Miss D went on to say about how the qualities are the most important, she told me that personal qualification you needed were to be very interpersonal, easy to approach, funny, bubbly, driven, hygienic and also hard working. She said that professional qualities included being organised, good time keeper, driven to work. Also with these qualities they also expected you to have a car for easy transport.

Job title - Paramedic

Roles and responsibilities in the promotion of health

I interviewed Mr D on his roles and responsibilities of being a paramedic and he said that his roles and responsibilities in the promotion of health is to stabilise and resuscitate patients, applying spinal and traction splints, administering intravenous drips or oxygen and using high tech equipment when needed such as defibs. Mr D also said that he would have to attend sudden emergencies, such as minor injuries, fires, rail accidents. Mr D also has to monitor the patients condition in case it gets better or worse, and help assist the patients in and out of the hospital. He also said that he has to work in partnership with the police, fire brigade and other ambulance services to ensure the sufficient amount of response is provided.

http://www.prospects.ac.uk/paramedic_job_description.htm

Qualifications

Whilst interviewing Mr D on his qualifications he did say that there are two ways to get into the paramedic field, however he said he went to university to do his degree in paramedical science so as he could just go straight into the job rather than train. Paramedic in training is the other way of training to be a paramedic, he said that it takes longer and you start right from the bottom and train right up to become a paramedic, this way you get more experience he told me but it takes far longer.

Personal and professional qualities expected

Mr D said that his personal qualities that were expected are good listening skills which are a must, caring, empathetic, adaptability, a good level of
I am now going to select 2 policies and explain how these are used in practice to promote good practice and provision, I am then going to explain what might happen if it’s not in place. Once this I don’t I am then going to select 2 examples of relevant legislation and explain how these are put into priorities in a care setting. I shall then explain how these both have influenced a good service provision. In doing these tasks I shall re iterate some of my experiences on my placement.
interested in what they have to say and it shows to the service user that they are valued.


Bibliography

http://www.uhb.nhs.uk/agenda-for-change.htm
provide education on foot to the patient, for example how to cut their toenails properly to prevent blisters/ulcers forming. The ophthalmologist shall then look at the patient’s eye, they will use a dilation fluid to dilate the iris to see right into the eye to see if any problems have formed. Once this is done then the patient can see the psychologist, even family as it may be a shock to them. The psychologist will give both the patient and family support if it is needed. Once then, when the patients have been discharged from the hospital, they will send a letter to the GP of all their results and then the GP will then send a letter the GP practice nurse and then she will be let know that she has a new patient with diabetes type 1, the GP practice nurse will then do regular monitoring of the type 1 diabetes, doing different tests such as the midstream specimen of urine and urinalysis. The last practitioner is the pharmacist were the patient with type 1 diabetes will go to and they will supply the Insulin pens, needles and glucometer, once they have been used then they will bring all the sharps back to the pharmacist were they will dispose of the needles and will have them incinerated, then the pharmacist will resupply and this cycle shall continue. The multidisciplinary team has a public system for the multidisciplinary team, as they can access all the patients notes on about diabetes, the multidisciplinary team will be able o add their notes onto each individual area of specialist are, for example a podiatrist will upload their update on the patient onto the system, for example they will be able to say the changes which are occurring in the patient, for example if there is a cut on the patients foot, they can record this on the system so as that any in the multidisciplinary team can access it at anytime and see what’s happening with the patient. By doing this they will see their history with the other multidisciplinary team members and then they can pass on referrals and letters to each of the members of the multidisciplinary team. The multidisciplinary team will also have regular meetings on different patients and discuss what’s happening with that patient, discussing the positives and negatives of everything, this includes equipment such as chairs and aids such as simmer frames that they are providing that patient with, they would be discussing what could be doing better for them and what could be a benefit for them, this will normally be derived from their results of the various tests and progress that they are making from the health care provision. From the different blood tests which are done, the results are recorded onto the blood systems from the biomedical scientists in the labs, so as all the practitioners have access to them to see how they are coping in the management of their blood sugar levels when outside the hospital. There will be a copy of these results that are sent to the Gp via email/letter so as the gp can actually then see how they are coping outside the hospital and also the multidisciplinary team an also see then how they are coping outside the hospital and also inside the hospital, again a results chart shall be sent to the Gp if they are inside the ward. Overall then, the Endocrinologist will be receiving copies of the blood tests, decisions which have been made for the patient by the other members of the multidisciplinary team, and an overall summery of how the patient is coping, both inside and outside the hospital.