Year 11 Health and Social Care Tech Award

Component 3 - Health and Wellbeing

You will learn about:

- Different factors that affect an individual's health and wellbeing
- Different indicators that are used to measure health
- Person-centred health and wellbeing improvement plans

You will be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how different factors can affect an individual's health and wellbeing
- Interpret data and indicators to measure an individual's physiological health
- Explain the features of health and wellbeing improvement plans and how potential obstacles can be overcome

Lesson Overview

Learning Aim A:

Physical and lifestyle factors

- Genetic inheritance
- Ill health
- Diet
- Exercise
- Substance use
- Personal hygiene

Social, emotional and cultural factors

- Social interactions
- Stress
- Willingness to seek help

Economic factors

- financial resources

> Environmental factors:

- Environmental conditions
- housing
- Impact of life events

Learning Aim B:

Physiological indicators

- Pulse
- Blood pressure
- Peak flow
- Body mass index
- Using published guidance to interpret readings

Lifestyle Indicators

- Interpretation of lifestyle data, specifically risks to physical health associated with:
- Smoking
- Alcohol consumption
- Inactive lifestyles

Learning Aim C:

Health and wellbeing improvement plans

- Importance of a person-centered approach
- Information to be included in the plan:
- Recommended actions to improve health and wellbeing
- Short term and long term targets
- Appropriate sources of support

Key Words

Acute – illness comes on quickly, is short term and can be cured

Chronic – illness comes on gradually, is long term (more than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured

Short term – less than 6 months

Long term – 6 months or more

Monitor – to check progress over a period of time

Social class – a broad group in society having the same social or economic status, most commonly upper, middle and lower class

Physiological – relates to how a person and bodily parts function normally

Cardiovascular system – is the system that moves blood, nutrients and gases around our bodies. It is made up of the heart, blood and blood vessels; also known as the circulatory system

Potential significance – could develop into something important

Norm – is something that is usual, typical or standard

Assessment: Externally marked, exam type assessment	
Suggested reading or support available	Cross curricular
	SMSC:
Student shared area – Health and Social Care – Component 3	Person-centered approach
	Factors affecting an individual's
Pearson website – search course – BTEC Level 1/2 Tech award	lifestyle
in /Health and Social Care	Literacy:
	Key Words
Showbie class group	