care

25 March - 3 June 2020

Never believe that a few caring people can’t change the world. For, indeed, that’s all who ever have

Margaret Mead

Front Cover: A patient wearing a linen mask covering his face and neck

Date: 3 Mar 1941

Location: St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, Lambeth, Greater London Authority, SE1

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

“Drops of sweat falling from your face, a face melting under the mask, plastic glasses, visor, cap, wrapped in a waterproof coat, maybe two sizes (too big). The patient must be intubated…Is desaturating …Is hypotensive… Run, keep sweating…Prepare the drug with two pairs of gloves that limit your habit movements of your hands”.

Healthcare professionals around the world are sharing photos of their exhausted faces, sometimes bruised from masks, after shifts treating coronavirus patients.

Martina Benedetti, Intensive Curse Nurse, Italy

Photo: courtesy of Martina Benedetti

Amanda Ramalho, Nurse, Brazil

Photo: courtesy of Amanda Ramalho

Benjamin Ong, Nurse, Signapore

Photo: courtesy of Benjamin Ong

Liz Staveacre, Critical Care & Outreach Consultant Nurse, UK

Photo: courtesy of Liz Staveacre

Sonia Maeda, Nurse, US

Photo: courtesy of Sonia Maeda

My name is Rachel I'm a single mummy to Joseph, aged 11 and Georgia aged 5 and I'm an ICU Nurse at Lancaster Royal Infirmary in the time of Covid-19, living on the precipice of a time that will change every single one of us, forever.

I've had messages from nurses saying they feel like frauds lately, and I can relate to that. Nurses have always been appreciated, that's not in any doubt. However, there has been what seems to be an overnight shift in the public's perception, and instantaneously we have changed places with celebrities. The media hails our heroism - and we are now not merely caregivers, but soldiers on the frontline.

The image of us as as timid Florence Nightingales tending to our patients has been replaced with metaphors more suited to the battle ground.

One thing is for sure we dont feel like heroes or soldiers, we just want to get through this period like anyone else with our mental health as intact as it can be and continue to do what we do best which is save lives.

Rachel Holme, Intensive Care Unit Nurse, UK

Photo: courtesy of Rachel Holme

Emma Sterba, Staff Nurse, Intensive Care Unit, UK

Photo: courtesy of Emma Sterba

The Workhouse

The first government attempts at providing basic care for the elderly and the infirm took place at the dawn of the industrial era with the New Poor Law of 1834. Mass unemployment followed the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 and the introduction of new technology to replace agricultural workers and the rise of factories in the urbanised towns meant that the established system of poor relief was unsustainable. The New Poor Law curbed the cost of poor relief, which had been spiralling throughout the previous decades, and led to the creation of workhouses for those who were unemployed. Most workers in the workhouse were set tasks such as breaking stones, bone crushing to produce fertiliser, or picking oakum using a large metal nail known as a spike.

Although conditions in the workhouse were intended to be harsh to act as a deterrent, in areas such as the provision of free medical care and education for children, inmates were advantaged over the general population. By the late 1840s most workhouses outside London and the larger provincial towns housed only "the incapable, elderly and sick". Responsibility for administration of the Poor Law passed to the Local Government Board in 1871, and the emphasis soon shifted from the workhouse as "a receptacle for the helpless poor" to its role in the care of the sick and elderly. By the end of the century only about 20 per cent admitted to workhouses were unemployed or destitute, but about 30 per cent of the population over 70 were in workhouses. The introduction of pensions for those over 70 in 1908 did not result in a reduction in the number of elderly housed in workhouses, but it reduced the number of those on outdoor relief by 25 per cent.

A Royal Commission of 1905 reported that workhouses were unsuited to deal with the different categories of resident they had traditionally housed, and recommended that specialised institutions for each class of pauper should be established in which they could be treated appropriately by properly-trained staff. The Local Government Act of 1929 gave local authorities the power to take over workhouse infirmaries as municipal hospitals and elderly care homes, although outside London few did so.

"Workhouse, St. James's Parish" by Thomas Rowlandson, licensed under CC0 1.0

Public Assistance Institutions

Although the Act formally abolished the workhouse system in 1930, many workhouses, renamed Public Assistance Institutions, continued under the control of local county councils. It was not until the National Assistance Act of 1948 that the last vestiges of the Poor Law disappeared, and with them the workhouses. Many of the buildings were converted into old folks' homes run by local authorities; slightly more than 50 percent of local authority accommodation for the elderly was provided in former workhouses in 1960. Many workhouses were also converted into hospitals.

Private Nursing Homes

Before 1914, those who could afford private nursing care were generally looked after in their own homes, but in the 1920s that began to change. In 1921, there were 25,981 patients in nursing and convalescent homes. In the 1931 census, there were 54,920. The standards of nursing care, however, were low.

In 1977, there were 1,249 Registered Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes in the UK with 34,546 beds. These figures include 117 private hospitals with facilities for surgery. There were at that time 116,564 people aged 65 or over in residential accommodation provided by or on behalf of local authorities, compared with 51,800 patients in NHS hospital departments of geriatric medicine.

In 2002, nursing homes in the United Kingdom were officially designated as care homes with nursing, and residential homes became known as care homes.

In 2019, according to NHS England, there were about 17,000 nursing and residential care homes in England housing about 400,000 people and 14% of the residents were 85 or over.

The National Health Service (NHS)

‘On 5 July we start together, the new National Health Service. It has not had an altogether trouble-free gestation. There have been understandable anxieties, inevitable in so great and novel an undertaking. Nor will there be overnight any miraculous removal of our more serious shortages of nurses and others and of modern replanned buildings and equipment. But the sooner we start, the sooner we can try to see these things and to secure the improvements we all want. My job is to give you all the facilities, resources and help I can, and then to leave you alone as professional men and women to use your skills and judgement without hindrance. Let us try to develop that partnership from now on.’
Aneurin Bevan, Member of Parliament and Minister of Health, 1945-51.
The Lancet, 1948.

On July 5 1948 the National Health Service took control of 480,000 hospital beds in England and Wales. An estimated 125,000 nurses and 5,000 consultants were available to care for hospital patients.

The NHS Act, brought before parliament in 1946, was created as part of a social welfare policy under Clement Atlee’s Labour government which aimed to provide universal and free benefits to all those in need.

The service was based on recommendations in the 1942 Beveridge report which called for a state welfare system. According to William Beveridge, a nationalised health service was just one way Britain could help beat want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness.

The principles of the NHS were to provide a comprehensive service funded by taxation, available to all and free at the time of need.

Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, on the first day of the National Health Service, 5 July 1948 at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, near Manchester. Licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license.

It is now the second largest single-payer healthcare system in the world after the Brazilian Sistema Único de Saúde and it is the fifth largest employer in the world.

There are approximately **1.5 million people employed by the NHS across the UK** and it is the country's biggest employer. By country, the NHS directly employs around:

1.2 million staff in England
162,000 staff in Scotland
89,000 staff in Wales
64,000 staff in Northern Ireland

Source:https://fullfact.org/health/how-many-nhs employees-are-there. 1 June 2017.

Source:https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/resource/the-nhs-workforce-in-numbers. 24 April 2019.

But these numbers do not include everyone working in the health sector. They leave out some people, such as temporary staff, GP's, dentists, optometrists, and other staff in the independent sector or private hospitals.

The world's largest employers:
1. US Department of Defence: 2.9 million employees

2. People's Liberation Army, China: 2.3 million

3. Walmart: 2.2 million

4. McDonalds: 1.9 million

5. NHS: 1.5 million

Source: https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/chart/the-nhs-is-one-of-the-world-s-largest-employers. 24 April 2019.

NHS death in service (England and Wales):
June 2010 - June 2011: **883**
June 2014 - June 2015: **765**
June 2011 - June 2012: **815**
June 2015 - June 2016: **726**
June 2012 - June 2013: **796**
June 2016 - June 2017: **776**
June 2013 - June 2014: **751**
June 2017 - June 2018: **816**

These figures exclude Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust. There are a number of inconsistencies within the data which suggest that, although useful, the data behind these statistics is not always completed accurately.

Published: 29 January 2019.

Source: NHS Digital, NHS Hospital & Community Health Service (HCHS) workforce statistics.

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The Health and Social Care Information Centre is a non-departmental body created by statute, also known as NHS Digital.

The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection

The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection of more than 4,000 medical images, deep within the vaults of the Historic England Archive were uncovered giving insight into pre-NHS healthcare. The images document health care from 1938 to 1943, and detail wartime hospital staff, patients, procedures and practices. In 2018 the collection was made accessible to the public for the first time, to mark 70 years of the National Health Service.

Historic England is an executive non-departmental public body of the British Government sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Google Earth

Google Earth is a geospatial software application that displays a virtual globe, which offers the ability to analyze and capture geographical data.

Street View, by Google Maps, is a virtual representation of our surroundings on Google Maps, consisting of millions of panoramic images. Street View's content comes from two sources - Google and contributors. When switching from street level view to ground level view in Google Earth and with 3D Buildings disabled in the layers panel, this results in a rendered scene without buildings and what you see is what appears to be a computer generated landscape. The images of these 'disappearing hospitals' are a metaphor for the loss of life and potentially the loss of free healthcare.

2. What we know about the virus and the diseases it causes

2.1 Coronaviruses are a family of viruses common across the world in animals and humans; certain types cause illnesses in people. For example, some coronaviruses cause the common cold; others cause diseases which are much more severe such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), both of which often lead to pneumonia.

2.2 COVID-19 is the illness seen in people infected with a new strain of coronavirus not previously seen in humans. On 31st December 2019, Chinese authorities notified the World Health Organisation (WHO) of an outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan City, which was later classified as a new disease: COVID-19.

2.3 On 30th January 2020, WHO declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" (PHEIC).

2.4 Based on current evidence, the main symptoms of COVID-19 are a cough, a high temperature and, in severe cases, shortness of breath.

2.5 As it is a new virus, the lack of immunity in the population (and the absence as yet of an effective vaccine) means that COVID-19 has the potential to spread extensively. The current data seem to show that we are all susceptible to catching this disease, and thus it also more likely than not that the UK will be significantly affected. Among those who become infected, some will exhibit no symptoms[1]. Early data suggest that of those who develop an illness, the great majority[2] will have a mild-to-moderate, but self-limiting illness – similar to seasonal flu[3].

2.6 It is, however, also clear that a minority of people who get COVID-19 will develop complications severe enough to require hospital care[4], most often pneumonia. In a small proportion of these, the illness may be severe enough to lead to death[5]. So far the data we have suggest that the risk of severe disease and death increases amongst elderly people and in people with underlying health risk conditions (in the same way as for seasonal flu)[6 7]. Illness is less common and usually less severe in younger adults[8]. Children can be infected[9] and can have a severe illness[10], but based on current data overall illness seems rarer in people under 20 years of age. So far, there has been no obvious sign that pregnant women are more likely to be seriously affected[11 12].

2.7 Given that the data are still emerging, we are uncertain of the impact of an outbreak on business. In a stretching scenario, it is possible that up to one fifth of

employees may be absent from work during peak weeks. This may vary for individual businesses.

2.8 We do not yet have entirely complete data on this disease. But as we learn more about the virus, its effects and its behaviour (for example, the timing and extent of the peak of an outbreak, its precise impact on individuals), we will be able to revise estimates of its potential spread, severity and impact[13]. We will then review, and (where necessary) adapt this plan accordingly.

2.9 Work is in hand to contain the spread of the virus. This includes extensive guidance provided to individuals returning from areas where there are cases being reported, and encouraging self-isolation as the primary means to contain the spread of the disease. Given that there is currently neither a vaccine against COVID-19 nor any specific, proven, antiviral medication[14 15], most treatment will therefore be towards managing symptoms and providing support to patients with complications. The majority of people with COVID-19 have recovered without the need for any specific treatment, as is the case for the common cold or seasonal flu - and we expect that the vast majority of cases will best be managed at home, again as with seasonal colds and flu.

Extract from the **Coronavirus: action plan. A guide to what you can expect across the UK**
Published 3 March 2020
Department of Health & Social Care

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10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

I am writing to you to update you on the steps we are taking to combat coronavirus.

In just a few short weeks, everyday life in this country has changed dramatically. We all feel the profound impact of coronavirus not just on ourselves, but on our loved ones and our communities.

I understand completely the difficulties this disruption has caused to your lives, businesses and jobs. But the action we have taken is absolutely necessary, for one very simple reason.

If too many people become seriously unwell at one time, the NHS will be unable to cope. This will cost lives. We must slow the spread of the disease, and reduce the number of people needing hospital treatment in order to save as many lives as possible.

That is why we are giving one simple instruction – you **must** stay at home.

You should not meet friends or relatives who do not live in your home. You may only leave your home for very limited purposes, such as buying food and medicine, exercising once a day and seeking medical attention. You can travel to and from work but should work from home if you can.

When you do have to leave your home, you should ensure, wherever possible, that you are two metres apart from anyone outside of your household.

These rules must be observed. So, if people break the rules, the police will issue fines and disperse gatherings.

I know many of you will be deeply worried about the financial impact on you and your family. The Government will do whatever it takes to help you make ends meet and put food on the table.

The enclosed leaflet sets out more detail about the support available and the rules you need to follow. You can also find the latest advice at gov.uk/coronavirus

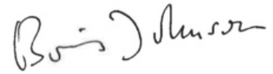
From the start, we have sought to put in the right measures at the right time. We will not hesitate to go further if that is what the scientific and medical advice tells us we must do.

It's important for me to level with you – we know things will get worse before they get better. But we are making the right preparations, and the more we all follow the rules, the fewer lives will be lost and the sooner life can return to normal.

I want to thank everyone who is working flat out to beat the virus, in particular the staff in our fantastic NHS and care sector across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It has been truly inspirational to see our doctors, nurses and other carers rise magnificently to the needs of the hour.

Thousands of retired doctors and nurses are returning to the NHS – and hundreds of thousands of citizens are volunteering to help the most vulnerable. It is with that great British spirit that we will beat coronavirus and we will beat it together.

That is why, at this moment of national emergency, I urge you, please, to **stay at home, protect the NHS and save lives.**



Lockdown

This project was devised and produced during lockdown in the UK. The UK was put into lockdown on 23 March 2020 in an unprecedented step to attempt to limit the spread of coronavirus. This period has proved to be channelling for everyone, however as an photographic artist it has presented opportunities to develop my practise and explore different ways of story telling. This has resulted in this e-book which explores the theme of Care during COVID-19.

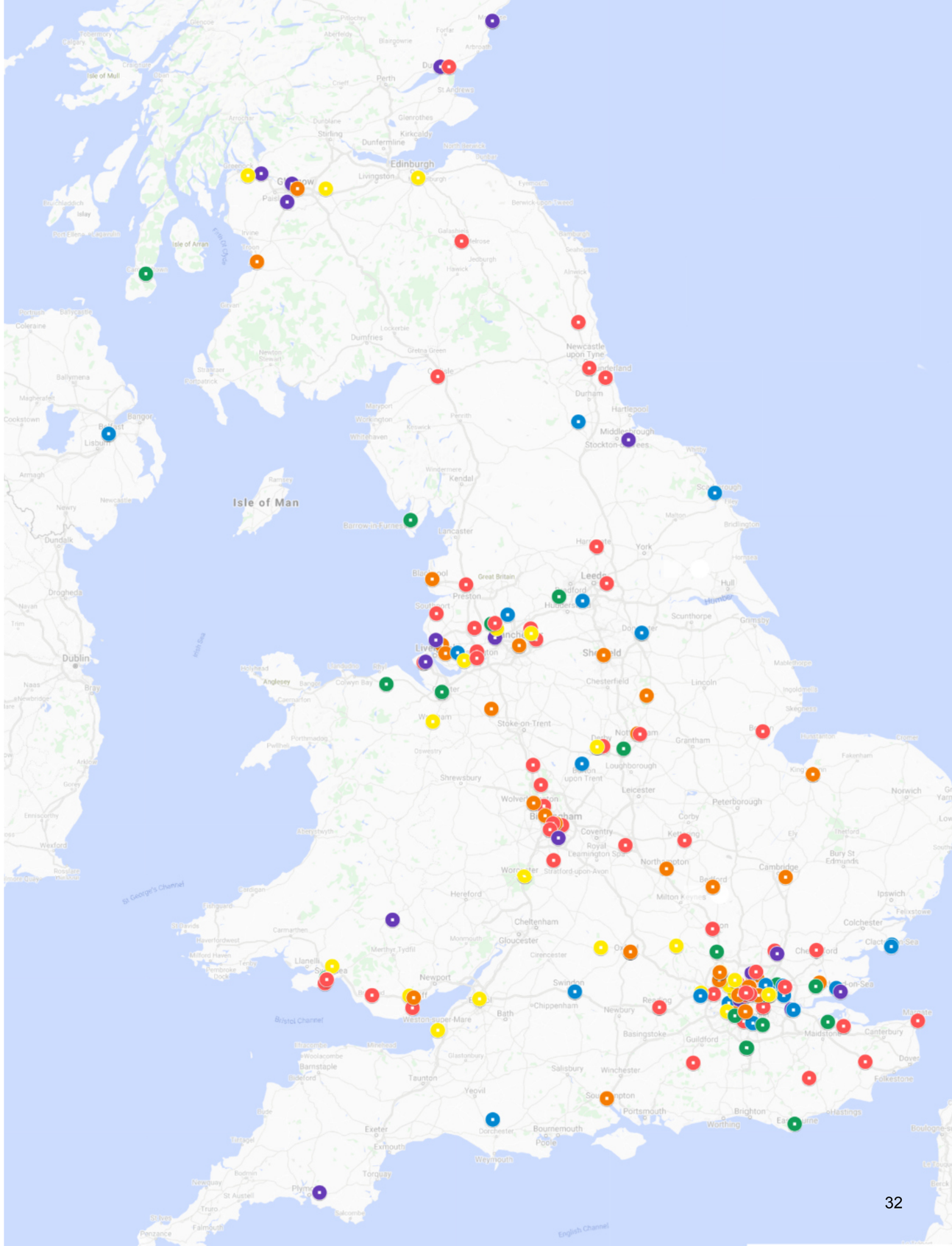
UK Health & Social Care Workers

As of the 3 June 2020 at least 245 NHS and private healthcare staff are believed to have died of Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19) in the UK. The following is a record of ten of those deaths that have been reported in the news and have been verified using a number of independent sources including www.nursingnotes.co.uk, the BBC and The Guardian newspaper.

More than 60 per cent of the NHS staff who died were from an ethnic minority background, however only 20 per cent of total NHS staff are from an ethnic minority background.

Source:https://www.hsj.co.uk/exclusive-deaths-of-nhs-staff-from-covid-19-analysed/7027471.article

Allied Health | Ancillary | Healthcare Support | Medical | Nursing & Midwifery | Social Care



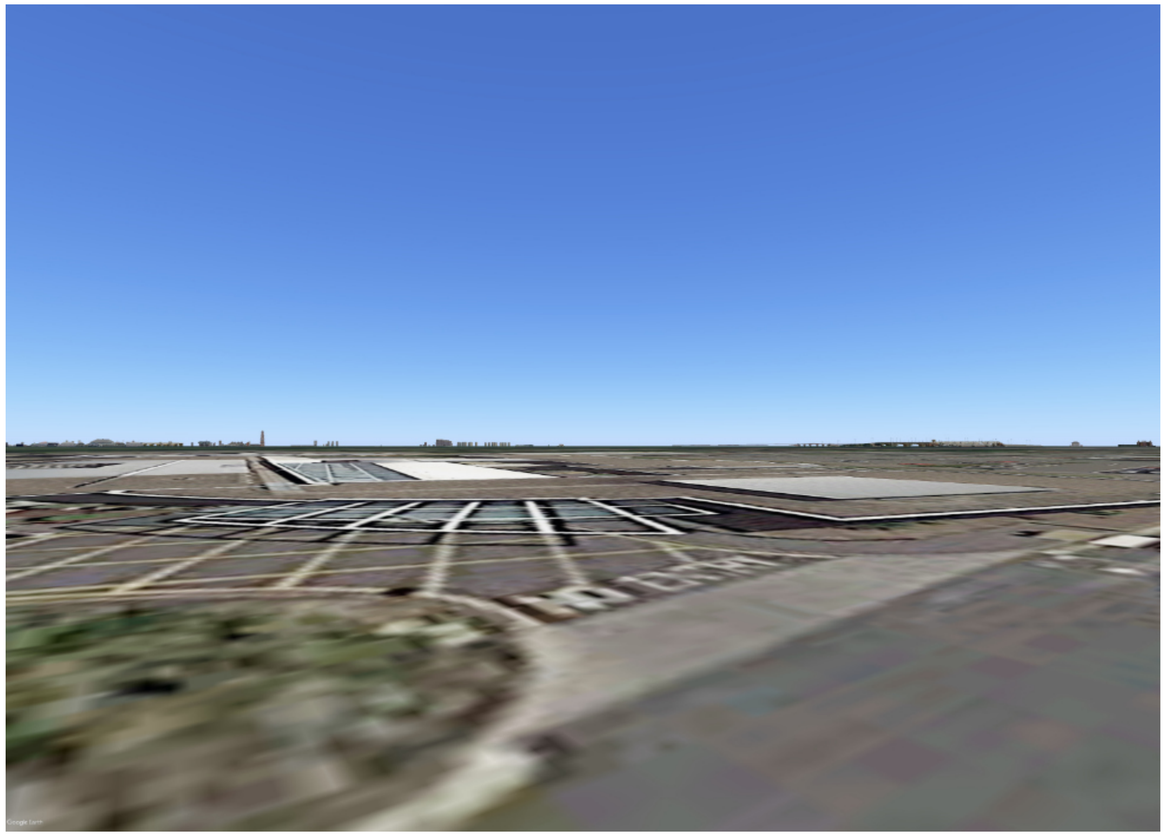
Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

West Middlesex University Hospital

Twickenham Road

Sleworth

TW7 6AF



Name: Dr Adil El Tayar

Age: 63

Occupation: Organ Transplant Specialist

Place of Work: West Middlesex University Hospital

Date of Death: 25 March 2020

A patient in bed playing with a budgerigar in a cage, whilst a nurse watches

Date: 24 June 1939

Location: Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Old Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

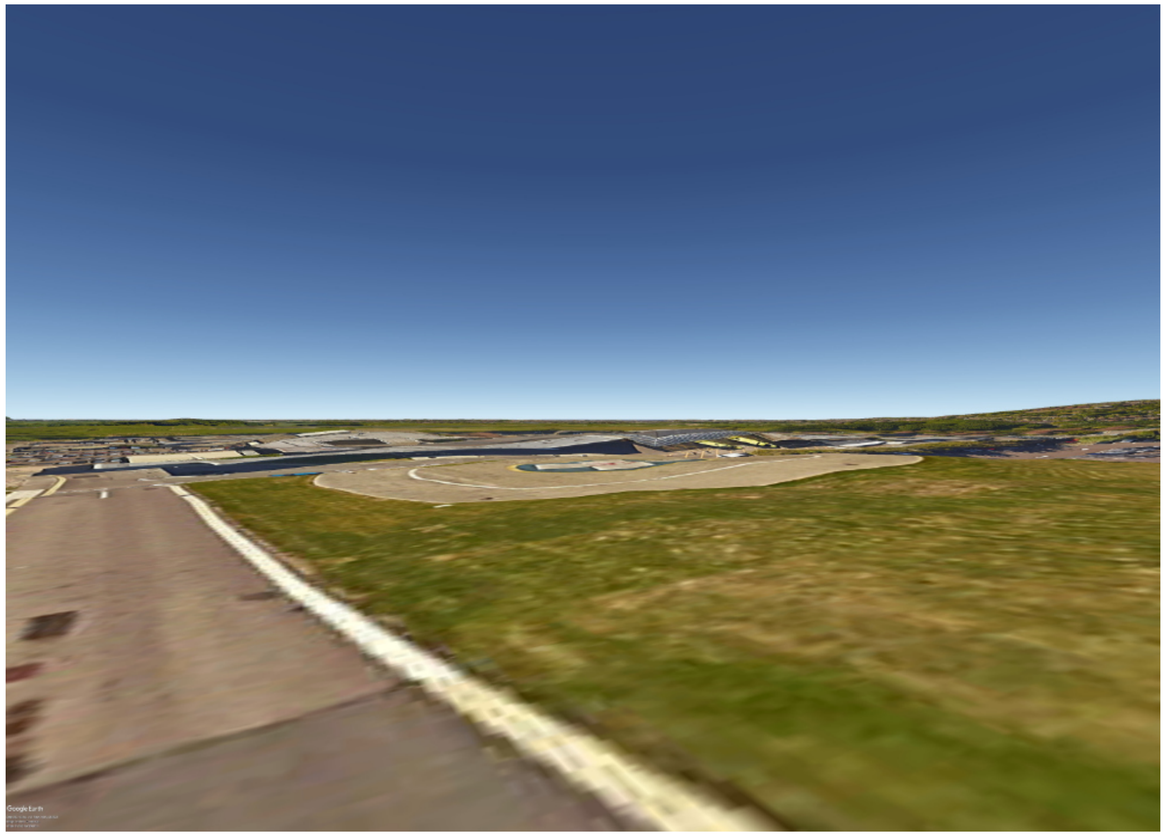
East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust

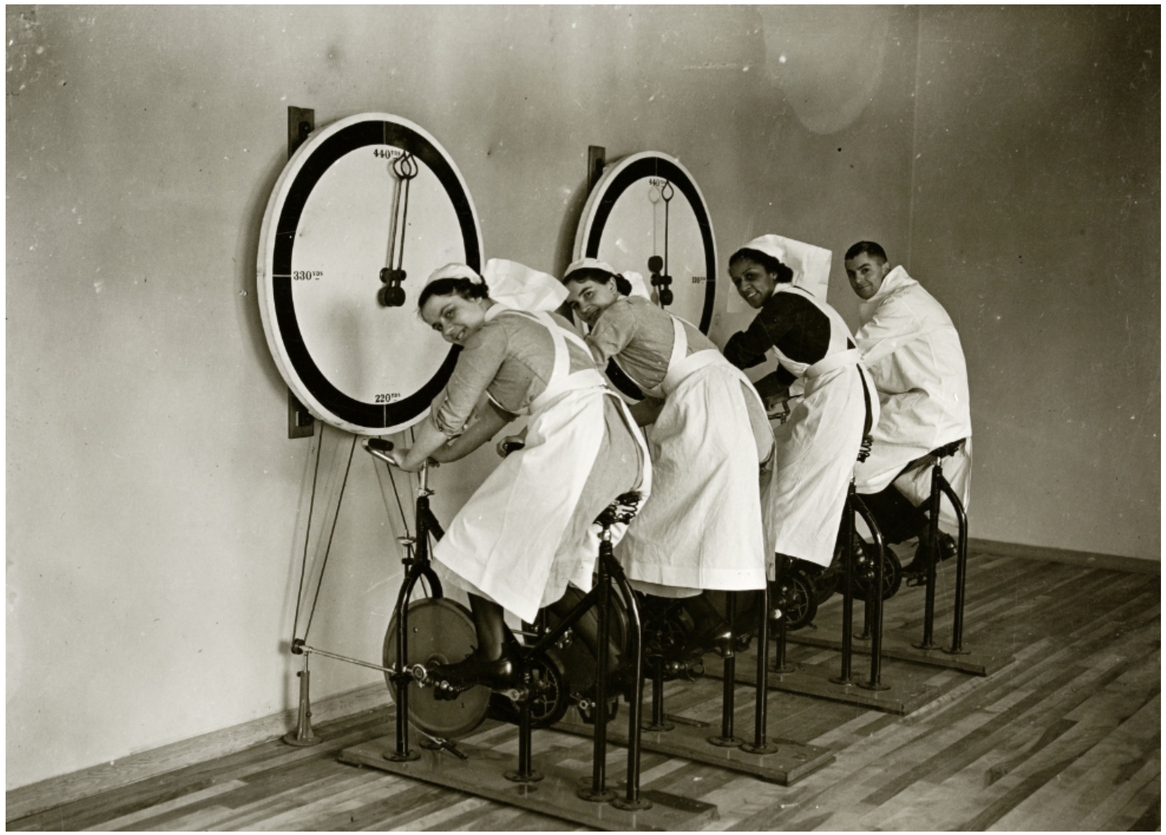
Eastbourne District General Hospital

Kings Drive

Eastbourne

BN21 2UD





Name: Pooja Sharma

Age: 33

Occupation: Pharmacist

Place of Work: Eastbourne District General Hospital

Date of Death: 26 March 2020

Nurses on stationary cycles in gym

Date: 22 Sep 1938

Location: Albert Dock Hospital, Alnwick Road, Newham, Greater London Authority

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

NHS Bradford District and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group

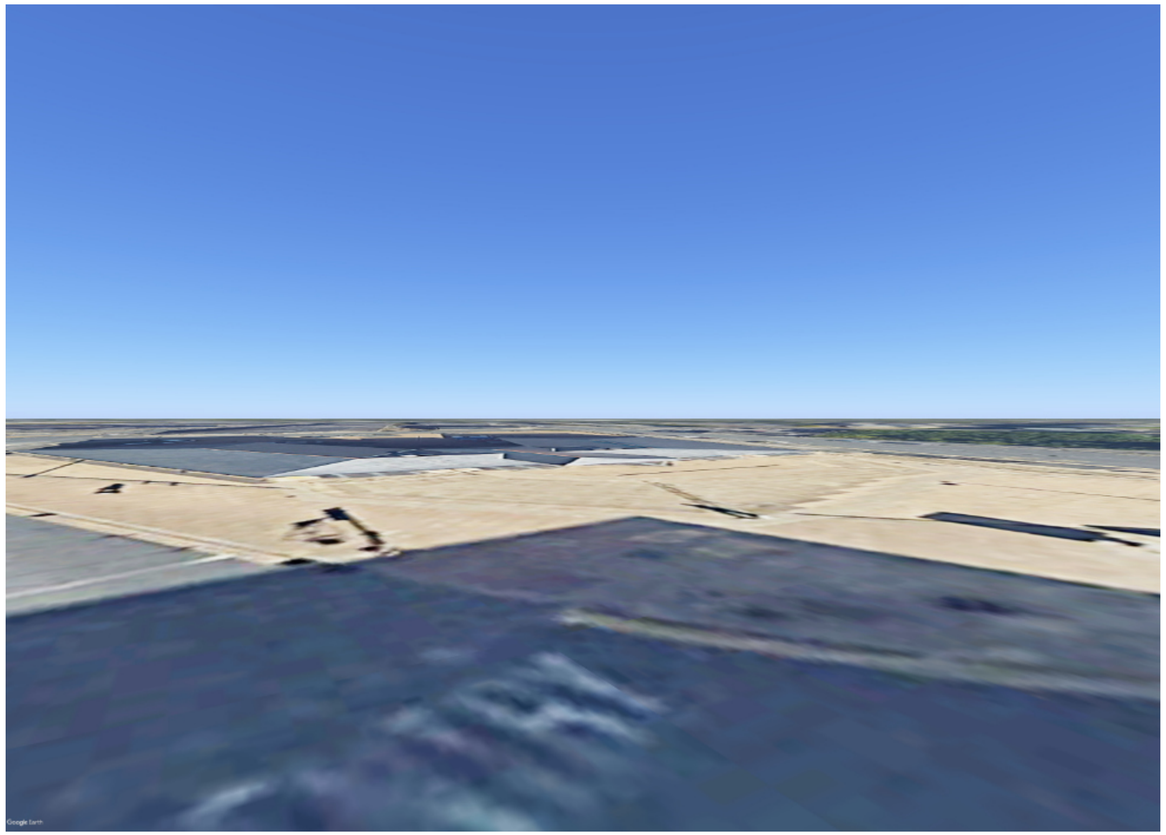
Bradford office

Scorex House (West)

1 Bolton Road

Bradford

BD1 4AS



Name: Liz Shale

Age: 61

Occupation: Administration Manager for Palliative Care

Place of Work: NHS Bradford District and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group

Date of Death: 9 April 2020

Student nurses taking notes around a patient's bed, whilst a sister tutor explains the use of an oxygen mask

Date: 5 Dec 1940

Location: Hope Hospital, Stott Lane, Salford

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

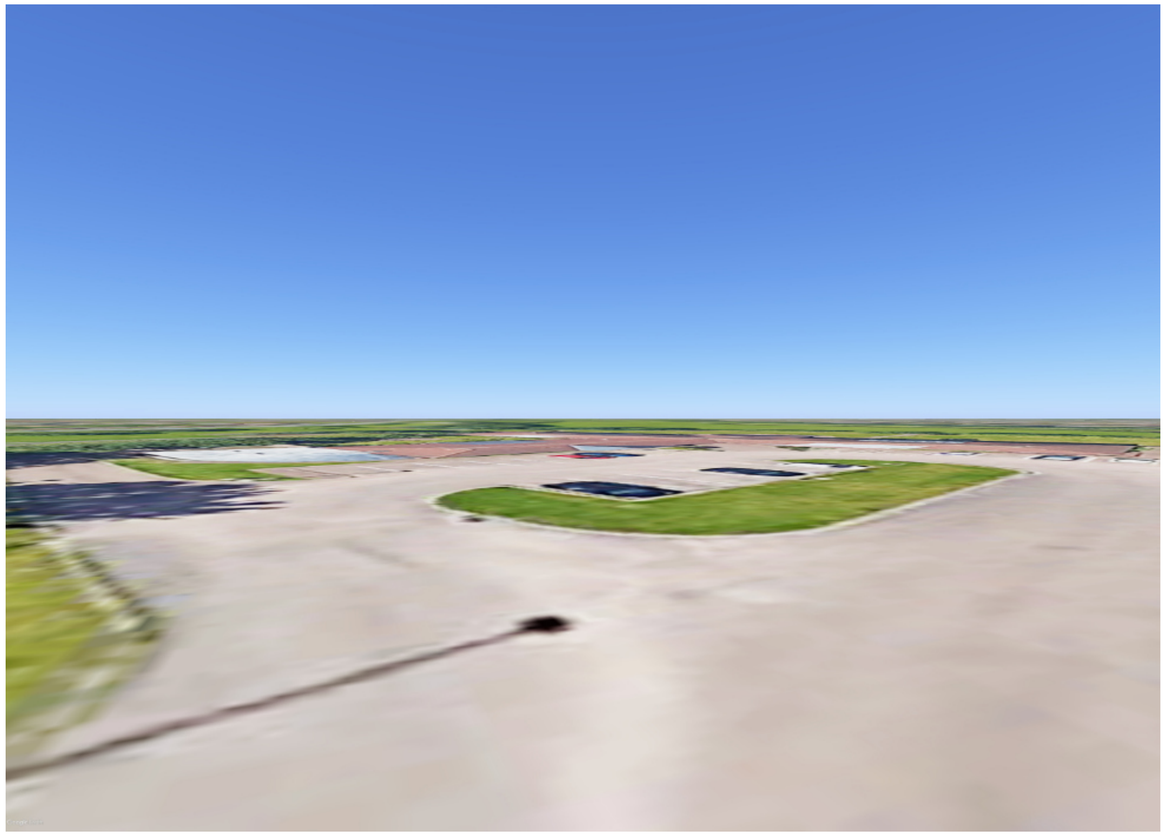
Hudson Healthcare

Pitkerro Care Centre

146 Pitkerro Road

Dundee

DD4 8ER



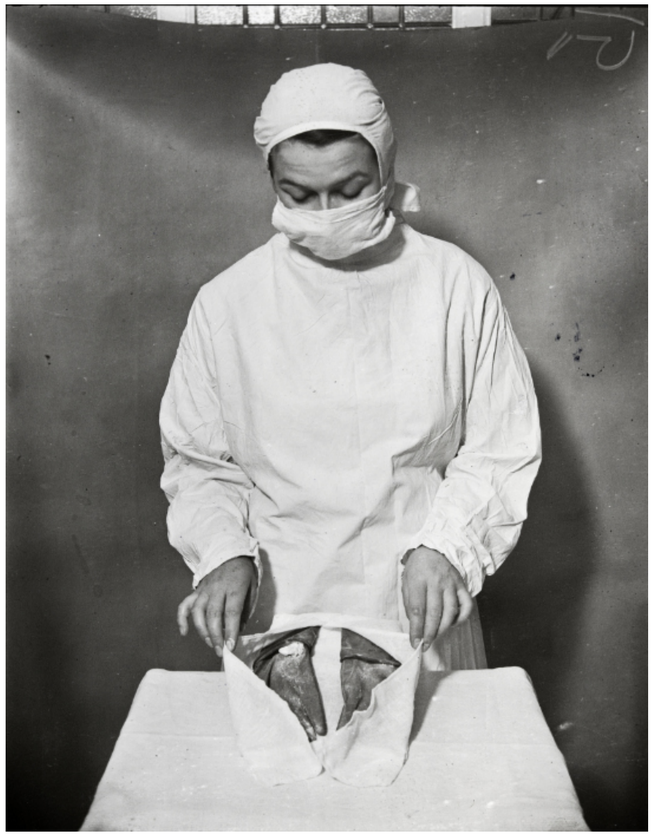
Name: Johanna Daniels

Age: 67

Occupation: Care Assistant

Place of Work: Pitkerro Care Centre

Date of Death: 13 April 2020



A theatre nurse opening a bag containing a pair of sterile gloves, in an operating theatre

Date: 6 Oct 1942

Location: University College Hospital, Gower Street, Camden, Greater London Authority, WC1E

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

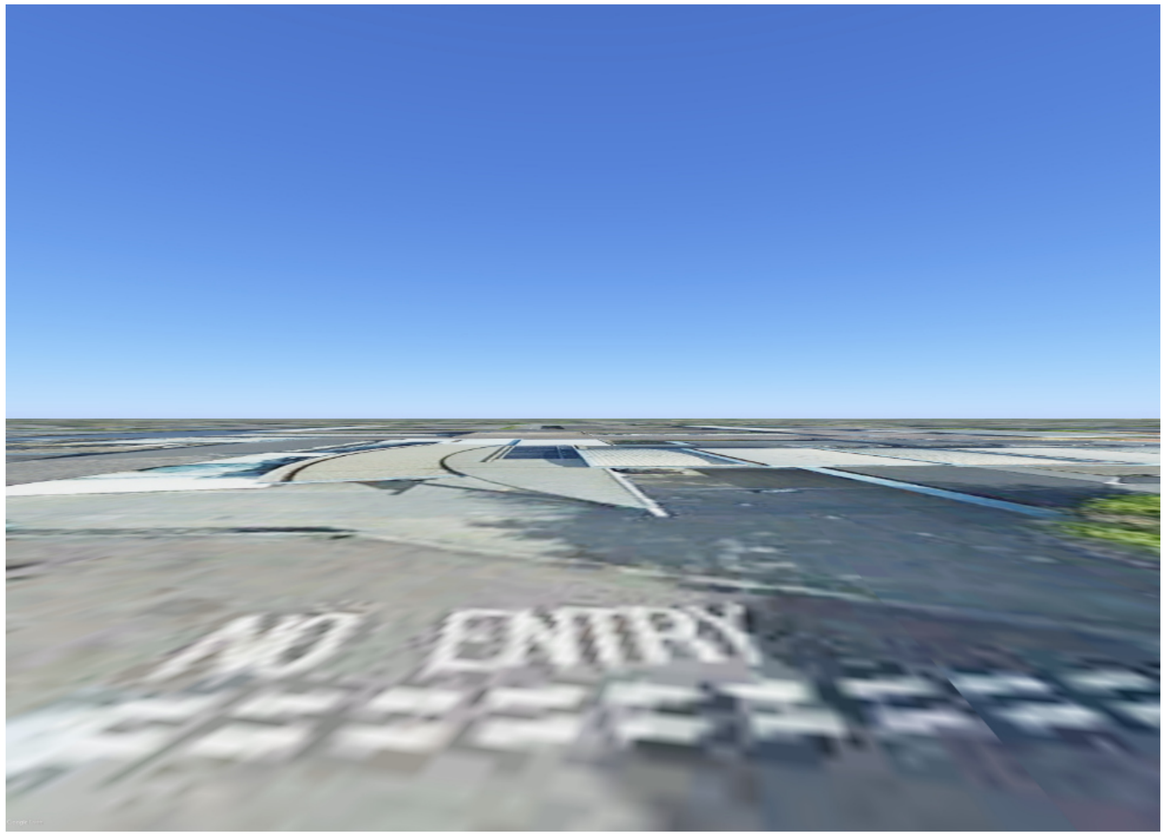
Homerton University Hospital

Homerton Row

Clapton

London

E9 6SR



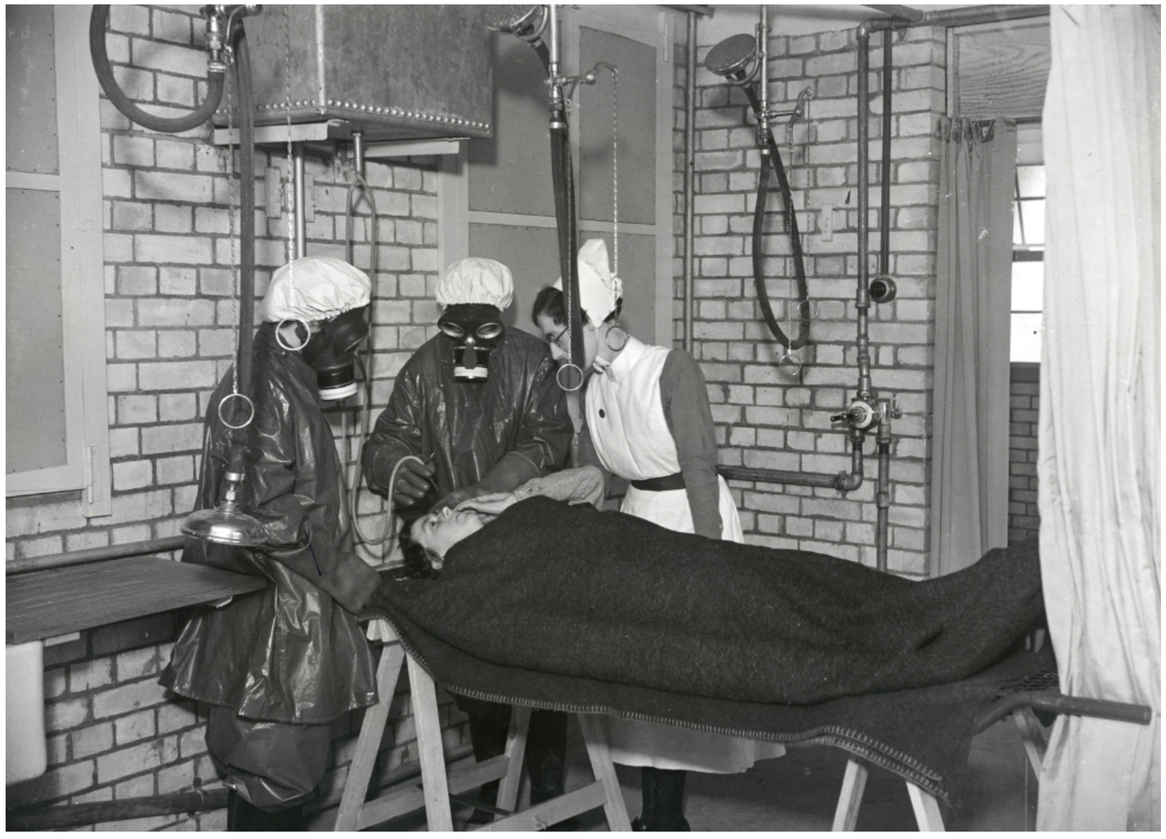
Name: Michael Allieu

Age: 55

Occupation: Staff Nurse

Place of Work: Homerton University Hospital

Date of Death: 18 April 2020



Nurses in protective clothing practising gas decontamination of a patient

Date: 3 Sep 1941

Location: Addenbrooke's Hospital, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

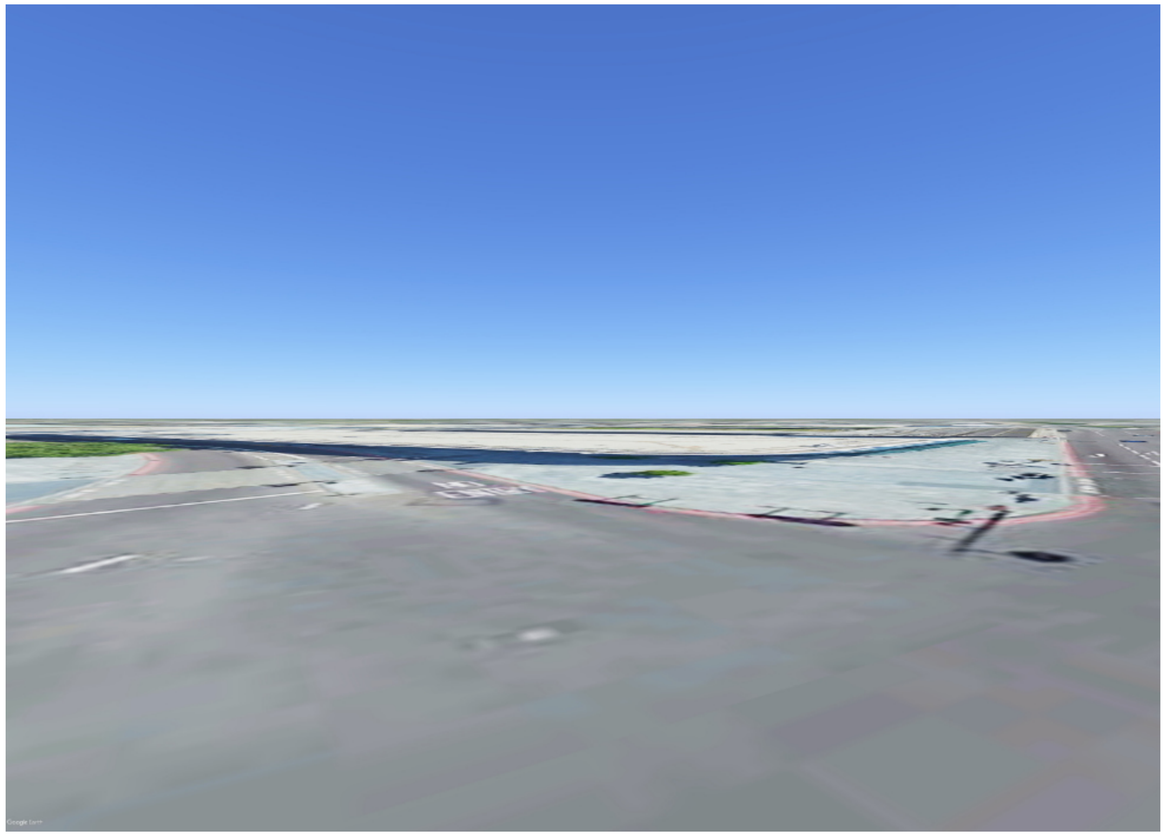
University College Hospital

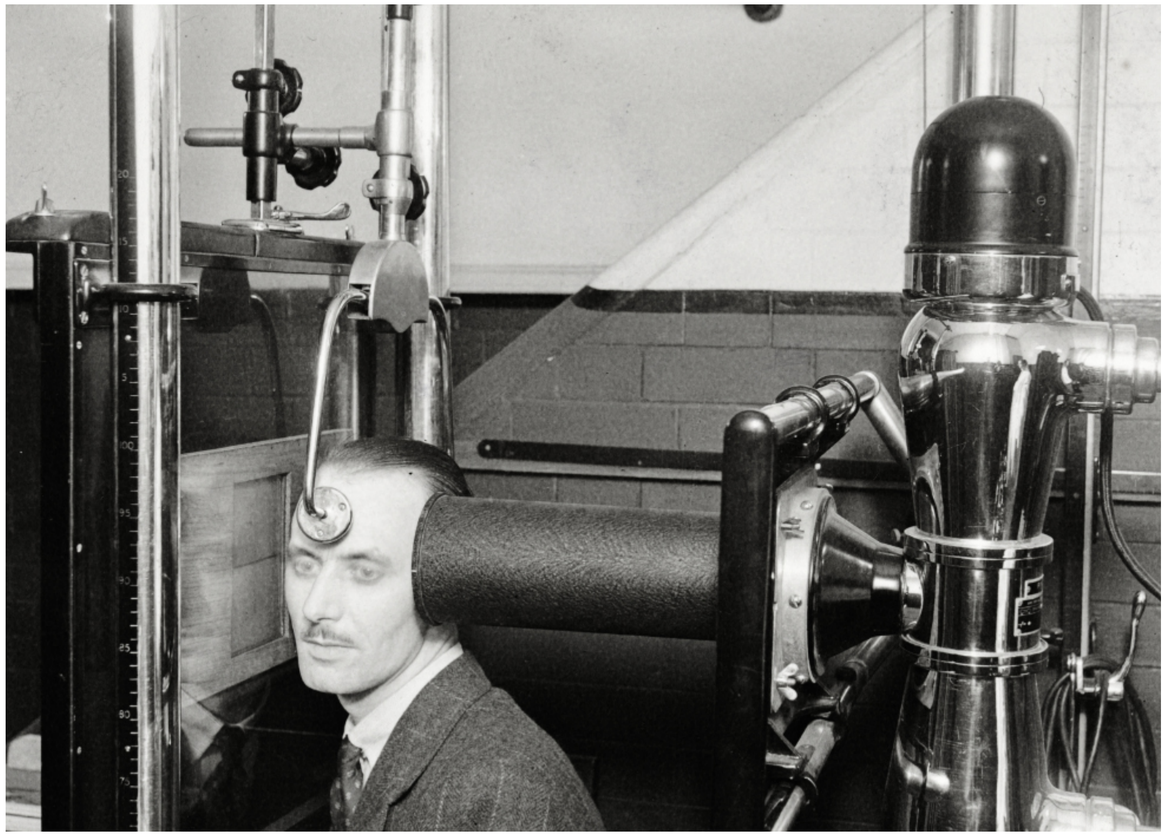
235 Euston Road

Bloomsbury

London

NW1 2BU





Name: Felicity Siyachitema

Age: 51

Occupation: Switchboard Operator

Place of Work: University College Hospital

Date of Death: 21 April 2020

A man sitting at apparatus taking an X-ray of his head, at a London eye hospital

Date: 16 Nov 1940

Location: Greater London Authority

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

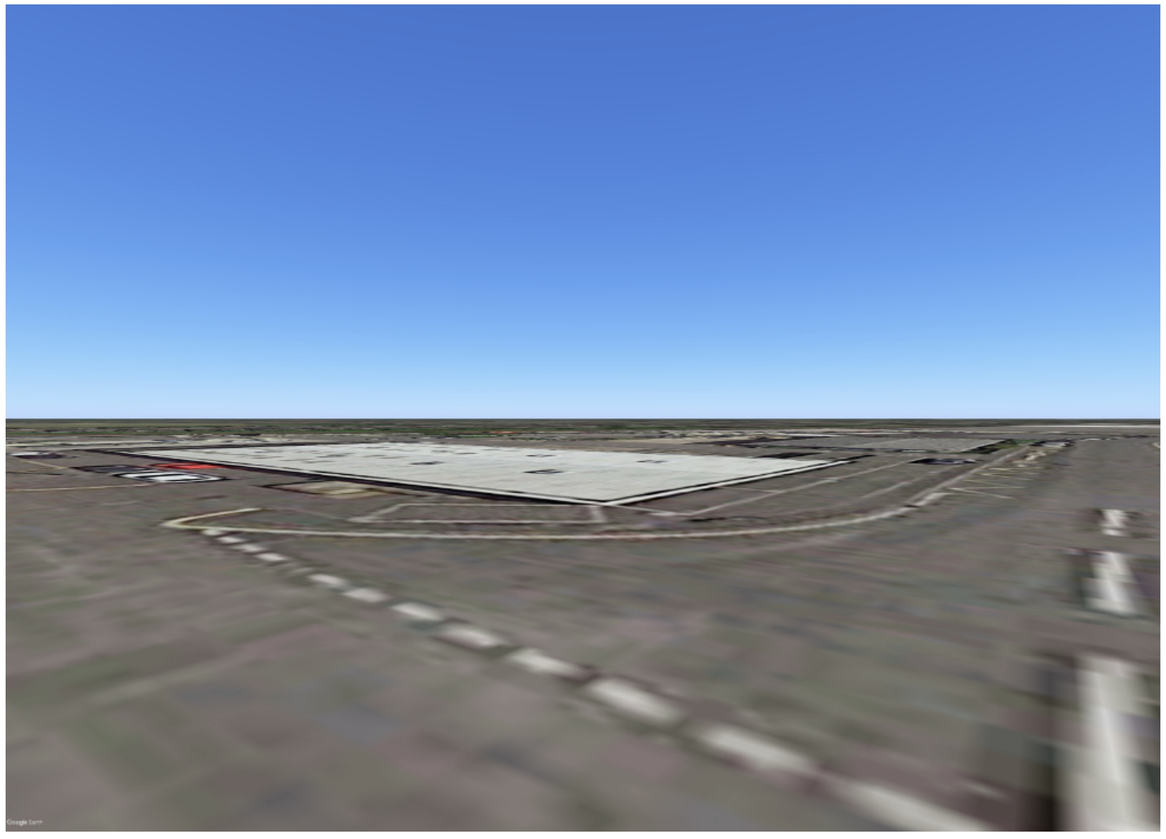
London Ambulance Service NHS Trust

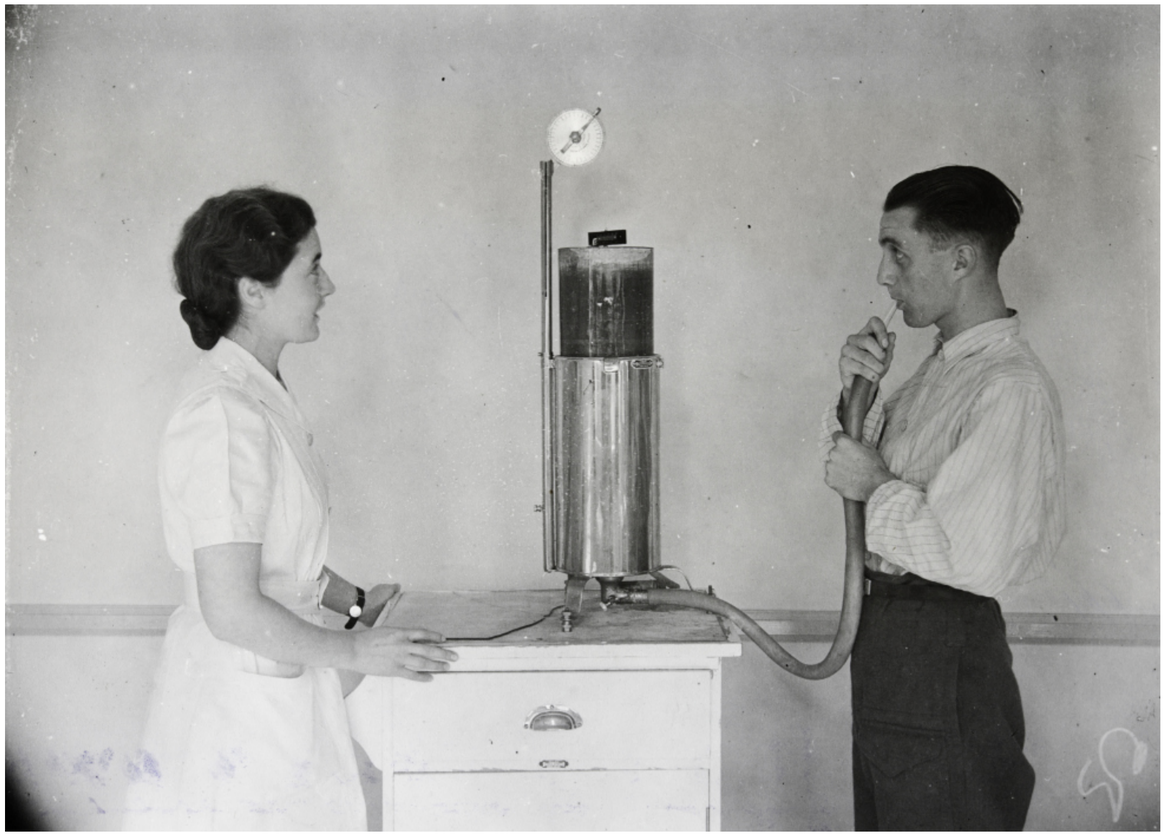
Operational Placement Centre

New Malden Ambulance Station

New Malden

KT3 3NP





Name: Ben Woodhart

Age: 48

Occupation: Paramedic and Clinical Researcher

Place of Work: New Malden Ambulance Station

Date of Death: 5 May 2020

A nurse observing a patient whilst using a spirometer to test his lung function

Location: Harefield Sanatorium, Hill End Road, Harefield, Hillingdon, Greater London Authority

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust

B1

50 Summer Hill Road

Birmingham

B1 3RB

Name: Lillian Sandie Mudzivare

Age: 41

Occupation: Senior Mental Health Nurse

Place of Work: Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust

Date of Death: 14 May 2020

A surgeon, oberved by a nurse, giving an injection to a patient's hand, in an operating theatre in the outpatients' department at a hospital

Date: 10 May 1943

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

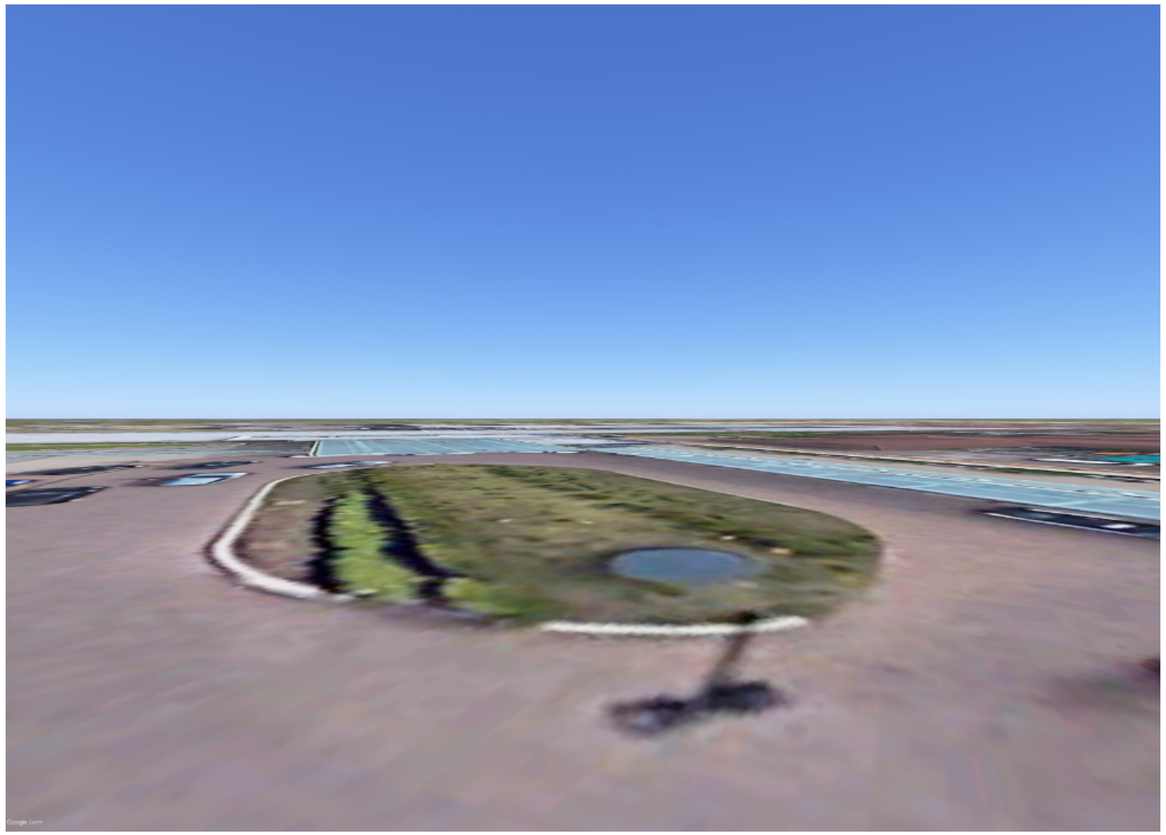
University Hospitals of North Midlands NHS Trust

Royal Stoke University Hospital

Newcastle Road

Stoke-on-Trent

ST4 6QG



Name: Sylvia Tideswell

Age: 60

Occupation: Healthcare Assistant

Place of Work: Royal Stoke University Hospital

Date of Death: 25 May 2020

A Queen's Nurse exercising a patient's hand, in the patient's home

Date: 17 May 1943

Location: Manchester

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

Cardiff and Vale University Health Board

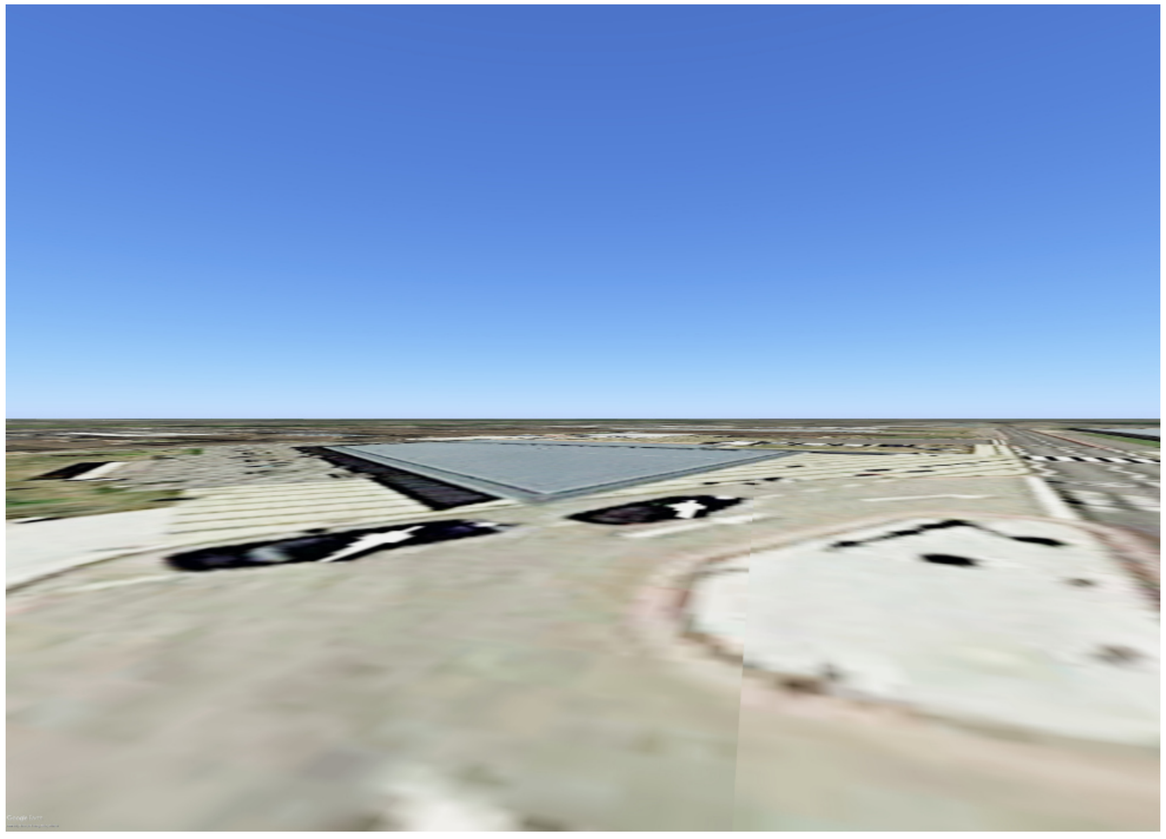
University Hospital of Llandough

Penlan Road

Llandough

Penarth

CF64 2XX



Name: Dominga David

Age: 62

Occupation: Registered Nurse

Place of Work: University Hospital of Llandough

Date of Death: 26 May 2020

A physiotherapist directing remedial exercises, whilst standing on a stool behind a patient seated in front of a mirror

Date: 5 Oct 1942

Location: Wharncliffe Emergency Hospital, Worrall Road, Bradfield, Wadsley, Sheffield

Photo: The Topical Press Agency Medical Collection/Historic England

It may not seem like it but underneath the mask we were still smiling

Emma Sterba, Staff Nurse, Intensive Care Unit, UK

care

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