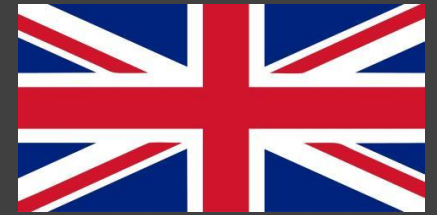


NHS CAREERS Y12 EBS

The NHS logo, consisting of the letters 'NHS' in a white, bold, sans-serif font on a blue rectangular background.

Dr Christos Angelis

MD, FRCA, FPPM, PgDip

Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain Consultant

Honorary UCL Lecturer

NHS History



NHS MILESTONES

“Medical treatment covering all requirements will be provided for all citizens by a national health service.”

Sir William Beveridge: Social Insurance and Allied Services (The Beveridge Report)

December 1942

Sir William Beveridge’s report, *Social Insurance and Allied Services*, proposes major changes to create the foundations for a welfare system and, in its support, a national health service (the details are left for later).

[Read more](#)

NHS MILESTONES

1948 - NHS is born, providing healthcare services that are free for all at the point of delivery

1953 -DNA's structure is discovered by two Cambridge University scientists James D Watson and Francis Crick, revolutionizing the study of disease caused by the defective genes. The discovery included vital work from Rosalind Franklin

1956 -The first kidney dialysis is performed by Frank Parsons at Leeds General Infirmary, marking the opening of the first artificial kidney unit in the UK5. Pharmacy

1958 - The first successful cardiopulmonary by-pass programme in the UK began at the Hammersmith Hospital, London

1960 - The first kidney transplant takes place at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, involving identical twins

1960 - First implantable heart pacemaker is used

1956 - Polio immunization

1968 - Europe's first liver transplant performed by Professor Sir Roy Calne at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge

1980 -MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scans are introduced

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/nhsbirthday/about-the-nhs-birthday/nhs-history/>

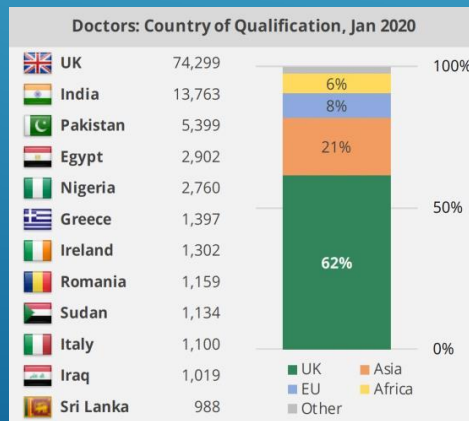
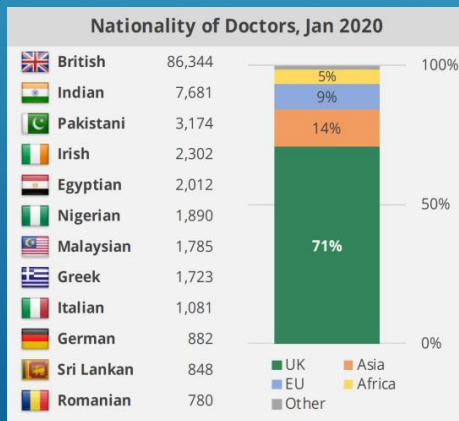
NHS FACTS

1. The NHS is the biggest employer in Europe and the world's largest employer of highly skilled professionals. **1.3 million people** across the health service in England are devoting their working lives to caring for others. That is one in every 25 working age adults, three quarters of whom are women.
2. The NHS remains a **highly attractive career choice**. The main source of new nurses is through undergraduate education - **22,200 applicants** were accepted onto English nursing courses in 2018.
3. The NHS increasing medical school places from **6,000 to 7,500** per year.
4. The NHS prepare the **next generation of leaders** by more systematically identifying, developing and supporting those with the capability and ambition to reach the most senior levels of the service.
5. The NHS protect and embed cultures of **compassion, inclusion, and collaboration** across the NHS

NHS DIVERSITY & EQUALITY

The NHS has one of the most ethnically diverse workforces in the public sector.

The vital work of the NHS would be impossible without the contribution of a broad range of people, and a diverse and inclusive workforce ensures better care for patients.



ONE NHS, MANY NATIONALITIES

Nationality reported by NHS staff in England as of January 2020
Data: NHS Digital. Graphic by @commonslibrary - read more at tinyurl.com/nhsnationality

UK/British	1,062,273	Swedish	781	Russian	190
Indian	25,809	Sudanese	755	Ukrainian	188
Filipino	22,043	Czech	723	Estonian	186
Irish	13,697	New Zealander	703	Congolese	182
Polish	9,904	Trinidadian	684	Swiss	182
Nigerian	8,241	Latvian	583	Eritrean	180
Portuguese	7,469	Ugandan	572	Slovenian	175
Italian	6,528	Sierra Leonean	520	Tanzanian	169
Spanish	5,580	Brazilian	484	Libyan	166
Romanian	4,731	Zambian	481	Saint Lucian	138
Pakistani	4,313	Singaporean	460	Afghan	137
Zimbabwean	4,192	Burmese	449	Colombian	130
Greek	3,317	Cypriot	438	Hong Kong	125
Ghanaian	2,863	Belgian	424	Jordanian	124
Malaysian	2,491	Danish	422	Albanian	119
German	2,485	Finnish	390	Ethiopian	118
Australian	2,352	Austrian	377	Algerian	103
Jamaican	2,110	Iranian	364	Serbian	89
Egyptian	2,095	Iraqi	357	Central African	86
Nepalese	1,988	Thai	349	Mexican	80
Dutch	1,895	Maltese	347	South Korean	78
French	1,723	Cameroonian	320	Indonesian	78
South African	1,719	Croatian	302	Grenadian	76
Lithuanian	1,500	Norwegian	289	Israeli	70
Sri Lankan	1,404	Japanese	279	Lebanese	68
American	1,380	Somali	269	Dominican	67
Hungarian	1,354	Gambian	263	Ivorian	65
Mauritian	1,284	Nigerien	256	Saudi Arabian	64
Bulgarian	1,186	Malawian	253	Moroccan	64
Canadian	1,011	Mauritanian	246	Bruneian	63
Chinese	891	Jordanian	229	Motswana	63
Slovak	883	Turkish	219	Fijian	60
Bangladeshi	820	Guyanese	209	Venezuelan	57
Kenyan	806	Syrian	190	Saint Vincentian	54

Top 102 nationalities shown of 211 total. Total number of staff: 1.28 million. For 3.7% of staff (47,671), nationality is unknown. Nationality is self-reported & might sometimes reflect cultural heritage instead of country of birth. FAQ: Nigerian & Nigerien are separate nationalities. 'Motswana' is a singular term for a person from Botswana. 'Congolese' covers

NHS FUTURE PLANNING

1. Demand for NHS services continues to grow

Growing and ageing population, inevitably increasing the number of people needing NHS care and the intensity of support they require;

Growing visibility and concern about areas of longstanding unmet health need (mental health)

Expanding frontiers of medical science and innovation, introducing new treatment possibilities that a modern health service should rightly be providing (for example, new cell and gene therapies).

2.



LIST OF HEALTHCARE ROLES IN THE NHS

1. Nursing
 2. Physiotherapy
 3. Medicine
 4. Mental Health
 5. Pharmacy
 6. Anatomy
 7. Social work
 8. Clinical Research
 9. Leadership and Management in Healthcare
 10. Occupational Therapy.
- 

CAREER IN NURSING

The most common route into nursing is by completing a **nursing degree**.

Each university sets its own requirements for nursing degree

In general, you will need at **least five GCSEs with 9-5 grades (A-C), including English Maths and a Science subject and at least two/three A levels**

Many universities require **A level Biology**.

Alternative **Level 3 qualifications** are accepted by universities , such as **Access to Nursing Course, BTEC National Diplomas, International Baccalaureate**.

The full-time nursing degree courses last for **three (or four years if taking a dual-field degree)**, or longer if taken on a part-time basis.

Nursing is the UK's most employable type of degree, with 94% of students getting a job within six months of finishing their course?

If you're eligible you can also receive at least **£5,000** in financial support every year of your degree.

NURSING ROLES

Nurses are important part of multidisciplinary team in patient care.

The four fields of nursing are:

Adult nursing

Children's nursing

Learning disability nursing

Mental health nursing

Nurses can work in a variety of settings , from hospitals wards, operating theatres, schools and patient's home.

Career progress

Nurses can enhance their knowledge and expertise, undertaking further postgraduate studies and become senior nurses, advanced clinic nurses, district nurses.

Also, they can move into management, clinical research or teaching.

Whatever you choose you are guaranteed to make a real difference in peoples life's every single day.

CAREER IN MIDWIFERY

The first step to becoming a midwife is to take a degree level programme approved by the Nursing & Midwifery Council (NMC).

This may be **a full-time undergraduate or postgraduate degree or midwifery degree apprenticeship.**

Applications for full-time approved midwifery degree courses are made through UCAS.

You should contact individual universities about their part-time courses and how to apply.

For midwifery degree apprenticeships, search for vacancies on the NHS Jobs website

Entry requirements

You're likely to need three A-levels or equivalent level 3 qualifications, plus supporting GCSEs. Entry is competitive and high grades at A-level (or equivalent qualifications at level 3) might be needed.

Universities may also ask for certain subjects, such as at least one science or social science subject.

Midwives say that their job is a privilege and are honoured to be able to share such a special moment in a family's life.

CAREER IN PHARMACY

Pharmacists make a difference to the lives of their patients through an expert knowledge of medicines and health.

You need to complete a five-year programme of academic and practice-based teaching

In your first four years, you will study for a **Master's degree in pharmacy (MPharm)** at university

This is followed by a one year paid work placement called a foundation training year

After your foundation year, you can register with **the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC)** and legally practice as a pharmacist

PHARMACY ROLES

Entry requirements

Three A-levels or equivalent in **chemistry** and a **second science or maths**, typically offers range from **AAB to BBB**

Pharmacy degrees with a foundation year may have lower grade requirements

GCSEs are considered alongside A-levels, with most schools of pharmacy expecting a minimum of five GCSEs including maths, English language and one science

Some universities accept vocational qualifications such as BTEC Level 3, National Extended Diploma in Applied Sciences or the Access to HE Diploma

Being a pharmacist can open many doors:

work in hospitals, GP surgeries, prisons and community pharmacy

working in the pharmaceutical industry

working in management or academia

advise the government on how best to make the most out of medicines and pharmacy services.

teaching the future pharmacy workforce using the latest technology such as virtual reality

CAREER IN AHP

There more than 15 allied health professionals' specialties AHP that play important role in every day patients care .

The AHP training is a university training which last between **two and five years** depending on the role and the course.

It'll combine university study with **practical experience** in community settings as well as hospitals.

Courses vary in their content, the way they are structured, and how they are taught and assessed.

AHP are:

Occupational therapists, Operating department practitioners, Orthoptists, Osteopaths

Paramedics, Physiotherapists, Podiatrists, Prosthetists and orthotists, Radiographers

Speech and language therapists

Art therapists, Dietitians, Dramatherapists, Music therapists

CAREER IN AHP



WHAT MAKES A GOOD HELATHCARE PROFESSIONAL

Being a Doctor is a uniquely rewarding career, but also extremely challenging.

There are certain key qualities that make a good medical student and, ultimately, a good Doctor. If you're deciding on Medicine, it helps if you have the following traits:

- Academic excellence
- Strong scientific ability
- Commitment and tenacity
- Organizational skills
- People skills, like empathy
- Communication skills
- Ability to work in a team
- Leadership potential
- Stress management
- Desire to learn and teach

CAREER IN MEDICINE

In the UK, the medical degree is based around preparing for a **career as a doctor in the National Health Service (NHS)**.

There are many different careers in the health service and many ways to specialise in different aspects of medicine.

Through studying academic medicine the medical degree can also lead to roles in **research**, developing new techniques or medicines which could improve life for a large number of people.

Some dedicate all their time to research while others, such as **clinical academics**, divide their time between research and treating patients.

UNDERGRADUATE – A-LEVELS FOR MEDICINE

Students who are sure that they would like to become doctors can apply to enter medical school on completion of A levels (standard entry).

Medical Schools generally require applicants to have three A-Levels, with high grades achieved/predicted in all of them.

it's a good idea to take A-Levels in both **Chemistry and Biology**.

Several Medical Schools (24 of them) state that **Chemistry** A-Level is an essential requirement to apply, and 13 Medical Schools specify that you need to have A-Levels in both **Chemistry and Biology**.

Even If you don't take A-Level Biology, around 19 Medical Schools say they will consider you with **Chemistry plus Physics or Maths** as a second subject.

For around 16 Medical Schools, A-Level Chemistry isn't an essential requirement, and they will consider you with **Biology plus another science subject or Maths**.

Some Medical Schools (8) will accept Psychology as a second science subject.

[https://www.themedicportal.com/application-guide/choosing-a-medical-school/
what-a-levels-do-you-need-to-be-a-doctor](https://www.themedicportal.com/application-guide/choosing-a-medical-school/what-a-levels-do-you-need-to-be-a-doctor)

UNDERGRADUATE - ADDITIONAL CRITERIA

Some universities funded by the Sutton Trust, supports students from backgrounds under-represented in higher education.

That includes if:

Students eligible for **free school meals**

Students who have **family income below £46,350** each year

Students that **have been in care or are a young carer**

Students that **live independently** (estranged), meaning that no longer have the support of their family due to a breakdown in the relationship

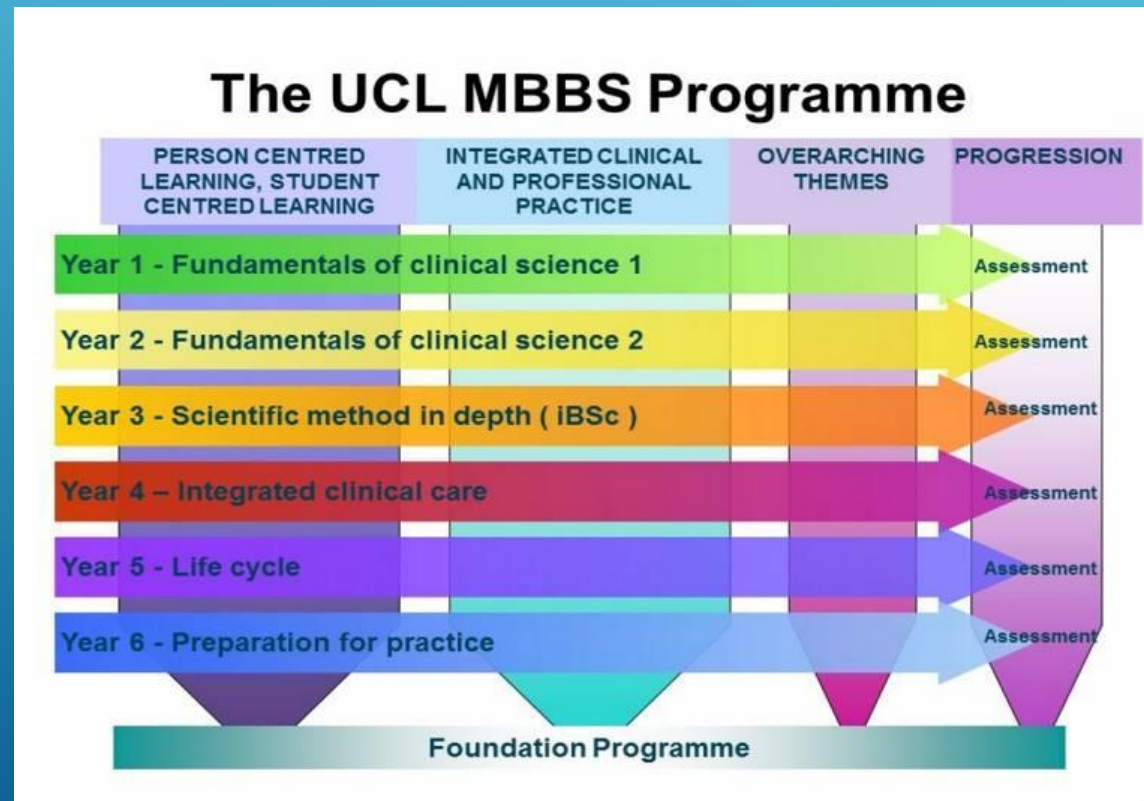
Students who their **parents do not have a university degree**

Students studying in a non-selective state school that has below average attainment

Students who attend school that has a high percentage of students receiving free school meals

UCL

UCL degree follow a **six-year** programme inclusive of an **integrated BSc** leading to the award of the Bachelor of Science (BSc) and Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS).



DOCTORS ROLES

Being a Doctor is a uniquely rewarding career, but also extremely challenging.

There are several different primary and secondary specialties that you can choose but ultimately, every and each one of them they carry the same importance contributing in the multidisciplinary patient care.



MEDICAL SPECIALTIES IN THE UK

INTERNAL MEDICINE

- Dermatology
- Endocrinology & Diabetes
- Gastroenterology
- Geriatric Medicine
- Haematology
- Immunology
- Infectious Diseases
- Medical Oncology
- Neurology
- Renal Medicine (Nephrology)
- Respiratory Medicine
- Rheumatology
- Cardiology
- Clinical Genetics
- Allergy
- Paediatrics

PSYCHOLOGY

- General Adult Psychiatry
- Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
- Intellectual / Learning Disability
- Medical Psychotherapy
- Forensic Psychiatry

LABORATORY

- Chemical Pathology
- Histopathology
- Microbiology

IMAGING

- Clinical Radiology
- MRI / CT
- Nuclear Medicine

PHYSIOTHERAPY

- Occupational Medicine
- Palliative Medicine
- Sports & Exercise Medicine
- Rehabilitation Medicine
- Clinical Neurophysiology

ACUTE MEDICINE

- Acute Medicine
- Emergency Medicine
- Anaesthesia
- Intensive Care Medicine

SURGICAL

- General Surgery
- Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS)
- Otolaryngology (ENT)
- Trauma & Orthopaedic Surgery
- Urology
- Vascular Surgery
- Paediatric Surgery
- Plastic Surgery
- Cardiothoracic Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Ophthalmology

SURGICAL SPECIALTIES

