

Cambridge TECHNICALS LEVEL 3



HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Exemplar candidate work

Unit 24 - Public health

Version 1

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
LO1/LO2 – M1	4
Commentary	13
LO2 – P3/D1	14
Commentary	21

INTRODUCTION

This is a guide for teachers so that you can see how we mark work for Cambridge Technicals.

The guide contains exemplar candidate work for this unit and covers selected learning outcomes (LOs), and grading criteria.

The accompanying commentary explains why each piece of work was awarded that grade. Additional guidance has been added to suggest improvements that could be made in order to achieve a higher grade.

Reproduction of candidate work

The candidate work within this document is reproduced for free of charge distribution to teachers in order to help them prepare candidates for examinations. The work has been reproduced as submitted by the candidates, although, names, logos and third-party copyright material have either been removed or replaced. However, if the work does contain third-party copyright material which we are unaware of and you are the owner of the material, please contact the Resources Team at OCR: resources.feedback@ocr.org.uk

Model Assignments

Model assignments are available for the following units from the link below.

Unit 4 Building positive relationships in health and social care
Unit 5 Infection control
Unit 12 Promote positive behaviours
Unit 14 The impact of long-term physiological conditions

<http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/vocational-education-and-skills/cambridge-technicals-health-and-social-care-level-3-certificate-extended-certificate-foundation-diploma-diploma-05830-05833-2016-suite/>

Plagiarism

Work must be free from plagiarism. Plagiarism is the submission of someone else's work as your own and/or failure to acknowledge a source correctly. Plagiarism makes up a large percentage of cases of suspected malpractice reported to us by moderators. You must make sure you don't accept plagiarised work as evidence.

In line with the policy and procedures of JCQ on suspected malpractice, the penalties applied for plagiarism would usually result in the claim not being allowed.

Plagiarism often occurs innocently when learners don't know that they must reference or acknowledge their sources, or aren't sure how to do so. It's important to make sure your learners understand:

- the meaning of plagiarism and what penalties may be applied
- that they can refer to research, quotations or evidence produced by somebody else but they must list and reference their sources
- quoting someone else's work, even when it's properly sourced and referenced, isn't an indication of understanding. The learner has to 'do' something with that information to show they understand. For example, if a learner has to analyse data from an experiment, quoting data doesn't show that they understand what it means. The learner has to interpret the data and, by relating it to their assignment, say what they think it means.

LO1/LO2 – M1

OCR Oxford Cambridge and RSA		OCR Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Health and Social Care				Unit 24 Unit Recording Sheet			
This form should be completed by the centre assessor. Please enter specific page numbers where evidence can be found in the portfolio, or where electronic evidence is being submitted, the location of this.									
One of these sheets should be attached to the assessed work of each candidate.									
Unit Title	Public health	Unit Code	R/507/4445	Year	2	0	1	7	
Centre Name		Centre Number							
Candidate Name		Candidate Number							
Pass		Grading Criteria - The Learner can:		Grading Criteria achieved (✓)		Teacher comment		location	
The grading criteria are the Pass requirements for this unit. In order to achieve a Pass grade, all Pass criteria must be achieved.									
Learning Outcome 2: Understand public health strategies									
P3: Explain different strategies used to promote public health		✓		You have explained different strategies used to promote public health.		Article			

Version 1
Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
R/507/4445/URS

Grading Criteria - The Learner can:		Teacher comment	Page No./Evidence location
Merit Criteria	Grading Criteria achieved (✓)		
The grading criteria are the Merit requirements for this unit. In order to achieve a Merit grade, all Merit criteria must be achieved and all Pass criteria must also have been achieved.			
Learning Outcome 1: Understand systems for the protection and promotion of public health			
Learning Outcome 2: Understand public health strategies			
M1: Explain how organisations and practitioners work together on strategies to promote public health	✓	<i>You demonstrate) You have explained FootShed how organisations and practitioners work together on strategies to promote public health.</i>	<i>FootShed Article</i>

Grading Criteria - The Learner can:		Grading Criteria achieved (✓)	Teacher comment	Page No./Evidence location
Distinction Criteria				
The grading criteria are the Distinction requirements for this unit. In order to achieve a Distinction grade, all Distinction criteria must be achieved and all Merit and Pass criteria must also have been achieved.				
Learning Outcome 2: Understand public health strategies				
D1:	Analyse the effectiveness of different public health strategies	✓	You have analysed the effectiveness of different public health strategies.	Atticus
OVERALL GRADE (P, M or D)		D		

I confirm that:

- the candidate's work is solely that of the candidate concerned and was conducted under the required conditions as laid down in the qualification handbook;
- internal standardisation has been carried out and that all grades have been correctly recorded and accurately transcribed to the claim being submitted to OCR.

Completed by: S Sheehy

Date: 20.01.17

Please note: This form may be updated on an annual basis. The current version of this form will be available on the OCR website (www.ocr.org.uk).

Version 1

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

RJ507/4445/URS

TIMELINE OF

The report pointed out disease, mortality rate and low life expectancy. Edwin Chadwick created the report to look at working

The Sanitary Report (1842)

Class conditions. The report targeted labour class as the sanitary there was poor as they were full of working class people.

Why?

It was put in place so disease and infection rate was kept as low as possible as medicine wasn't widely available so the workers would die. The report helped point out the negatives of the sanitary and helped improve standard of living. The aim of the report was to point out results so they could control the spread of disease by improving the conditions.

The Sanitary Act was put into place in an attempt to control living and working environment of people

The Sanitary Act (1866)

It was put into place as the 4th cholera outbreak led to 6000 deaths, leading to a poor standard of living. The act allowed local authorities to become responsible for sewers, water and street cleaning.

Why?

The sanitary act was put into place as the 4th outbreak of cholera killed many, there was also lots of other infectious diseases around which threatened the quality of life for the public. The aim of the act was to control the rate of infectious diseases and lower the death rate which will allow the life expectancy to be improved.

The public health act was created by the government to combat and control disease and infection rate so cholera and other diseases didn't spread in 1875. The public health act is classified

Public health into 4 different acts (1848, 1875, 1901, 1936, 1984)

hygiene, housing, working conditions and medical care. The act ensures the wellbeing of the public so there is no risk of an epidemic. The public health act has changed overtime through the years as more legislations have had to be put in place as new diseases have been found and the importance of public health is

Why?

The public health act was put into place as the poor sanitary and working conditions meant that the life expectancy and death rate were very high. The aim of the act was to eradicate this and create clean environments for people to lower the infectious disease rate. This meant that the public health act gave people a better quality of life as they didn't die from poor working conditions. The act is still in place now and still protects lives.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The NHS was founded in 1948 in an attempt to help fully eradicate all disease and infection which had caused the NHS was created after a severe winter where food rationing, housing shortage and TB death rates were the highest they'd ever been. The service allowed the public access to free healthcare, the service was founded by Nye Bevan.

The NHS winter where food rationing, housing shortage and TB death rates were the highest they'd ever been. The service allowed the public access to free healthcare, the service was founded by Nye Bevan.

In 1934-38 a legislation was put into place which stated that doctors are obliged to inform the government if a person is suffering from a

Public Health Act (1934) and regulations (1938)

Certain disease. This means that the doctor must complete a certificate containing their name, age, condition and how long they'd been suffering.

The food safety act explains the obligation to treat food for consumption by the public. The act states that you must not

Food Safety Act (1990)

include or remove anything damaging to ensure it's safe for the public. The act states that food that isn't labelled is falsely advertised and isn't okay for consumption.

Why?

The aim of the NHS was to provide equal healthcare for all classes as after the war the upper class were receiving much better health care as they could afford to pay for it. The aim of the NHS is that it should meet the needs of everyone, that it be free at the point of delivery and that it focuses on clinical need. The NHS massively improved life expectancy in 1948 as lower classes were able to access healthcare and therefore were able to receive medicine. This widely improved quality and standard of living.

Why?

The aim of the legislation meant that infectious diseases could be kept at a low rate therefore the death rate and life expectancy would become lower for death and higher for life expectancy. If the government knew about the diseases they could also produce other public health schemes in attempt to fully eradicate all infectious disease.

Why?

The food safety act aims to make sure all food is safe for consumption. This means that the rate of food related illnesses will drop if food is safe. It will also improve the sanitary of food source resulting in more hygienic environment.

The government passed a law to say that it's illegal to smoke in public places and the workplace. This

Smoking Ban (2007)

was to ensure that people in public places didn't suffer from second hand smoking

The equality act legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace

Equality Act (2010)

This means that whatever race, ethnicity, gender, age you are you have a right to be protected against discrimination.

In 2014 a new piece of legislation was passed that all years from reception

Free school meals (2014)

to year 2 received a free piece of fruit and a hot meal everyday, this was created by the government.

This piece of legislation was put into place to make it illegal for anyone under 18 to be within a car whilst someone is

Smoking Ban in cars (2015)

smoking. If they didn't comply to this they could face a fixed penalty. The law is to protect children.

Why?

The smoking bans aim was to lower death rate through smoking related illnesses but also to ensure the livelihood of others in the public areas so illnesses cannot be contracted. Through passive smoking the legislation was put into place to help lower the smoking rate and death rate from smoking.

Why?

This piece of legislation was put into place as before people felt unequal to others at work, therefore there was uninviting working conditions for some. The aim is to combat the inequality in workplaces and create a zero tolerance act for equality.

Why?

The aim of the legislation was to give every child the 'life they deserved', this is so they are taught from an early age how to eat healthy so the chance of obesity in there later life is at a decreased risk. The hot meals have to follow a strict government guideline.

Why?

The aim was to protect children from the risk of second hand smoking, the aim was so also the children aren't then influenced to smoke from a young age which will lower the death rate from smoking related illnesses.

Diabetes UK- Third Sector Charity

What is Diabetes UK?

Diabetes UK is the biggest charity in the UK, which works with everybody with, affected by or at risk of diabetes. They provide information, research and support so people can still live a good quality a life while suffering with diabetes. The professionals who work for the charity are professionals, which are specifically hired by the charity; the people hired are mostly experts who work very closely with people with diabetes

What does it do in promoting public health?

Diabetes UK main aim is to lower the rate of people suffering with Diabetes, this is due to Diabetes becoming one of the big five public health issues in the UK. The charity provides many different types of services from care, campaigns to improve the quality of care for people affected by the condition, research and prevention; these strategies are all helping to reduce the rate of diabetes in the UK. Diabetes UK have put into place a number of strategies to help reduce the risk of diabetes, and improve the UK's public health on a wide scale.

- Greater investment into diabetes research, this be research into type 1 and 2 drugs to help people affected
- Achieve greater research benefits for people living with diabetes by getting them involved more frequently
- Better care for people with Diabetes

How does Diabetes UK work to reduce the rate of Diabetes and what practitioners do they work with

Diabetes is vastly becoming one of the biggest health problems in the UK, with over 4 million people suffering from the condition. There are two types of diabetes, type 1 that is where the body attacks and destroys insulin-producing cells. Type 2 is where the body doesn't produce enough insulin or it doesn't work properly. Due to the increasing numbers of people suffering, Diabetes UK are working every day to help reduce the rate through different strategies. The biggest type of Diabetes in the UK is type 2; this type of diabetes can be prevented. One of the strategies is to help change people's lifestyle choices to prevent them from getting to a point where they are at risk of diabetes. Therefore, Diabetes UK work with Public Health England to help get across different types of promotion to put across to the public. One of the ways to reduce the rate is to exercise frequently and eat a healthy diet, together to help put this strategy across a nutritionist will work with Diabetes UK to give them the correct information about the type of diet they should be following to reduce the risk. Then Diabetes UK will take this information and pass it onto public health England who will promote this strategy. A Nutritionist may also work with a GP, who will also assess people for the risk of diabetes; one way they do this is by checking people's weights to see if they are at an average weight for their age/size etc. If this is a problem, they GP and Nutritionist will work together to put together a plan the patient can follow; this will mean they can change their lifestyle choices before they put themselves at a dangerous risk of the condition. One specific strategy Diabetes UK have put into place is research they are doing each day to learn more about diabetes they're also trying to find new ways of treatment for people with diabetes so they can improve their quality of life, they do this by working with specialised researchers who work with especially with people with diabetes to help with clinical trials to find ways of improving their experience and treatment.

NHS (National Health Service)

What is the NHS?

The NHS (National Health Service) is an organisation, which provides healthcare to people in the United Kingdom. The NHS provides free healthcare throughout the United Kingdom and has done since 1948. The NHS is split into different trusts, which provide different types of health care depending on what the patient needs. The NHS principles are too: meet the needs of everyone provide free health care at the point of delivery and that it be based on clinical need, not the ability to pay.

Key Fact about Smoking

In 2015, smoking related issues cost the NHS £13.9 billion

What does it do in promoting public health?

NHS works with the patients, government and other organisations to provide the best healthcare possible for people. When working with other organisations they will find ways to improve healthcare so the best quality of health is given. The NHS also work closely with patients; these patients will be provided healthcare depending on their condition. The NHS will also look closely at the main health issues that are affecting the population in the UK and produce strategies to tackle these. The main health issues within the UK are:

- Heart Disease
- Respiratory Diseases
- Cancer
- Stroke
- Liver Disease

How is the NHS working to reduce Smoking rates and what practitioners do they work with

Smoking contributes towards too many deaths in the UK each year due to second hand effects from smoking, such as cancer, strokes and the increase of heart disease. Overall, smoking contributes towards 6,000 deaths in the United Kingdom each year. Due to this the NHS are working to reduce the rates of people smoking. One of the strategies put into place was a piece of legislation, this was not specifically put into place by the NHS but by the government; Smoking Ban 2008. However, the NHS would of contributed to helping the government enforce the legislation as they would of educated them on how smoking affected people and why the legislation would improve the nation's health. One specific strategy put into place by the NHS to reduce smoking rates is the NHS smokefree campaign, this campaign was introduced by the NHS to help people quit smoking by giving people advice or allowing them to enrol in a program which gives them the best advice to help quit and improve their lifestyle. To implement this campaign the NHS worked with Public Health England, the NHS will have educated and give the advice to public health England on how people can quit and public health England will have advertised and put together the campaign so it is effective and will reach the nation on a widescale. Together the NHS will work with GPs to help implement this strategy, as GP's are especially trained in the campaign and how to help people quit so individuals can go to the GP and get one on one advice on how they can quit or reduce the amount of cigarettes they smoke each day to help improve their general health. The NHS would like to reduce the rates of people smoking in the UK to 18.5% before the end of 2016, to do this they must make sure there specific strategies are effective in doing so.

WHO (World Health Organisation)

What is the World Health Organisation?

WHO is a national organisation who work with over 150 countries to ensure the highest standard of health for all people. WHO's goal is to combat the biggest health problems worldwide to create good health for all. WHO works with governments and other organisations throughout the world to reach its goal.

What does it do in promoting public health?

WHO works closely with many different organisations to reduce the rate of worldwide health issues. WHO will look at the patterns of the issues that are affecting people worldwide and look closer into the key issue and advice organisations how they can improve the health issues and improve people's quality and standard of living. WHO have a number of millennium development goals which they would like to reach by the end of the millennium to help improve the world health.

- Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
- Reducing child mortality rate
- Improving maternal health

How does WHO reduce Heart Disease and Stroke Rates and the practitioners they work with

Heart Disease and Strokes are two of the biggest killers in the UK, heart disease is due to narrow and blocked arteries in the heart, the disease is the cause of 73,000 deaths per year in the UK. A stroke happens when the blood supply to the brain is cut off, 1 in 4 strokes are fatal. Heart disease and strokes are not just a problem in the UK; they are the second biggest killer worldwide. Due to this problem, WHO are working with organisations and practitioners in an attempt to reduce the rate of these diseases and put into place specific strategies to help do this. Firstly, they will work with an organisation for example Public Health England to advise them on new strategies they have found and then Public Health England will find ways to promote the strategies to reduce the heart disease and stroke rates. Public Health England will then work with a practitioner for example; a health promoter, the health promoter will then advise people on the strategies. The strategies to reduce Heart Disease and stroke rates are to stop smoking and to exercise every day for an average time of 30 minutes, the health promoter will promote people to do this in an attempt to reduce the heart disease and stroke rates. The health promoter will use the resources and information given from Public Health England this will be advice, which has been given from WHO.

Key Fact about Heart Disease

The NHS spend £7.2 Billion each year on treating Heart Disease. This is increasing each year, as heart disease is becoming a more common disease.

Key Fact about Strokes

Up to 80% of Strokes are preventable; this is why WHO are working to find different strategies to prevent Strokes from happening.

Commentary – M1

The command verb is **explain** and the subject matter is organisations and practitioners working together on strategies to promote public health. Within the fact sheets the candidate has given clear explanations on who works together and what they do to promote public health in a number of ways across a range of client groups.

Centre assessment: **M1**

Moderator's assessment: **M1**

LO2 – P3/D1

Unit 24- Public Health. Analysing public health strategies

Controlling Public Health in Sheffield

Health Promotion- Smoke Free Sheffield

Health Promotion helps promote how to prevent and how to live with health problems. Health Promotion happens through campaigns addressing advice, risks and other things to do with current health issues. The promotion will be through advertisements, practitioners who will educate specific individuals, visitors into schools and through social media campaigns. These will help educate people in order to improve health throughout Sheffield as people will know the risks and how to reduce them or how to live with a health issue.

Smoke Free Sheffield is a campaign which helps people in Sheffield to stop smoking, they do this through many different events throughout the year. One of these is during Stoptober, a month of campaigning to help people stop smoking or to prevent people from starting to give people in Sheffield the best quality of life possible. Smoke free Sheffield either work face to face with a trained practitioner, on the telephone or on a new

online programme which helps you quit. These variety of methods allow people to feel

comfortable in talking to others, or taking part online so it reaches most people in order to reduce smoking in Sheffield (Smoke Free Sheffield, 2015)

Public Health England will work with Smoke Free Sheffield to help give them the correct advice and strategies to help promote and educate individuals who work with smoke free Sheffield to help stop smoking so it becomes a positive and cost effective service. Public Health England also contribute towards Stop Smoking organisation which is a nationwide advice platform, they will also work with Smoke Free Sheffield to help them implement the strategies in the correct ways which will have a positive impact on people. Smoke free Sheffield will work with GP's in Sheffield to help implement

the strategy, as they will also give advice to patients who are smoking about how the strategy could help them.

Smoking Cessation strategies are a very important part of public health, as smoking is one of the biggest killers in the UK. Approximately, 23.2% of adults in Sheffield smoke compared to 19.5% nationally (Sheffield PNA, 2015) Therefore, it is important that Sheffield City Council make sure Smoke Free Sheffield works effectively in order to reduce smoking rates. In the first 4 weeks of the program, the campaign helped 2,000 people stop smoking by giving them advice and helping them work with other practitioners in order to quit smoking. Since then the campaign has grown wider and many people are working with them. This means the scheme is effective as it is helping people stop smoking in Sheffield and improving public health as people as a reduced number of people are suffering from further effects of Smoking such as heart disease and cancer. Smoke Free Sheffield also make sure that everyone in the program has a follow up appointment, as 1/3 of people who have one of these are more likely to carry on not smoking. A follow up appointment will help keep the scheme effective and save a lot of money, as it will make sure that the individuals are given one on one advice on how to cope with withdrawal affects or the urge to smoke again. This saves a lot of money for Sheffield city council as they can then spend money on other strategies in order to improve quality of life for all in Sheffield (Smoking Cessation, Department of

Controlling Public Health in Sheffield

Health Screening in Sheffield

Health screening helps to prevent and identify health conditions either at early stages, so early intervention can be put into place to give the individual the best chance of overcoming the health condition. Also, it helps prevent health conditions as it helps to identify the risk factors and if the certain individual is at risk of a specific health condition. The NHS health checks is a health screening strategy put into place in Sheffield and nationwide. It is available to members of

the public in Sheffield aged 40-74 who haven't previously been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, your GP will check your height, weight, blood pressure and cholesterol

levels for the risk factors of diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, stroke and dementia. (Sheffield City Council NHS Health Checks, 2015)

Public Health England and the NHS have worked together to implement this strategy nationwide, to do this the NHS have worked with Public health England to give them the correct medical information to promote the strategy across the UK. Public Health England have then then promoted this information so all individuals have access to the information and will be educated about the NHS health checks. The NHS will also work with GP's who perform the checks to educate them on what the specifics of the checks are and what risk factors they should be looking out for in order to give the best possible outcomes for individuals who meet the guidelines

for the checks. The GP will then give perform the health checks and work with the individuals to give them advice about how to prevent the

risk factors or refer them onto other practitioners for treatment.

Since October 2016, 5791 (4.2%) have being eligible for a NHS health check, however only 24.2% of people received one of those offered. This implies that the strategy is not effective as it could be in Sheffield as not everybody available is going for their free health checks. However, this could be due to a problem with advertisement and information not reaching the individuals who fit the specifics, this could be improved by more information being sent and available to the individuals so they will be more educated and want to go for their free health check (NHS Health Check Data, 2016)

Furthermore, it has been found that health checks dramatically prevent the health risks or help with early intervention to help give better treatment. For every 27 people who have a NHS health check, one person is diagnosed with high blood pressure. This is effective as it means that early intervention can be put into place to prevent further problems occurring from high blood pressure, the individual can also be given the best types of treatment to help them still live a good quality of life with health problem (NHS Health Check, 2016)

Controlling Public Health in Sheffield

Immunisations and Vaccinations- MMR

Immunisations and Vaccinations help to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, there is many different types of infectious disease which vaccinations can be given for to help prevent the spread of to reduce the risk of an epidemic or a wide number of deaths nationally. Many different types of age groups and people are available for different types of vaccinations as different ages/gender are more at risk of specific infectious diseases.

One of the most infectious diseases in young children which can cause them further health problems later on in life and can also cause death if contracted is Measles, Mumps and Rubella. The vaccination is given to young children a month before their first birthday and then before they start school; after this they will be immunised against the three infectious diseases. Older children, pregnant and people who have never had the vaccination also need the vaccination in order

to keep the number of people with these infectious diseases low, to keep health risks low in Sheffield.

N.I.C.E (National Institution for Clinical Excellence) will work with the NHS to help implement this strategy. NICE will make sure the vaccination is up to clinical excellence so will have a positive impact on individuals who are immunised by the vaccine. N.I.C.E will also educate the NHS on how the vaccine should be administered so there is no risk of injury or side effects which could cause further health risks for individuals who are having the vaccination. The NHS will then work with practitioners who deliver the vaccination such as a GP or school nurse, they will be educated on how to administer the vaccination correctly to make

sure everybody is immunised to lower the risk of MMR in Sheffield and nationwide. They will also educate the individuals in what the infectious diseases are so they know the signs and symptoms.

Immunisation and Vaccination is a very effective way to reduce the death rates from illnesses which can be stopped through a vaccination. Specific vaccinations such as MMR as nationally distributed, as is not just a strategy in Sheffield. Since the vaccination was introduced in 1988 there has only been 11 deaths in the UK linking to Measles, Mumps or Rubella. This means the vaccination is very effective as it has rapidly reduced the amount of cases with MMR. This means that in Sheffield there is no chance of an outbreak which would affect many people's lives in Sheffield and cost Sheffield city council a lot of money; meaning less money will be spent on other strategies. The vaccination also provides a long term protection from the illnesses, as over 95% immunised will never be at risk of contracting them. This also means the vaccination as effective as there is a very high chance that if everyone in Sheffield is immunised, nobody will become ill with MMR. This means that there is no chance of other people becoming ill with MMR, and quality of life will be high in Sheffield (Immunising Children, Richard W). The vaccine costs the NHS, £40 per person immunised, this helps save a lot of money nationally as it would cost the NHS a lot more money to help treat people with MMR if they weren't immunised in comparison to how much it costs to immunise someone. Therefore, the price is cost effective as the NHS can then save money and spend it on other public health issues to help improve health (MMR Dilemma, Daily Mail UK).

Sexual Health Promotion- Sexual Health Sheffield

Sexual Health Promotion provides education to people in order to improve Sexual Health nationally. The promotion helps people become educated in the risks associated with sex and sexual health and how to reduce these risks through different schemes put into place. The promotion mostly helps to educate younger people, as that is where the problem is most current; therefore, organisations will go into schools and other settings and help educate them on how to stay safe and the risks of STI's and other sexual health issues. Social Media is also a new platform for promoting sexual health, as most people in the UK are associated with some type of social media; they use adverts and promotion online to help educate people in Sexual Health. Educating people in Sexual Health helps reduce STI rates in the UK, therefore it helps improve people's quality of life as they know how to improve their sexual health and stay healthy (Department of Health, Sexual Health Promotion, 2015).

Sexual Health Sheffield is a campaign which promotes Sexual Health throughout Sheffield. The scheme has become one of the biggest sexual

health campaigns in the UK since it was founded. The service has different clinics throughout Sheffield which are open every day, these are walk in Clinics which people can visit for advice

about sexual health, or other services such as free contraception, STI testing, pregnancy tests and advice. They also have a number which people in Sheffield can ring for advice from specialised practitioners who are educated in Sexual Health promotion. Sexual Health Sheffield also work alongside the NHS, specifically the hospitals located within Sheffield, together they work to put into place new strategies they can use in the clinics or outside to help improve and educate people in Sexual Health. The NHS will also educate them

about treatment they can advise individuals on in order to treat the sexual health or another issue. The organisation will work with health promoters and educators who will mainly go into schools/colleges in Sheffield and educate young people on sexual health, as they are the target group for education around Sexual Health The educators will be trained to also give advice on sexual health. The Nurses within help examine and educate people to help them widen their knowledge and stay safe (Sexual Health Sheffield, 2014)

Sexual Health Promotion is a very effective way to help reduce the risks of sexual health issues. In 2010, it was reported that only 12% of people used a condom when having sex, this means that enough people aren't educated in the risks associated with Sex and people are getting pregnant and contracting sexually transmitted infections which costs the NHS a lot of money to treat and reduces people's quality of life if they're living with a sexually transmitted disease/infection. Since the scheme was started in Sheffield the reduction of teen conceptions has from 52.8 per 1000, to 30.3 per 1000 teens. This is due to the scheme which has being put into place, as the teenager girls are getting early education when in school by visitors from sexual health Sheffield so know how to protect themselves against pregnancy and they know where to go if conception does occur for help. However, Sheffield nationally is a higher than the national average for sexual health and remains a priority area, so to make the campaign fully effective more work must be put in place to educate people on sexual health. (Sheffield PNA, 2015)

Controlling Public Health in Sheffield

Environmental Protection- Pest

Control

Environmental protections are strategies put into place to protect and keep the environment a safe place for all in Sheffield. The strategies put into place help keep the environment clean, but also healthy by eradicating the risks of infectious diseases in the population. Environmental protection strategies make sure that sanitation is up to standards and is managed well, so everybody in Sheffield lives in a healthy and clean lifestyle.

One type of environmental protection in Sheffield is our Pest Control service, the service provides on phone advice for households and businesses but also visits homes and businesses to investigate certain types of pest and will use treatment based on what pest to get rid of it to ensure the health of all in Sheffield. The service deals with a range of pests such as rats, mice, wasps, cockroaches and bed bugs and many more. Specific types of pest can be bad for your health as they may be carrying infectious diseases, which could spread throughout the household or business and cause ill health for many people. If these pests are around the streets of Sheffield, they cause health risks for many of the public due to them maybe carrying infectious diseases and they keep the environmental unhealthy and dirty (Sheffield

It is crucial we make sure our pest control service is effective to ensure there is no risk of a spread of infectious diseases. Pest control is very cost effective, as it only costs £95 to eradicate rodents within a household; this is very cost effective in comparison to how much it would cost to treat infectious diseases, which rodents may be at risk of carrying. However, pest control services are not used in many circumstances, as they should be as people find other ways to get rid of the pests. This can be very dangerous to their health, therefore more strategies need to be put into place to educate people on the dangers of pests and who they should speak to if they fear there may be contaminated in their household or their business (Pest Control Cost Guide, 2015, Pest Control in the UK).

City

Council, Pest Control). Pest Control services will work the with Environmental health agency to put together different strategies and find the best way to eradicate pests to keep environments healthy and clean. Together they will create resources, which are open to the public about pests to look out for, and how they are dangerous to your health. Pest control technicians will work with the environmental health agency and this will be educated on what specific pests are people in the UK at harm too on a wide based scale. They will be educated on how to treat them in the best way to make sure the health of people in the UK is kept at its best. They will also educate individuals on different types of pests and what to do if they come into contact with one.

Controlling Public Health in Sheffield

Government Initiatives-

School Lunches

Government Initiatives are put into place nationally by the government to help tackle current public health issues. They come up with new strategies in idea to help improve the UK's overall health. When they put a new initiative in place they make sure they set targets about how successful they want the strategy to be, they also make sure that the initiative will be cost effective and will meet the success rates they wish to meet in order for the strategy to be effective. The initiative may include a change in legislation, or a national campaign which will involve many different organisations and practitioners.

School Lunch Guidelines is one type of government initiative in place to help tackle childhood obesity and keep children in the UK healthy so they grow up and live a good quality of life and don't put themselves at risk of public health issues. The school lunch guidelines are put in order to make sure children at school receive a healthy balanced

diet in order to grow successfully. The school lunches must follow certain guidelines which will allow young children to receive the right nutrients, school lunches must include at least one portion of fruit and

Move more Live longer

vegetables every day, they are also limited to the amount of fat/sugar/salt they can use in each meal. One particular organisation the government will have

worked with when putting this into place will have being the NHS, specifically the staff and practitioners behind Change 4 Life as they are a campaign which helps promote healthy eating for young children. Together they will have worked

together and the practitioners such as Dietitians will have given advice to the government on the nutrients young children must be getting in order to be eating a healthy balanced diet and grow correctly for their age. Together, the practitioners, government and organisations will come up with a different guideline which schools must follow for school lunches in order for children to grow up with the best quality of life.

Before the initiative was put into place older children at secondary school would receive 50% of their weekly average consumption from chips, which are high in salt and fat from their school meals. This is an alarming statistic as the older children weren't getting the right nutrients and were putting themselves at risk of further health problems and obesity from the high intakes of salt and fat. Therefore, the initiative was put into place in order to make school lunches healthy. Jamie Oliver's campaign 'Feed Me Better' also is effective in improving school lunches, since his campaign which contributed to the government initiative SAT rates have increased to 4.5. This is effective as it means that improving and follow school lunch guidelines allows young children to get the right nutrients which allows them to be able to concentrate easier and improve their grades at school and allows them to be more successful (Jamie Oliver's school dinners 'boost SATs results, 2010, Daily Mail UK). However, childhood obesity is at its highest rate as 19.1% of (10-11-Year-old) are obese. This could suggest that the initiative isn't working as successfully as children are still increasingly become obese. This may not only be due to school lunches, their lifestyle choices out of school also contribute to their weight, therefore it cannot be said that the school lunch guidelines aren't effective. (Public Health England, Childhood Obesity, 2015)

Unit 24 Referencing Page

Sheffield City Council Health Checks: Sheffield City Council, 2015, NHS Health Checks, <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/caresupport/health/health-checks.html> (Accessed 12th December 2016)

NHS Health Check Data: NHS, 2016, NHS Health Check Data, http://www.healthcheck.nhs.uk/commissioners_and_providers/data/north_of_england/yorkshire_and_the_humber/?la=Sheffield&laid=108 (Accessed 12th December 2016)

Smoke Free Sheffield: NHS, 2016, Yorkshire Smokefree Sheffield, <http://sheffield.yorkshiresmokefree.nhs.uk/> (Accessed 12th December 2016)

Sheffield PNA: Sheffield City Council, 2015, Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) http://psnc.org.uk/sheffield-lpc/wp-content/uploads/sites/79/2013/10/SheffieldPNA_2015_V0v2_20140714.doc (Accessed 12th December 2016)

Smoking Cessation: Department of Health and Human Services, (1996), Smoking Cessation, Rockville US, Agency for Health Care policy and research

Immunizing Children: W, Richard, Judith, M (1997) Immunizing Children, Oxon, Radcliffe Medical Press

MMR Dilemma: Daily Mail UK, 2015, The Great MMR Dilemma, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-98805/The-great-MMR-dilemma.html> (Accessed 12th December 2016)

Department of Health: Department of Health, 2015, Sexual Health Promotion, <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/sexual-health-promotion> (Accessed 12th December 2015)

Sexual Health Sheffield: Sexual Health Sheffield, 2015, <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/sexual-health-promotion> (Accessed 12th December 2016)

Feed Me Better: Daily Mail UK, 2010, Jamie Oliver's school dinners boost SATs results, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1262053/Jamie-Olivers-healthy-school-dinners-campaign-boosted-exam-results.html> (Accessed 12th December 2016)

Childhood Obesity: Public Health England, 2015, Childhood Obesity http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_about_obesity/child_obesity (Accessed December 2016)

Commentary – P3

The command verb is **explain** and the subject is different strategies used to promote public health. The candidate has produced an article which explains 3 different strategies by explaining how they promote and control public health both at a national and local level.

Centre assessment: **P3**

Moderator's assessment: **P3**

Commentary – D1

The command verb is **analyse** and the subject matter is the effectiveness of different public health strategies. The candidate has produce a comprehensive article which addresses the effectiveness of each of the strategies explained, supported with up to date data. Pros and cons of each strategy are reviewed.

Centre assessment: **D1**

Moderator's assessment: **D1**



We'd like to know your view on the resources we produce. By clicking on the 'Like' or 'Dislike' button you can help us to ensure that our resources work for you. When the email template pops up please add additional comments if you wish and then just click 'Send'. Thank you.

Whether you already offer OCR qualifications, are new to OCR, or are considering switching from your current provider/awarding organisation, you can request more information by completing the Expression of Interest form which can be found here:

www.ocr.org.uk/expression-of-interest

OCR Resources: *the small print*

OCR's resources are provided to support the delivery of OCR qualifications, but in no way constitute an endorsed teaching method that is required by OCR. Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the content, OCR cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions within these resources. We update our resources on a regular basis, so please check the OCR website to ensure you have the most up to date version.

This resource may be freely copied and distributed, as long as the OCR logo and this small print remain intact and OCR is acknowledged as the originator of this work.

OCR acknowledges the use of the following content:
Square down and Square up: alexwhite/Shutterstock.com

Please get in touch if you want to discuss the accessibility of resources we offer to support delivery of our qualifications:
resources.feedback@ocr.org.uk

Looking for a resource?

There is now a quick and easy search tool to help find **free** resources for your qualification:

www.ocr.org.uk/i-want-to/find-resources/

ocr.org.uk/healthandsocialcare

OCR customer contact centre

Vocational qualifications

Telephone 02476 851509

Facsimile 02476 851633

Email vocational.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

OCR is part of Cambridge Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge. *For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored.*

© **OCR 2017** Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England. Registered office 1 Hills Road, Cambridge CB1 2EU. Registered company number 3484466. OCR is an exempt charity.

