

Health and Social Care Services	
HEALTH CARE	SOCIAL CARE
Primary: GPs, dental care, optometry, community health care.	Children and young people: foster care, residential care, youth work.
Secondary and tertiary care: specialist medical care.	Adults or children with specific needs: residential care, respite care, domiciliary care.
Allied health professionals: physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language, dieticians	Older adults: residential care, domiciliary care. Informal care: relatives, friends, neighbours.



Barriers		
Physical barriers Objects that prevent the individual from getting to where they should go.	Cultural/Language barriers Services that affect someone's culture or that they cannot understand because they don't speak that language.	Intellectual barriers Cannot access services because they did not know about them.
Sensory barriers Individuals unable to access services because they are deaf, blind etc.	Psychological barriers Affecting the way an individual thinks about a service.	Resource barriers Services not available due to lack of staff or money.
Social barriers Cannot access services because they struggle in social situations.	Geographical barriers The distance individuals have to travel to access services.	Financial barriers The cost of accessing services.

Key Words	
Primary care	Health care provided in the community for people making an initial approach for advice or treatment.
Secondary care	Medical care that is provided by a specialist or facility upon referral by a primary care
Tertiary care	Specialized consultative care, usually on referral .
Allied health professionals	Health care professions distinct from nursing, medicine, and pharmacy.
Residential care	Long-term care given to adults or children who stay in a residential setting (not own home).
Respite care	Temporary care of a sick, elderly, or disabled person, providing relief for their usual carer.
Domiciliary care	Help with personal care and other practical household tasks.
Optometry	Occupation of measuring eyesight, prescribing corrective lenses, and detecting eye disease.
Physiotherapy	Treatment of disease, injury, or deformity by physical methods such as massage, heat treatment, and exercise.
Occupational therapy	The use of particular activities as an aid to recuperation from physical or mental illness.
Dieticians	An expert on diet and nutrition.



Health and Social Care Services

CARE	SOCIAL CARE
Primary: GPs, dental care, optometry, community health care.	Children and young people: foster care, residential care, youth work.
Secondary and specialist medical care:	Adults or children with specific needs: residential care, respite care, domiciliary care.
Allied health professionals: physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language, dieticians	Older adults: residential care, domiciliary care. care: relatives, friends, neighbours.



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Health and Social Care Services

List 4 examples of HEALTH CARE services

List 4 examples of SOCIAL CARE services



Barriers

Define Physical barriers

Define Sensory barriers

Define Social barriers

Define

Allied health professionals

Residential care

Respite care

Domiciliary care

