

Promote person centred approaches in health and social care essay sample



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Throughout the history of mankind, health has been regarded as the highest universal value. Today the health is not only a vital and social phenomenon but also one of the basic universal and individual values. With each stage of its development, mankind becomes a more monolithic, whole organism, as evidenced by the process of globalization. The interdependence of the society and the individual is increasing, including in terms of health.

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The notion of “ health” reflects one of the fundamental characteristics of the human existence. Therefore, it is reinterpreted whenever in the “ vital world” a person undergoes profound changes but remains at the same time a universal value. The essence of this value lies in the fact that it is health as a state of the individual or the socium allows a person to realize a certain set of physical, spiritual and social opportunities, to some extent realize their human potential. The implementation of people’s social interests, the fulfillment of the social tasks directly depends on individual health. In turn, the health status of individuals directly depends on how healthy the society is. Such interdependence allows us to talk about health not only as a vital but also as a social phenomenon. Reach more information from ourpromote person centred approaches in health and social care example of the essay.

Due to the fact that health has such a value that it determines all aspects of the life activity of both society and the individual (from the very biological existence of them to preferences in meeting spiritual needs), one can consider health as a universal, fundamental, supreme value, a philosophical, axiological study of which is manifested at three-level levels.

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Depending on the attitude of a person to health, the system of its value orientations, preferences, goals, without which human existence loses its meaning.

The learner can:

1. Understand the application of person centred approaches in health and social care
 1. 1 Explain how and why person-centred values must influence all aspects of health and social care work
 1. 2 Evaluate the use of care plans in applying person centred values
2. Be able to work in a person-centred way
 2. 1 Work with an individual and others to find out the individual's history, preferences, wishes and needs
 2. 2 Demonstrate ways to put person centred values into practice in a complex or sensitive situation
 2. 3 Adapt actions and approaches in response to an individual's changing needs or preferences
3. Be able to establish consent when providing care or support
 3. 1 Analyse factors that influence the capacity of an individual to express consent
 3. 2 Establish consent for an activity or action

3. 3 Explain what steps to take if consent cannot be readily established

4. Be able to implement and promote active participation

4. 1 Describe different ways of applying active participation to meet individual needs

4. 2 Work with an individual and others to agree how active participation will be implemented

4. 3 Demonstrate how active participation can address the holistic needs of an individual

4. 4 Demonstrate ways to promote understanding and use of active participation

5. Be able to support the individual's right to make choices

5. 1 Support an individual to make informed choices

5. 2 Use own role and authority to support the individual's right to make choices

5. 3 Manage risk in a way that maintains the individual's right to make choices

5. 4 Describe how to support an individual to question or challenge decisions concerning them that are made by others

6. Be able to promote individuals well-being

6. 1 Explain the links between identity, self image and self esteem

6. 2 Analyse factors that contribute to the well-being of individuals

6. 3 Support an individual in a way that promotes their sense of identity, self image and self esteem

6. 4 Demonstrate ways to contribute to an environment that promotes well-being

7. Understand the role of risk assessment in enabling a person centred approach

7. 1 Compare different uses of risk assessment in health and social care

7. 2 Explain how risk-taking and risk assessment relate to rights and responsibilities

7. 3 Explain why risk assessments need to be regularly revised

Additional information about the unit

NOS ref

HSC 35 HSC 332 HSC 350

Content recurs throughout HSC NOS

Unit purpose and aims

This unit is aimed at those working in a wide range of settings. It provides the learner with the knowledge and skills required to implement and promote person centred approaches.

Additional assessment requirements specified by a sector or regulatory body

This unit must be assessed in accordance with Skills for Care

and Development's QCF Assessment Principles. Learning outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5

and 6 must be assessed in a real work environment.

Guidance for developing assessment arrangements for the unit (if

appropriate) An individual refers to someone requiring care or support; it will

usually mean the person or people supported by the learner

Person centred values include:

Individuality

Rights

Choice

Privacy

Independence

Dignity

Respect

Partnership

A care plan may be known by other names eg support plan, individual plan.

It is the document where day to day requirements and preferences for care

and support are detailed

Others may include:

Team members and colleagues

Other professionals

Individuals who require care or support

Families, friends, advocates or others who are important to individuals

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Complex or sensitive situations may include those that are:

Distressing or traumatic

Threatening or frightening

Likely to have serious implications or consequences

Of a personal nature

Involving complex communication or cognitive needs

Consent means informed agreement to an action or decision; the process of establishing consent will vary according to an individual's assessed capacity to consent

Active participation is a way of working that recognises an individual's right to participate in the activities and relationships of everyday life as independently as possible; the individual is regarded as an active partner in their own care or support, rather than a passive recipient