

GCE



CCEA GCE AS
Exemplifying Examination
Performance

Health and Social Care

This is an exemplification of candidates' performance in GCE AS examinations (Summer 2017) to support the teaching and learning of the Health and Social Care specification.



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EXEMPLIFYING EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE

GCE Health and Social Care

Introduction

These materials illustrate aspects of performance from the 2017 summer AS examination series of CCEA's revised GCE Specification in 2016.

Students' grade A responses are reproduced verbatim and are accompanied by commentaries written by senior examiners. The commentaries draw attention to the strengths of the students' responses and indicate, where appropriate, deficiencies and how improvements could be made.

It is intended that the materials should provide a benchmark of candidate performance and help teachers and students to raise standards.

For further details of our support package, please visit our website at www.ccea.org.uk

Best wishes



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GCE: AS Health and Social Care

AS 3: Health and Well-being

Grade: A Exemplar

Q1 The World Health Organisation (WHO) contributes to the health and well-being of people on a global scale. In Northern Ireland a whole range of organisations that are statutory, voluntary and private or commercial contribute to the health and well-being of the population. Given the diverse nature of the population, it is important that all health, social care and early years service providers promote anti-discriminatory practice.

Q1a Explain **two** ways WHO contributes to the health and well-being of people across the world. [2 marks each]

Student's response

- 1. They conduct and fund research on different diseases and health topics and release this information to Governments around the world. An example of this would be research to determine the most effective ways to deal with dementia.*
- 2. They provide emergency care to countries after disasters. Examples of disasters may include natural ones like earthquakes or disease outbreaks like ebola both of which they provide emergency care for.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has explained two ways WHO contributes to health and well-being. In each part of the answer the candidate has expanded on the response by giving an example.

A total of 4 marks was awarded for this response.

Q1b Identify **two** voluntary organisations that contribute to the health and well-being of the people of Northern Ireland. [1 mark each]

Student's response

Age NI

Simon Community

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately identified two voluntary organisations that contribute to health and well-being in Northern Ireland.

A total of 2 marks was awarded for this response.

Q1c Complete the table below by describing how the private or commercial organisations identified contribute to health and well-being. [3 marks each]

Student's response

Private or commercial organisations	How they contribute to health and well-being
Pharmacies	<p><i>Provide advice and information on health issues free of charge so people will be more informed. Provide medication for individuals to buy e.g. over the counter medicine that can improve an individuals condition or illness. Give out prescription drugs to clients who have visited the GP and were prescribed the medication.</i></p> <p>[3]</p>
Home care providers	<p><i>Carry out household tasks e.g. fire lighting and meal preparation. Take service user to doctor or hospital appointments or to regular checkups.</i></p> <p><i>Assist service user with their medication e.g. setting out the correct doses for them and making sure they have taken it.</i></p> <p>[3]</p>
Holistic therapists	<p><i>Holistic therapists offer treatments such as massages and accunpuncture. These treatments may help people to distress and therefore decrease the chance of developing a mental health problem like anxiety. They also may help to reduce muscle pain which could allow an individual to live a higher quality life than before.</i></p> <p>[3]</p>

Examiner's comments

The candidate has completed the table in some detail, describing how pharmacies, home care providers and holistic therapists contribute to health and well-being.

A total of 9 marks was awarded for this response.

Q1d(i) Define the term discrimination. [2]

Student's response

The unfair treatment of and individual or group of people based on their race, gender, ethnicity, mental ability, disability or sexuality.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has given a full definition of discrimination

A total of 2 marks was awarded for this response

Q1d(ii) Suggest **two** ways a manager in a health, social care or early years setting can promote anti-discriminatory practice. [3 marks each]

Student's response

- 1. Managers can set up training days to inform people how to deal with discriminatory behaviour from other staff or from service users. Training days can inform staff of new legislation on discriminatory behaviour. This can also warn them of the consequences of discriminatory behaviour.*
- 2. A manager could introduce a whistle blowing procedure. This procedure allows members of staff to report any other staff member acting in a discriminating way towards a service user. A manager in a hospital setting could introduce this procedure allowing members of staff to report any discrimination and therefore promote anti-discriminatory practice.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has suggested two suitable ways a manager can promote anti-discriminatory – through training staff and having a whistleblowing policy. Each of these ways is developed in some detail and clearly linked to anti-discriminatory practice. For whistleblowing candidates should be aware that the procedures require rather than just allow staff to report discriminatory practice; this did not cause any loss of marks.

A total of 6 marks was awarded for this response.

Q1d(iii) Explain **three** ways anti-discriminatory practice can contribute to the health and well-being of service users. [2 marks each]

Student's response

- 1. The service user will feel safe and that they are not in harms way. For example, in a nursing home, if anti-discrimintary practice is promoted, the service users will feel safe within the environment and therefore more comfortable.*
- 2. It can physically contribute as if there is no discriminatory practice e.g. not ignoring a person and individual is unlikely to stress will likely have better sleeping patterns and a better appetite which can improve health.*
- 3. They will feel confident expressing their needs as they are being respected. In a nursery school, this would increase a child's sense of worth and they would feel more confident and positive about themself.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has identified three ways anti-discriminatory practice can contribute to the health and well-being of service users by helping service users feel safe, by supporting their physical health and well-being, and by giving them the confidence to express their needs. Each of these points is developed further for a second mark.

A total of 6 marks was awarded for this response.

Q2 Waterview Nursing Home provides care for older people, some of whom are in a specialist unit because they have dementia. Others need the support of the staff because of ongoing ill-health.

Q2a Define the following terms. [2 marks each]

Student's response

Disease

Disease is a diagnostic label given to a set of signs and symptoms e.g. Crohn's Disease. Disease is long term and can be communicable or non-communicable.

Ill-health

The state in which individuals are unable to perform normally and without pain. Can be the absence of something positive e.g. adequate nutrition, or the presence of something negative e.g. illness or disease.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has given full and accurate definitions of both disease and ill-health.

A total of 4 marks was awarded for this response.

Q2b Describe how the ill-health experienced by the residents of Waterview could impact on their relationships. [3]

Student's response

If suffering from ill health, these residents may not be able to socialise with the other residents and their friends as much which could lead to a weakening of these relationships. They may get irritated and take it out on their friends and family which would also negatively affect relationships. However their ill health may pull their family and friends closer as they make a team effort to help the individual get better.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has described in some detail how ill-health could impact on the relationships of the residents of the nursing home. This particular candidate has considered potential positive and negative effects, however a competent response that considered only positive or only negative effects could also have achieved full marks.

A total of 3 marks was awarded for this response.

Q2c Explain **two** ways ill-health could potentially impact on the psychological well-being of the residents. [2 marks each]

Student's response

- 1. Residents can experience negative emotions such as worry, stress, anxiety or depression. This could lead to them feeling upset and they will not want to talk to others leading to loneliness.*
- 2. Residents may isolate themselves from others in the carehome as they are embarrassed or ashamed of their illness. This could lead to feelings of loneliness and they may feel ostracised.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has explained two ways ill-health could potentially impact on psychological well-being. each of these id developed for a second mark.

A total of 4 marks was awarded for this response.

Q2d Waterview is run by the local health and social care trust. Explain **three** other ways trusts contribute to the health and well-being of the populations they serve. [2 marks each]

Student's response

1. *Trusts provide hospital services such as A&E and specialist care. This allows individuals to get the help they may need if they had an accident or a serious health issue that needed treatment.*
2. *Trusts provide GP and health centre services. This provides individuals a place where they can go when they are suffering from more minor health issues that do not require emergency care.*
3. *Trusts provide residential care for children who do not have a family. They also run adoption and fostering services for these children to enable them to find a family to look after them.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has explained three ways local health and care trusts contribute to the health and well-being of the populations they serve, other than running nursing homes for older people. There is some development of each way for a second mark.

A total of 6 marks was awarded for this response.

Q2e Examine how one illness or disease associated with the ageing process can affect physical health and well-being. [3]

Student's response

Name of illness/disease

Oestioarthries

How it can affect physical health and well-being

It causes pain and stiffness when inactivies, this is cause by swelling in the joints which can make it difficult to do daily activies like putting on socks. It can make an indivdual less mobile and the may have to use a walking aid, to get around. There is also an increase risk of trips and falls.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately identified a disease associated with the ageing process and has examined how it can affect physical health and well-being in some detail. Although the name of the illness/disease is spelled incorrectly, the meaning is clear enough.

3 marks were awarded for this response.

Q2f Using examples, analyse how the needs of the residents of Waterview can be met by the staff. [12]

Student's response

The physical needs of residents can be met by staff through medication. Staff can ensure residents take the medication or pain relief that they need. They can write down the medication they took and the time they took it to ensure no mistakes are made such as an overdose. The physical need of nutrition must also be met. They can do this by ensuring residents get the right food because of physical reasons such as some residents may need softer or pureed foods and because of allergies or because of cultural reasons such as muslims not eating pork. They can ensure their need for hygiene is met by toliting, dressing, washing and caring for them. The staff can ensure residents intellectual needs are met. The need to learn new skills can be met by having activities or classes e.g. knitting or arts and crafts. The need for intellectual stimulation can be met by providing books for residents. Having TVs in wards, rooms or day rooms with documentries or the news on. Providing them with puzzles can also stimulate their minds. The need for knowledge on their condition

can be met by providing leaflets or staff reading to the residents about their condition. Staff explaining medication or treatments to residents when giving it out. Residents emotional needs must also be met. Their religious needs can be met by providing them with a place to pray or meditate and having a priest or minister come in to hold a mass or prayer service. Their need for independence can be met by letting residents do small tasks they are able to do alone e.g. clean up, give out tea etc. dress themselves or go to the toilet alone. Their need to feel respected can be met by staff by ensuring they don't talk down to residents and ask and take into consideration their opinions or suggestions. Their social needs can also be met. Contact with family and friends can be ensured by having visiting hours where they can come in and talk to residents or take them out if they are physically and mentally able. Social interaction and communication can be met by the staff by providing a quiet place where residents can talk to each other or by holding group activities where they can interact such as bingo.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has analysed how the needs of the residents of the nursing home can be met by breaking them down into physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs. In each category, the candidate has identified examples of needs that the residents have and has made realistic suggestions about what the staff in a nursing home could do to meet these needs. The candidate could have discussed how meeting religious needs relates to emotional needs. Whilst the sentence structure is not perfect, the quality of written communication is competent overall. The answer is presented in short essay format and the material is organised in a clear and competent way. The candidate has consistently attempted to use specialist health and social care vocabulary. Whilst spelling is not always completely accurate, the meaning is clear throughout this extended response.

10 marks were awarded (level 3).

Q3 Many factors contribute to the health and well-being of individuals, some of which they cannot control. The government believes it is important for people to take responsibility for their own health and well-being, encouraging this through health promotion campaigns run by the Public Health Agency (PHA).

Q3a List the **three** different ways people can take responsibility for their own health and well-being. [1 mark each]

Student's response

1. *Healthy lifestyle choices*
2. *Using health + social care services*
3. *Self advocacy*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately listed the three different ways people can take responsibility for their own health and well-being from the unit specification.

3 marks were awarded for this response.

Q3b(i) Identify **one** health promotion campaign run by the PHA. [1]

Student's response

Get a life! Get active!

Examiner's comments

For the first part of this question, the candidate has accurately identified a health promotion campaign run by the Public Health Agency in Northern Ireland.

1 mark was awarded for this response.

Q3b(ii) Explain **three** ways the campaign attempted to get its message across.
[2 marks each]

Student's response

1. *The campaign has a website with all of its objectives and information on why getting minutes of daily exercise is beneficial for your health. The website is accessible for all age groups.*
2. *They have produced a poster which illustrates two children happily playing outside. The message of this poster is that children can get their 60 minutes a day in intervals making it a less daunting task.*
3. *They have produced publications like leaflets. An example of a leaflet is one for older adults and it contains information on why exercise is beneficial and suggests appropriate exercises for older adults to do.*

Examiner's comments

For the second part of this question, the candidate has accurately explained three ways this particular campaign attempted to get its message across by using a website, a poster and a leaflet. Each of these explanations is developed in a way that clearly links to the campaign identified.

A total of 6 marks was awarded for this response.

Q3b(iii) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the fear arousal approach to health promotion. [2 marks each]

Student's response

A strength of this approach

The fear arousal approach grabs the audiences attention and shocks them with the reality of the effect that this damaging behaviour is having on their health. An example would be the pictures on packets of cigarettes.

A weakness of this approach

The shocking images may start to wear off if they are seen to often although they are unforgettable they may not have a big impact after seeing it 10 time.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately explained one strength and one weakness of the fear arousal approach to health promotion.

A total of 4 marks was awarded for this response.

Q3c Discuss how poor housing can impact on people's physical, social and psychological health and well-being. [9]

Student's response

The house may be damp which can result in respiratory illnesses for individuals e.g. asthma and bronchitis. The house may lack basic facilities e.g. shower, so this could result in bad sanitation and hygiene. The house may lack adequate heating so the individual will feel cold which could lead to hypothermia and could also result in respiratory illnesses such as bronchitis and asthma. The house can be in a polluted area in an urban area leading to respiratory illnesses. If there is no garden, children don't have space to play or exercise.

Children do not want to invite their friends over to their house because they feel embarrassed. There is no space to invite family and friends over so they don't which could lead to a loss of contact if they never see each other. Adults may feel embarrassed and won't invite friends over to chat. If there is no garden, there is no space for children to play and interact with others their own age. Individuals may

feel embarrassed or ashamed of where they live which could lead to a low-self esteem and low self confidence.

They may isolate themselves as they don't want people to come to their house to visit. This could lead to loneliness and isolation. The house may be overcrowded which could lead to a lack of privacy which could make an individual feel disrespected and unvalued. An individuals illness can lead to feelings of worry as their housing conditions may worsen their condition so they will not make a speedy recovery.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has analysed how poor housing affects health and well-being by breaking down the potential impact into the three aspects identified in the specification - physical, social and psychological health and well-being. In each of these aspects, the candidate has discussed the potential effects in some detail. In marking this essay, the examiner ignored the comment relating to geographical location in the first paragraph final sentence, as this did not directly address the question asked. The answer is presented in short essay format and the material is organised in a clear and competent way, with one paragraph for each aspect of health and well-being. The candidate has used specialist health and social care vocabulary accurately. Spelling is also accurate throughout and the meaning is clear.

8 marks were awarded (level 3).

Q3d Explain **one** way illegal drug use can impact on each of the following.
[2 marks each]

Student's response

Physical health and well-being

Illegal drugs could cause people to get ill especially if they are injecting themselves with heroin as the needles are dirty and this could leave a person with a serious disease like HIV or AIDS.

Social health and well-being

They will be looked down on by society and therefore becoming isolated as their families and friends may disown them due to their drug use. This may leave them with no one to turn to or offer them help if they have developed an addiction.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately explained one way illegal drug use could impact on physical health and well-being and one way it could impact on social health and well-being. In each case, the way is explained in enough detail for a second mark to be awarded.

A total of 4 marks was awarded for this response.

Q3e Other than the impact of housing conditions, analyse how social class affects health and well-being. [12]

Student's response

Social class can physical affect health and well being. Individuals may not be able to afford fresh foods such as fruit and vegetables they may live on frozen food or chippies which can negativly impact their health. Men from a higher social class on average live 7 years longer than men from working class. Women from a higher social class are more likely to get breast cancer because of delaying childbearing because of their careers. Although women from a higher social class are more likely to live and beat breast cancer than women from a working class background. Children from working class backgrounds are more likely to get sick or have physical injuries or get hit by a car because their parents may work longer hours and cannot afford carers and so children are left unsupervised. Social class can socially affect a persons health and well being. Those from a working class background are less likely to go out to a resturant and socialise with friends. They are less likely to have friends to their house and less likely to take part in certain social activities or sport such as golf. Where as those from a higher social class are more likely to socialise more regularly because they can afford it and they likely don't work as many hours. Those form lower social classes will socialise in different places e.g. they may socialise in a bar rather than a restaurant or golf club. Social class can affect a persons psychological health and well being. People from a lower social class are more likely to be stressed due to money worries. They are more likely to be isolated, bored and depressed, have a low self esteem and feel worth less. Those from a higher social class are more likely to be content with their lives and have a higher self esteem. Those from a higher social class are more likely to talk to a professional if they have depression than those of a lower social class. People from lower working classes may feel disempowered or angry that they think they can't change their lives. Although those from a lower class may be positive and happy whereas those from a higher class may feel unhappy or have a low self esteem.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has analysed how social class affects health and well-being by breaking down the potential impact into the three aspects identified in the specification – physical, social and psychological health and well-being. In each of these aspects, the candidate has discussed the potential effects in some detail. As instructed by the question, the candidate has avoided discussing the link between housing and social class. The answer is presented in short essay format and the material is organised in a clear and competent way, although having one clear and distinct paragraph for each aspect of health and well-being would have improved the layout. The candidate has used specialist health and social care vocabulary. Spelling and grammar are not perfect but competent enough for the candidate to achieve at level 3.

10 marks were awarded (level 3).

GCE: AS Health and Social Care

AS 5: Adult Service Users

Grade: A Exemplar

Q1 Individuals with a learning disability may live with family or in residential care. Only a small number live in supported living accommodation. Supported living means when “people with learning disabilities own or rent their home and have control over the support they get, who they live with (if anyone) and how they live their lives.”

Source: www.ndti.org.uk/uploads/files/Supported_Living_-_Making_the_Move,_May_2010.pdf

Q1a Define the following terms. [4]

Student's response

Empowerment

Empowerment is enabling a person or group of people to speak on their own behalf. It may involve sharing relevant knowledge or expertise with people or groups, so they can make informed decisions.

Adults in need of protection

An adult in need of protection is a person aged 18 or over, whose exposure to harm through abuse, exploitation or neglect may be increased by their personal characteristics, for example age, disability and mental and/or physical frailty.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has defined both terms and developed each point so a second mark can be awarded for both responses.

A total of 4 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1b When a young adult with a learning disability moves from the parental home into supported living accommodation it is important that a care plan is developed. Describe how the following three stages of the care planning cycle may be implemented to support this process. [9]

Student's response

Assessment

Information is gathered from family, professionals and the service user to receive information on the services users needs and wishes. Information from the service user is important as problems can be identified and overcome in the care plan tailored to their needs. Gathering information from the service user allows for a person centred care plan to be made which is specific to the needs and wishes of the service user.

All information discussed is recorded in written form.

Planning

Once assessment stage is over, a care plan will be drawn up. It will be tailored to the specific needs of the service user. The plan will be written in a way the service user understands, so they feel empowered. The service user will show their agreement with the plan by signing it, so they feel valued.

Monitoring

The care plan may be monitored by the care manager engaging in a meeting with the service user or by regular telephone calls. The monitoring stage will involve the family, as they know how effectively the care plan is working. Each member of staff has a responsibility to ensure their aspect of the care plan is working effectively, ensuring service user's needs are met. When a care worker completes a visit, it will be recorded in care plan, enabling the service user to highlight carer's have not called.

Examiner's comments

The candidate described competently how each of the stages of the care planning cycle may be implemented. Three marks are awarded for each response.

A total of 9 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1c Name **two** other stages of the care planning cycle. [2]

Student's response

1. *Implementation*
2. *Evaluating*

Examiner's comments

The candidate accurately named two other stages of the care planning cycle.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1d Describe how the following needs may be met by support workers for an individual with a learning disability living in supported accommodation. [6]

Student's response

Physical needs

Support worker could met nutritional needs by teaching the client basic cooking skills so they can prepare healthy meals. Good personal hygiene needs could be met by support workers reminding the client of importance of washing teeth and showering. Need for warmth can be met by ensuring heating is on and by attaining fuel allowances.

Emotional needs

A support worker may offer an emotional release to an individual if they get upset about being different. They may act as a parental figure so their praise means a great deal in boosting self esteem. Support workers may encourage individuals to do their best showing them love & dignity which means alot.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has competently described and provided relevant examples how the identified needs of an individual with a learning disability may be met by support workers in supported accommodation.

A total of 6 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1e Half of the population of adults with learning disabilities live with their families; most of the remainder live in residential care.

Source: Adapted from www.ndti.org.uk/uploads/files/Supported_Living_-_Making_the_Move_May_2010.pdf

For those living in residential care, it is vital that staff follow the policies of the setting. Discuss the content of a whistle-blowing policy and how it promotes a high standard of care for service users with learning disabilities. [12]

Student's response

A whistle-blowing policy contains information about the aims and scope of the policy, the procedures that need to be followed, and who staff in an organisation should contact if they believe that standards of care for a service user with learning disabilities in a residential setting are not being met, for example if they were concerned that another member of staff was stealing a service users money. The member of staff would report this immediately to their line manager so that the situation could be investigated so that the service user with learning disabilities is protected and the financial abuse stopped immediately.

If they are concerned that a service user is not receiving high quality care staff have a responsibility to report it. If they do not report it they could be disciplined. This encourages staff to be vigilant and reduces the risk of poor practice.

The member of staff reporting the issue is called a "whistle-blower." If a whistle-blower reports an issue internally they are protected. This makes them more likely to report poor care of service users, which means that the users with learning disabilities are better protected. No action should be taken against the whistle-blower, where an issue has been raised in good faith, but where the complaint is not upheld after an investigation. The whistle-blower should not be harassed at work.

Situations that should be reported in residential care, without delay, are any behaviours that are below the expected standards, for example any form of physical or emotional abuse, a criminal offence or dangers to health and safety. This enables the service user in the residential setting to feel safe and valued.

The policy outlines how staff in a residential care setting should use the policy, for example as a first step they should contact their line manager and if they are not happy with how their complaint is handled by management they may also contact outside bodies such as unions, NMC or NISCC, helping staff keep service users protected and making sure their concerns are listened to so they feel valued.

Staff should be made aware of the policy and changes to the policy. They should know what their responsibilities are so encouraging high standards of care for vulnerable service users with learning disabilities in residential care.

Examiner's comments

The candidate provided a competent answer that showed an applied knowledge and understanding of both the whistleblowing policy and how it promotes high standards to care for service users with learning disabilities in a residential setting. Greater application to the residential setting and service user group would have enhanced the answer enabling the candidate to achieve full marks. All aspects of the question were included in the answer.

A total of 10 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1f Name **two** other policies that also support staff in providing a high standard of care to service users with learning disabilities in residential care. [2]

Student's response

1. *Confidentiality Policy*
2. *Safeguarding Adults Policy*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately named two policies that also support staff in providing high standards of care to service users with learning disabilities in residential care.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1g Families who continue to care for adults with learning disabilities often experience a range of difficulties. Examine two difficulties families might experience. [6]

Student's response

- 1. May experience financial difficulties, due to giving up their jobs, either part time or full time, leading to reduced income. They may feel stressed about this issue as government provides them with very little financial support and meeting bill payments may become an issue.*
- 2. They may experience isolation as they spend all of their time caring. This can have a negative impact on psychological health as it can lead to mental health issue such as depression. It can also lead to social problems such as losing contact with friends as their only focus is the person they are caring for.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate provided a competent examination of two difficulties families who continue to care for adults with learning disabilities may experience. Each difficulty has been developed to attain 3 marks each.

A total of 6 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2 Joan, aged 24, has recently been diagnosed with depression. She has been seeing a psychiatrist who referred her to a voluntary organisation for support. Joan feels she is starting to make progress.

Q2a Name one voluntary organisation that might be able to offer Joan support. [1]

Student's response

Samaritans.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately named one voluntary organisation that is relevant to the scenario.

A total of 1 mark was awarded for this question.

Q2b Explain **three** ways voluntary providers may be funded. [6]

Student's response

- 1. Through fundraising events such as hair shaving, coffee morning etc where people spend money to buy buns for example.*
- 2. Commercial sponsorship – large companies can choose to support a nominated charity. For example Iceland supports prostate cancer.*
- 3. Bequests/wills – a service user may leave a donation for the organisation if they have appreciated the service and feel it has benefited their well-being.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has explained three different ways voluntary providers may be funded, each has been developed for a second mark.

A total of 6 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2c Joan feels that her condition has improved since she started to attend the psychiatrist. Describe **three** ways the psychiatrist may support Joan. [9]

Student's response

1. *They can prescribe medication such as antidepressants to increase serotonin levels in her brain in order to control the symptoms of her depression.*
2. *They can make referrals, for example to a mental health nurse in order to provide daily support for Joan if the psychiatrist feels that she is at risk of harming herself.*
3. *A psychiatrist can contribute to research into mental illnesses for example, depression. They may use new technology and through this discover new treatments or therapy, which could help a service user cope emotionally.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate described three different ways and provided a competent description of each way.

A total of 9 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2d The voluntary organisation that Joan has been receiving support from employs an advocate. Explain **one** way the advocate might help Joan. [2]

Student's response

An advocate can help Joan get benefit entitlements or other types of financial advocacy, which can support her if she needs time off work due to her depression.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has given a competent explanation of one way, attaining the second point for developing the point.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2e Discuss **three** advantages and **three** disadvantages of receiving care from a voluntary provider. [12]

Student's response

Advantages – Voluntary providers are often free or the service user may have to pay a small sum of money – but the cost will be at a reduced rate. This enables service users who are in need of the service to access it and they do not have to worry about financial costs – as many people have limited funds. This prevents them developing stress or worry which would impact negatively on emotional well-being. Voluntary organisations are often staffed by volunteers from local community or surrounding area, who have a genuine interest in adult service user group, or know the family and want to support them. This enables service users to receive a high quality care, which will meet their needs, and reduce the risk of malpractice, as carers are genuinely interested. Voluntary organisations raise awareness locally, through lots of advertising on the television, radio and newspapers. This enables service users to realise the service is there to support them and that the organisation wants to help them, making service users empowered and valued.

Disadvantages – staff in the voluntary organisation may have limited or no training in the work they are doing, for example on manual handling. This could lead to clients becoming hurt and doing more harm than good as a result. This could be distressing for the client and carer both. Voluntary organisation's funding varies annually, so some individuals may see provisions as unreliable, as services may be available one year and not the next. This could make clients feel upset if they cannot access a service anymore, for example a free aromatherapy session. Voluntary organisations may lack accountability, due to a lack of professionally trained staff. Some people may see the service as unworthy as service providers have not been medically trained, and cannot provide a high standard of care. This may leave an individual more likely to obtain wrong advice or information and as a result their needs will not be met.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has discussed three advantages and three disadvantages of receiving care from a voluntary provider, although it was unnecessary to put headings 'advantages' and 'disadvantages'. Each point is developed, however there is some overlap between the first and third disadvantages keeping it at the entry point to Level 3. The third advantage had some inaccuracies, affecting marks awarded. Whilst the sentence structure is not perfect, the quality of written communication is competent overall. The answer is presented in short essay format and the material is organized in a clear and competent way. The candidate has consistently and accurately used specialist health and social care vocabulary, accurately spelled. Meaning is clear throughout this extended response.

A total of 9 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2f As well as voluntary providers the independent sector includes private providers. Explain **three** disadvantages of service provision by private providers. [6]

Student's response

- 1. It is very expensive and not everyone will be able to afford it. This leads to individuals feeling upset and frustrated as it creates a 'two-tier society'.*
- 2. Service provision may be unreliable, for example if a manager decides a care home is no longer profitable, they will close it down, and older people may feel very upset.*
- 3. Service users may be open and vulnerable to exploitation, as service providers may only be concerned with making as much profit as possible – they may sell them equipment, aids and resources they do not require.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has provided a detailed explanation of three different disadvantages and each point is developed to attain the second mark.

A total of 6 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3a A Carers UK survey has found that: “Of over 3,500 people providing unpaid care for a loved one for at least 35 hours a week, just 44% of carers had had an assessment.”

Source:

www.communitycare.co.uk/2015/11/20/half-full-time-carers-assessment-eve-care-act/

Examine **two** ways the Carers and Direct Payments Act (NI) 2002 aims to support carers. [4]

Student's response

1. *It enables carers to access support, for example respite. They may be able request a sitter to stay with their loved one while they go to the shops.*
2. *It allows them to receive an assessment to determine if they are “in need” and require extra support.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has provided an explanation of two different ways the Carers and Direct Payments Act aims to support carers. Each point is developed to attain the second mark.

A total of 4 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3b Discuss **three** advantages of informal care for adult recipients. [9]

Student's response

Informal care enables the adult recipient to have regular contact with their family, friends and neighbours. This helps them feel valued and keeps their mind active. It helps contribute to their social wellbeing positively, as they are able to strengthen and maintain relationships through regular contact. They will also feel valued and loved as they have someone they can spend some time with, impacting positively on emotional well-being.

The family may prepare meals and snacks the adult recipient enjoys and likes. This impacts positively on physical well-being, as they are able to maintain a healthy weight, they are provided with nutrients older people require, like calcium for strong bones, fat for warmth and insulation and they have a choice, leaving them more likely to eat meals rather than waste them. It also leaves them at a decreased risk of heart disease and obesity, due to healthy eating.

The adult recipient may feel more comfortable having a family member take care of their personal needs, like dressing and toileting. This reduces their feelings of anxiety and embarrassment. It also makes them more likely to tell the informal carer if they are annoyed or if they have a problem, for example a rash on their legs. This ensures the adult recipient's needs are fully met and encourages disclosure, so problems can be addressed and identified.

Examiner's comments

The candidate discussed three different advantages of informal care for adults recipients. Each point is developed competently, however the second advantage contained some exaggeration, lacking some focus, affecting access to full marks. The answer is presented in short essay format and the material is organized in a clear and competent way. The candidate has used specialist health and social care vocabulary accurately and spelling is also accurate throughout, as is meaning.

A total of 8 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3c List **two** factors that reflect the need for change in the Transforming Your Care strategy document. [2]

Student's response

1. *An increase in the prevalence of long term conditions, like heart disease, cancer.*
2. *An increased demand for and over reliance on hospital beds – not enough to meet needs of growing population.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate has accurately list two different factors that reflect the need for change in the Transforming Your Care strategy document.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3d Explain what is meant by the term integrated care partnerships. [2]

Student's response

Stratutory provides such as hospitals, GPs, health centres will work together and liaise with each other to provide more central care, where the service user is at the centre of health decisions.

Examiner's comments

The candidate provided a detailed and clear explanation of what is meant by the term integrated care partnerships.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3e Home care workers are essential in enabling service users to remain at home. Explain **three** ways a home care worker may support a service user within his/her own home. [6]

Student's response

- 1. May support them physically by ensuring the service user remains clean and hygienic. This can be met by home care workers bathing or washing them.*
- 2. home care workers may also support service users emotionally by talking and listening to any problems they can helping them overcome any worries they are experiencing.*
- 3. they can help with social needs also by encouraging family and friends to visit the service user and talk to them. This helps service user feel valued by also help service users communication skills.*

Examiner's comments

The candidate explained three different ways a home care worker may supports service user in their own home. Each point is developed so a second mark can be awarded.

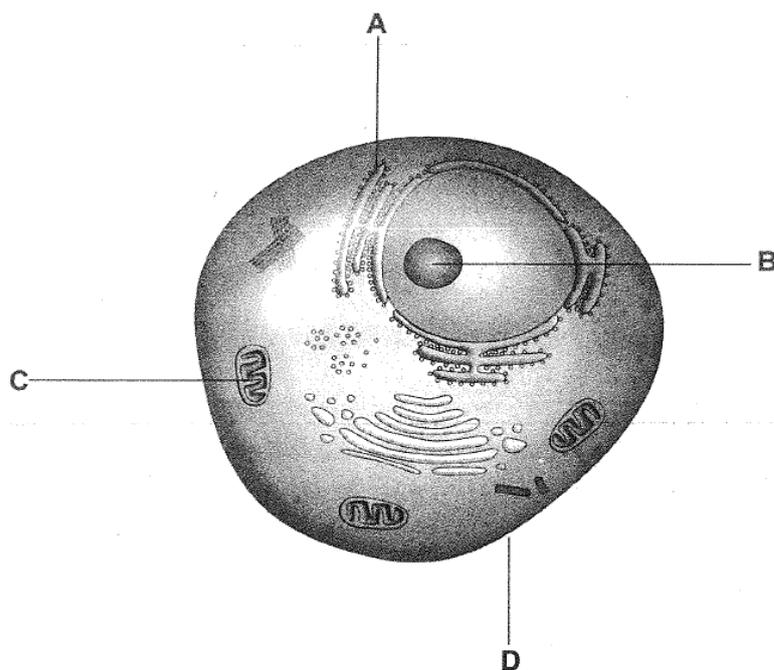
A total of 6 marks were awarded for this question.

GCE: AS Health and Social Care

AS7: Understanding the Physiology of Health and Illness

Grade: A Exemplar

Q1 The diagram below shows the structure of a generalised animal cell.



Source: Science Photo Library

Q1a(i) Name the structures labelled **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. [1 mark each]

Student's response

A *Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum*

B *Nucleolus*

C *Mitochondria*

D *Cell membrane*

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly identified all four cell organelles.

A total of 4 marks was awarded for this question.

Q1a(ii) Explain the link between the functions of **A** and **B**. [2]

Student's response

The Nucleolus makes ribosomes and the Rough ER transports these around the cell. (Protein Synthesis)

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly linked that the nucleolus produces ribosomes. The second mark was awarded as the candidate had mentioned protein synthesis, despite the fact that they had made an incorrect statement about the Endoplasmic reticulum.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1a(iii) Structure **C** is found in large numbers in a muscle cell. Explain why a muscle cell has so many of these. [2]

Student's response

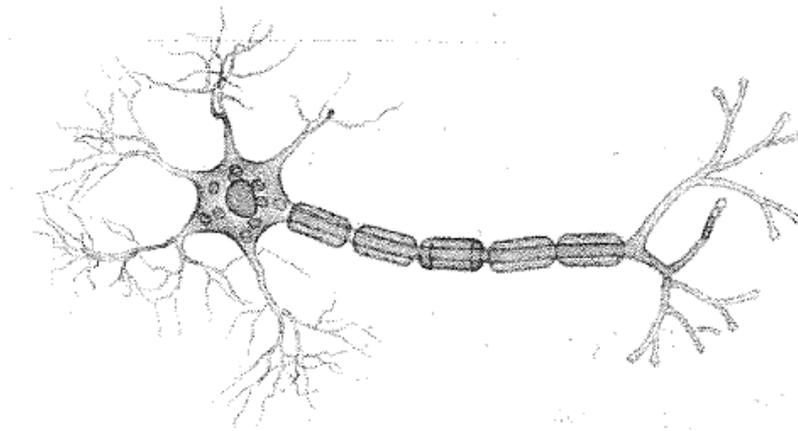
Mitochondria provides an energy source for the muscle cell. It gives it the energy for movement and contractions. The skeletal/striated muscle cell has many associated mitochondria.

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly identified that mitochondria produce energy and that this is required by the muscle for movement.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1b The diagram below shows a specialised nerve cell.



Source: Science Photo Library

Q1b(i) Circle the correct answer. The cell shown in the diagram is a....
motor neurone association neurone sensory neurone [1]

Student's response

Sensory neurone

Examiner's comments

The candidate incorrectly circled the sensory neurone instead of the motor neurone.

0 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1b(ii) Explain how this cell is specialised in order to perform its function. [2]

Student's response

It uses electrical impulses which are transported through the axon and protected by myelin sheath. The dendrite detects stimulus.

Examiner's comments

The candidate was unable to explain any of the three adaptations shown in the diagram (myelination, elongated cell membrane or dendrites).

0 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1b(iii) The nerve cell shown is one of three nerves involved in a reflex action. Explain what is meant by a reflex action. [2]

Student's response

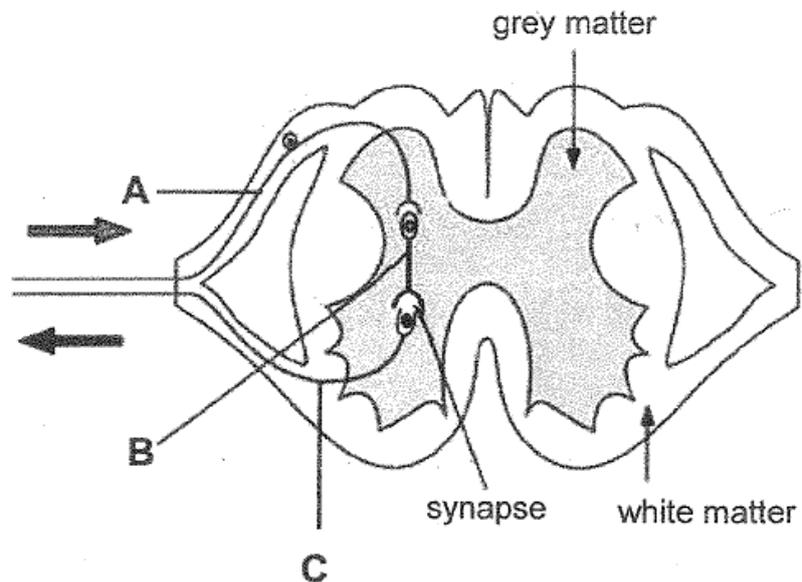
It is an involuntary response, no conscious thought is required for movement.

Examiner's comments

The candidate was awarded one mark for the use of the key phrase 'involuntary response'.

A total of 1 mark was awarded for this question.

Q1c The diagram below shows three neurones involved in a reflex arc and how they interact within the spinal cord.



Source: CCEA Biology images

Q1c(i) Write down the names of the neurones labelled A, B and C.
[1 mark each]

Student's response

A Sensory neurone

B Relay neurone

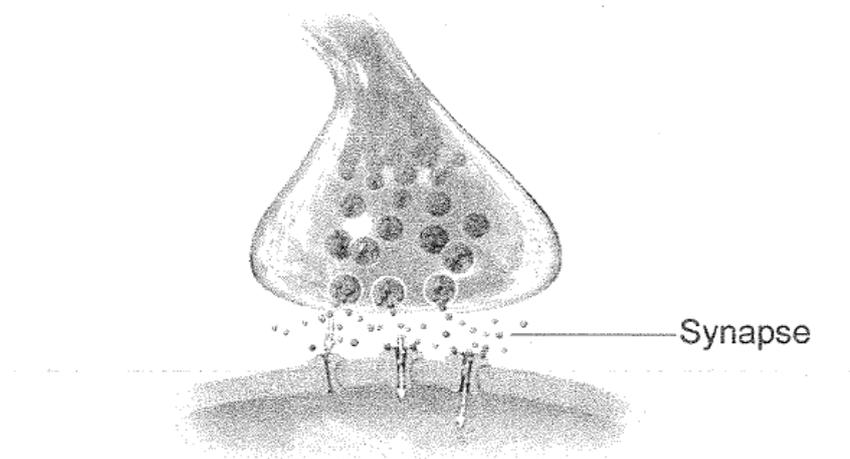
C Motor neurone

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly identified all three neurones in the reflex arc.

A total of 3 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1c(ii) The drawing below shows the synapse in more detail. Using the drawing and your knowledge of synaptic transmission, discuss how the nerve impulse travels across the synapse. [6]



Source: Science Photo Library

Student's response

An electrical impulse travels along the first neurone. When it arrives at the end of the neurone it causes vesicles containing the neurotransmitter to move to the edge of the membrane and release the neurotransmitter into the synapse. The chemical neurotransmitter diffuses across the synapse and binds to receptors on the second neurone. This causes the receptors to open and ions move into the second neurone causing an electrical impulse to start in this neurone.

Examiner's comments

The candidate displays competent knowledge and understanding of how the nerve impulse travels across the synapse. They have used appropriate biological language and have discussed what occurs prior, during and after synaptic transmission. They recognised the impulse is converted from electrical to chemical and back to electrical at a synapse.

A total of 6 marks were awarded for this question.

Q1d Ben, aged 42, a married father of three, has worked as a coach driver for a bus company for the last 20 years. He takes tours from Belfast to golf resorts in Europe. He is a keen golfer so, whilst being away from home is difficult, he enjoys his work and spends plenty of time on the golf course with his clients. At an annual health check the doctor noticed Ben's reflexes were slower than expected. After a series of tests he was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis (MS).

Q1d(i) Describe the physiological cause of MS. [3]

Student's response

Some nerves are lined with a substance called myelin which speeds up the transmission of nerve impulses. In MS the persons immune system attacks the myelin sheath damaging its structure and leaving scars called plaques. These scars disrupt the transmission of the impulse travelling along the nerve, causing it to be slower or in extreme cases stopping it travelling all together.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has competently described the physiological cause of MS. They have recognised that the myelin sheath is damaged and that this is caused by the persons immune system. They have named the damage as scars and recognised that this disrupts transmission of the impulse.

A total of 3 marks were awarded in this question.

Q1d(ii) Assess the potential impact of MS on each of the following for Ben. [12]

Work
Leisure
Relationships

Student's response

Work

MS will lead to Ben having slower reactions. He may not be able to continue in his work as a bus driver as it may not be safe for him to drive. If his reflexes in his legs were slower he would not be able to break in an emergency. However, MS is a progressive disease and some people may not have symptoms like this for some time. Ben may be able to continue to drive for a while if his symptoms are not affecting his eyesight or reflexes. Over time Bens symptoms will likely get worse and he will probably be forced to give up his driving job in the long run. As Ben has worked for the same company for 20 years they may find a role in another area of the company that does not involve driving.

Leisure

While Bens symptoms are not too bad he should be able to continue playing golf. However, golf requires good hand to eye coordination and eventually Ben may lose the ability to coordinate his shots which may stop him wanting to play. Ben may take up other hobbies such as swimming that do not involve him being as coordinated. If Ben is not working he may have more time to spend on leisure activities and may get out more with friends and family to do new things. He may join a support group for people with MS and begin socializing with them.

Relationships

Ben will have more time to spend with his family and friends as he will not be away from home once he gives up work. Ben will be able to spend more time with his three children and may be able to do things with them that he had no time for when he was working. However Ben may not be well enough to spend time with his family as he gets worse and he may become dependent on them to look after him which could put a strain on their relationship. Ben will lose contact with his work colleagues and the customers he travelled with on his tours. As he has worked for the company for 20 years his colleagues may keep in touch and spend time with Ben when they can.

Examiner's comments

The candidate shows a competent knowledge and understanding of the impact of MS on all three aspects of lifestyle. The candidate recognizes that MS is a progressive disease and so these impacts may occur over a period of time (this is very important in any question on MS). In the context of his work they have recognised that this diagnosis does not mean he will immediately be unable to drive and they have drawn on the fact that he has worked for the company for some time and so may be able to be retrained in another area. In Leisure, they have linked the skill and coordination required to play golf to the symptoms of MS, however they have suggested he may have more time for other activities. In the relationship section, they have made reference to both friends and family and have looked at both the positive and negative impact that his diagnosis may have on relationships.

A total of 10 marks were awarded to this question.

Q2a A tissue is a group of cells working together to perform a common function. Match each of the connective tissues with its description by joining them with a line. [3]

Bone

Found in areas that need strength and flexibility

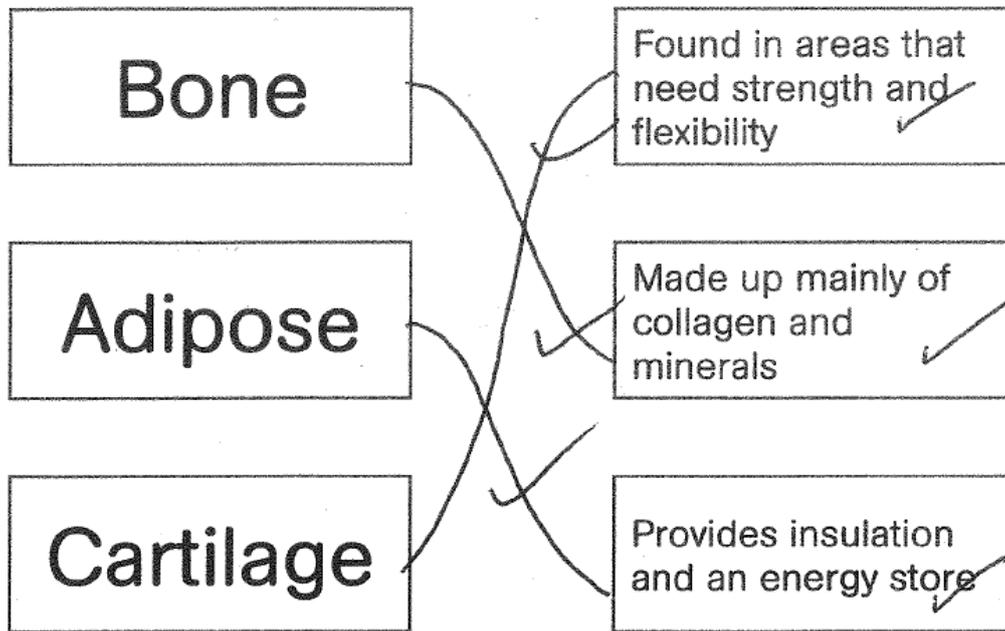
Adipose

Made up mainly of collagen and minerals

Cartilage

Provides insulation and an energy store

Student's response

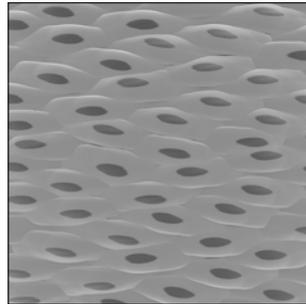
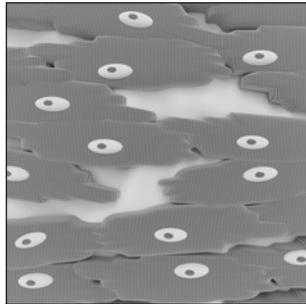
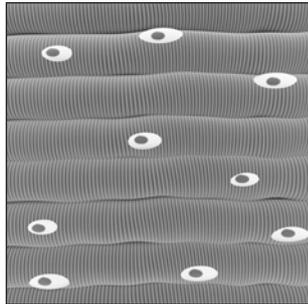


Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly matched the tissue with its description.

A total of 3 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2b Write down the name of each of the muscle tissues shown below.
[1 mark each]



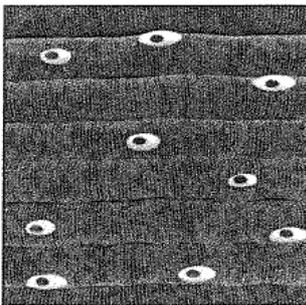
Source: Science Photo Library

Muscle tissue [1]

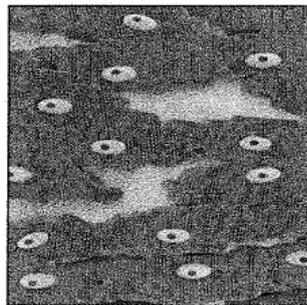
Muscle tissue [1]

Muscle tissue [1]

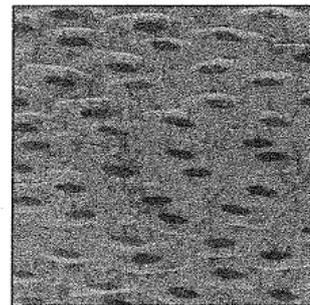
Student's response



Smooth X



Skeletal
Striated X



Source: Science Photo Library

Cardiac X

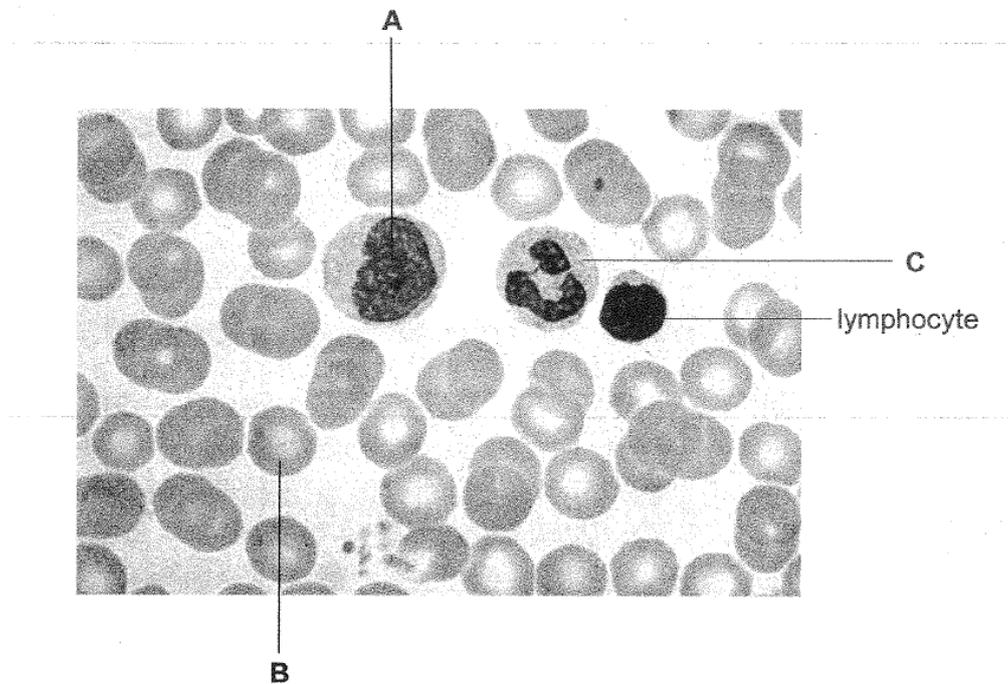
Examiner's comments

The candidate did not identify any of the images of muscle. They had clearly learned the names but could not match them to the correct image.

0 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2c The photograph below shows the parts of blood tissue.

Q2c(i) Identify the cells **A**, **B**, and **C**. [1 mark each]



Source: Science Photo Library

Student's response

A Red blood cell

B Monocyte

C White blood cell

Examiner's comments

The candidate was unable to correctly identify any of the cells of the blood.

0 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2c(ii) Explain the role of the lymphocyte labelled in the photograph. [2]

Student's response

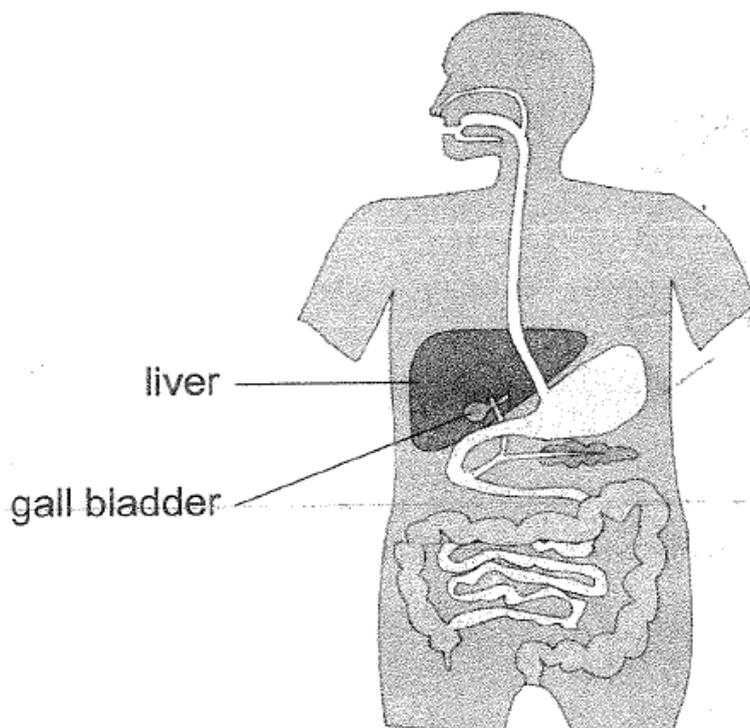
It can detect and destroy some cancer cells. Ingests bacteria, fungi and Foreign debris. B cells produce antibodies

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly explained that lymphocytes can detect and destroy some cancer cells and a second mark was awarded for the production of antibodies.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2d The diagram below shows the organs of the digestive system, including the liver and gall bladder where bile is produced and stored before being released into the small intestine.



Source: CCEA Biology images

Q2d(i) Explain the role of bile in digestion. [2]

Student's response

Bile neutralises acidic foods. Bile emulsifies fats (large molecules are broken into small droplets so lipase can act on a large surface area.)

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly explained that the role of bile in digestion is to emulsify fats breaking them into smaller droplets to give a larger surface area on which lipase can act. It is important to note that no mark is awarded for the neutralization as this is not directly linked to digestion.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2d(ii) Explain the role of the liver in deamination of excess amino acids. [2]

Student's response

When the excess protein/amino acid has its group removed, this is the part containing nitrogen to make ammonia it is mixed with other substances and uses energy to be converted to urea and is then transported through blood to kidneys to be filtered & excreted out of the body.

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly states that during deamination the nitrogen containing part of the amino acid is removed to produce urea that can then be filtered out of the blood and excreted.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2e Elaine has recently experienced stomach pain after eating. Doctors suspect she may have a stomach ulcer. Describe the physiological process that leads to the development of a stomach ulcer. [3]

Student's response

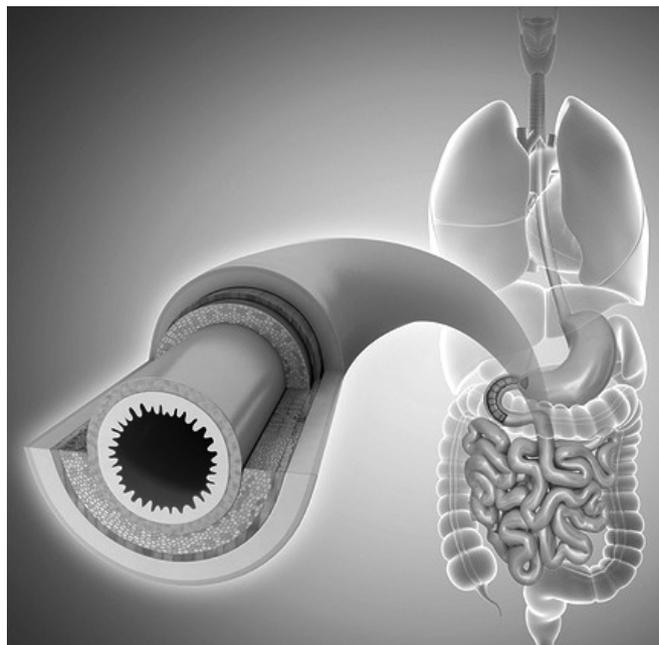
The lining of the stomach is covered with mucus, if mucus production is low then the Hydrochloric acid will burn a hole in the lining forming a painful lump. As the stomach is made out of protein, the protease enzyme may digest itself.

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly described the physiological process leading to stomach ulcer. They identified that mucus production becomes low allowing the acid to burn the lining of the stomach.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q2f The diagram below shows a cross section of the ileum (small intestine).



Source: Science Photo Library

Q2f Describe how the ileum is adapted to allow faster absorption of food into the bloodstream. [3]

Student's response

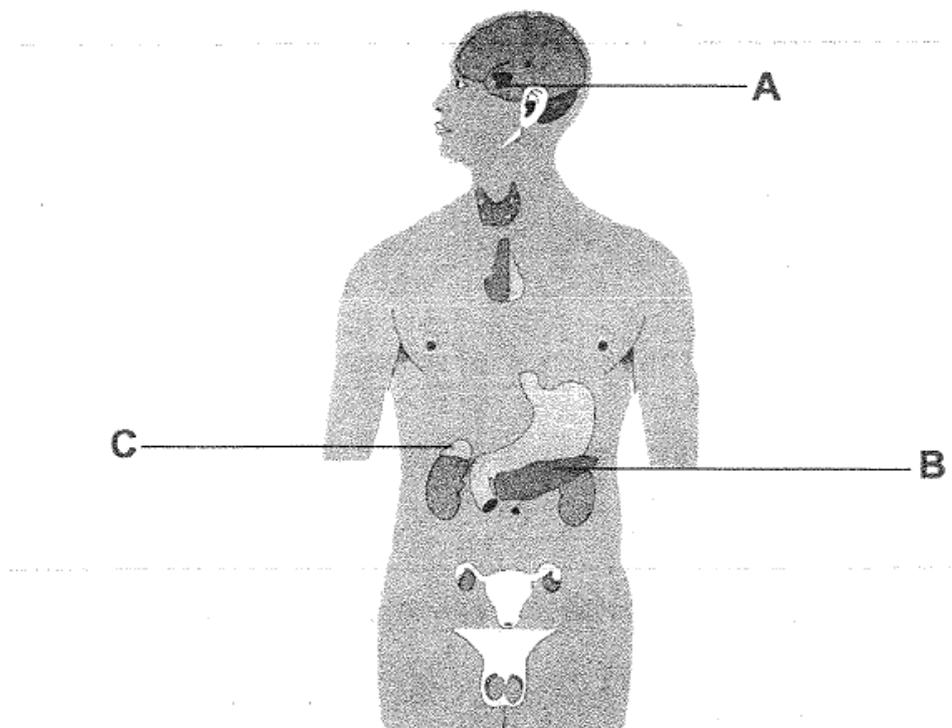
The ileum has a larger surface area leaving a longer time period for food to digest. It has a rich blood supply network. The ileum is one cell thick which means the food can be absorbed faster.

Examiner's comments

The candidate described the large surface area, the good blood supply and the short diffusion pathway as adaptations that allow faster absorption in the ileum.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3 The diagram below shows parts of the endocrine system.



Source: Science Photo Library

Q3a(i) Write down the name of the glands **A**, **B** and **C**. [1 mark each]

Student's response

A Pituitary gland

B Islets of Langerhans (part of pancreas)

C Adrenal gland

Examiner's comments

The candidate correctly identified the pituitary gland, and the adrenal gland. A mark was also awarded for the islets of Langerhans as these are part of the pancreas.

A total of 3 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3a(ii) Describe the effect that the release of anti diuretic hormone (ADH) will have on the kidney and urine output. [3]

Student's response

It will increase the kidneys water production, which means there is a balanced amount of water that can be absorbed back into the blood and released into urine to make it less concentrated.

Examiner's comments

The candidate was awarded two marks for recognizing that more water will be absorbed back into the blood, however they incorrectly stated that this would make urine less concentrated.

A total of 2 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3b Endocrine glands have important roles to play in maintaining the body's internal balance. The pancreas is responsible for maintaining the correct amount of glucose in the blood. Discuss how blood glucose is controlled, both directly after a meal and several hours after a meal. [9]

Student's response

Once a meal is eaten it causes the blood sugar level to raise. The pancreas detect this rise in blood sugar and produces insulin which reduces the level of blood sugar by respiring it to Co₂ or h₂o or by turning it into glycogen and storing it in the liver.

The body now is low on blood sugar levels so the pancreas produce glucagon which takes the glycogen from the liver and turns it back into glucose, this is added to the blood to balance it out and now the Blood sugar level is normal.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has recognised that consumption of a meal will lead to an increase in blood glucose. They have stated that the increase is detected by the pancreas and this induces the release of insulin. They show an understanding that insulin release causes the conversion of glucose to glycogen and that this is stored in the liver. They have also shown an understanding that some glucose is used in respiration. They then go on to discuss that after some time, the blood glucose level will fall and the stored glycogen in the liver can be converted back into glucose with the release of glucagon from the pancreas. Finally, they recognise that the glucose is released back into the blood and therefore the blood glucose level increases. Throughout the response the candidate uses appropriate biological terminology they have discussed what happened directly after the meal and several hours later as asked in the question.

A total of 9 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3c Describe the physiological cause of type 1 diabetes. [3]

Student's response

A type 1 diabetic does not produce insulin. It is caused by an auto-immune condition the pancreas recognises its cells as non-self and destroys them. This usually is a result of a viral infection.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has correctly stated that type 1 diabetes is an auto immune disease whereby the pancreas stops producing insulin.

A total of 3 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3d Describe how type 1 diabetes should impact on a person's diet. [3]

Student's response

A Type 1 diabetic should eat a healthy balanced meal. However they should reduce the level of sugar they consume as their body doesn't produce insulin to balance blood sugar levels. This means reducing foods high in fat, sugar and carbohydrates.

Examiner's comments

The candidate recognised that a type 1 diabetic should reduce sugar and carbohydrates and eat a balanced meal.

A total of 3 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3e Paul, aged 59, has worked as a car mechanic for 37 years and has owned his own business (which he runs with his son) for the past 15 years. He recently had an ischemic stroke and as a result the right side of his body is paralysed.

Q3e(i) Describe the physiological cause of an ischemic stroke. [3]

Student's response

An ischemic stroke is caused by a blood clot which reduces blood flow to the brain causing that part to die. The body then has no feeling and becomes paralysed.

Examiner's comments

The candidate states that a stroke is caused by a clot and that this reduces blood flow to an area of the brain that then dies. Candidates should be encouraged to refer to the lack of oxygen preventing respiration.

A total of 3 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3e(ii) Assess the potential impact of the stroke on Paul's income and diet.
[6]

Student's response

Pauls income may be reduced as a car mechanic is a physical job and he won't be able to do his job because he is paralysed so he will have to resign. If his son doesn't take over then, the business will have to close down. Paul will have to get Jobs Seekers allowance. However, his income may increase as he may be eledgible for DLA (Disability allowance).

Paul may need carer to feed him as his right hand will not be able to move to lift forks etc. Paul will need to eat a more low calored diet as he will be unable to exercise so he will put on weight faster. He may need to get a tube inserted to feed him liquids as he may be unable to chew food.

Examiner's comments

The candidate has assessed the impact of a stroke on both income and diet. The candidate recognises that Paul's income may be reduced. They have shown an understanding that his symptoms will likely mean he cannot carry out the role of a mechanic due to the physicality of this job. They have recognised that he may be entitled to benefits which will provide an income. However, they have failed to recognise that he owns his business and in fact could continue to draw earnings from the business if his son was to continue to work for him. They could also have discussed that self-employed workers will not be entitled to sick pay that they may get if they were an employee.

The candidate has recognised that after a stroke a person may need help with eating and may require a modified diet due to the effect of the stroke on his ability to chew or swallow. They have stated that he may need to consume fewer calories as he is not as active and this would prevent weight gain. It is important that candidates are aware of some of the changes to the diet that would reduce the risk of further strokes such as low salt intake or reduced fatty foods. Candidates achieving in the top mark band in this question will assess the impact linked to the symptoms of the disease and not in general terms.

A total of 5 marks were awarded for this question.

Q3f Analyse the causes of dehydration and its potential impact on individuals.
[12]

Student's response

Causes of dehydration

Dehydration is usually caused by gastroenteritis. Which is an infection that can make an individual vomit a lot or have diarrhoea. The individual loses a lot of water through this leaving the individual feeling lethargic and unwell. Dehydration can also be the result of taking diuretic medications to lose water weight. This can be very harmful to the kidneys and again leaves the individuals feeling unenergetic.

Dehydration can also occur when individuals perform intense physical activity in hot weather or warm clothing as they lose a lot of sweat. This increases the risk of the individual passing out or feeling weak.

Potential impact on individuals

Individuals who are experiencing dehydration have less water in their body or blood leaving them feeling unenergetic and lethargic.

It is very harmful to the kidneys as they have to work harder in order to produce water in the body and this may lead to renal failure or issues in the future.

As the body has a lack of energy a person who is dehydrated is more prone to passing out or fainting.

When the body finally does receive water, it is more likely to store water which is unwanted by individuals who want to lose weight.

Dehydration may increase the risk of diseases such as stroke, diabetes or heart disease in the future.

Examiner's comments

The candidate displays a competent ability to analyse both the causes of dehydration and the potential impact on an individual.

Several causes of dehydration are fully explored, and not just listed. For example, when discussing gastroenteritis, they have linked the vomiting and diarrhoea to excess water loss.

The candidate has discussed both short term and long-term impacts of dehydration.

The candidate has analysed several potential impacts on the individual. Again, these are fully explored e.g. the impact of dehydration on the kidneys is explained.

A total of 11 marks were awarded for this question.



INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE

