

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 1) Who could use the NHS?
- 2) Who would pay for the NHS?
- 3) Who could choose their own doctor?
- 4) Where were the three places people could get forms to register for the NHS?
- 5) Who were the two medical professionals who would provide maternity care?
- 6) Give four examples of treatment NHS users were entitled to receive in hospitals.
- 7) Where could most NHS users go to collect prescribed medicines and drugs?
- 8) What would be supplied without a fee by the dental service?
- 9) What would be provided, if necessary, for free by opticians?
- 10) The Medical Research Council had invented a new device that would be available for free, if required. What was it?
- 11) What was the name for the 'special premises' where many NHS services could be accessed?

Read the 1948 NHS Leaflet, which was handed out to tell people all about the new health service. If you're not what some parts mean, you could ask someone in your class or an adult. Can you use the leaflet to help you answer the questions above?



Name: _____ Date: _____

Services which NHS users were to have access to:

- A family doctor

Treatments and prescriptions which NHS users were entitled to receive:

- Necessary drugs and medicines

Read the 1948 NHS Leaflet, which was handed out to tell people all about the new health service. If you're not sure what some parts mean, you could ask someone in your class or an adult. Can you use the leaflet to help you write two bullet-point lists?

You could highlight key information in the leaflet to help you.



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Read the 1948 NHS Leaflet, which was handed out to tell people all about the new health service. If you're not sure what some parts mean, you could ask someone in your class or an adult. Can you write a much simpler, shorter, one-page summary of the leaflet in your own words above?



Explaining the National Health Service

Before the NHS was created, people were given some money in the form of benefits to pay for medical treatment. Poorer people could often only afford to pay for health care if it was an emergency. The NHS would provide a whole range of health services for free.

To explain all of the treatments and services that would be available, the government produced leaflets, posters, films and radio broadcasts.



Design a poster or a leaflet, or write a script for a radio broadcast about one of the services or treatments available from the NHS:

- Describe some of its benefits
- Make sure it is attention-grabbing!
- Make it easy to understand by everyone

NHS Services and Treatments

Every NHS user would be registered with a doctor

Help would be provided to help you find and choose a doctor

Full maternity care would be provided by specialised doctors and midwives

NHS hospitals would provide a range of care and treatments including mental health treatment and surgical operations

Dental check-ups would be available to everyone; fillings and dentures would be free

Free eye tests and, where required, spectacles would be available to everyone

Hearing tests, and if required, hearing aids and batteries would be available to everyone

Health Centres would be opened around the country, where NHS users could access a range of services and get advice



THE NEW
NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE

Your new National Health Service begins on 5th July. What is it? How do you get it?

It will provide you with all medical, dental, and nursing care. Everyone—rich or poor, man, woman or child—can use it or any part of it. There are no charges, except for a few special items. There are no insurance qualifications. But it is not a “charity”. You are all paying for it, mainly as taxpayers, and it will relieve your money worries in time of illness.

Choose Your Doctor Now You and everyone in your family will be entitled to all usual advice and treatment from a family doctor. Everyone aged 16 and over can choose his or her own doctor. A family need not all have the same doctor, but parents or guardians choose for children under 16.

Your dealings with your doctor will remain as they are now: *personal and confidential*. You will visit his surgery, or he will call on you, as may be necessary. The difference is that the doctor will be paid by the Government, out of funds provided by everybody.

Choose a doctor now—ask him to be your doctor under the new arrangements. Many will choose their present doctors. Any doctor can decline to accept a patient. If one doctor cannot accept you, ask another, or ask to be put in touch with one by the new “Executive Council” which has been set up in your area (you can get its address from the Post Office).

If you are already on a doctor’s list under the old National Health Insurance Scheme, and if you do not want to change your doctor, *do nothing*. Your name will stay on his list under the new Scheme.

But for your family, and for yourself if you are not already in the old National Health Insurance Scheme, now is the time to decide. Get an application form for *each* member of the family from the doctor you choose, or from any Post Office, Executive Council Office, or public library. Fill in the forms and give them to the doctor.

Later, your local Executive Council will send a “medical card” to everyone who has been accepted by a doctor. If you want to change your doctor, you can do so at any time without difficulty. If you need a doctor when away from your own district, you can go to any doctor who is taking part in the new arrangements. You will not have to pay.

Help to have the Scheme ready by 5th July by choosing your doctor at once.

For any further information about these arrangements, ask at the offices of the local Executive Council.

Maternity Services An expectant mother can have the services of a doctor who undertakes maternity work (whether he is her usual doctor or not), and of a midwife, as well as general care before and after confinement. If her usual doctor does not undertake maternity work, he, or the Welfare Centre, will put the expectant mother in touch with another doctor. It will be the doctor’s responsibility, with a midwife, to give all proper care and (if he considers it necessary or is called in by the midwife) to be present at the confinement.

Hospital and Specialist Services

You will also be entitled to all forms of treatment in general or special hospitals, whether as an in-patient or as an out-patient. These include, for instance, maternity care, sanatorium treatment, care of mental health, and *all surgical operations*.

The help of consultants and specialists of all kinds will be made available to you as national resources allow, whether at hospital, at special health centres, or at your home.

Your doctor will arrange this help when you need it.

Hospital charges will cease on 5th July. Where accommodation permits, however, you can pay something for greater privacy (for example, in single rooms or small wards). Or, if you do not want to use the new service itself, there will be private pay-bed accommodation for which you can make your own private fee arrangements with doctors.

Medicines, Drugs, and Appliances

Your doctor will give you a prescription for any medicines and drugs you need. You can get these free from any chemist who takes part in the Scheme. In some country areas the doctor himself may dispense medicines.

The same is true of all necessary appliances. Some of them will be obtainable through hospitals; some your doctor can prescribe for you. There will be no charge, unless careless breakage causes earlier replacement than usual.

Care of the Teeth

A dental service will be provided, but at present there are too few dentists to make a full service available to all without delay.

After 5th July you can go to any dentist taking part in the new arrangements (there will be a list at your Post Office). You need no application form. Just call, by appointment, on the dentist of your choice when you need him. At his surgery you and he will sign a form for your treatment under the new arrangements. All necessary fillings and dentures will be supplied without fee, but if you want anything specially expensive, and beyond what is necessary, you will pay the extra cost yourself.

Until a full dental service, without delays, can be made available, a special priority service for expectant and nursing mothers and young children is being organised by local authorities (in addition to the school dental service). Full information about this priority service can be obtained at Welfare Centres.

Care of the Eyes

Care of the eyes will be undertaken by specialists at hospitals, or at special clinics which will be part of the hospital service, as fast as these can be organised. Meanwhile, a Supplementary Eye Service will be available after 5th July.

First get a recommendation from your family doctor that your eyes need testing. Then hand that recommendation to any doctor with special qualifications (lists will be available) or to any ophthalmic optician taking part in the new service. If you need glasses, these will be provided without charge. For re-testing you can go direct to any of the doctors with special qualifications, or to an ophthalmic optician.

The National Health Service will provide several kinds of spectacles of different types. For specially expensive types you will have to pay the extra cost.

Deafness Specialist ear clinics will be established as resources allow. At them you will get not only an expert opinion upon deafness but also, if necessary, a *new hearing aid* invented by a special committee of the Medical Research Council. Production of these aids is now going on, but will not meet all demands at once. They will be supplied free, when ready, together with a reasonable allowance of maintenance batteries.

Home Health Services Your local County or County Borough Council will, as soon as it can, make special provision for: (1) advice and care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five (for particulars ask your doctor, health visitor, or Welfare Centre); (2) midwifery (ask your doctor or Welfare Centre); (3) home nursing where there is illness in the family (ask your doctor); (4) all necessary vaccination or immunisation (through your doctor or Welfare Centre); and (5) a health visitor service to deal with problems of illness in the home, especially tuberculosis.

Health Centres Special premises known as Health Centres may later be opened in your district. Doctors may be accommodated there instead of in their own surgeries, but you will still have "your own doctor" to give you personal and confidential treatment. He will still come to your home as necessary. At the Health Centre he will be able to use equipment supplied from public funds. These Centres may also offer dentistry and other services on the spot.

WHAT TO DO NOW

1. Choose your doctor.
2. Get application forms from him or from the Post Office, Public Library, or office of the local Executive Council.
3. Fill one in for each member of the family.
4. Hand them to the doctor.

ACT AT ONCE

PREPARED BY THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

(89077) Wt. 30168 2/48 Fw.

Rebuilding Britain

Name: _____ Date: _____

The writing area is a large rectangle with a light blue background and a yellow-to-white gradient at the bottom. It contains 20 horizontal lines for writing. On the left side, there is a faint illustration of a crane. In the upper right, there are several birds in flight. At the bottom right, there is a faint silhouette of an airplane. At the bottom left, there is a faint illustration of a tree. At the bottom right, there is a faint silhouette of a city skyline.

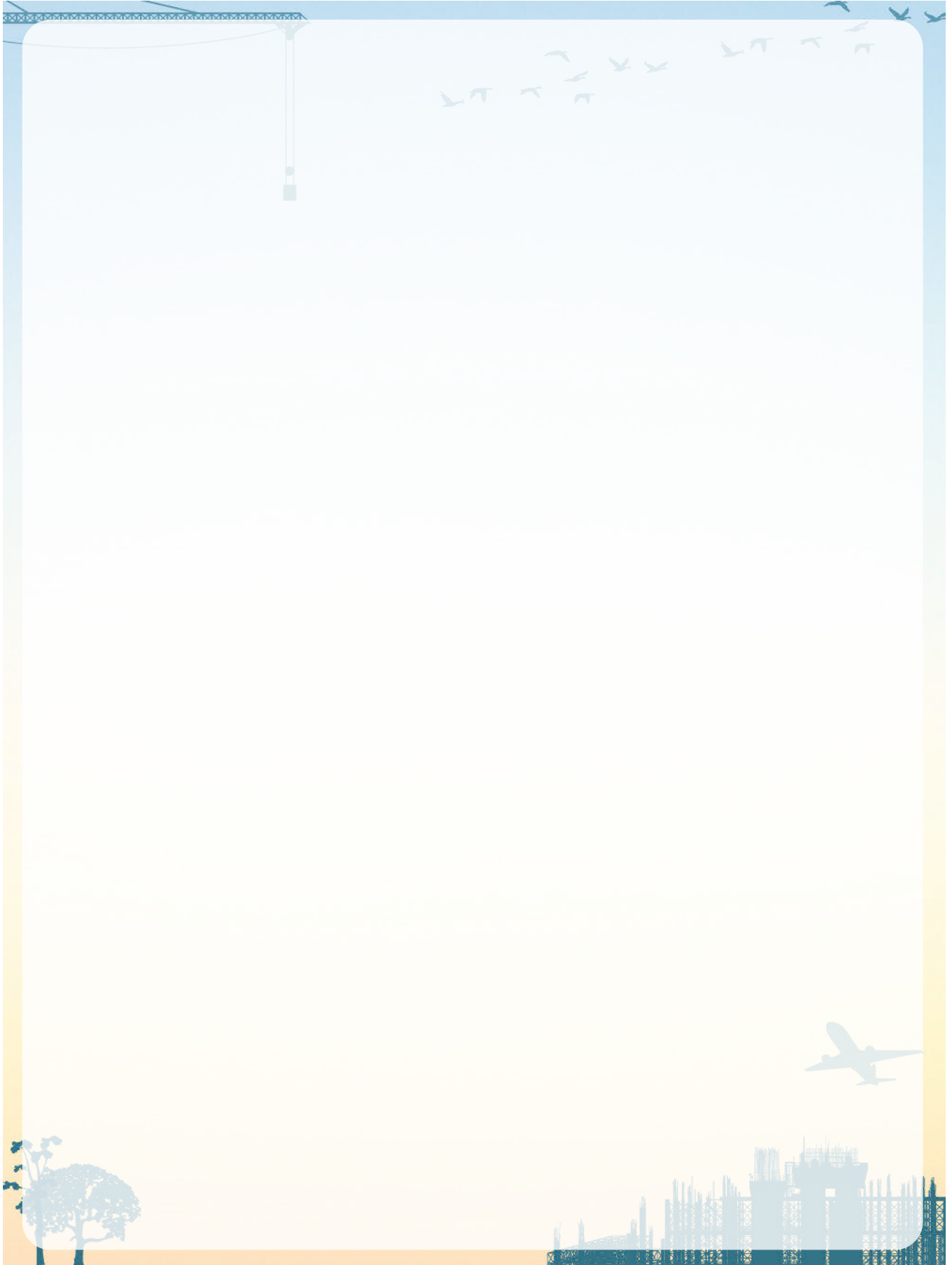
Rebuilding Britain

Name: _____ Date: _____

A large writing area with a light blue background, a white border, and a grid of horizontal lines. The top of the area features a decorative border with a string of lights and flying birds. The bottom of the area features a decorative border with a tree on the left and a city skyline on the right.

Rebuilding Britain

Name: _____ Date: _____



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1) Who could use the NHS?

Everyone: rich, poor, man, woman or child.

2) Who would pay for the NHS?

Taxpayers.

3) Who could choose their own doctor?

Everyone aged 16 and over.

4) Where were the three places people could get forms to register for the NHS?

Post Office; Executive Council Office; public library.

5) Who were the two medical professionals who would provide maternity care?

Doctor and midwife.

6) Give four examples of treatment NHS users were entitled to receive in hospitals.

Maternity care; sanatorium treatment; care of mental health; all surgical operations.

7) Where could most NHS users go to collect prescribed medicines and drugs?

Chemists, and some doctors (in country areas).

8) What would be supplied without a fee by the dental service?

All necessary fillings and dentures.

9) What would be provided, if necessary, for free by opticians?

Glasses.

10) The Medical Research Council had invented a new device that would be available for free, if required. What was it?

Hearing aid.

11) What was the name for the 'special premises' where many NHS services could be accessed?

Health Centres.

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Services which NHS users were to have access to:

- A family doctor
- Maternity services
- Hospital and specialist services
- Dental service
- Supplementary eye service
- Ear clinics
- Home health services
- Health Centres

Treatments and prescriptions which NHS users were entitled to receive:

- Necessary drugs and medicines
- Maternity care
- Sanatorium treatment
- Mental health care
- Surgical operations
- Prescription medicines, drugs and appliances
- Fillings and dentures
- Eye glasses
- Hearing aids

Read the 1948 NHS Leaflet, which was handed out to tell people all about the new health service. If you're not sure what some parts mean, you could ask someone in your class or an adult. Can you use the leaflet to help you write two bullet-point lists?

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