE

- In order for the National Health Service NHS to provide better services what they need to do is they need to upgrade their system regularly.
- In the 70s what they should do is they used to use a lot of paper to keep records for every patient every consumer has his own paper file with all the information with health status exams illness tests and results
- Keeping all that information was a serious problem for then NHS because they had spent more money for the administration staff paper on pencil's and also for the storage of the paper
- Another problem that in NHS was having was that they were losing or dissolution of the files after a long discussion about expenses and NHS took his decision to start dissemination of information

Rosita Stoyanova- 1920410



- and costs in the 1980s the NHS started digesting all paperwork to save time and also costs this step saved a lot of money from the budget and gave them a chance to invest in a new modern technologies like online platforms and applications in the beginning of 2000 the nhs started its online platform to provide variety of services like:
  - Hilt status information
  - Online exams and prescription
  - Appointments
  - Communication and results

ROSITSA STOYANOVA 1920410



The NHS logo is partially visible on the left side of the slide, featuring the letters 'NHS' in white on a dark blue background.

# NHS

IN THE 21ST CENTURY MOST OF THE PEOPLE USE A SMARTPHONE AND OPEN PROVIDE SMARTPHONE APPLICATION SERVICES.

- Check your symptoms
- Find out what to do when you need help urgently
- Book and manage appointments at the GP surgery
- Order repeat prescriptions
- Securely view your GP medical record
- Register to be an organ donor
- Choose how the NHS uses your data

Rositsa Stoyanova- 1920410

OF COURSE THE NHS KNOW THAT THERE IS ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO CANNOT USE THE NEWER MODEL TECHNOLOGIES RESONS LIKE THEY DON'T KNOW HOW TO USE IT OR THEY WERE JUST BROUGHT UP LEARNING A DIFFERENT WAY OF HOW DOING THINGS THEY STILL PROVIDE SERVICES LIKE PHONE CALLS AND PAPER LETTERS AND ALSO VISITS OF MEDICAL ASSISTANT FOR THE ELDERLY PEOPLE ENSURING EVERYONES NEEDS ARE BEING MET.

▪ Rositsa Stoyanova- 1920410



## THE POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES OF THE DIGITAL NHS, ITS CHALLENGES AND ITS IMPACT

Through its modernisation, the objective of the NHS is to provide medical services in a new way that emphasises a more convenient and responsive care: safer and faster.

It also includes reducing clinicians' volume of work, giving patients access to manage the services needed directly, ensuring medical information is available to each and every one, improving patient's safety and efficiency.

Undeniably, technology is creating a difference. The concern is that such changes, once implemented, could possibly compromise privacy and human rights.

## TECHNOLOGY IS SUPPORTING THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE IN VARIOUS DOMAINS

- It enables easy access to urgent care online, making patients' clinical information available at all times and places at a relatively low cost.
- It provides apps to help people keep record and manage their own health including blood test results, appointment reminders (i.e. NHS App, Badger Net Maternity Notes App).
- Reduced administrative burden (e.g., making appointments, information storage and guidance, monitoring, diagnosis etc.).
- It helps hasten testing of experimental medicines which empower small Biotech and MedTech companies to advance and expand. Therefore the widening in partnerships between patient groups, pharmaceutical scientists and suppliers of genetic tests.



## IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING ENVIRONMENT, IT SERVICES ENCOUNTER SEVERAL ISSUES TOO:

Absence of privacy and misuse of sensitive health information as there are phenomenon's as commercialisation of data.

Equity is a prime concern over technology when it comes to the financial status of people. (some cannot afford the cost of modern technology like phone)

Poor communication between the local systems, and the process of accessing and managing data for research is slow and expensive.

Reliability and safety.

The way that people use services is constantly changing and evolving. What we need to remember is that healthcare is about people and their needs that can be more than often imply physical interactions rather than virtual.

## THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES INTRODUCED COMPUTERS IN GENERAL PRACTICE

- In the 70s, GPs has been using computers for the treatment of patients in NHS, and the cost of treatment was too high then, and lots of people are worried about loosing confidentiality of materials which GP uses in daily practice. Therefore private personal computers were introduced in the 80s.
- The system increase in numbers and many new software companies were seen within the society, and this became a huge success
- Procedures to support a patient to register, repeat prescriptions coupled with drug incompatibility, call and recall schemes, and clinical information including consultation summaries are not compatible with these new computers.
- The system became very popular and powerful, most clinical record were kept on the computer and so financial support were offered according to history in *1990 by the Department of Health*. At the end of 1990 about 90% of NHS practices were computerised and computer were used for prescribing, call and recall, and medical audit, majority of practices that were computerised, enabling doctors to inform authorities of patient registration, to invoice them, and in many practices to receive pathology and radiology results, and waiting list, breast screening and cytology information, and patient discharge letters.

<https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/chapter/1998-2007>

Johnson I.D 1919481



# THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES INTRODUCED

- DIFFREENT WAYS OF USING COMPUTERS

- Modern technology were introduced which override the old computers system
- National contracts were also awarded to BT for the NHS Care Records Service, Atos Origin (formerly Schlumberger Sema) for Choose and Book, and BT for the New National Network. BT would act as a system integrator and BT Syntegra for information and payments under the Quality and Outcomes Framework. The system involved:
  - A national network for the NHS – fast connections to all NHS sites, and an electronic referral service, ‘Choose and Book’, so patients could choose which hospital they would like to attend at a time to suit them, exercising choice. The programme fell two years behind, but by 2007/08 the system was increasingly reliable.
  - There was also the NHS Care Records Service (NHS CRS) containing basic patient information and health details so people would be able to access their record and all their health information and be involved in making decisions about their own care and treatment. As a spin-off, data for research would be available. This fell grossly behind schedule.
  - Electronic prescription service (EPS) – to enable prescriptions to be sent from the GP to the dispenser and then for reimbursement.  
<https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/chapter/1998-2007>



## DATA AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The NHS generates a lots of Data and this is begin generated at the NHS every week , both in clinical and medical areas especially for the treatment of symptoms and treatments of diseases. Data also could be collected from patients for example, some -self management patient like the diabetic's clients, obesity and some others. Data from pharmaceutical companies and clinical research would also be their responsibility, These group has the potential to significantly transform Health care and healthcare could easily be managed with new way of data collection or procurement especially in pharmaceutical companies and in clinical research.

Another area that the digital technology gives room for health care providers to deliver best practice protocols. For example, a patient diagnosed with a suspected stroke, his electronic health record will help doctors to undertake better task and protocols.

<https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/chapter/1998-2007>

## FINANCE HOW FUNDS WERE RAISED OR MADE AVAILABLE FOR MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN NHS.

- The way the NHS is funded is through the National Insurance contributions and also it is one of the largest employers in the world and it contains about 1.5 million Different employees in 2018 roughly 115 billion was wasted/spent on the NHS and in 2020/ 2021 it will be increased by at least another 15 billion. Then making the NHS funding go up to 130 billion. The NHS use funding and the money to spend on ordinary things and also day to day items like there staff and their staffs salary and also medicines an equipment which are use and also the equipment and the technology which In the long term are investments by the NHS.
- Some of the funding of the NHS comes from the patience and the way it comes from the patients is for things like medical prescriptions which the patients have to pay for and also dental treatment which the person has to pay for. The NHS Can Also use things like parking tickets when at the hospital, land sales and treating of private patients are all funding which go towards the NHS



- the NHS will benefit from 78million pounds which will be given To the NHS and what they will do is they will invest that 78 million in technology and remove paper based clinical records and turn into digital care records making the nurses job much easier and much more efficient.
- Money can also be funded through charities for the NHS People give money to certain Charities which they believe in and that money goes into the NHS allowing the NHS to be better and do more & some of that money goes towards buying equipment and certain technology which maybe without the donations of people they would never be able to afford or get their hands on. The charities don't only benefit from the money but also helping someone in need

Sonia Santos -1920569



A group of healthcare professionals, including nurses and midwives, are gathered around a tablet, looking at the screen with interest. They are wearing blue scrubs, and the background is slightly blurred, suggesting a clinical setting.

A few awards which have gone too organisations for improving the NHS with technology are as following:

**Marie curie cancer research** – this organisation was awarded 1million for their nursing projects which enabled mobile access to digital care records and in clinic data

**Milton Keynes hospital NHS trust foundation** – awarded 645k for making the paperless nurse observations and what this did is it allowed nurses midwives and the staff to capture vital signs and early warning scores in actual real time

**The Kings Fund** is also another organisation that provides funding for the NHS.

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- In England there is a fund called the England's Estates and technology transformation fund and what this is it is 1million pound investment which practises facilities and also technology all around England what this does is it helps improve technology and also general practises to help patience ,Some of the things this fund has done is they have improved waiting areas and receptions They have made better IT systems to improve the way information is transcribed and spoke about and the way it is shared between different health services within the same department and area





# LESSON LEARNED FROM THIS STUDIES

**We** have learnt from the above studies that:

- . Organization/businesses can be promoted using modern technology which is better than old or analog styles.
- . There is always an improvement with the use of modern technology over the old. Researchers never sleep over the development or improving the current technology.
- . Modern technology eases the way things are being done
- . It betterment the prompt management and treatment of clients
- . Death rate are reduced with the use of technology because it is faster, easier and more reliable.

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## CONCLUSION

With all the above put in place in power point slides by our group regarding technology development in the NHS, We hereby concluded that the NHS is being run and funded by the good people especially some charity organisation in the UK.

NHS was founded in July 1948. On the 5th of July 1948 that is the day where the plan of the NHS came up and where they wanted everyone to have access to free health care.

The local government act 1929 allowed local authorities to run services and they were responsible for 140 hospitals medicals schools and medical institution they then started giving medical care for everyone else. We believe that the organisation has done well, and can still improve in the scope of two years with the following aims.

### AIM:

To improve the health services and minimise error in practice of healthcare.

To give all clients open access to their information's and still maintain confidentiality

To provide high quality care for the people in the UK

### PHASE TO PHASE CHANGES/ ACHIEVEMENTS

In 1972 this was when a CT scanner was brought into the practice from the NHS

In 1978 Louise Brown was the first ever child who was conceived through IVF

In 1988 the NHS gave free mammograms to women over the age of 50 to stop/prevent breast cancer



## Catarina's links:

<https://www.britain-magazine.com/features/history/nhs-history/>  
<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Birth-of-the-NHS/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_National\\_Health\\_Service#:~:text=The](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_National_Health_Service#:~:text=The)  
[e](#)

## Dumitrita links

<https://www.ft.com/content/cdc166d4-6845-11ea-a6ac-9122541af204>  
[https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/artificial-intelligence-in-the-nhs-getting-the-priorities-right?gclid=CjwKCAjwjLD4BRAiEiwAg5NBFhfe8AVSpOy-84TNPZZp6SucEZ7n4AeHOxiRXQdj2bjPTY629cZarBoCme8QAvD\\_BwE](https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/artificial-intelligence-in-the-nhs-getting-the-priorities-right?gclid=CjwKCAjwjLD4BRAiEiwAg5NBFhfe8AVSpOy-84TNPZZp6SucEZ7n4AeHOxiRXQdj2bjPTY629cZarBoCme8QAvD_BwE)

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/five-year-forward-view/next-steps-on-the-nhs-five-year-forward-view/harnessing-technology-and-innovation/>  
<https://www.england.nhs.uk/digitaltechnology/digital-primary-care/>

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/technology-nhs>

## Johnson's link:

*Eccles MR (2013). 'Melanoma genetics/genomics'. Frontiers in Oncology, vol 3, p 309.*

*Garrison LP, Austin MF (2007). 'The economics of personalized medicine: a model of incentives for value creation and capture'. Drug Information Journal, vol 41, no 4, pp 501–509.*

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*Gavan SP, Thompson AJ, Payne K (2018). 'The economic case for precision medicine'. Expert Review of Precision Medicine and Drug Development, vol 3, no 1, pp 1–9. 9. Hammersmith and Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group (2018). 'GP at Hand –*

*Genomics England (2015). 'From one to one hundred thousand'. Genomics England website.*

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*Radford T (2003). 'Human code fully cracked'. The Guardian, 14 April.*

[www.theguardian.com/science/2003/apr/14/genetics.research](https://www.theguardian.com/science/2003/apr/14/genetics.research)



Rositsa links :

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/using-information-technology-to-improve-the-nhs/making-it-work-harnessing-the-power-of-health-information-technology-to-improve-care-in-england>

<https://www.abernethyhouse.co.uk/doitonline.aspx>

Sonia's links :

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/gp/review-of-access/infrastructure/estatestechnology/>

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/nhs-in-a-nutshell/how-nhs-funded>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/aac/what-we-do/what-innovations-do-we-support/innovation-and-technology-payment/>

