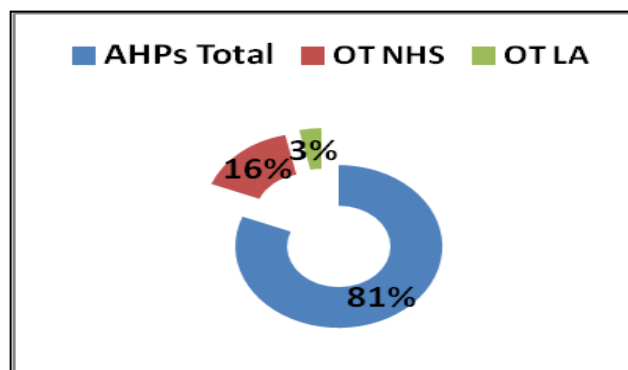
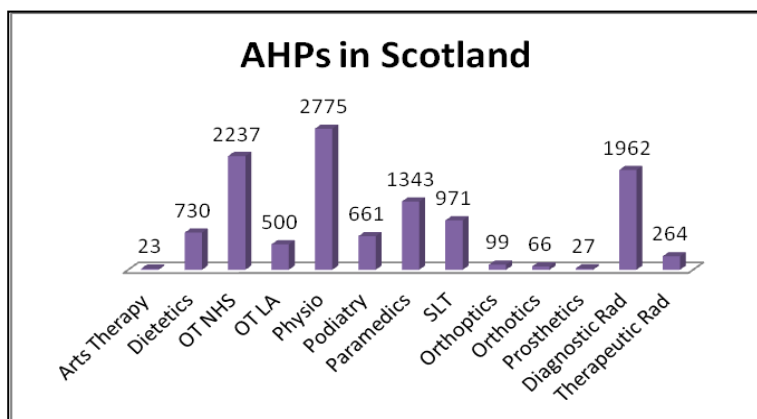


Appendix 1: Allied Health Professionals 2016



2020 Vision: Triple Aim
AHPs can Improve Health, Improve Quality and Achieve Sustainability in Integrated Health and Social Care Services

Occupational Therapists in Social Work make up around 1% of the workforce but handle approximately 35% of adult social work referrals and make a unique impact on the housing dimension of health.

Who are we?

12 distinct groups of autonomous and accountable professions

Expert in rehabilitation and enablement at point of qualification

Contribute to faster diagnostics and earlier health care and social care interventions

Independently prescribe treatments – thus are key to primary care - making them alternative first point of contact

Registered with the Health and Care Professions Council

Governed by HCPC standards and Code of Ethics and the relevant individual professional body

Who we work with

Early years

Working with children and young people – supporting their development, maximising their independence, helping to bridge transitions

People of working age

Supporting people to find, get into or stay in work and/or to engage in meaningful activities. Participating in work and/or activity contributes to individual health and wellbeing and reduces health inequalities.

Older people

Enabling active, healthy lives for older people

AHPs deliver integrated health and social care. We work with a range of partners across health, social care and the Third and Independent Sectors so that people can achieve their goals, remain connected, are active citizens and contribute to their communities. AHPs deliver sustainable health and social care around personal outcomes.

AHPs support and enable prevention, early intervention and supported self management to promote active citizenship.

Working across sectors, with the whole person; addressing health and wellbeing, supporting active and independent living

Appendix 1: Allied Health Professionals 2016

<p>Arts Therapists use art, dance, drama and music as a therapeutic intervention to help people with physical, mental, social and emotional difficulties. There are four arts therapies: art therapy/art psychotherapists; dance-movement psychotherapy; drama therapy and music therapy.</p>	<p>Arts Therapists work across sectors, often in the Third Sector and support community-based projects.</p>
<p>Dieticians translate the science of nutrition into practical information about food. They work with people to promote nutritional wellbeing, prevent food-related problems and treat disease.</p>	<p>Dieticians often work in public health settings to provide education on health and nutrition.</p>
<p>Occupational therapists help people to overcome physical, psychological or social problems arising from illness or disability, by concentrating on what they are able to achieve, rather than on their disabilities. Around 22% of Scotland’s OTs work in social work settings and offer a unique contribution to a vast range of housing, education and social work services.</p>	<p>Occupational Therapists work across all sectors and have a key ethos around self - management and risk enablement. This translates in their contribution to rehabilitation and enablement approaches.</p>
<p>Orthoptists assess and manage a range of eye problems, mainly those affecting the way the eyes move, such as squint (strabismus) and lazy eye (amblyopic).</p>	<p>Orthoptists make a difference for people in all areas of their life – helping people make best use of their vision.</p>
<p>Orthotists provide braces, splints and special footwear to help patients with movement difficulties and to relieve discomfort.</p>	<p>Orthotists and Prosthetists have a key role to play often alongside other AHPs in supporting people to live as independently with as much choice as possible.</p>
<p>Prosthetists design and fit artificial replacements – or prostheses - for upper and lower limbs. They design and fit the best possible artificial replacement for patients who have lost or were born without a limb.</p>	
<p>Paramedics are senior healthcare professionals at an accident or a medical emergency. Working on their own or with an emergency care assistant or ambulance technician, they assess the persons’ condition and give essential treatment.</p>	<p>Paramedics are working in new and innovative ways with other AHP colleagues – often OTs and Physiotherapists to reduce the numbers of people admitted to hospital.</p>
<p>Physiotherapists treat the physical problems caused by accidents, illness and ageing, particularly those that affect the muscles, bones, heart, circulation and lungs.</p>	<p>Key priorities include the National Falls Programme and MSK Programme – both impact significantly on health care costs which are reduced by prevention and supported self-management.</p>
<p>Podiatrists specialise in keeping feet in a healthy condition. They play a particularly important role in helping older people to stay mobile and, therefore, independent.</p>	<p>Podiatrists began implementation of the National Foot Care Guidelines aimed at prevention and self-management in 2013.</p>
<p>Radiographers are either diagnostic, who produce high quality images on film and other recording media, using all kinds of radiation, or therapeutic who treat mainly cancer patients using ionising radiation and, occasionally drugs and who provide care across the entire spectrum of cancer services.</p>	<p>Radiographers contribution to diagnostics often makes this process much faster which leads to faster interventions and speedier recovery from ill health.</p>
<p>Speech and Language Therapists work with people who have problems with communication, including speech defects, or with chewing or swallowing.</p>	<p>Speech and Language Therapists launched the Now Hear Me website in 2015, providing information and advice on Assistive and Augmentative Communication.</p>
<p>Ref: “From Strength to Strength: Celebrating 10 Years of the Allied Health Professions in Scotland”, Scottish Government 2011</p>	