

All About the NHS

Main Entrance

NHS

twinkl



What Is the NHS?

The **NHS** stands for the UK's **N**ational **H**ealth **S**ervice.

People who work in the NHS keep people healthy. They help those in the UK who are feeling unwell or are injured.



When Do We Use the NHS?

Think about times when you have been helped by someone who works for the NHS.

Who helped you when you were injured?



Who gave you medicine when you were unwell?



Who would help you if you had a medical emergency?



Life Before the NHS

We haven't always had a National Health Service which is available for all in the way it is today.

Before having the NHS, only wealthy people could afford to go to hospital or get medical help.

Every visit to a doctor or operation would cost the person money. If the person could not afford it, they did not get the medicine or the treatment.

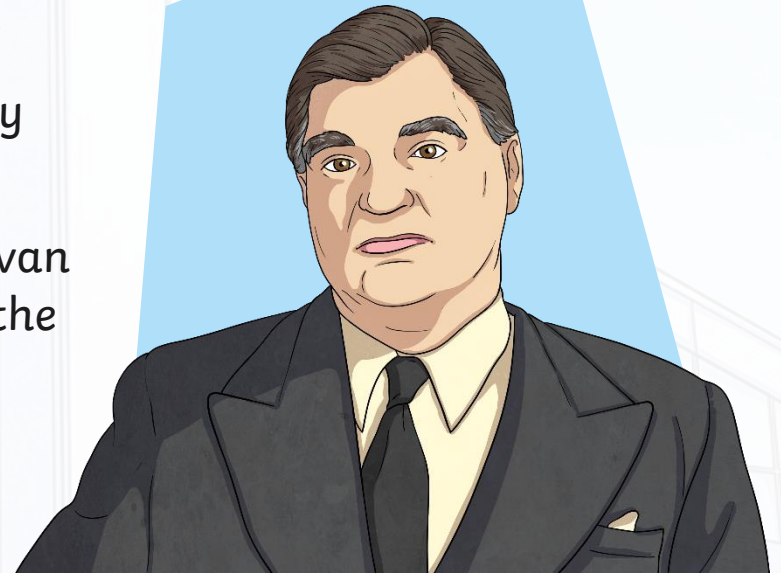


Aneurin Bevan

Aneurin Bevan decided to change things.

Aneurin Bevan was a Welsh Labour Party politician.

After the Second World War, Aneurin Bevan was chosen as the Minister of Health in the Labour government.



He started the National Health Service on 5th July 1948.

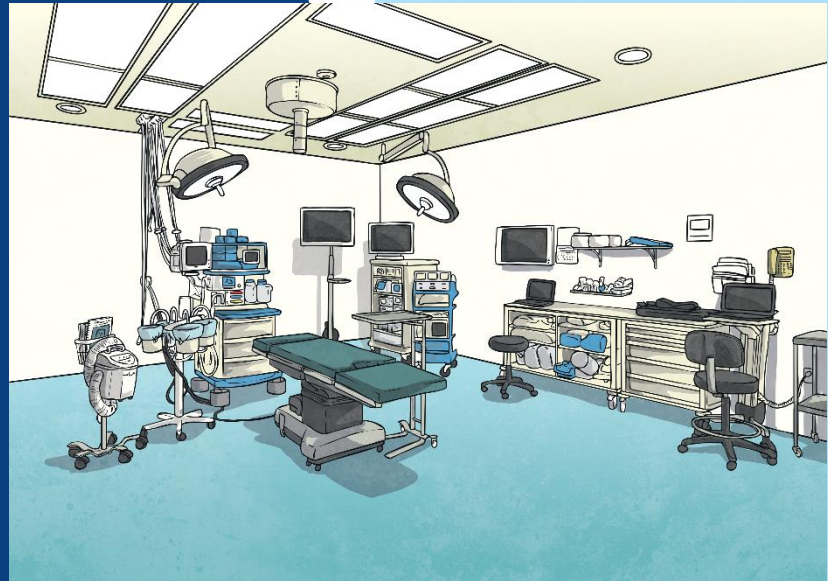
He wanted a system which provided medical care which was free at point-of-need for everyone within the UK, regardless of wealth.

How Does It Work?

Every person in the United Kingdom can get medical help when they need it, without paying a bill.

The NHS was made so that every person within the United Kingdom could access medical help, treatment and advice, no matter how much money they had.

This works by every working adult paying taxes (money) to the government, which is then used to pay for the NHS and the NHS staff.



NHS Staff

There are many different people who work within the NHS.

Some you might immediately think of and others you might not have thought of at first.

Every single person and role is important for the NHS to work together as a system of health for the country.



nurses

Nurses care for patients. They might take your temperature, they diagnose what's wrong and you can prescribe medication. Some doctors per-

ambulance service team

allied health professionals

Telephone operators answer people's 999 calls and work out what help is needed in each emergency. Paramedics respond and give people first aid. They use an ambulance, e.g. get patients to hospital as quickly as possible. Hospital cleaners, physiotherapists.



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health informatics

Staff at a dental surgery work together to keep your teeth clean and healthy. These people get information to the right people at the right time through electronic records or give your tooth a jilling or even take a tooth spotting trends in diseases and treatments. They help other people make decisions.

healthcare scientists

NHS scientists look for ways to help save lives and make lives better through research.

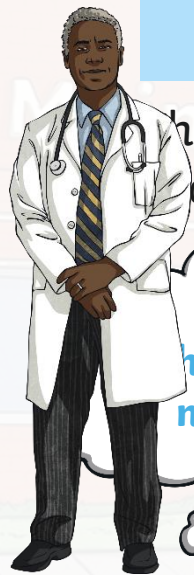


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Primary healthcare team professionals

These NHS workers support people's work, minds and mental wellbeing and more.



public health team

The public health team are in charge of making sure that we know how to live healthy lives and what to do if we are unwell.

What is PPE?

P – Personal

P – Protective

E – Equipment

Why is PPE important for the NHS?

PPE is important to keep NHS workers safe in the workplace or on home visits when they are likely to come into contact with suspected or confirmed diseases or bacteria. Healthcare workers may be required to use equipment, follow procedures or instructions, take part in training or work under supervision to ensure work is carried out safely.

Types of PPE

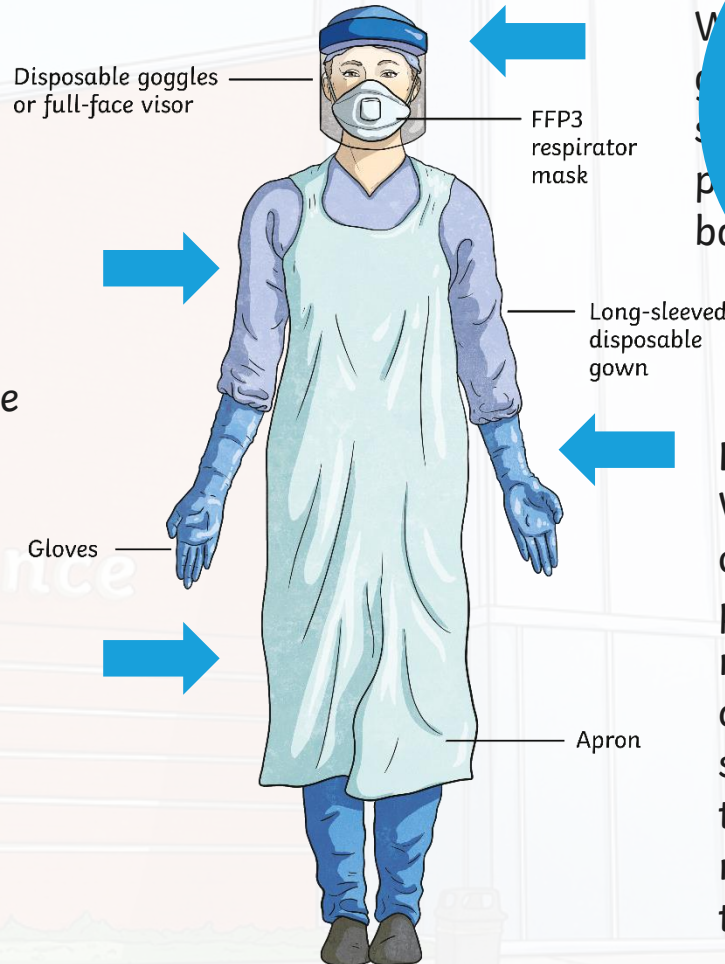
Lungs

Where necessary, a filtered facepiece or respirator may be worn to prevent gases, dust, vapours or bacteria entering the lungs.

It's important to note that to be effective, these must be filtered.

Whole Body

Where necessary, aprons, boiler suits or overalls may be worn to prevent the wearer against heat, contaminated fluid or dust or the impact of harmful objects.



Click each arrow to show information about PPE for each area.

Hands and Arms

Where necessary, gloves or sleeves that cover part or all of the arm may be worn to prevent contact with hazards such as extreme temperatures, chemicals, radiation or bacteria touching the skin.

NHS Timeline

1948 – The NHS was created (launched by Aneurin Bevan).

1952 – People had to start paying a small fee to have medicine prescribed.

1958 – The first big vaccination programme started, protecting lots of people from diseases called polio and diphtheria.

1962 – The Hospital Plan started, ensuring that there were enough hospitals to treat everyone.

1968 – The UK's first heart transplant happened.

1972 – CT scanners were used for the first time to create detailed images of bodies, helping to diagnose injuries and illnesses.

1994 – The organ donor register was created, meaning that people could volunteer to donate their organs after they died.

2006 – Patient choice was created (where patients could choose which hospital they attend).

2018 – The NHS turned 70.



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