



## BTEC LEARNER ASSESSMENT SUBMISSION AND DECLARATION

When submitting evidence for assessment, each learner must sign a declaration confirming that the work is their own.

<b>Learner Name:</b>	
<b>Assessor Name:</b>	R.Southworth
<b>BTEC Programme Title:</b>	BTEC National Diploma in HSC
<b>Unit or Component Number and Title:</b>	Unit 12 Supporting Individuals with Additional Needs
<b>Assignment Title:</b>	Assignment 1: Diagnosing additional needs Assignment 2: Enabling Individuals with additional needs to face daily challenges
<b>Date Assignment Submitted:</b>	Assignment 1: 14/10/24 Assignment 2: 20/12/24

Please list the evidence submitted for each task. Indicate the page numbers where the evidence can be found or describe the nature of the evidence (e.g. video, illustration).




Assignment task reference	Evidence submitted
Learning Aim A: P1	Report
Learning Aim B: P2 P3	Report
Learning Aim c: P4 P5	Report

<b>Learner declaration</b>	
I certify that the work submitted for this assignment is my own. I have clearly referenced any sources used in the work. I understand that false declaration is a form of malpractice.	
<b>Learner signature:</b> 	<b>Date:</b> Assignment 1: 14/10/2024 Assignment 2: 20/12/2024



# Assessment record

First submission

Programme Title		BTEC Extended Cert/Diploma/Ext Diploma in HSC	Learner Registration Number	S934819
			Learner Name	
Assignment Title		Diagnosing additional needs	Assessor Name	R. Southworth
Unit / Component Number and Title		Unit 12 Supporting individuals with additional needs		
Deadline		14/10/2024	Date Submitted	14/10/2024
Has an extension to the deadline been approved by the Assessor due to extenuating circumstances?				N
Targeted Criteria	Criteria achieved	Assessment comments		
A.P1	Y	Well done you have explained the diagnostic procedures to determine additional needs for one child and one adult with additional needs.		
A.M1	N	No work submitted towards this criteria.		
A.D1	N	No work submitted towards this criteria.		
General comments				
<p>Well done, you have achieved a pass grade on your first submission of Assignment 1. Your work was accurate and supported A.P1 in terms of the diagnostic procedures relevant to Rebecca and her Paraplegia and Ben and with Diabetes/Down syndrome. No resubmission granted for a.M1 and A.D1 as there is no work submitted towards this criteria. To achieve pass overall for Unit 12 you need to also achieve a minimum of a pass in assignment 2 as well.</p> <p>Moving forward I would like you to try and reference more within your assignment and also be more organised with your bibliography. For example: (Aldworth et al., 2016). Aldworth, A., Haworth, E., Hocking, S., Lawrence, P., Matthews, N., Snaith, M and Whitehouse, M. (2016) BTEC National: Health and social care. Student book 2. Pearson</p>				
Learner Declaration - I certify that the evidence submitted for this assignment is my own. I have clearly referenced any sources and any artificial intelligence (AI) tools used in the work. I understand that false declaration is a form of malpractice.		Learner signature		
		Date		14/10/2024
Assessor declaration - I certify that to the best of my knowledge the evidence submitted for this assignment is the learner's own. The learner has clearly referenced any sources and any AI tools used in the work. I understand that false declaration is a form of malpractice.		Assessor signature		
		Date		14/10/2024
Date of feedback to learner - this must be within a timely period of the assessment taking place and after internal verification has taken place.				21/10/24.
<p>By signing the above declaration, you agree to your work and/or image (if featured in recorded and/or photographed files) to be used by Pearson or other Pearson group companies for: (delete if not consenting to some of the following)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• professional development, online support, and training of Centre Assessors</li> <li>• support and training for Pearson Examiners/Moderators</li> <li>• published resources</li> <li>• marketing materials</li> </ul> <p>Your personal details will be kept in accordance with GDPR, if you have any concerns regarding this, please contact us via the <a href="#">Pearson Contact Portal</a>.</p>				

PLEASE NOTE: When submitting evidence for assessment, each learner must sign a declaration confirming that the work is their own. You may use this form, a separate learner authenticity declaration, an electronic platform or incorporate a learner declaration into an Assignment Brief front sheet. Electronic signatures are acceptable if there is an audit trail to support its authenticity. This includes a scanned signature or the individual's centre-based email address. A font style is not accepted. Please see the Centre Guide to Internal Assessment for further details.

**Resubmission authorisation by Lead Internal Verifier**

All resubmissions must be authorised by the **Lead Internal Verifier**. Only **one** resubmission is possible per assignment, providing:

- The learner has met initial deadlines set in the assignment or has met an agreed deadline extension.
- The tutor considers that the learner will be able to provide improved evidence without further guidance.
- Evidence submitted for assessment has been authenticated and accompanied by a signed and dated declaration of authenticity by the learner.
- Resubmission evidence **must** be submitted within 15 working days of learners receiving assessment feedback which must be within a timely period of the assessment taking place.

LIV signature

Date

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Unit 12

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Enabling individuals with additional needs to face daily challenges

Introduction:

Ben Grace is a middle adulthood age of 52 and has an inherited condition of down syndrome and he also has type 2 diabetes, with the mental age of 8. (Pearson, 2010) down syndrome is a neurological condition that Ben was born with, meaning he has an extra chromosome. (NHS,2023) down syndrome is an inherited condition like cystic fibrosis and gets a genetic copy of chromosome 21. When his mother was between 10-14 weeks pregnant, she would have had an ultrasound and a blood test. Being diagnosed with down syndrome would normally be done before Ben would have been born. (NHS,2023) some of the main signs and symptoms of someone with down syndrome would include a more flattened face, a smaller head, ears and mouth, a more rounded nose for physical features and for intellectual features would include having a short attention span and would be slower at learning. Down syndrome is an intellectual disability and has some levels of a learning disability. This is also a severe condition. The average life span of someone who live with down syndrome is normally 60 but some people who have down syndrome can live well into their 80s and they have a higher risk of having heart disease. Due to his down syndrome, he often gets refused from funfairs and gets shouted at when he goes out shopping. (class notes, 2024)

✓ A.P1

Type two diabetes is a common condition that causes the level of sugar in the blood to become too high (NHS,2023). It is a long-term condition that can affect Bens everyday life. He may need to change his diet, take medication and have regular check-ups to see if everything is normal. Type two diabetes is caused by a problem with a chemical in the body (hormone) called insulin. It is often linked to being overweight or inactive, or having a family history of type two diabetes (NHS,2023). Someone with diabetes type two can be diagnosed at any age, the main test that normally be done is a Glycated haemoglobin test (A1C). Some of the symptoms of diabetes would include feeling very thirsty, feeling very tired, unexplained weight loss and blurred vision (NHS,2023). Diabetes is a physical and health need; it is a mild to moderate condition. There is a good chance that a person that has type two diabetes may live as long as a person without thew condition. Due to his diabetes he has to hide sweet under his pillow which makes him unwell, and his glucose levels become unstable.

✓ A.P1

Rebecca is an 8-year-old girl that was in a road traffic accident at the age of 5 that ended up with paraplegia. Paraplegia is a term used to describe the inability to voluntarily move the lower section of the body. Rebecca would have been diagnosed with paraplegia when

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she was 5 years old. Rebecca lives with her mother Sue, father David and brother Micheal in an upstairs apartment that was provided by the housing association, which is not wheelchair friendly. She has a physical disability that has affected her lower part of the spine. Her mother Sue works in a nursery which is part-time and is home in the school holidays and her father David works full-time in a factory for a low wage and works long hours. The neighbourhood makes unpleasant comments as they pass Rebecca and her family in the street, and they are not tolerant of her differences. She goes to a school for children with special needs and her teaching assistant helps with her personal care tasks such as toileting, getting changed for PE and getting to other lessons.

Diagnostic procedures: (Ben)

There are a range of diagnostic procedures that would have been done to diagnose Ben's Down syndrome.

One diagnostic procedure which can be done is a **ultrasound**. This is where the foetus is scanned, and it sends high-frequency soundwaves to create an image. This test is done between 10-14 weeks (about 3 months) of pregnancy (NHS,2023). Health care professionals such as a **sonographer** will be involved in doing these tests. Their role is to use ultrasound equipment to screen and diagnose medical conditions. The sonographer works predominantly in hospitals. To become a sonographer the profession will need 5 GCSEs in a 4 or above and 2-3 a-levels. They will gain experience through a work placement in any healthcare or medical industry. Then they will need a master's in medical ultrasound to specialise in sonography.

Another diagnostic procedure which can be done is **chromic villus sampling (CVS)**. This is used for chromosomal abnormalities and other genetic problems. This test is usually done between 11-14 weeks of pregnancy. (NHS,2023). The health care professional such as an **obstetrician** will be involved in doing these tests. Their role will be to monitor the health of the foetus and on Ben's mother. Obstetricians work predominantly in hospitals. To become an obstetrician the professional will need A-level grades AAA or A\* including a five-year undergraduate degree in medicine. They gain experience through a work placement in hospitals. The individual will then need to complete a 2-year foundation programme and have more hands-on experience. Then they will need a master's course to specialise in obstetrics.

Another diagnostic procedure which can be done is a **chromosome test/screening**. This is where a doctor removes a sample of genetic material. This is usually done between 11-14 weeks of pregnancy. The health care professional such as a **fetal medicine consultant**

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will be involved in doing these tests. Their role is to take care of the patient directly and provide preconception counselling. (NHS, 2023)

A final diagnostic procedure which can be done is a **heel prick test**. This is where a doctor takes a small sample of blood from the babies heel to determine what condition they have. The health care professional such as midwives will be involved in doing these tests. Their role is to provide full antenatal care. The midwife works in all health care settings. To become a midwife the professional will need a degree in midwifery, 5 GCSEs and 2-3 A-levels. They will gain experience through a work placement in a maternity unit or in a health care setting. Then they will need to have a masters in midwifery to specialise in becoming a midwife. (NHS, 2023)

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There are a range of diagnostic procedures that would have been done to diagnose Ben's Type II Diabetes.

One diagnostic procedure which can be done is **blood tests**. This is used to check cholesterol and blood glucose levels. This test is usually done between 14-20 weeks (about 4 and a half months) of pregnancy. The health care professionals such as **phlebotomists** will be involved in doing these tests. Their role will be to take blood samples from patients which are examined, and the results can be used to quickly diagnose diseases or conditions. The phlebotomist works primarily either in a hospital or a clinic. To become a phlebotomist the professional will need at least 2 GCSEs or an equivalent vocational qualification. They gain experience through a work placement in healthcare. (NHS, 2023)

✓  
AP1

Another diagnostic procedure which can be done is a **random blood sugar test**. This is used to check the patients' blood sugar levels. This test could be done at any time of the day. The health care professional such as a **doctor** will be involved in doing these tests. Their role is experienced and certified to practice medicine to help maintain or restore physical and mental health. doctor's work in both clinical and non-clinical settings. To become a doctor the professional will need to have a bachelor's degree in science or in a related field, a medical degree and 5 GCSEs at grades 7-9 including math's, English and Science. They will gain experience through work placements in any medicine area in hospitals, clinics or GP surgeries. They do not need a master's degree to become a doctor. (NHS, 2023)

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AP1

Diagnostic procedures Rebecca:

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There are a range of diagnostic procedures that would have been done to diagnose Rebecca Paraplegia.

One diagnostic procedure which will be done for paraplegia would be **blood tests**. This is done to access if someone with paraplegia like Rebecca would have any infections, cancers or any other problem that contributes to paraplegia. The healthcare professional such as a **phlebotomist** will be involved in doing these tests. Their role is to take blood samples of the patient which is then examined in a laboratory and the results can be used to quickly diagnose which disease they have. The phlebotomist works primarily either in hospitals or a clinic. To become a phlebotomist the professional will need at least 2 GCSE's or an equivalent vocational qualification. (NHS,2023)

Another diagnostic procedure which can be done for someone with paraplegia is a **lumbar puncture**. This is when a needle is put into Rebecca's lower back to collect or inject fluid into her spinal cord. The healthcare professional such as a **neurologist** will be involved in doing these tests. The role of a neurologist is to treat and manage conditions that may be affecting the brain and spinal cord. The neurologist they will work primarily in hospitals. To become a neurologist, they will need to have excellent GCSE's and have three A and A\*'s at A-level including chemistry.

A final diagnostic procedure which can be done for someone with paraplegia is a **CT scan or MRI's**. This is when Rebecca would lie down into a machine that would take a detailed photograph of her body to see what is happening internally. The healthcare professional such as a **radiographer** will be involved in doing these tests. The role of a radiographer is to look at cutting- edge technology to take images of the insides of Rebecca to help understand and diagnose the condition. The radiographer they will work primarily in hospitals. To become a radiographer, they will need to complete an undergraduate degree in radiography or in a related field.

Conclusion:

A specialist doctor that Ben would see for his diabetes would be an endocrinologist. An endocrinologist is a medical professional who specialises in diagnosing and treating health conditions related to problems with the body. A specialist doctor Rebecca would see for her paraplegia would be a neurologist. A neurologist is a medical doctor who specialises in evaluating, diagnosing and treating diseases that affect the nervous system.

A.P1

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**Bibliography:**

NHS (2023) Available at:- [NHS website for England - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

Pearsons (2010) Case studies on Ben and Rebecca

Class notes (2024) Unit 12 Lesson material

Aldworth (2016) BTEC National Textbook for Health and Social Care

