

Unit 14 Knowledge Organiser

Unit 14 Working in Health and Social Care Grade Descriptors

Pass

learners will recall and relate knowledge through understanding different types of physiological disorder and the effects on body systems and functions. learners will achieve planned outcomes by carrying out activities fully, correctly and safely when assessing a service user's care needs.

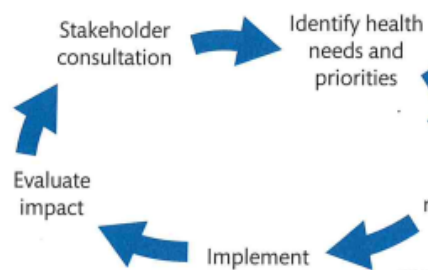
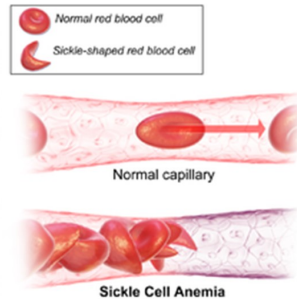
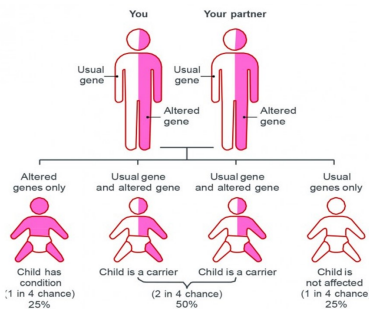
Merit

learners will make reasoned, analytical judgements involving comparison, discussion or justification on different types of physiological disorder and the effects on body systems and functions. learners will relate and differentiate the use of different skills when assessing a service user's care needs.

Distinction

learners will articulate their arguments and views concisely and professionally to justify conclusions on different types of physiological disorder and the effects on body systems and functions. learners will make the most appropriate selections in given constraints and desired outcomes when assessing a service user's care needs.

ASSIGNMENT

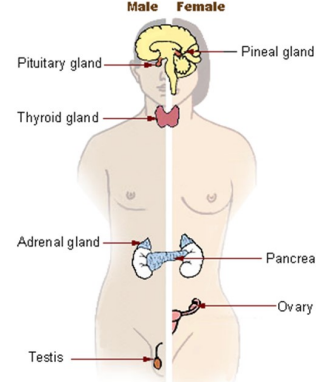


www.diabetesuk.org.uk
 Diabetes UK is a charity that campaigns to support and inform people with diabetes.

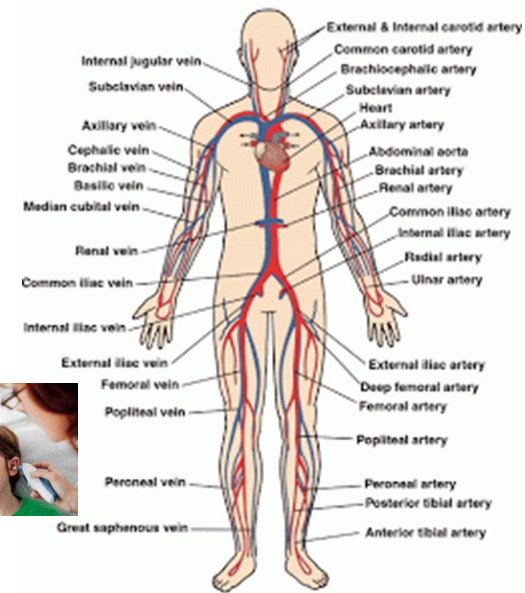
www.asthma.org.uk
 Asthma UK is a charity raising funds to research and cure asthma.

www.cancerresearchuk.org
 Cancer Research UK is a charity that raises funds to research ways of fighting cancer.

Major Endocrine Glands



Circulatory System



Key terms

Diagnosis – the process by which the nature of the disease or disorder is determined or made known.

Sign – an objective indication of a disorder noticed by a healthcare professional, such as a doctor or a nurse.

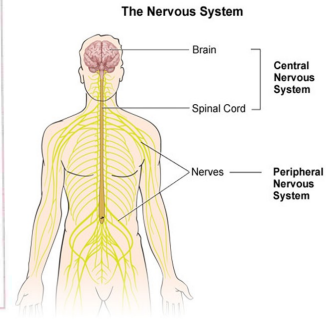
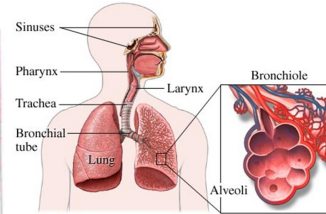
Symptom – a feature complained about by the individual.

Clinical diagnosis – a diagnosis made on the basis of signs and symptoms.

Differential diagnosis – recognition of one disease as being distinct from a number of diseases that may present similar signs and symptoms.

Referral – consulting on, and usually handing over care or treatment of a service user to another professional (usually a specialist) or a type of service, such as physiotherapy.

Common signs	Common symptoms
Pallor/red flush/jaundice	Pain/discomfort/general malaise
Sweating/dehydration (eg increased thirst/dry mouth and swollen tongue)	Thirst
Trembling/tremors	Palpitations
Smell (breath, body)	'Pins and needles'
Changes in appearance of urine/faeces	Paralysis
Changes in heart rate	Headache
Changes in breathing rate/wheezing	Visual disturbances
Rash/spots	Unsteadiness/muscle weakness
Changed blood pressure	Changes in urination
Changes in sensation	Changes in bowel habit
Loss/gain of weight	Loss/gain of weight
Changes in consciousness	Cough
Changes in mobility	Seizure or fits
Changes in skin/mucous membranes (eg colour or texture)	Presence of lump/blood
Changes in body temperature	Nausea/vomiting
Disorientation	Disorientation

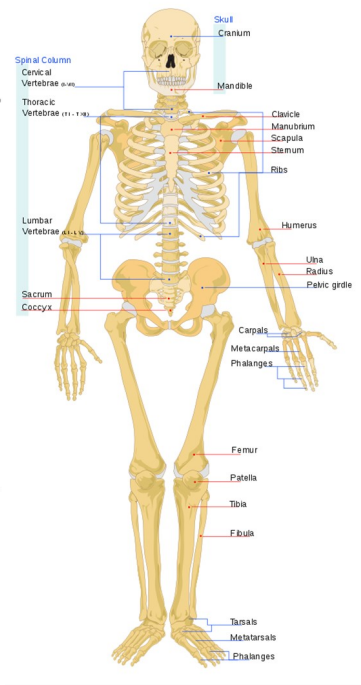


Blood tests

Blood samples can be obtained in two ways, by venepuncture (inserting a syringe needle into a vein) or by a finger prick, using a small, sterile lancet. Venepuncture is used when several millilitres of blood are required for clinical analysis.

An examination of the blood provides a good indication of an individual's health and wellbeing. Many substances normally present in blood can be analysed and reported on, including:

- ▶ haemoglobin level (for anaemia)
- ▶ levels of blood salts, technically known as electrolytes (for renal disorders, diabetes, metabolic bone disorders)
- ▶ hormone levels (for pregnancy, endocrine disorders)
- ▶ blood gases, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide (for respiratory disease)
- ▶ specific enzyme tests (for heart attacks)
- ▶ plasma proteins (for bleeding disorders)
- ▶ pH (for renal disorders, diabetes).



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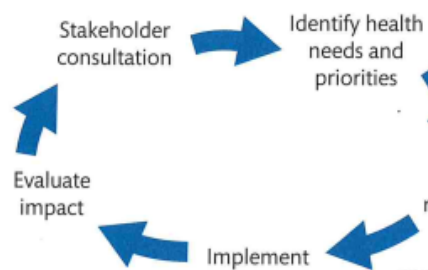
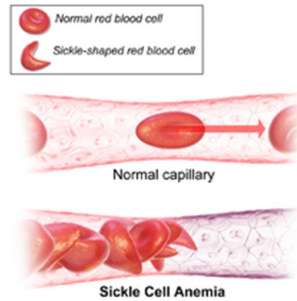
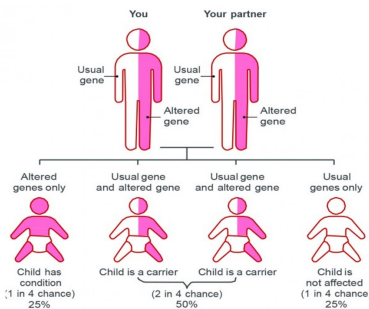
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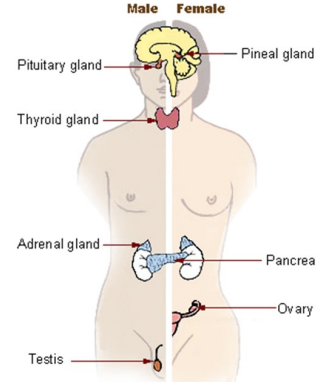


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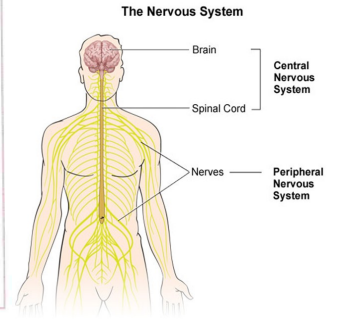
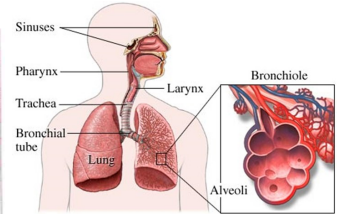
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