



Week three –
Afternoon session

Essay title: 2022

`People diagnosed with mental illnesses are often confronted with the dilemma of whether to disclose or conceal their diagnosis (or diagnoses) and/or their experience with mental illness` (Bril-Barniv, Moran, Naarman, Roe & Karnieli-Miller, 2017; p 573).

Discuss this statement with reference to the legal and ethical frameworks that aim to support individuals with a diagnosis of mental illness.

How can you approach this essay question?

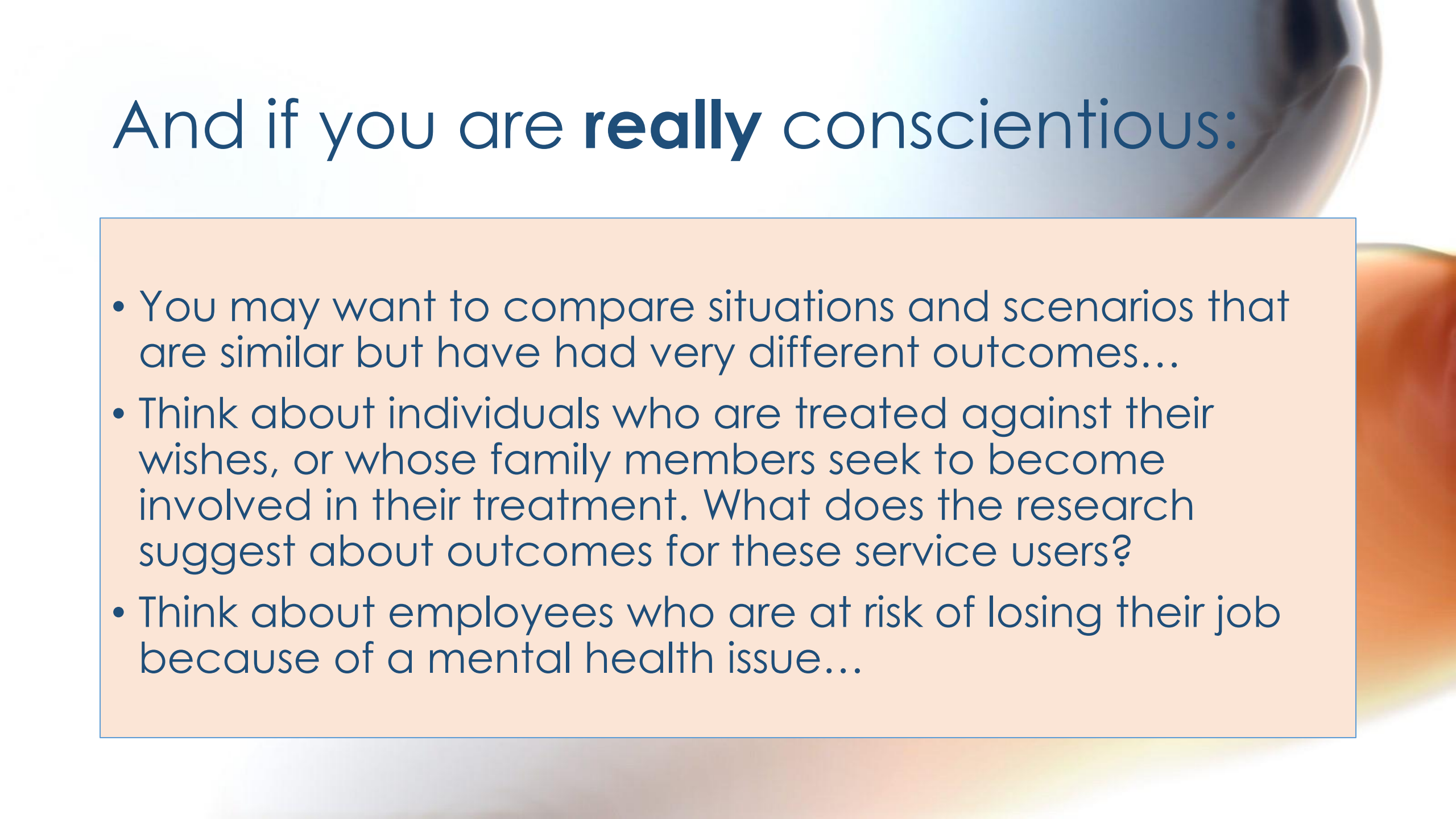
- What are you being asked to do?
 - Refer to legal and ethical frameworks – such as?
 - Supporting individuals – who and in what situation?

What you **must** include:

- Reference to the Mental Health Act (1983/2007),
- Mental Capacity Act (2005),
- The Equality Act (2010),
- Relevant Ethical frameworks to your selected examples.
E.g. BPS Code of Ethics and Conduct (2018) and/or similar ethical codes,
- Identify specific scenarios or examples to enable you to apply these frameworks and explain their relevance.

What you **could** include:

- You can select a variety of scenarios, each allowing you to explore a range of different ethical and legal dilemmas.
- These scenarios could refer to the work environment and the legal obligations placed upon organisations to support their staff and the implications this may have.
- You could refer to service users experiences of receiving treatment in a variety of settings.
- You could even include individuals disclosing to their friends and family.



And if you are **really** conscientious:

- You may want to compare situations and scenarios that are similar but have had very different outcomes...
- Think about individuals who are treated against their wishes, or whose family members seek to become involved in their treatment. What does the research suggest about outcomes for these service users?
- Think about employees who are at risk of losing their job because of a mental health issue...

Final comments...

- Read through the paper for today`s task and identify key points. Be prepared to feedback to the rest of your group and answer questions.
- Whichever approach you take for your essay, remember the key is to link policy to practice and use empirical evidence to underpin and support your key points.
- Remember to refer to academic sources when making your links between theory, research and practice.
- Do not rely on generic or non academic sources for your information.
- **Good luck in your final module at level five!**

And as for the Risk Assessment -

- Your clinical Case study for Risk Assessment – Patty Bensusan.
- Look at the guidance on moodle and use the template if you want to.
- What you must include is –
 - Identification of risk
 - Static and dynamic factors
 - Triggers and precipitating factors
 - Protective factors
 - Maintaining factors
 - Risk management
 - Self-reflection

Identification of risk

- This does what it says on the tin!
- You are simply identifying the main risk for your clinical case study and outlining the level of risk.
- You can use the template if you want to assess the level of risk.
- You **do not** need to link these points to the literature.

Static and dynamic factors

- This section asks you to identify the factors that have remained relatively stable – i.e. behaviours that do not change and are predictable.
- Also you need to identify the factors that are dynamic – those that change rapidly and are unpredictable to a certain extent.
- Again, you **do not** need to link these to the literature.

Triggers and precipitating factors

- Likewise, you should identify the trigger factors that precede an episode/specific behaviour and **link** this to the **research**.
- Additionally, you should identify the precipitating factors (if you think that there are any) and again **link** these to the **research**.

Protective factors

- These are the factors that you identify that `protect` the individual from the target behaviour.
- They could be family member, partners, friends, clinicians etc.
- Again you need to **link** these to the **research literature**.

Maintaining factors

- What factors maintain the problem behaviour or clinical symptoms?
- You **do not** have to link these to the literature.

Risk management

- Finally, this is a summary of the **purpose** of a risk assessment and how you plan to manage the risk posed by the clinical case study.
- You should acknowledge that risk assessments are working documents, constantly changing and being updated as situations vary from one event to another.
- You should include reference to how and when the risk assessment will be implemented within the current clinical case history.

Self Reflection

- This is your final section and should not be more than 350 words.
- The purpose of this section is to summarise your reflections as a conclusion, in order to illustrate the skills and awareness of risk assessment management that you have achieved during this assessment.
- You **MUST** link this reflection to the **purpose** of self-reflection in learning.

That's all
folks!

Up to you
now – good
luck!

