**Responsibilities of Health and Social Care professionals**

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| **Role** | **Key medical responsibilities** | **Key non- medical responsibilities** |
| **Doctors and specialist doctors** | * Diagnosing illness * Prescribing treatment to promote healing and recovery * Referring patients to specialists * Liaising with multidisciplinary teams | * Creating and maintaining relationships and trust with patients * Observing, listening, responding * Maintaining confidentiality * Acting in accordance with legislation |
| **Nurses** | * Observing condition of patients * Administering drugs and injections * Carrying out routine investigations * Preparing patients for operations | * Providing care and counselling * Helping with recovery and rehabilitation * Writing patient care plans * Planning patient discharge from hospital * Acting as a patient advocate |
| **Midwives** | * Diagnosing, monitoring and examining pregnant women * Providing antenatal care, including screening tests * Assisting during labour * Supervising pain management | * Preparing and reviewing patient care plans * Arranging and/or providing parenting and health education * Providing support and advice on the care of newborn babies * Providing support and advice on the care of newborn babies * Providing support and advice following miscarriage, termination or neonatal death * Liaising with other agencies to ensure continuity of care |
| **Healthcare assistants** | * Sometimes known as nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries or auxiliary nurses. * Monitoring patient conditions by taking:   + Temperature   + Pulse   + Respiration rate * Taking blood samples * Carrying out health checks * Weighing patients | * Washing and dressing patients * Helping with patient mobility * Supporting day-to-day routines * Talking to patients working under the direction of nursing staff * Supporting and delivering health education |
| **Occupational therapists** | * Being aware of acute medical conditions and how to overcome them in contexts such as accident and emergency and acute medicine | * Advising on specialist equipment to assist with daily activities * Advising on home and workplace alterations e.g. wheelchair access * Assisting people to return to work * Coaching people with learning difficulties e.g. in handling money * Enabling rehabilitation * Organising support and rehabilitation groups for carers and clients |
| **Care managers** | * Day-to-day running of residential care settings * Supervising work of care assistants * Ensuring quality of care meets standards and adheres to relevant legislation * Ensuring suitable staff are available | * Creating and maintaining relationships of trust with residents * Maintaining accurate resident records * Observing, listening and responding to resident concerns * Maintaining confidentiality |
| **Care assistants** | * Providing appropriate daily personal care * Carrying out general household tasks * Carrying out other routine roles as required by supervisor or service user | * Working in different care settings * Observing and reporting changes in health and wellbeing of service user * Making service user feel at ease * Maintaining confidentiality |
| **Social workers** | * Managing a designated case load * Maintaining professional registration * Working within regulatory guidelines * Keeping informed of changes on policy and procedure * Liaising with other agencies e.g. the police for vulnerable children | * Preparing and reviewing case files of clients * Taking difficult decisions * Working with a variety of service users of different ages * Ensuring continuity of care |
| **Youth workers** | * Demonstrating values which underpin youth work * Completing a background check with the disclosure and barring service (DBS) * Continuing professional development * Acting as a mentor to young people | * Working across different sectors, including care and criminal justice and in public, private and voluntary sector organisations. * Developing projects with schools and other organisations, such as debates about elections or capital punishment * Offering advice on topics such as sexual health using language which is accessible to young people |
| **Support workers** | * Following the instructions of health and care professionals * Implementing care plans agreed with social workers * Supporting members if families who provide care with parenting, financial or domestic skills | * People who provide social or personal care often work with people who have had healthcare or who continue to need it |