

Assignment Task1.

Title: Providing Care Package for Mr and Mrs T.

Programme: BSc (Hons) Health and Social Care L5.

Student Name: Ogo-oluwa Mafimisebi [1914926]

Module Name: Principles of Health and Social Care Practice. [BMHP5002]

Lecture Name: Adesewa Ajayi

Date: 31/03/2021

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Need Assessment for Mr T.....	3
Choosing the Organization.....	4
NHS Continuing Health Care Package for Mrs T.	4
Option of direct payment	5
Care Provider	5
Regulation	5
Legislation and Framework.....	6
Recommendation.....	6
Conclusion.....	6
References	7
References.....	8

Introduction

In this report I will be using the opportunity to explore the most suitable care need and criticized, evaluate, analyse the support in the present practice within the health and social care. That, I think he might be available for Mr and Mrs T who are both over 85 years old.

I will also go further to emphasis on the reason I decided to choose Alzheimer's Society as my choosing organization and likewise their brief biography and all the contributing factors that place them to be in best position of providing the care need for Mr T, who had progressive dementia and suffering from some chronic conditions. The report will also investigate the case of Mrs T, that just returned home from hospital with a mobility frame because of hip operation she undergoes as a result of recent fall she had.

The assignment is still going to discuss all the support and information she might need to know, how she and her partner can better manage their lives and living independently. The report will like, highlighted all the care she we receive with improving her mobility, personal care, or by having her social life back and other things she might entitle to. And all the legal aspect that will made Mrs and Mr T, to qualified for all these amenities will be analyse as well.

Need Assessment for Mr T.

The first thing I will do, is to contact adult social services department in his Local authority council through their telephone number and explain to any of the professional staff in that department that pick the call, how difficult if not impossible for him to cope with everyday task, like eating, washing, getting dressed and even loss of memory, because of the progressive dementia he is suffering from and other chronic illnesses. There are being a letter from his GP regarding to all these, and I think it will be a good idea if someone can come down to his home so that a proper face to face assessment can be carried out on him. A date was fixed all the relevant questions were asked, and him on his side was unable to respond to the question. And all arrangement was agreed upon by both me, and the call receiver. (Anon., 2020)

Here comes the agree date, he was around 09:23 in the morning a member of staff from the adult social services in the Local authority has come to see Mr T, so that an assessment can be carry out. the capacity to communicate, of which I am the one answering all the questions on his behalf. Due to his dementia which had already trigger the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA), under this act, which stated that, you can transfer lasting power of attorney to someone else to enable the person make decisions regarding your welfare or health issue in case you are unable to communicate or make decision for yourself due to your mental capacity. (NHS, 2021) which has now given me the power to made decision on his behalf.

The assessor also talks to his GP after getting our consent to speak to him. Just to make sure everyone is being carried along and he was established that he need help to get regular shower, dressing up, to take his medication, personal hygiene, feeding, using the Local services, taking him out to see family and friend and to prevent him from harming himself and things that might help him in future. The assessment showed he needed those care as a result of mental conditions.

Within this time, a care plan was completed which showed he needed carer that will be on 24 hours seven day a week face-face closed observation, and to assist him in carrying day to day task. A copy was given to me that indicated all his care needs and what to do to meet those needs, that is also subject to review every four to six weeks and we are all happy with it. Again, the second assessment which is known as means test, this is to find out if he will need to contribute toward his care. The

test was carried out and it shows that, his yearly capital is less than £14, 250. 00 and his eligible income as well is far below what is expected so for this reason, the council will pay for his care need. (Anon., 2020)

Choosing the Organization.

Alzheimer's Society is the United Kingdom leading dementia charity that was founded on the 06/11/79 by a small group of determined and passionate people by name, Cora Phillip a former carer, Professor Davison and Professor Gordon Wilcock, who shared the same goal and ambition that believe in change campaign, investing in a research that is looking for a cure for this illness and helping patients that are living with this sickness.

I chose this firm because of their strategic which promised that by 2022, anyone living with dementia will surely have a support offer, likewise the same year people will be able to manage the disease and live better. Dementia connect is still one of their strategy that enticed me to them, this is online or face-to-face help or telephone service being offered by their trained special dementia advisers and trained Side by Side volunteers helping people effected to be active and take back control of their lives, do what they love doing and continue remain independent for as long as they live.

Again, their Customer Focus orientation: which means service users and dementia patients is at the heart of what they do and safeguarding them from neglect and abuse is their top priority. Finally, because they are charity organisation which showed most of their profit has been reinvest into research of finding a cure for dementia. All this factor is what make me to go for them as choosing firm. (Alzheimer's, 2021) and they agree to work with us after all discussion and within a week a member of their staff was send down to the address around 07:00 to come and start the shift and to finished 19:00, while other person will take over from him and carried on with the services till seven the next day according to the contract.

NHS Continuing Health Care Package for Mrs T.

From the looks of things, it indicated that Mrs T need both healthcare and social need, due to the hip operation she undergoes that left her with mobility problem and for the fact she is getting old. In general terms, continuing healthcare can be explained as such a need that is related to the control, treatment, illness, injury or disability, and the aftercare or care of a person with these needs which NHS most consider.

And her problem now falls under the scope of the Care Act 2014 because of her inability to maintain personal hygiene or unable to make use of her home safely or using all the necessary services and facilities in her local community after returning from hospital. Which are the national eligibility criteria introduce by the government which NHS most abide to in the context of their continuing healthcare package. (Department of Health and Social Care, 2019)

NHS continuing health care package is for everyone that need a care needs, arising from illness, disability or accident that cannot be treat or met by existing specialist services or universal alone. And to qualified for this package you will be assessed by a nurse assessor and later, a group of healthcare professional in her local borough (a multi-disciplinary team). They will now look at how complex the like of Mrs T mobility and other significant care needs she need, including risk to her health if the correct care is not delivered at the right time. (NHS, 2021)

Her care assessment was carried out and score on the basis of high moderate, moderate and low/none of which she got, one high moderate, two moderate and few low/none from the checklist assessment done by the assessor nurse and later the clinical commissioning group in her local authority. Within 28 days of timeframes of completing the assessment a letter was sent to us through the local clinical commissioning group confirming NHS had accepted to fund her care needs through continuing healthcare package. (Compass, 2020)

Option of direct payment

Since she decided to live independently as much as she wants, we now conclude to ask for personal health budget (direct payment) which will put her in a position like, what kind of care provider we going to choose to do the job, how she going to spend the money that will be allocated to her or rather managing her care plan, all we need to do is just to show evidence how the money is been spend. (The Money Advice Service, 2021)

Again, in order for her property to accommodate her changing needs there will be needed to improve overall accessibility to the house like, easy-access shower facilities, stairlifts handrails and ramps. (elder, 2021)

Care Provider

I decided to contact Bluebird Care who had overall good rating from CQC and base here in London, to come and provide the services. Because I believed they can provide high-quality care and they are equipped with lot of experience in domiciliary care that can be tailored around someone's needs instead moving to residential care facilities, it is a great idea to stay at home receiving the care you deserve.

A flexible domiciliary care plan was drafted that will see one of their female staff, because that is what she wants for sort of some dignity reason, coming to deliver the service from 08:00 to 10:00 in the morning and 18:00 to 20:00. This measure to be four hours a day Monday till Sunday seven days a week that basically see the carer coming to assist her to wash, helping to have a breakfast, help with laundry, keeping home tidy and clean and likewise social outing once a while and helping her getting ready for bed at the end of the day. (Bluebird Care, 2021)

Regulation

Regulation is very important to make sure best high-quality care, for patients coping with dementia and some other illnesses can be provided by care provider. Because in case of any abuse, the disease will make the person less able to assert his or her rights and consequently, reporting abuse or poor treatment, will be impossible.

In order to address all this issue, the system must be strengthened and most also be aware that people with dementia are part of group of people that use the services and giving them back the services they need, is an important function of the health and social care procedure.

There are four bodies that regulate hospital, care home and government funded home care provision, in United Kingdom. Firstly, (CQC) The Care Quality Commission in England. Secondly, (HIW) Healthcare Inspectorate Wales. Thirdly, Regulation and Quality Improvement Agency (RQIA) in Northern Ireland and finally, Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW) in Wales.

There aims is to make sure they check mate all the service provider, so that they are all up to date with their care practice by doing regular visiting to their premises and listening to complaint from service user, so that the best care practice can be provide. (Alzheimer's, 2020)

Legislation and Framework

Mental Capacity Act 2005. Some of the principles that address the purposes of this act, stated that someone must belief a person can perform a task, unless it has been established and confirmed that the person lacks the capacity. This act also says, any decision that is made, act done under this Act on behalf of the person who lacks ability must be made or done in his or her best interests. (Legislation, 2017)

Care Act 2014. This makes me to understand that the overall duty of local council in exercising a function in this act in the case of a person, is to advocate for the person well-being. This might include, treating Mr T with respect and dignity, the Act also requested the authority to protect him from neglect and abuse and living in an accommodation that is appropriate for him, to lived.

Equality Act 2010. This Act, will make Mrs T to be rest assure that she we be protected from either direct or indirect discrimination, or maybe because of her disability and because she is of certain age group or certain or religion belief the Act says you cannot be treated differently. (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2020)

The Care Act 2014. This explain and provide a blueprint for the authority on how in 2015 will implement the law, how other staff and social workers will be asked to carry out their profession.

Preventing needs for care support. This Act requested the local borough as a matter of fact, must arrange or provide for the provision of services resources or facilities, or taking other measure which it thinks will contribute towards delaying or preventing the growth of his fully grown human in its area, the needs for support and likewise for the council to cut the request for support and care for adult in the area. (Stothart, 2014)

Recommendation

My recommendation will be for the government to invest in more research into the area of needs assessment for the people looking after dementia patients. To improve the mental conception that exist in their imagination whenever they carry out this task, and the development of lying underneath of theoretical model of needs should be priority. (Stephahanie Kipfer, 2019)

Likewise for the authority to put into consideration the means test carried out on patients to determine eligibility for free health care when they need it most. As this may make people to have a rethink when they get to some certain age about how they work and save for the future.

Conclusion

This assignment had me made to believed that legislation put in place to protect everyone that involve this practice has always been the reason good care had been able to provide by service provider and it also shows that even when you get old and fall sick the government is there to even when there is no for you. You should be rest assure you still going to receive the best quality care.

It also shows how giving out power of attorney to someone is very important as this is going to make somebody you trust and put that person into the position to plan and arrange and make decision that fit and good for you on your behalf as you will not be able to carry out all these function at this time, which this report make me to understand.

The piece of writing has also made me to conclude that planning is also very important in anything we do as this as help in this scenario with lot of planning and consultation which make us, to achieve all the best positive result in everything we do regarding to the case of both partners.

Lastly, when someone is getting old is very good to start thinking that when I got to stage, what are the plan for me start making arrangement as soon as possible, I am convince this is going to help that person when he or she get to that point. And he shows me how respect and dignity is also vital aspect when giving out care to patients who need it by care giver this is one of the most key part to drive good care practice. Of which from now on I will start putting everything good, in this assignment into practice when giving out care to patients.

References

Alzheimers, 2020. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.alzheimers.org.uk/about-us/policy-and-influencing/what-we-think/regulation>

[Accessed 11 04 2021].

Alzheimers, 2020. *Ageuk*. [Online]

Available at: <http://www.ageuk.org.uk/information-advice/care/paying-for-care/paying-for-homecare>

[Accessed 12 03 2021].

Alzheimers, 2021. *Alzheimer's Society*. [Online]

Available at: <http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/about-us/who-we-are>

[Accessed 30 03 2021].

Anon., 2021. *NHS*. [Online]

Available at: <http://www.nhs.uk>

[Accessed 28 03 2021].

Bluebird Care, 2021. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.bluebirdcare.co.uk/docklands-stratford-wapping>

[Accessed 21 04 2021].

Compass, 2020. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.continuing-healthcare.co.uk/continuing-healthcare-checklist-and-process>

[Accessed 12 04 2021].

Department of Health and Social Care, 2019. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.gov.uk>

[Accessed 12 04 2021].

elder, 2021. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.elder.org/care-guide/cost-of-care>

[Accessed 20 04 2021].

Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2020. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/disability-discrimination>

[Accessed 10 04 2021].

Legislation, 2017. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/part/1>
[Accessed 08 04 2021].

NHS, 2021. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/social-care-support>
[Accessed 12 04 2021].

Stephahanie Kipfer, S. P., 2019. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles>
[Accessed 13 04 2021].

Stothart, C., 2014. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.communitycare.co.uk/2014/06/08/care-act-2014-means-social-workers>
[Accessed 13 04 2021].

The Money Advice Service, 2021. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk/en/article/are-you-eligible-for-nhs-continuing-care-funding>
[Accessed 20 04 2021].