Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
10	 Human lifespan: Infancy, Early childhood, Adolescence, Early Adulthood, Middle Adulthood, Later Adulthood. Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social (PIES) development through the human lifespan Physical factors affecting health and well-being including ill health, diet, exercise, substance misuse and personal hygiene. Social, cultural and emotional factors influencing health and well-being including interactions, stress and willingness to seek help. The impact of lifestyle on health and well-being. Economic factors affecting health and well-being including financial resources. Environmental factors affecting health and well-being including pollution and housing. 	 Sources of support to cope with life events. Adapting to life events. Application of knowledge of PIES development and factors influencing development to a reallife case study. Application of the effects of a life event and how to adapt to a life event to a case study. Completion of coursework assignment one. 	 Types of health care services. Types of social care services. Health care services including primary, secondary, and allied health care. Social care services including services for children and young people, services for older adults and services for individuals with specific needs. Barriers to accessing services, including physical, sensory, social, cultural, psychological, language, geographical, intellectual, resource and financial barriers. Overcoming barriers to accessing services.

	The impact of life events on Development.		
11	 Care values including dignity, respect, confidentiality, communication, safeguarding and duty of care, antidiscriminatory practice and empowerment and independence. The use of health and social care services to meet the specific needs of a given individual. The use of care values to provide appropriate care to a specific individual. Completion of coursework assignment two. 	 Factors affecting health and wellbeing including physical, social, cultural, economic and environmental. Physiological indicators of health (pulse rate, peak flow, blood pressure and body mass index) including interpreting data and the significance of abnormal readings. Interpreting lifestyle indicators of health including the significance of abnormal readings and national guidelines. Health and well-being plans, including short-term and long-term targets and sources of support. 	 Obstacles to achieving health improvement plans, including emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, lack of support and individual needs. Application of factors affecting health, measuring health and health improvement planning to a specific individual.