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Assessment Component 2

Essay Dementia

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Principles of Health and Social Care Practice

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Introduction

This essay is about to demonstrate how to support the older people with dementia disease that mostly effect the older people in their daily basic needs and the persons who have dementia, and how to apply the current practice of person- centred care within Health and Social Care. The theoretical underpinning of person –centred care services based on National Health Services. (NHS)It is also explained how to implement the Principle of Care in Health and Social Care Practice, Code of Conducts and how to improve the contribution in development of policy in adult care based on Care Act 2014. The safeguarding of vulnerable older people well-being and to keep them safe and healthy with the recommendations of Department of Health and Social Care approaches. (DH,2018) To elaborate the person-centred care which is an approached when a person needs a specific treatment in care with their consent, in all aspect of their Health and well-being, understanding the situation, with respect and dignity. (Rollin,2011) In where the Maslow hierarchy of needs theory opposed the coordination of physical tasks than social care if the services user needs the primary care or secondary care or lastly the tertiary care.

It is approached in person centred care with dementia, in what the service user enjoying things that they love most to perform before they got the dementia, will help them to ease their life, the family, and the circle of care providers. *“Person centred care regulates the health plan of person-centred care through their hobbies, talent or skills in their memories, joyous moments and their characteristic of their own's self”* (“Person-centred care | Alzheimer's Society”) Brooker, D. (2003)

The Health and Social Care practitioner must at all-time be guided by the principles of supports when offering care to services user skills for Care Act aid (2015). These principles of support are partnership, choice, and independence respect and dignity individuality and privacy. Respect for the services user, treating them with respect improves their confidences, self -esteem, self-worth hence improves that well-being. The behaviour of Health and Social Care Practitioner affect how the client feel, believes and perceives about themselves, dignity, choice, privacy. It also important the procedure for protecting privacy patients, and colleague from any harm. Protection for the client must be the priority to the health care services provider. (CQC 2017)

Furthermore, in 2019, the Equality and Human Rights Commissioner (EHRC) in Britain published two evidence reviews to provide extensive throughout records regarding to older Lesbian Gay, and Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) people and to transgender people present that LGB&T continue to deal with discrimination, violence disadvantage and inequality in major aspect of life (education, employment and specially to access in health care services. The Transgender Review have modified the legislation and for equal rights by gender identity and sex orientation. (Care Act 2014) it implements the principles of care in person well- being.

Through the e- referral from doctor, from general practice surgery (GP) that helps to trace the dementia patients. With the help of National Health Services (NHS) which provide and sustain the right support as preliminary stages as possible. Mental disability has illness than with abled bodies and healthy mind with other variance in health status NHS Health Scotland (2004).

In addition, the Age UK (United Kingdom), which is a private charity organization, concern to provide interest and support the needs of older people in their last years of their age to the fullest days of joys in their life.

The Age UK establishment is conventional to provide good counselling in what the older people important "what" matters to them. Provides holistic person-centred care that can gives change to reach the importance of their needs. Information and good advised to have support physical and emotional improvement preventing the risk of "being alone ". (Age UK)

What is dementia? - Dementia is a covered to use describing a classification of dysfunctions that with a ceaseless declining in cognitive function, which at the proper time in relentless intellectual disability. (Alzheimer's Society, 2017). Dementia is known by a gradual reduction in areas of function including lessen in memory, motivation and communication and the capacity to carry out the daily activities of living, this perspective is sustained by the Department of Health (2011), adding on to this service user may develop different characters mind set symptoms, including anxiety, violence psychosis and unsettled movement. (Department of Health, 2011).

What is the cause of Dementia -is caused by progression and deficient to the brain, the main causes of progressive Dementia, mostly the common is in being in Alzheimer's Disease .The National Institute of Aging (2011) claim who suffer in Alzheimer's deficiency the deprivation of brain cells open up to the brain memory damages ,bundles of protein known as "Plaques" and "Tangles "cautiously shape in the brain, these bundles are to be function for the loss of brain cells way to reduce in a person's mental and physical abilities, starts with amnesia for limited of mental capacity, forget things and decision making, perplexing ,the incompetence to perform daily activities of daily needs which can include personal hygiene ,getting foods from shop and deprived of social attachment. The person-centred care comes from the humanistic psychotherapist Carl Rogers, (1951) indicates that if we are being cherished, adored, and respected we feel the valued of true affection, we will interact positively towards other (Rogers 1951) claim that whatever our ages, we need to gain the true affections in our entire lives within trusting, and open relationship, we can evoke the sadness, self-doubt, and even psychological damaging effect.

These procedures are also applied in person centred care practice sessions to build trust relationship between the services providers and services user to have compassion. The services provider should have the role of partnership with to help and gain the self - confidence and feel valued. It is important so the services user will be opened for the incoming appointments to do also to deem refusal. The services provider will ensure to promote the humanistic concepts of respect for person's individual rights, self-care, mutual respect, and compliance (Mc Cormack et al 2011) through the underpinned of person-centred care.

Treating services users' as normal human being and should know what they cover interest most and desires to do. Try to understand if they feel pain, their deepest fear or they are over thinking their health, needs to explain and discussed the decision to make regarding them. They need the person centre care plan and give the information to construct a trusting relationship to encourage them to decide. The person needs health care planning process should be inform by what they think about their situations in their well-being need.

As mentioned earlier, the benefits and limitations of the person-centred care dementia summons the denounce of the social connection of person who is suffering dementia accentuate their imperishable ability to self-declaration and social attachment and their right to possibility of self-esteem and self-respect. This indicates a shift away from organized and methodize care practice in formal governmental settings.

The person-centred care consequently disputes the governing rules or awareness of authorities that put on that dementia care have an importance straight of unavoidable, reduce the new led to practice of retention and supervision of Foucauldian terms. (Sabat,2008) Person centred care accordingly Foucault dares to be negligible those who support dementia care. They should be well- trained carer with the ability to performing custodial care for persons with mental disability. Care staffs are trained with the ability to performed facilitate to assist person's centred care. The Kits Wood's (1991) examples pushed in the person-centred care, the services user with dementia.

The service provider taking commitment for having a good relationship and with humanistic approach in social psychology to qualify and minimise between the exploit characters, this insinuated much more than the primary care. This categorizes the person-centred care express the term of authorization of the direct care of personnel to promote the positive results is pliable, personalized care support ways. The Foucauldian viewpoint recommend that by encouraging the sense of entails must be enforced the good attentive ways of providing care in the context of care.

The theoretical principles of person-centred care for people with progressive dementia of example of serviced, such as person centre for giving the chance to maintain and organise their mental and physical health all over their aspect of their life.

The aging world population is increasing which dementia disease is considered as principal concluding factor of old age people (United Nations,2015) by the year 2024 people with dementia will calculated in 2.5 million are affected.

The approaches that have come out in all aspect for the personalized care technique, high useful scope of undertaking decision. The theoretical practice with skills and capability needed by the workforce to perform the right and applicable practice in every case. The people services panel and sectors in health includes, health and social care, local authorities, housing, and several types of organization (public, private or profit) it will be based in mental and social care with main competency of values and skills that underpinned person centred care approach.

The (National Health Services) NHS Long Term Plan is applied directly within the system of person-centred care programme and recorded base with the same core principle of health. These core principles of social care services and health provider and user concludes together. Individual support planning and own selfhood by the user personalised management support community base approaches and social participation in economical control of own's health and lastly the personal choices.

The six C 's of care is making easy the Workforce support. The main reason of Long-Term Plan is making many people can get enjoyable and peaceful throughout their lives. These Workforce of personalised care and person-centred care continuously changing by the time passed, The Workforce consist of service user own's knowledge, with the core person-centred approaches and social activities *"People will forget what you have said, but people will cherish and remember the way you made them feel"* Maya Angelou an American poet (1914) said.

The case of Mrs. Smith has progressive dementia and have recently hip operation; she needs the support of all aspect of her life base on day-to-day support. She has one daughter also with economic problems and seems not interested with her mother health problems and situation. Secondly the daughter lives in other town which is not easy to access in her places. Recently Mrs. Smith lose her husband, with her grieving associated with progressive dementia with anxious and depression. The disease had put her in long term illness. The health assessment of Mrs. Smith is left decided to her general practice GP doctor. The local authorities should decide to start with the umbrella of support by the government policy in Mental Act 2010, with the article of safeguarding vulnerable old person and counted in category of long-term physical illness and mental incapability sickness. The mental disability is hampered and considered as disability. She needs an orthogeriatrician, specialist in care for older people with hip fracture. The recent fall gives complication with consequences of mobility independently, will be considered as disability and Mrs. Smith is entitled of full support in all aspect of her day-to-day basic needs. (Gov.UK)

Recommendations

To improve the development and positive results for adult Social Care and to provide and visualised the good future which permit all aspects of Future of Social Care sectors reform into that "we all desire to live in the location we call home and the dreams that we all love and the connection to all people that we care to each other and can gain what the hearts most desired about." As a social worker we should to do to try to accomplish an end in what we are aiming or planned. To contribute too by continuous improvement and making provision to health and social services, more efficacious to perform good as services provider up to date for the service user. The continuation of varies changes for the development in different areas to provide the practices for the stability of meeting to the expectation of the clients. First to the state, should be recommend simplifying a national conversation or accordance for the unpaid carer and putting budget for the repayment of unresolved situation. This coming winter season, need a safer place and accountable to live in the housing, warm and well-fixed all the services for the vulnerable old people.

Adding more or arise of funding budget financially in care homes or hospitals for putting more staff examples professional mental health nurses to maintain the psycho educational support for evitating the abuse to the to the everyday care staff provider, and less stress during working hours. (Department of Health ,2019)

To maintain the existing programme of different agencies in helping the older people in innovative changes guiding them by using high technologies gadget to track and maintain their safeties in their own home, and not feeling alone, that they can still communicate with family members by video call. To keep them busy and encourages them to participate to the socialising program organised by the churches,communities and different agencies of support such as Age UK, Mc Millan, Dementia UK, Alzheimer Society and others more for older people .Keeping busy the service user with dementia by engaging them to do exercise can benefit the functioning of their cognitive functioning ability to maintain their abilities for daily living theory evidence theory release by The Cochrane Library.(2008) It is analysed and prove by dementia carer that if with someone with dementia will be active in doing exercise daily will lessen the burden and improved the cognitive functioning. However, it is not proven if it is effective on changing their challenging behaviour.

Conclusion

These are the main theory and practice of support for Adult Health Care, to their vulnerable time and from the policy and legislation of the government. To improve the underlying concept of principle of care, especially the fundamental help of people with dementia disease in the umbrella of allied professional in Health in NHS & Department of Health and Social Care to ease for accessing the services provided for the older vulnerable adult people. The code of conducts and data protection of service user for the safeguarding of privacy. Following the Health policy in Britain with Mental Act 2017 need to in assess the services user health records in the Mental Health Act Code Practice by the NHS and controlled by the Care Quality Commission (CQC). The mental action support to ease the life of family member, carer, social worker, and the health providers to the services user who are affected of dementia. And especially the support for which who is taking care who is with dementia user that should be well trained for evoking the abuse and maltreatment both services user and service provider, usually carer and supporting panel like Social Worker. The social worker with confidence and skills following the Maslow hierarchy of need (1943) to help to solve different individual circumstances with good practices and relevant communications will be apprehensive to support every vulnerable person in needs.

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