PDHPE
HSC Enrichment Days

Core 1: Evaluating health care in Australia in relation to social justice principles.
The aim of this workshop is to provide students with information and resources to support their learning about the role of health care in Australia, by investigating issues of access and adequacy in relation to social justice principles.
Activity 1: Note taking – The Role of Health Care

What is the role of health care in Australia?
Activity 2: Note taking
How were health facilities and services previously classified? Provide examples.

How did the AIHW classify health facilities and services in 2014? Provide examples.
Activity 3: Comprehension

After reading the passage below, complete the table by providing examples of each health facility/service.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare classifies health facilities and services into THREE main categories:

1. **Primary health care**
   
   In Australia, primary health care is typically a person's first point of contact with the health system and is most often provided outside the hospital system. A person does not routinely need a referral for this level of care, which includes services provided by:
   * general medical and dental practitioners
   * Nurses
   * Indigenous health workers
   * Pharmacists
   * other allied health professionals such as physiotherapists, dietitians and chiropractors.

   Primary health care is delivered in a variety of settings, including general practices, Aboriginal and Community Controlled Health Services, community health centres and allied health services, as well as within the community, and may incorporate activities such as public health promotion and prevention.

2. **Secondary care**
   
   The primary health-care system does not operate in isolation. It is part of a larger system involving other services and sectors, and so can be considered as the gateway to the wider health system. Through assessment and referral, individuals are directed from one primary care service to another, and from primary services into secondary and other health services, and back again. Secondary care is medical care provided by a specialist or facility upon referral by a primary care physician. It includes services provided by hospitals and specialist medical practices.

3. **Hospitals**
   
   In Australia, hospital services are provided by both public and private hospitals. In 2011-12, there were 1,345 hospitals in Australia. Hospital emergency departments are a critical component of hospitals and the health system. They provide care for patients who have an urgent need for medical or surgical care, and in some cases also provide care for patients returning for further care, or patients waiting to be admitted.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Health Care</th>
<th>Secondary Health Care</th>
<th>Hospitals</th>
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Responsibility for health facilities and services

Funding for health facilities and services comes primarily from the Australian Government, state/territory and local governments, non-government agencies and individuals.

Activity 4: Note taking from video clip. Outline the key points in the space below.

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Activity 5: Video clip & practice multiple choice question
Watch the video clip, then refer to the diagram below to answer the question:

Which initiative is funded by sector Y?
(A) NSW Driver Reviver program
(B) Sun Herald City to Surf fun run
(C) National Drug Strategic Framework
(D) Community before- and after-school care program
**Activity 6: One-minute challenge:**
Students have 1-minute to write down all they know about responsibility for health care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who’s responsible?</th>
<th>What do they do?</th>
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Activity 7: Note taking
Define ‘equity’:

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What does ‘equity’ also consider?:

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Activity 8: Complete the cloze passage below.

<table>
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<th>important</th>
<th>accessing</th>
<th>health</th>
<th>determinants</th>
<th>education</th>
<th>transport</th>
<th>disadvantaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Universal primary health care is particularly ________________ to disadvantaged people. They are more vulnerable to the social and environmental ________________ of health.

There are pockets of groups that are most at risk of difficulties in ________________ health care, including those within rural and remote areas, families and children during transitional life periods and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. For example, people from CALD (culturally and linguistically diverse) backgrounds have received compromised health service due to poor uptake of interpreters by private practices of doctors, dentists, community health centres and other medical services. These groups continue to have a ________________ expectancy significantly lower than for the general Australian community.

Disadvantaged people require ________________ that are flexible and responsive and take into account literacy levels, income, cultural and other issues. ________________ public health promotion and ________________ initiatives will consider these dimensions, including culturally appropriate lifestyle support. Further, it is essential that consumers participate in shaping the systems and structures that deliver ________________ care.

Disadvantaged people have poorer access to health care for a range of reasons such as limited ________________ options to reach health services, which are generally less common in geographical areas experiencing poverty, and inadequate financial resources to cover out of pocket expenses and necessary medication.

The health needs of ________________ people require a strong primary health care system. People on lower incomes and experiencing multiple levels of disadvantage face numerous barriers in accessing the universal health care system. Once engaged, they are often heavier users of the health care system.

(Source: Queensland Council of Social Service)
How equitable is the access & support for all sections of the community?

Activity 9: Mind Map

Complete the mind-map below by providing examples of actions/initiatives that:

- promote access and/or support to health care for all sections of the community
- support the principle(s) of social justice
Activity 10: Video clip analysis
What health inequities do people from rural and remote communities suffer?

Activity 11: Article analysis (complete at home)
Analyse the following news articles from the Sunday telegraph’s “Heal the Bush” campaign:

- Rural health changes needed to prevent country people dying 3yrs earlier than those in the city
- NSW rural health drive critical to equality
- Poor access to radiotherapy is killing patients
- Temora truck driver has to postpone surgery to treat his cancer because he can’t afford the trip to Sydney

5 W’s summary: After reading each article, list information that answers: who, what, when, where, why related to learning about equity of access to health facilities & services
Activity 12: Note taking
What is 1 example of the community assuming responsibility for individual health problems?

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Activity 13: Video clip analysis
What health inequities do people from rural and remote communities suffer?
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Activity 14: Brainstorm
Brainstorm a list of social responsibility/community health initiatives in their local area.
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Activity 15: Note taking
What does health expenditure comprise of?

In 2011-12, what percentage (%) of health expenditure went to early intervention and prevention?
Impact of emerging new treatments and technologies on health care

Activity 16: Note taking

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Activity 17: Note taking

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Activity 18: Video clip analysis: 3-2-1 Reflect:

Watch the video clip to investigate the impact of emerging new treatments on health care. Answer the questions that follow.

3 recalls – state 3 facts you can recall from the clip

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2 so what's – write 2 things about HOW health care technology has influenced early detection, cost and/or access

1 question – students answer 1 practice HSC question on this syllabus content. (Take home activity)
Take Home Activities

Practice HSC Questions

Identify FOUR different types of health facilities or services in Australia. (2 marks)

What are the responsibilities of each of the three levels of government for the delivery of health services in Australia? (4 marks)

Identify reasons for the differences in health care expenditure and health promotion expenditure in Australia. (5 marks)

Further Readings

National study proves prevention better than cure (8/0/10)

Prevention is always better than cure (24/12/12)

Is prevention really better than cure? And how much does it cost? (25/7/12)
http://tasmaniantimes.com/index.php/article/is-prevention-really-better-than-cure-and-how-much-does-it-cost

Focus on prevention to cure the growing health budget (14/5/13)

News articles

5 W's summary: After reading each article, list information that answers: who, what, when, where, why related to learning about equity of access to health facilities & services

Analyse the following news articles from the Sunday telegraph’s “Heal the Bush” campaign (Google the news title):

- Rural health changes needed to prevent country people drying 3yrs earlier than those in the city
- NSW rural health drive critical to equality
- Poor access to radiotherapy is killing patients
- Temora truck driver has to postpone surgery to treat his cancer because he can’t afford the trip to Sydney