



UK HEALTHCARE CAREERS

BY FUTURE FRONTLINE, 2022



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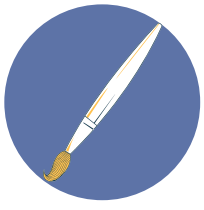


Future Frontline



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ART THERAPISTS

Overview:

Art therapists use art as a form of psychotherapy to encourage clients of all ages and artistic experiences, to explore numerous issues including emotional, behavioural or mental health problems, learning or physical disabilities, life-limiting conditions, neurological conditions or physical illnesses (1).

Areas of Work

- NHS, social services, primary, secondary, further and special education, charities, prisons, private practice, etc.

Qualifications Needed:

- To practise legally as an art therapist/art psychotherapist in the UK, you need to complete a training course validated by the Health and Care Professions Council (2).
- There are 11 universities in the UK offering a HCPC validated postgraduate course.
 - Usually an MSc or MA in Art Therapy/Psychotherapy (3).

For More Information:

- The British Association of Art Therapists: <https://www.baat.org/>



DENTISTS

Overview:

Dentists are the frontline of good oral health. They work with communities to prevent and treat dental/oral disease, correct dental irregularities and treat dental/facial injuries (1).

Areas of Work:

- General Dental Practitioners provide dental care to the general public and are what most people think of when dentists come to mind.
- In community settings for patients who have difficulty accessing treatment in their high street dental practice.
- Dental public health.
- Hospital dental care.
- Armed forces dentists.

Qualifications Needed:

- 5 years' study at dental school (2).
 - Most entrants will require 3xAs at A-level (one year pre-dental school courses offered by some universities to widen access).
 - Most universities expect you to sit the UCAT or BMAT as part of your application.
- Followed by 1 or 2 years of supervised practice.

For More Information:

- British Dental Association: <https://bda.org/careers/becomingadentist>



DIETITIANS



Overview:

Dietitians use evidence-based nutritional science to improve one's health and wellbeing and treat nutritional related diseases/conditions. Patient-centred care is at the forefront of our practice as we educate and give practical, nutritional-related advice to clients, patients, carers and colleagues (1).

Areas of Work:

- care homes
- clinics
- food industry
- gyms and sports clubs
- hospitals
- media
- patients' or clients' homes
- prisons
- private practice
- schools/universities

Qualifications Needed:

- 4 years undergraduate Nutrition and Dietetics BSc
- Usually a minimum of grades BBB in three A levels including grade B or above in Biology and Chemistry

- 3 years undergraduate Nutrition BSc + 2 years postgraduate Dietetics MSc
- Usually a minimum 2:1 undergraduate degree with a final mark of at least 60% or above

- To use the title of 'dietitian' and to practice dietetics in the UK, it is a legal requirement to be registered with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) (2)

For More Information:

- British Dietetic Association: <https://www.bda.uk.com/about-dietetics/what-is-dietitian.html>
- HCPC: <https://www.hcpc-uk.org/>



DOCTORS

Overview:

Doctors apply their knowledge and skills to diagnose, treat, manage and prevent all kinds of conditions.

Areas of Work:

- In the community or in hospitals.
- Many different specialties: e.g. psychiatry, surgery, radiology, obstetrics and gynaecology and general practice.

Qualifications Needed:

- 5 or 6 years' study at medical school.
 - Most entrants will require 3xAs at A-level (one year pre-medical school courses offered by some universities to widen access).
 - Most universities expect you to sit the UCAT or BMAT as part of your application.
- Foundation Programme - 2x years as a Foundation Year 1 (FY1) and Foundation Year 2 (FY2) doctor rotating around different departments.
- Further years in a speciality training programme (number of years depends on the specialty).

For More Information:

- NHS Health Careers: Roles as a doctor:
<https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/doctors/roles-doctors>



DRAMATHERAPISTS

Overview:

Dramatherapists are both clinicians and artists that use their knowledge of both drama and therapy to use performance arts as a form of psychological therapy. Clients are able to explore a wide variety of different issues and needs from autism and dementia to physical/sexual abuse and mental illness in an indirect way leading to psychological, emotional and social changes (1).

Areas of Work:

- Schools
- Mental health care
- General health social care
- Prisons
- Voluntary sector

Qualifications Needed:

- To practise legally as a dramatherapist in the UK, you need to complete a training course validated by the Health and Care Professions Council.
- 5x full-time post-graduate training courses in Dramatherapy in the UK (2).
 - Usually an MA or MSc in Dramatherapy

For More Information:

The British Association of Dramatherapists: Becoming a Dramatherapist - <https://www.badth.org.uk/training/becoming-a-dramatherapist>



MIDWIVES

Overview:

Midwives help prepare women through all stages of pregnancy, labour and during the early postnatal period. Midwives provide support, guidance and care for the mother, baby and family. Midwives are experts in childbirth and have lots of different responsibilities, including but not limited to: providing antenatal examinations and screening, identifying high-risk pregnancies, monitoring and supporting woman during labour and birth and teaching new mothers how to care for their babies.

Areas of Work:

- Community settings where midwives carry their own caseload.
- Hospitals

Qualifications needed:

- Degree level programme approved by the Nursing & Midwifery Council
 - This may be a full-time undergraduate degree or postgraduate degree or midwifery degree apprenticeship
 - Usually will need 3x A-levels (or equivalent qualifications at level 3).

For More Information:

- Royal College of Nursing: Become a midwife - <https://www.rcn.org.uk/Professional-Development/become-a-midwife>



MUSIC THERAPISTS

Overview:

Music therapy is an established psychological clinical intervention. Music therapists engage clients of all ages and musical experiences, in live musical interaction in order to support an individual's emotional wellbeing and improve their communication skills (1). Music therapy can be particularly helpful for clients who have difficulty speaking due to disability, illness or injury as their psychological, emotional, cognitive, physical, communicative and social needs can be addressed through the musical interaction with their therapist.

Areas of Work:

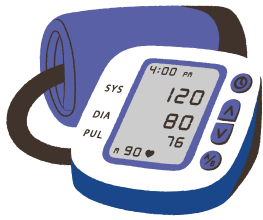
Music therapists can choose to specialise in specific clinical areas such as child development, neuro-disability, mental health or palliative care. An increasing area of specialisation is dementia care. Newer areas of specialism include pre-operative care for children and special care baby units.

Qualifications Needed:

- 9x training courses in the UK. Training is at Masters level and courses are validated by HCPC.

For More Information:

- British Association for Music Therapy: Training - <https://www.bamt.org/training>



NURSES

Overview:

Nurses work alongside other health professionals to deliver care and treatment for patients in a variety of contexts. Nursing is a profession that focuses on the care of individuals, the promotion of health and the prevention of illness. Nurses take on vital roles in assessment, support and wellbeing, medical procedures and education.

Areas of Work:

- There are four main nursing specialisms - adult, children, mental health & learning disability
- Nurses work in a multitude of areas such as hospitals, GP practices, schools, prisons, research centres, community settings, and universities
- Nurses can also choose to work in specialised areas such as cardiology or oncology or work in education or management

Qualifications Needed:

- A degree in nursing which usually takes 3 years
- Universities typically require a minimum of 5 GCSE's (at grade 4/C or above) plus two A-levels or equivalent level 3 qualifications
- An interview is also undertaken after applying
- It is also possible to become a nurse through a degree apprenticeship or a top-up scheme as a nursing associate
- If you already have a degree you may be able to study for a postgraduate qualification

For More Information:

- https://www.who.int/health-topics/nursing#tab=tab_1
- <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/nursing/how-become-nurse/how-become-nurse>
- <https://www.ucas.com/explore/subjects/nursing>
- <https://www.nmc.org.uk>



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY



Overview:

Occupational therapists work with people of all ages to help overcome challenges in completing everyday tasks known as 'occupations'.

They work to see beyond the diagnosis and the limitations that come with it and support individuals with their hopes and aspirations. OT's create a personalised plan/interventions with the patient to reach a specific goal.

Areas of Work:

- Most commonly you will find occupational therapists working with people who have mental, physical or learning disabilities.
- You can find OT's in areas such as research centres NHS, nursing homes, schools, long term care facilities or rehabilitation.
- There are also lots of role emerging practices that are new to the world of OT such as working with asylum seekers and refugees, prisons, travel agencies, assistive technology and gaming just to name a few.

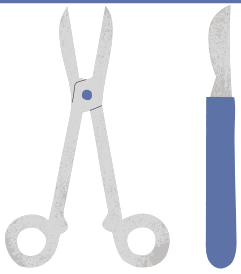
Qualifications Needed:

To study OT you will need a degree in OT which can take up to 4 years or 6 years part time. If you want to study postgraduate you can gain a masters degree in one or two years.

- Two or three A levels.
- Five GCSEs (grades A – C), including science.

For more Information Visit:

www.chooseot.co.uk



OPERATING DEPARTMENT PRACTITIONERS

Overview:

Operating Department Practitioners (ODPs) support patients of all ages before, during and after their surgery (1).

- Before - Provide patient-centred care and prepare specialist equipment and drugs including anaesthesia.
- During – prepare all the necessary equipment and instruments for operations and providing these to the surgical team during the operation.
- After – supporting the patient throughout their time in the recovery ward, assessing vitals and fitness for return to the ward

As well as providing this specialised care, ODPs are responsible for preparing the operating theatre and maintaining communication between the surgical team, operating theatre and wider hospital.

Areas of Work:

- Typically work in operating departments however their skills are increasingly being needed in other critical care areas within a hospital.

Qualifications Needed:

- 2. year diploma or 3 year degree in operating department practice at university.

For More Information:



ORTHOPTISTS



Overview:

Orthoptists are experts in diagnosing and managing visual conditions caused by eye movement problems. They help patients with a wide range of conditions that affect how they see. Examples of symptoms patients may see an orthoptist for are blurred or double vision, or uncontrolled movement of the eyes.

Areas of Work:

- Orthoptists work with patients of all ages from premature infants with retinopathy of prematurity to adults with diabetes, cancer and stroke.
- Hospital and community settings in health and education.

Qualifications Needed:

- Undergraduate degree in Orthoptics at the University of Sheffield or the University of Liverpool or Glasgow Caledonian University.
- Or if you already have an undergraduate degree in a relevant subject you can take a 2 year MSc course at UCL or University of Liverpool.

For More Information:

- British and Irish Orthoptic Society: How do I become an orthoptist:
<https://www.orthoptics.org.uk/become-an-orthoptist/>



OPTOMETRISTS

Overview:

An optometrist detects any issues with someone's vision, injuries, ocular diseases or abnormalities, and general eye health. Optometrists will work by conducting a detailed examination of the eyes, offering relevant clinical advice and prescribing appropriate interventions.

Areas of Work:

Opticians can work in hospitals, as high street optometrists, as researchers and as teachers. In hospitals, you would work with people needing urgent care.

Qualifications Needed:

There are several universities in the UK that offer an approved degree. typically you would need AAB at A-Level, including two science subjects.

" If you are already working as a dispensing optician, you could retrain in optometry. You would still need to complete the approved optometry degree and pre-registration year, but the University of Bradford has a career progression course that would allow you to graduate with a degree in optometry in around 18 months. " (NHS Careers)

For More Information:

<https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/wider-healthcare-team/roles-wider-healthcare-team/clinical-support-staff/optometrist/optometrist>

<https://www.college-optometrists.org/>



OSTEOPATHS

Overview:

Osteopaths take a holistic view of the structure and function of the body to diagnose and treat a wide variety of medical conditions. Their work is based on the principle that the skeleton, muscles, ligaments and connective tissues of an individual need to function smoothly together so as to maintain wellbeing. Osteopaths use a number of non-invasive treatments such as touch, physical manipulation, stretching and massage to restore bodily equilibrium through increasing the mobility of joints, relieving muscle tension, enhancing blood and nerve supply to tissues, and encouraging an individual's own healing mechanisms.

Areas of Work:

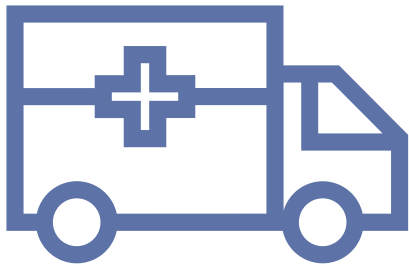
Osteopaths can work in self-employed primary care settings as well as in the NHS and secondary care. You can choose to further specialise in areas such as sports injuries, care of the elderly or working with children.

Qualifications Needed:

Osteopaths are trained to degree level where they will qualify with either a bachelor's or a master's of science. Courses are between 4 or 5 years and combine academic research, study and patient-facing training. Once qualified, osteopaths must register with the General Osteopathic Council. There are also opportunities for study at MSc and PhD level.

For More Information:

The General Osteopathic Council: <https://www.osteopathy.org.uk/home/>



PARAMEDICS

Overview:

A paramedic is an autonomous practitioner with the skill set to assess, evaluate, diagnose, and treat patients in a range of urgent, critical, out-of-hospital and emergency settings. They possess the skills and clinical expertise to make evidence-based decisions, and, as the profession is evolving, use new research to further improve their practice - such as the introduction of new procedures or a new selection of drugs to give in the most critical of situations. The role of a paramedic crosses healthcare, public health, social care and public safety, as they work tirelessly to provide care in a broad range of situations.

Areas of Work:

Traditionally, a paramedic will work in emergency care on an ambulance, but there has been an expansion on paramedics going into primary care, such as working alongside GPs in a doctors surgery or working as solo practitioners in an Urgent Treatment Centre. Paramedics can also work alongside district and community nurses in Urgent Response teams, making relevant referrals to units such as the stroke or falls teams.

Qualifications Needed:

Paramedics have to partake in a 3 year full-time degree, which is offered at many different universities. The degree contains elements of evidence-based practice, academic writing and research, clinical skills and patient communication skills, as well as specialist areas of training (trauma, maternity, paediatrics, etc). After the 3 year degree, a paramedic must register with the HCPC, and is recommended to join the College of Paramedics.

For More Information:

College of Paramedics -

https://collegeofparamedics.co.uk/COP/Become_a_Paramedic/COP/BecomeAParamedic/Become_a_Paramedic.aspx?hkey=f10838de-b67f-44a0-83b7-8140d8cdba83



PHARMACISTS

Overview:

Pharmacists are able to help people live healthier and longer lives through their unique expertise in medication and healthcare advice.

Areas of Work:

Often pharmacists work in communities in a pharmacy, in hospitals or in a variety of other locations, with numerous other healthcare professionals. It is possible to specialise in a clinical area, such as ophthalmology, geriatrics and oncology.

Qualifications Needed:

For entry to a UK pharmacy degree, you will need to complete three A-levels, including chemistry and another science usually at grade B or above. This varies between universities, so it is advisable to check specific entry requirements. After completion of a pharmacy degree, you will complete one year of paid work placement called a foundation year. After this, you are able to register with the General Pharmaceutical Council and practise as a pharmacist.

For More Information:

[https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/pharmacy/roles-pharmacy/pharmacist/pharmacist?](https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/pharmacy/roles-pharmacy/pharmacist/pharmacist?field_region_tid=All&field_qualification_type_tid=64&field_study_mode_tid=All)

[field_region_tid=All&field_qualification_type_tid=64&field_study_mode_tid=All](https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/pharmacy/roles-pharmacy/pharmacist/pharmacist?field_region_tid=All&field_qualification_type_tid=64&field_study_mode_tid=All)

<https://www.pharmacyregulation.org/>



PHYSICIAN ASSOCIATES

Overview:

Physician Associates are medically trained, generalist healthcare professionals who can take histories, investigate, examine, diagnose and manage acute and chronic mental and physical health conditions.

While always working under a supervising doctor, through an established relationship of trust and support, Physician Associates can work autonomously within their own remit.

The majority of Physician Associates have a previous undergraduate degree and have completed an intense two-year postgraduate level degree before passing the Royal College of Physician's 2-part national exams and signing up to the Faculty of Physician Associate's Managed Voluntary Register to practise as a qualified Physician Associate.

Areas of Work:

Any medical, surgical or mental health speciality including

- General Practice
- Accident and Emergency, Urgent Care Centres
- Acute medical and Surgical wards including: general surgery, cardiology, diabetes and endocrine, neurosurgery paediatrics and oncology.
- Adult or children's mental health - acute wards and community settings.

Qualifications Needed:

Postgraduate - MSc/MPAS/PgDip: undergraduate degree usually 2:1 in a health or life science (some variation per university)

For undergraduate programs - Typically AAB in science or related A-Levels or equivalent (university dependent)

For More Information:

<https://www.fparcp.co.uk/about-fpa/who-are-physician-associates>

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PHYSIOTHERAPISTS

Overview:

Physiotherapy is described as the healthcare professional concerned with human function and movement and optimising physical potential. It is concerned with identifying and maximising quality of life and movement potential within the spheres of promotion, prevention, treatment/intervention, habilitation and rehabilitation. The Physiotherapist is a holistic practitioner who uses a mixture of manual hands-on therapy, massage, physical advice, education and exercise prescription to meet a patient's personalised treatment plan and goals.

Physiotherapy uses physical approaches to promote, maintain and restore physical, psychological and social well-being, taking into account variations in health status. It is science-based, committed to extending, applying, evaluating and reviewing the evidence that underpins and informs its practice and delivery. The exercise of clinical judgement and informed interpretation is at its core.

Areas of Work:

1. Community
2. General Practice
3. Care homes
4. Outpatient NHS centres
5. Hospitals (inpatient physiotherapists)
6. Private clinics, can be privately owned and self-employed or an employee of a private clinic
7. The Army
8. Veterinary practices
9. Prisons
10. Sports clubs/clinics
11. Schools

Qualifications Needed:

- 3 or 2 A-levels, grades depend on the University
- Most Universities will require you to have done Biology or an equivalent sciences A-level, e.g. physical education
- 5 GCSE's (grade A-C or equivalent)- including science
- 4 year paid apprenticeships available
- Universities offer a 3 year BSc Physiotherapy course, a 2 year MSc following a science related bachelors or a 4 year integrated masters Physiotherapy programme
- full and part-time courses available at University

For More Information:



PODIATRISTS

Overview:

Podiatrists are specialists who diagnose and treat conditions relating to the lower limb with a particular focus on the foot and ankle. Key areas podiatrists work in are musculoskeletal disorders, vascular and wound management, diabetic consultations, podiatric sports medicine, nail surgery and podiatric surgery.

Areas of Work:

- Hospitals
- Community Healthcare centers
- Private practice
- Nursing homes

Qualifications Needed:

Three or four year BSc(Hons) degree with 1000 clinical hours completed during the course of the degree. Podiatrists are required to be registered with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC).

There are also apprenticeship and pre-registration MSc routes available.

For More Information:

- <https://rcpod.org.uk/>
- <https://rcpod.org.uk/become-a-podiatrist/qualifying-funding/training-routes>



PROSTHETISTS AND ORTHOTISTS



Overview:

While Prosthetists and Orthotists play quite distinct roles, both work to increase people's freedom of movement. While Orthotists use a variety of tools to treat issues or abnormalities in the nerves, muscles, and bones, Prosthetists design and fit artificial limb replacements for patients who are missing a limb.

Areas of Work:

The roles can range widely and might include:

- viewing the complete rehabilitation process and fitting a prosthetic for a veteran.
- providing a surgeon with your suggestions while they are amputating a limb.
- aiding people of all ages, from the elderly with arthritis to kids with cerebral palsy.
- preventing a patient from needing an amputation by using complicated footwear and well-fitting splints.

You may choose to specialise in sports injury, diabetes, neurological conditions, or working with children.

Qualifications Needed:

To become a prosthetist or an orthotist, you must complete an approved degree in prosthetics and orthotics. Only a few universities in the UK offer full-time courses which take three or four years.

Entry requirements for an undergraduate course are typically:

two or three A levels, including maths, physics, biology/human biology or engineering.

five GCSEs (grades A-C), including English language, maths and science.

For More Information:

British Association of Prosthetists and Orthotists

<https://www.bapo.com/>



PSYCHOLOGISTS

Overview:

Psychologists can work in many different areas and can have many different roles within healthcare. Some roles include Clinical psychologist, Counselling psychologist, Child and adolescent psychotherapist and Adult psychotherapist. Psychologists can work with individuals, families and groups of varying ages that are experiencing psychological distress or behavioural problems which are disrupting their functioning and wellbeing.

Psychologists are trained in CBT (Cognitive Behavioural Therapy) as well as another major psychotherapeutic approach.

As well as working with patients, you'll provide supervision to other professionals, develop services and conduct research.

Areas of Work:

Psychologists specialise in a specific population, such as children and young people, adults, people with learning disabilities or people with neurological problems.

Psychologists can work anywhere from hospitals, local clinics and health centres, community mental health teams, social services, schools and prisons as well as Improving Access to Psychology Therapy (IAPT) services.

Qualifications Needed:

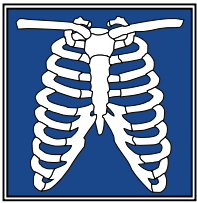
Training is a three-year full-time taught doctorate programme which includes teaching, supervision, and a salaried training post, paid at Band 6.

You will need a psychology degree recognised by the British Psychological Society.

For a psychology degree at most universities, you'll need to have studied at least one science or Maths-based subject at A Level

For More Information:

The British Psychological Society <https://www.bps.org.uk/>



RADIOGRAPHERS

Overview:

The role of the diagnostic radiographer is to use radiation appropriately and safely to take images of the body, which allow a diagnosis. Many patients will have experienced trauma (injury) which has led to them being in hospital, or will have a pathology (disease), or symptoms which need to be investigated, so patients will often be upset, scared or worried. As a radiographer, you may only have a short period of time with the patient (for example taking an xray) but will need to reassure them whilst also taking diagnostic images.

Areas of Work:

As a diagnostic radiographer, you will work from the 'cradle to the grave' - working with a wide wide range of patients.

As a plain film (X-ray) radiographer you will work in general X-ray (where patients have been referred by their GP), A&E and minor injuries departments (MIU), imaging patients for a number of injuries. You will also work on the wards doing mobile X-rays, and in theatres guiding surgeons. You will also work in fluoroscopy and endoscopy, imaging the body using contrast and dynamic imaging. Other areas you can work in as a radiographer are ultrasound (US), Computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), nuclear medicine and mammography. You can also go into cardiac catheter laboratories (cath labs) and vascular imaging where interventional procedures ('fixing a problem') of the heart and blood vessels take place.

Qualifications Needed:

To be a diagnostic radiographer you need to complete a BSc degree that is HCPC approved (Health and Care Professions Council, 2013). There are also some apprenticeships now which could be an alternative option.

The entry requirements for the degree vary, and there are a number of routes you can take to get on to them. To get onto the course at Leeds you need 5 GCSEs grade 4/C and above including maths, English language and science. You also need 3 A-Levels at grade ABB including a science. You can also use BTEC grades to get onto the course, at a level of DDM or an access to HE course. (University of Leeds, 2022)

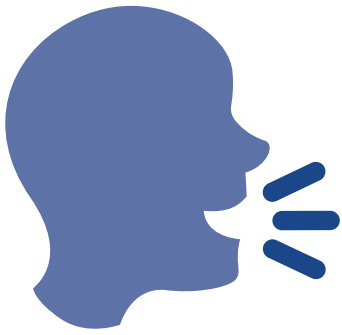
Each course varies with the entry requirements they want, so it's best to check each university website.

For More Information:

The Society of Radiographers <https://www.sor.org/>

Health and Care Professions Council. 2013. The standards of proficiency for radiographers. [Online]. [Accessed 12th August 2022]. Available From: <https://www.hcpc-uk.org/standards/standards-of-proficiency/radiographers/>

University of Leeds. 2022. Diagnostic Radiography BSc. [Online]. [Accessed 12th August 2022]. Available From: <https://courses.leeds.ac.uk/i102/diagnostic-radiography-bsc>



SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPISTS

Overview:

Speech and Language Therapists are responsible for all things communication. They provide treatment, support and care for children and adults who have difficulties with communication, or with eating, drinking and swallowing. Difficulties such as these can arise due to genetics, developmental difficulties, organic causes, or acquired disorders.

Areas of Work:

There are too many areas in Speech and Language Therapy to list! But some potential areas include: working with patients who lose their voice, language or ability to swallow after having a stroke, or acquiring diseases such as motor neurone disease, or developing head / neck cancer, Parkinson's and Dementia.

This can be in a community situation, or in acute settings.

We also specialise in areas of social and pragmatic communication, this may involve seeing adults and children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, Down Syndrome and Learning Disability. This may involve discussing social situations such as what would happen if a stranger asked for £2, vs £300. We can also help children who may struggle with speech sounds or understanding or speaking language.

Other areas of work include mental health inpatient and outpatient, the justice system, care systems and voice clinics for teachers and singers.

Qualifications Needed:

Most universities will require grade 4 English language. No specific A Level options are required but among some recommended/ preferred are: Psychology, English Language, and Biology. See University websites for specific grades required

For More Information:

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ART THERAPISTS

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2. <https://www.baat.org/Careers-Training>
3. <https://www.baat.org/Assets/Docs/2022%20HCPC%20Validated%20Art%20Therapy%20MA%20Training.pdf>

DENTISTS

1. <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/dental-team/roles-dental-team/dentist>
2. <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/dental-team/roles-dental-team/dentist/entry-requirements-and-training-dentistry>

DIETITIANS

1. <https://www.bda.uk.com/about-dietetics/what-is-dietitian.html>
2. <https://www.hcpc-uk.org/>

DRAMATHERAPISTS

1. <https://www.badth.org.uk/dramatherapy/what-is-dramatherapy>
2. <https://www.badth.org.uk/training/becoming-a-dramatherapist>

MUSIC THERAPISTS

1. <https://www.bamt.org/training>
2. <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/allied-health-professionals/roles-allied-health-professions/music-therapist>

OPERATING DEPARTMENT PRACTITIONERS

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OSTEOPATHS

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