

BTEC LEARNER ASSESSMENT SUBMISSION AND DECLARATION

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

Learner Name:	
Assessor Name:	
BTEC Programme Title:	BTEC National Diploma in HSC
Unit or Component Number and Title:	Unit 12 Supporting Individuals with Additional Needs
Assignment Title:	Assignment 1: Diagnosing additional needs Assignment 2: Enabling Individuals with additional needs to face daily challenges
Date Assignment Submitted:	Assignment 1: 14/10/2024 Assignment 2: 20/12/2024

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, M1 D1	Report
Learning Aim B: P2 P3 M2 D2	Report
Learning Aim c: P4 P5 M3 M4 D2 D3	Report

Learner declaration

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.

Learner signature:



Date: Assignment 1: 14/10/2024

Date: Assignment 2: 20/12/2024

Assessment record

First submission

Programme Title		BTEC Extended Cert/Diploma/Ext Diploma in HSC	Learner Registration Number	[REDACTED]
			Learner Name	[REDACTED]
Assignment Title		Diagnosing additional needs	Assessor Name	
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	Y	Well done you have assessed the requirements of one child and one adult with different additional needs.		
A.D1	Y	Well done you have evaluated the significance to the individuals, their families and society of a diagnosis of additional needs.		
General comments				
<p>Well done [REDACTED] you have achieved a distinction grade on your first submission of Assignment 1. Your work was well written and hit all command words and covered key content relevant to Rebecca and her Paraplegia and also Ben and with Diabetes/Down syndrome. In order to achieve distinction overall for Unit 12 you need to keep up the hard work and secure a distinction in assignment 2 as well.</p> <p>Moving forward I would like you to try and make cross connections between criteria's and also build on your academic referencing through more consistent referencing within your work and a more organised 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	[REDACTED]
			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	[REDACTED]
			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"> • professional development, online support, and training of Centre Assessors • support and training for Pearson Examiners/Moderators • published resources • marketing materials <p>Your personal details will be kept in accordance with GDPR, if you have any concerns regarding this, please contact us via the Pearson Contact Portal.</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

Achieved A.P1
A.M1
A.D1

Enabling Individuals with Additional Needs to face daily challenges.

Introduction

The first case study I will be looking at is Ben who has **Down syndrome**, a **profound cognitive and learning need**. Ben also has **type 2 diabetes** which is a **moderate/mild physical and health need** but due to his Down syndrome more moderate that it would be for someone who does not have Down syndrome. Ben is physically 52 years old, and he is in middle adulthood, however he is mentally 8 years old which is early childhood. He lives in a supported living residential home with 5 other people. Down syndrome is when an individual is born with an extra chromosome number 21, which usually happens by chance. The extra chromosome is associated with delays in a person's mental and physical development and can cause an increased risk of health problems. Type 2 diabetes is a common condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high, this is caused by problems with a chemical in the body called insulin, which is often linked to being overweight, inactive, or having a family history of diabetes (author unknown, 2023).

The second case study I will be looking at is Rebecca. Rebecca is 8 years old and is in early childhood, she has a **physical impairment** as she uses a wheelchair following a road traffic accident when she was five years old which was an unexpected physical life event for her. Rebecca has a condition called **paraplegia which is a profound need** for her due to its severity and impact on the rest of her life and milestones for development. Paraplegia is caused when something disrupts nerve signals to muscles, the cause of her paraplegia is due by a fractured spine, this means that she requires one to one personal care due to her physical disabilities restricting her from doing day to day tasks. Rebecca attends a school for children with additional needs where a teaching assistant provides her with care during her school day (Author unknown, 17 July 2023).

Diagnostic Procedures

There are various tests that would have been used to diagnose Bens down syndrome. One test for down syndrome that would have been carried out would be an **amniocentesis test**. This is where a small sample of amniotic fluid that surrounds the baby in the womb is taken. This would have been done on his **mother**. This would usually be carried out between the 15th and 18th week of pregnancy. The healthcare professionals who would carry these tests out are **Obstetricians** and **Perinatologists**. **Obstetricians** are trained to provide medical care during pregnancy, labour, birth and after birth. They have the skill to manage complex or high-risk pregnancies and births. **Perinatologists** are doctors who handle high risk pregnancies, they work with Ben's mother and Ben before, during and after birth. Perinatologists are also known as maternal-foetal medicine specialists. The Obstetrician will likely refer the mom to a perinatologist if they have a high-risk pregnancy. Obstetricians provides routine prenatal care to people who are pregnant, they also diagnose and treat complications that may occur. They can work in a range of environments like hospitals, clinics, birthing facilities, surgical centres and many others. To be an Obstetrician a person would need excellent GCSES and three A or A* at A level including chemistry for a five-year

undergraduate degree in medicine. Many medical schools also ask for biology and others may require maths or physics. After medical school, the individual would then have to join the paid two-year foundation programme where they'd work in 6 placements in different setting. After the programme they'd then apply for specialty training to become a doctor in Obstetrics. **Perinatologists** (also known as a maternal and fetal medicine specialist) job role is to handle high risk pregnancies. They work in clinics, hospitals as well as private practice. A completion of a minimum of 5 years of specialty training in obstetrics and Gynaecology is needed, on top of experience of dealing with complex obstetrics and gynaecology emergencies.

A second test for down syndrome that would have been carried out with Ben is **chorionic villus sampling**. This test may be offered during a woman's pregnancy to check if the baby has a genetic or chromosomal condition. It involves removing and testing a small sample of cells from the placenta. A maternal-fetal medicine specialist performs this test however, a specialist doctor (obstetrician) and a midwife are involved in explaining what the screening results mean and talk about what options the woman has). A midwife's role in the diagnosis is to speak to the patient about what the test involves and what the possible benefits and risks are to help Ben's mom make a decision on how she wants to continue her pregnancy. **Midwives** work in all health care settings in urban remote and rural settings, for example they can work in the maternity unit of a large general hospital or in a smaller stand-alone maternity unit, in private maternity hospitals, in group practices, birth centres and many more various places. To become a midwife, one will need 5 GCSEs at grades 9-4 including English, maths, and science, 2 or 3 A levels including science or a level 3 diploma or access to higher education in health, science or nursing. To train as a midwife an approved degree in midwifery at university or a midwifery degree apprenticeship. Experience that is needed is approved full-time midwifery degree courses that last for three years. Half of the time is spent in studying at university and half gaining practical, supervised experience in a range of settings.

Ultrasonography is another test use to diagnose down syndrome during pregnancy. Ultrasonography is the imaging modality mainstay of prenatal screening and diagnosis of down syndrome. In the second trimester ultrasonography helps detect 60-91% cases of down syndrome. This is a type of medical imaging that uses high frequency sound waves to produce images of internal organs and other tissues. The health care professional involved in carrying out this test is a **sonographer**. Sonographers use imaging equipment and soundwaves to form images of parts of the body, they can use ultrasounds to detect fluid at the back of the foetus neck which can indicate down syndrome (national institute of child health and human development). The role of a sonographer is to set up the ultrasound equipment, carrying out ultrasound test, they are trained to acquire and analyse these sonographic images. Most sonography jobs require at least an undergraduate degree in either health science, radiography, nursing or midwifery. A minimum of two years' experience as a qualified practitioner is needed.

Another test that would have been carried out to diagnose Ben's down syndrome would be a blood test. A **blood test** is a type of chromosomal testing of maternal blood, because Ben's

mom was at risk of having an infant who had down syndrome a chromosomal test would have been carried out using her blood. This is because the mothers blood carries DNA from the foetus which may show extra chromosome 21 (national institute of child health and human development). Cell-free foetal DNA is a newer test that checks samples of the blood. This test can be done as early as 10 week). Blood tests are done by a **doctor, nurse, or a phlebotomist** (a specialist in taking blood tests). However, the main health care professional who does this test is a phlebotomist, they will take blood samples from patients which will be examined in a laboratory, they reassure patients to put them at ease if they have any concerns. Phlebotomists may work in hospitals, clinics or health centres. There are no set entry requirements to become a trainee phlebotomist, employers usually ask for at least two GCSES. They may ask for a BTEC or equivalent vocational qualification in health and social care or healthcare.

Overall, the midwife, doctor or genetic counsellor will diagnose down syndrome during pregnancy. They can estimate the risk of having a baby with down syndrome.

With Ben's type 2 diabetes, there would have been many tests that would have also been carried out to diagnose his diabetes. A diagnostic procedure that is used to diagnose type 2 diabetes is a **Haemoglobin A1C test**. This test is a highly sensitive and accurate blood test for diagnosing type 2 diabetes. It measures the average blood sugar levels over a two- or three-month period to determine whether it is consistently high. When Ben was diagnosed with diabetes, he would have got access to his very own diabetes healthcare team which consists of a **GP, diabetes specialist nurse, practice nurse, diabetes specialist and a dietician**. A GPs role in diagnosing type 2 diabetes is they will arrange a blood test to check blood sugar levels. They will explain the test results and what will happen next. GPS generally work within the NHS practice trust; general practitioners work in their own practice or for another medical practice. To be a GP a degree recognised by the general medical council must be completed which takes 5 years, a foundation course of general training which takes 2 years and general practice specialist training which takes 3 years.

Another diagnostic procedure used to diagnose Bens's diabetes is an **Oral Glucose test**. The oral glucose test (also known as a GTT or OGTT) is used to investigate if someone has diabetes by assessing how the body responds to a dose of glucose (sugar) given as a drink (swbh.nhs.uk). Before the test Ben would have been asked to not eat or drink certain fluids for up to 8-12 hours before the test. For the test itself Ben would first have blood taken to measure the blood glucose level then would be asked to drink a sweet drink. Blood samples would then be taken at either regular intervals of 30-60 minutes or a single test after 2 hours. The healthcare provider who specialises in help treating diabetes is an **Endocrinologist**. They work in/are involved in a variety of clinics such as pituitary clinics, thyroid clinics, oncology clinics and work under the internal medicine department). To become an endocrinologist on completion of medical training someone is then eligible to register with the general medical council as a fully qualified doctor. They will then complete three more years of training after which they are then eligible to apply for a specialty training in endocrinology and diabetes.

Furthermore, a **fasting blood glucose test** would have been used to identify type 2 diabetes. This test consists of a blood sample that will be taken after not having eaten anything the night before (fasting). A fasting blood sugar levels less than 100mg/dl is normal. A fasting blood sugar level from 100 to 125 mg/dl is considered prediabetes . Doctors usually are likely to do a fasting blood sugar test. Doctors are likely to work in hospitals. To become a doctor a degree in medicine recognised by the general medical council is needed which takes 5 years. This including a foundation course of general training which takes 2 years and specialist training which can take between 5-8 years depending on the specialty.

As Rebecca was involved in a road traffic accident a paramedic would be the first to arrive at the scene. A procedure that would have been carried out at the scene would have been using the **C-ABC approach** (catastrophic Bleeding, airway, breathing, circulation) to quickly assess critical injuries and determine the immediate needs of Rebecca along with a **physical examination** of her body to check if she had feeling in her arms and legs (www.emsuklearning.co.uk). **Paramedics** would carry this procedure. Paramedics are regularly one of the first healthcare professionals to arrive at any scene of an accident or medical emergency. The job role of a paramedic is to be responsible for managing the pre-hospital treatment, care and to move Rebecca to hospital for further treatment (nias.hscni.net). Paramedics are well known for working within ambulance services providing immediate and emergency care in response to 999 calls. However, they can now also work in other areas of healthcare like GP practices and hospital emergency departments. To become a paramedic the entry requirements for an undergraduate course are typically two or three A-levels including a science, along with five GCSEs including English language, maths and science or equivalent qualifications. To practise as a paramedic a complete approved degree in paramedic science or with an apprenticeship degree. Then apply to an ambulance service as a qualified paramedic and register with the health and care professions council (healthcareers.nhs.uk).

An A&E paediatric doctor is a doctor who specialises in the initial management of childrens presenting with a wide range of undifferentiated conditions. They would assess Rebecca and send her for tests such as a MRI/CT scan and so other physical examinations. An MRI scan is a medical imaging procedure that uses a magnetic field and radio waves to take pictures of the bodys interior, this would of been used to find the curve in Rebeccas spine which diagnosed her paraplegia. A CT scan is similar to a MRI, it is a diagnostic imaging procedure that uses combination of X-rays and computer technology to produce images of the inside of the body. A Radiology technologist will perform the CT scan on Rebecca. After medical school, to become a radiologist, theyd have to join the paid two year foundation year where six placements in different settings would have to be completed. To become an A&E paediatric doctor at least 5 GCSES grades 9 to 7 including English, Maths and science would be needed. Three ALevels or equivalent including biology and chemsistry. A degree in medicine, followed by a three year residency programme would be needed. To specialise in a particular field within pediatrics an additional three years of training would be required. (author, year unknown).

Another diagnostic procedure that would have been used to diagnose Rebeccas paraplegia would be a **CT scan**. Although being similar to an MRI scan a CT scan uses X-rays, it is a diagnostic imaging procedure that uses a combination of X-rays and computer technology to produce images of the inside of the body. It shows detailed images of any part of the body(www.hopkinsmedicine.org). This test would have helped the doctors to get a better look at abnormalities within the spinal cord. A doctor would be able to see exactly where the spinal cord injury has occurred. A CT scan is operated by a **Radiographer** who is trained in carrying out imaging investigations. They control the scanner using a computer. The role of a radiographer is to use cutting edge technology to take images of the insides of the insides of patients to help understand and diagnose conditions (healthcareers.nhs.uk). Most diagnostic radiographers work within hospital settings although some imaging takes place in community facilities(collegeofradiographers.ac.uk). To become a diagnostic radiographer a complete an approved degree or masters in diagnostic radiography is needed. Degree courses take three- or four-years full time. Five GCSEs including English language, maths and science and Two of three A levels including physics, chemistry or biology is also needed to become a radiographer.

Assessment of requirements

BEN

As Ben has both **type 2 diabetes and down syndrome** he has many requirements. He has a learning age of an 8-year-old and requires support with all aspects of daily living. These requirements include **medical supervision and regular monitoring by healthcare professionals** is crucial to manage both of his conditions effectively. This includes **check-ups, blood sugar monitoring and assessments** of any specific needs related to down syndrome. Individuals like Ben who have both conditions would need this regular monitoring due to the increased health risks associated with both conditions. Healthcare professionals would closely monitor Ben to monitor his diabetes effectively, control blood sugar levels and prevent complications and to address the specific needs of Ben with his down syndrome as well. They would meet his requirements by scheduling regular checkups to assess his overall health, monitor his blood sugar levels. Professionals would also prescribe and manage medications to control blood sugar levels and make it easier for Ben to understand when he must take his medication. Professionals would also meet Bens requirments by providing **lifestyle modifications** they would provide guidance on lifestyle changes including dietary changed, regular activity, weight management. By implementing these strategies and working closely with the help of Bens Health care professionals he can receive the necessary care and support to manage his conditions effectively that meet his requirements. (class notes 2024).

Another requirement is a **Healthy diet, a balanced diet or a plan by a dietitian** is important in managing diabetes. This is an important requirement for Ben because the food choices that Ben makes can directly impact his sugar levels. By following a healthy diet/diet plan from a dietitian, Ben can take better control of his blood levels and reduce the risks of

complications and improve his overall health. A balanced diet that includes a variety of nutrients such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, proteins, and healthy fats can help regulate blood sugar levels, maintain a healthy weight and support Bens overall well-being. A healthy diet can also help conditions commonly associated with diabetes, such as a high heart disease and high blood pressure. To meet his requirements, he would support in balanced meal planning, portion control and limiting sugary foods by healthcare professionals or the people who look after him in his supported living.

As Ben lives in a group setting (**supported living**) having a **support network** is a particularly important requirement. Having a strong support system that includes family members, caregivers, and healthcare providers are key for Ben to not only help him with daily management tasks, but this network can provide emotional support for Ben as he will be grieving the recent death of his mom. It is important for Ben because he has gone through such a drastic change from living with his mom and constantly being around her all his life to suddenly losing her and being in a different environment suddenly it would affect his mental health. It also may make it difficult for him to express how he is feeling, he might not know how to this is why it is important for Ben to have a good support system. Having support can ensure that Ben is receiving the necessary assistance, guidance and care to help him navigate daily challenges in his emotions. Having this support system provides emotional support, practical help and can guide him to speak about his feelings rather than stay quiet. Ben requires this to help his overall quality of life, having a strong support network in place for him is significant to enhance his ability to overcome obstacles that may occur (class notes 2024).

Another requirement is due to his Down syndrome and his lack of exercise physical activity is an important requirement for Ben especially as currently he enjoys staying in his room so encouraging **regular physical activity** is beneficial for not only managing diabetes and promoting overall wellbeing but also so Ben isn't so isolated, he lives with five other adults who he will be able to interact with them. He requires regular physical activity to promote overall health, improve strength, coordination, and balance. Physical activity also helps support cardiovascular health, helps maintain a healthy weight. Additionally, regular exercise can boost self-esteem, social interaction, and independence for people with down syndrome. To meet this requirement the supported living complex could set daily exercise challenges for Ben to encourage him to it or set up physical activity clubs and do different sports each week (author year, unknown)

Finally, **medication and support with the management of this** that might have been prescribed for his diabetes which is vital that he knows/ gets support on how and when to take his medication. Medication management is crucial for Ben as he has both down syndrome and diabetes to ensure he receives the treatment for his condition. Proper management of medication, including insulin for diabetes, helps regulate blood sugar levels effectively. It is essential to follow prescribed medication schedules to maintain Bens optimal health. To meet this, professionals must produce a care plan to help support Ben to know when he must take his medication (class notes 2024).

REBECCA

Rebecca has paraplegia which requires her to use a wheelchair this means that one of the requirements involve an **Accessible Environment** ensuring that her living environment, school, and other spaces are wheelchair accessible is crucial. However, Rebecca lives in an upstairs apartment which is not 'wheelchair friendly' which does not meet her requirements as its difficult for her. These should include ramps, wider doorways, and suitable bathroom facilities. She should also need personal care assistance, provided one to one care tailored to her specific needs, including help with bathing, dressing, and mobility. Rebecca also requires an accessible environment she needs to be able to move around comfortably and safely, this is important as a fundamental aspect of an inclusive society is allowing individuals with mobility impairments to live independently and participate in all areas of life. To make sure Rebeccas requirements are met if there aren't physical modifications in place, people can advocate for inclusive policies and practices, promote education and awareness about accessibility. Providing resources and support services tailor to Rebeccas needs can further ensure that she has the requirements met effectively (author year, unknown).

Another requirement is **physical therapy**. Regular physical therapy sessions can help maintain Rebeccas muscle strength and flexibility although she uses a wheelchair. Rebecca requires this because it improves her cardiovascular health. Exercise helps in maintaining heart health and improving her circulation, this is especially important for Rebecca because of her paraplegia she might have a risk of cardiovascular issues. Physical therapy is also important as it can support her mental health. Doing physical therapy can enhance her mood from being low it can reduce her anxiety about how she feels with this significant change in her life. Rebecca also requires physical therapy because it enhances muscle strength. Engaging in targeted exercises helps maintain her muscle strength and strength in her upper body. Her family and Health professionals can meet her requirements by encouraging participation by motivating Rebecca while she's doing physical therapy they could also create a routine for her, by doing this Rebecca will be able to know what days she's doing this so she has a sense of time and it can also make her feel independent that she knows what day and time she's having physical therapy (author year, unknown).

Emotional support is essential for Rebecca to help her cope with the challenges of her condition as she will remember life before she was in a wheelchair and could be upset or compare what she was like before she was diagnosed with paraplegia. This can include **counselling, peer support** and creating a supportive environment at home and school. It is important that Rebecca gets this emotional support because a spinal cord injury is a big trauma, it can cause several negative emotions, which may have much impact on her as the impact on her life as the physical changes to her body. She may feel grief in her old self as she is only 8 years old so may not fully understand. Counselling provides a safe space for Rebecca to express her anger or loss and will help her process these emotions which will help in the long term with her dealing with her disability. To overcome this requirement, it is essential that her family or a health and social care provider seek professional help and look for a qualified children Counsellor or therapist, they could also schedule regular counselling sessions to fit Rebeccas time ensuring they feel comfortable and safe. They could also meet her requirements by monitoring Rebeccas progress and adjust the type of counselling to ensure she is getting the support she needs. (classnotes2024, Pearson 2024)

Rebecca will also **require medical check-ups scheduled visits to healthcare** providers for monitoring overall health and adjusting care plans if that is needed. Rebecca would require this to monitor her overall health and catch any potential issues early that may arise from her paraplegia. She would also require this to help track changes in her physical health, including her mobility and muscle strength. Because of her paraplegia she may be at higher risk for complications such as blood clots and pressure sores. Regular visits allow healthcare providers to manage and address these risks effectively. To meet this requirement, it is essential that Rebeccas family keep a health journal to track symptoms, medications, and any concerns to discuss during checkups to monitor her help at home when it comes to her movement in her legs. Also to meet this requirement there may need to be transportation arranged, like a taxi that fits Rebeccas wheelchair to make it easier for Rebecca to make these appointments. (pearson 2010)

Finally, **education and inclusion** ensuring that Rebecca has access to inclusive education and opportunities for social interactions, so she does not feel excluded and that she is not as important as other children because of her condition. She needs a **teaching assistant** to help her and promote her participation in school activities. To meet these requirements a teaching assistant can help Rebeccas mobility around the classroom and school, making sure she is safe. They could also help with tasks that may be challenging for Rebecca as it is likely that she missed some of her school curricular due to being in hospital. A teaching assistant can offer emotional encouragement and help provide a positive learning environment for Rebecca making her feel more comfortable and secure. To meet Rebeccas requirements they can encourage participation in group activities and discussions if she feels anxious, so she has a voice to word her opinions on things. They can adapt learning materials and methods to suit Rebecca. Lastly, to meet her requirements the teaching assistant could also communicate regular with her to understand her feelings and preferences, adjusting as are needed to support her inclusion. (Aldworth 2016)

Conclusion Assessment: Biggest and least requirements

BEN

The biggest requirement for Ben is the supported living environment, due to his mom (who was his carer) passing away, it is essential that Ben is around people that can look after him. Also, many reasons being for his safety as he wouldn't be able to confidently look after himself due to his down syndrome. This links into his wellbeing as he wouldn't be able to manage medication for his diabetes which would put his overall health at risk. It is important that Ben is surrounded by supported living to avoid any of these issues and to improve his overall wellbeing. Another big requirement for Ben is maintaining a healthy and balanced diet. Nutricien plays a vital role in managing diabetes and overall health, especially because of his down syndrome as he may have specific dietary needs. A diet in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, proteins and limited in sugar and unhealthy fats can help regulate blood sugar levels and support overall well-being. This also links into regular monitoring of blood sugar levels; medication management and check-ups are essential in managing both conditions effectively.

The least important requirement for Ben is going to public places. This is because it is more important, he has his health under control before carrying on for example going shopping which he enjoyed although it is good for him to socialise and get out of the supported living all his health needs should be sorted out before he carries on to this.

REBECCA

The biggest requirement for Rebecca is safety in her environment. A supported and inclusive space that accommodates her wheelchair, provides easy access to necessary facilities which will minimize any physical barriers. Without this Rebeccas self-esteem would be very low as she would see other children her age being able to do simple tasks like walk through a doorway and she would find it difficult with her wheelchair. She would then compare herself to other children.

The least important requirement for Rebecca is being able to do physical activities. This is not vital as Rebecca may struggle with this if she is having some sort of physical therapy this should not be vital to Rebecca as it could end up lowering herself image knowing she cannot do these activities like other children can.

Evaluation: Significance on Individual

BEN

The significance for Ben with having type 2 diabetes and down syndrome is that it can impact how he feels both physically and emotionally. Managing these conditions can be challenging and may affect his energy levels, mood and overall wellbeing it's important that Ben is provided with support, understanding and care to help him cope with the demands of his conditions. Although he has the cognitive age of an 8-year-old he is physically 52 which means he has physically gone through puberty and the changes in his hormones however he doesn't understand what this means as he is mentally 8 which is difficult to comprehend at that age. By addressing Bens specific needs and ensuring he has access to necessary resources as a community this can help him feel better and improve his quality of life. Bens conditions would have impacted his life drastically. Symptoms associated with down syndrome include distinctive facial characteristics and increased risks for heart defects and digestive problems which can range from mild to severe. People with down syndrome will have some level of learning disability, this means some people will be more independent and be able to have a job however, others will need more regular care. Down syndrome can also increase respiratory infections, hearing and vision loss and early development of Alzheimer's. Diabetes can also affect Ben as managing diabetes requires careful attention to diet, medication, and lifestyle choices to control blood sugar levels effectively. Which can all be very draining for the individual with. If left uncontrolled, diabetes can lead to serious complications such as heart disease, nerve damage and vision problems. Ben has experienced discrimination by being shouted at while he went shopping with residents which affects Ben's self-image/ esteem as he now prefers to stay in his room and not socialise with others. Socialisation for Ben is important for him because of his mental age.

Because of his down syndrome and losing his mom his milestones and development are behind for his mental age which means that it may make it hard for him to express his feelings and also harder to hit different milestones as quick as other people. However, there are many positive implications that Ben has, like personal growth and achievement. Ben is able to achieve personal goals every day which will lead him to achieve more milestones (author unknown, 2023)

REBECCA

Rebecca is 8 years old and was diagnosed with paraplegia when she was 5 years old. This means she has had it for 3 years; this means she will remember what her life was like before paraplegia. She is so young and gone through such a drastic change so quick. This means that she might feel depressed over what her life has become as she was able to do things for herself and be independent to then having all of her independence taken away and she now has to rely on others for her care. Her self-image could be low as she doesn't look how the 'typical' 8 year old looks like because she's in a wheelchair, Rebecca could be seeing her peers who have different additional needs reach different achievements and feel low about herself as she might be behind physically and mentally for her age because of missing school for a long period while being in hospital and recovering from the accident. Rebecca might also feel not 'normal' compared to other children her age as she is unable to walk, do sports, join in with activities like they can. Rebecca's PIES are affected as she has no movement in her legs however her gross and fine motor skills should be fine. Intellectually she may be behind for her age as she potentially could have had an extended period of time of school. Her emotional development would be affected as she feels she cannot do anything for herself anymore and feels anger towards this and can't relate to anyone or anyone her age. Her social development would also be affected as being very isolated in this change in her life feeling different to the people around her. However, there are many positives for Rebecca that involve her paraplegia. This includes her perspective and resilience, navigating life with a disability can build resilience, adaptability and a unique perspective that contributes to personal strength and Rebecca's problem-solving skills. Another positive implication for Rebecca is that as she gets older, she can increase awareness and advocate about paraplegia and what it is like to be in a wheelchair which will not only inspire others but will make her feel more comfortable about her disability. On the other hand, her development at school may be behind as she has missed time of school due to the accident. However, there are positive implications that come with her paraplegia that help weigh out the negatives. These include resilience and adaptability, Rebecca over the three-year period of her being diagnosed although she is young, she may have developed a strong sense of resilience as she had and has been learning to navigate challenges and find new ways to adapt to her environment because of her being in a wheelchair. Another positive implication is that she has increased awareness, living with paraplegia can lead to a greater awareness of surroundings which she would be able to advocate for herself. Rebecca's paraplegia can affect her emotional milestones as she may feel a range of emotions related to her condition. Paraplegia can also affect her social development as it can influence social interactions. As she is 8 years old, she might face challenges in social settings out of fear of being judged or embarrassed. (Class notes 2024, Aldworth 2016, Pearson 2010)

Evaluation: Significance on Family

BEN

Before Ben's mother passed away last year, he used to live with her, and he would have been cared for full time. Caring for someone that has down syndrome presents many unique challenges. Ben would have required extra support with daily activities, such as communication, self-care, social interactions and many more. Ben's mom would have had to of created a supportive environment that encouraged his independence while providing her full assistance. There are many positives, however this could have had a negative effect on his mom as she would not of had any time for herself and even if she did it would be little. This could have been difficult not only caring for her son for 52 years but also looking after herself it would be very draining. She may have struggled financially providing for her and Ben and also not being able to work. On the other hand, there are many positives of caring for Ben. Although he requires that extra care it must have been rewarding for his mother watching him reach different milestones and being able to celebrate these achievements. Individuals with down syndrome often have a unique perspective on life, bringing joy, love and kindness to those around them. Ben's mom would have learned valuable lessons about acceptance, patience, and diversity. (Aldworth 2016)

A.D1

REBECCA

Rebeccas road accident would have impacted her family hugely. It often means that it requires adjustments in the household to accommodate to Rebeccas needs. Rebeccas mom and dad would have had to provide physical and emotional support which can be both physically and emotionally demanding on top of trying to come to terms to these significant changes themselves. Although the NHS the expenses for paraplegia are typically covered, there may still be some costs associated with certain services or equipment which could put a financial strain on the family. Rebeccas mom has a part time job at a local day money and Rebeccas dad works fulltime at a local factory for a low wage, so income is already low for them. Due to her dad working long hours he isn't spending as much time with his children which puts pressure on her mom to be able to look after both Rebecca and Micheal. Due to their upstairs apartment, it is not wheelchair friendly which puts the stress on the family if they may have to find a new home which is accessible and has more space for Rebecca. (class notes 2024, Pearson 2010)

A.D1

Evaluation: Significance on Wider Society

BEN

Ben will impact society in a positive way as he will bring a unique perspective and qualities on a community, he will promote inclusivity and diversity. By embracing individuals with down syndrome in a positive way society will create a more inclusive environment that

celebrates differences. Ben will also impact the wider society because of his medical appointments will be ongoing throughout the rest of his life, which is a big burden and cost for the NHS. This is something they will have to be mindful of when it comes to his appointments.

REBECCA

Rebecca will impact society in a positive way as she is demonstrating what resilience and determination is no matter the condition she has. Rebeccas experience can raise awareness about disability rights and encourage those around to become more accommodating and supportive of paraplegia. Rebecca will also impact wider society as she is vulnerable because of her condition so society need to be encouraging to make sure that her needs are represented. Society will also have to make changes in the workplace to ensure that everything is accessible for Rebecca, this could include making sure there are lifts, wider doors, and any practical support that she may need to improve her day-to-day life when she starts working.

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