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| **Clinical Oncologist**   * A Doctor who uses [radiotherapy](https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Radiotherapy) and [chemotherapy](https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Chemotherapy) to treat and manage patients with cancer * Work independently in delivering care * Involved in the management of all types of cancer * Work in small, local GP surgeries * Spend a large proportion of their working week in direct contact with patients | **Paramedic**   * Often the senior ambulance service healthcare professional in a range of emergency and non-emergency situations * Paramedics never work alone * Use high-tech equipment such as defibrillators (which restore the heart's rhythm) * Work closely with other healthcare teams in the community * In non-life-threatening situations, you must still take the patient to the nearest hospital |
| **Midwife**   * Provide care and support to women and their families while pregnant, throughout labour and during the period after a baby’s birth * Do not provide support if pregnancies do not go according to plan, i.e. miscarriage or stillbirth * Often work on a rota and be on-call to provide 24 hour care * Do not support women in labour in their own home * You don’t need to be a midwife to become a health visitor | **Counsellor**   * Need to provide a safe and confidential environment * Helps people talk about their feelings * You need to be sympathetic * You need to be able to speak at least one other language * Work in various locations like schools, GP surgeries, hospitals or advice centres |
| **GP (General practitioner)**   * Focus on the health of the whole person combining physical, psychological and social aspects of care * Have an important role in looking after patients in hospitals * GPs are often the first point of contact * GPs see patients of all ages from new-born babies to elderly people * An important part of the work is preventative medicine and health promotion | **Pharmacist**   * Experts in medicines and their use * Advise other healthcare professionals, including doctors and nurses, on how to choose medicines and use them correctly * Only help patients manage long term conditions * Pharmacists are not allowed to visit a patient at their home * Need good customer skills |
| **Adult nurse**   * Observe patients and assess their needs * You will worth work adults up to the age of 60 years old * Aim is to improve your patients’ quality of life * Will only work in hospital wards * Key part of the multidisciplinary teams that look after patients | **Dietitian**   * Advise people and help them make informed and practical choices about their food and nutrition * Educate health professionals about diet and nutrition * Dietitians and nutritionists have are regulated by the same bodies. * Must be trained to University degree level or above. * Not qualified to treat certain medical conditions. |
| **Occupational therapist**   * Work with people who have difficulties carrying out daily activities because of disability, illness and trauma * You don’t work with mental illness * You will often use equipment or assistive technology with service users * Work in a multi-disciplinary team * Regulated by CQC | **Podiatrist**   * You will work with people’s feet and legs * Will not deal with a patient in risk of amputation * Can work with diabetes patients with circulation problems * Do not work in patient’s homes |
| **Physiotherapist**   * Help and treat people with physical problems caused by illness, injury, disability or ageing * You promote good health and advise people on how to avoid injury * You will treat cardiovascular issues but not respiratory * You may use massage therapy to treat your service users * You won’t be found in a gym | **Children’s nurse**   * You don’t work with sick new-borns * You will work closely with the parents or guardians * Need to be able to interpret the child's behaviour and reactions * You need to be registered with the Royal College of Nursing |
| **Mental health nurse**   * Build effective relationships with service users * You will help service users to take their medication correctly * You cannot work in prisons * Usually based in hospitals * Still required to treat physical issues | **Clinical psychologist**   * Deal with a wide range of mental and physical health problems including addiction, anxiety, depression, learning difficulties and relationship issues * You’ll make an assessment of a patient’s problem using direct observation only * Work with individuals of different ages with behavioural, emotional and/or psychological distress * Will work with a range of other professionals |
| **Social worker**   * You will work with people to find solutions to their problems * You won’t work with refugees and asylum seekers * You have the ability to make referrals to other services and agencies * It is not necessary for you to be able to work under pressure * You will be expected to carry on learning throughout your career and develop your professional skills and keep up to date with relevant knowledge | **Youth worker**   * Responsible for planning, organising and overseeing community programmes * Work with young people from 6-18 years old * Communication skills are essential * You are likely to be employed by the local authority * You won’t need to deliver presentations |

[**https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles**](https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles)