

Assignment Task2.

Title: Person-Centred Care for Dementia Patients.

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

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

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Date: 31/03/2021

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Introduction

The aim of this assignment will be to investigate the concept of person-centred care, history and the principles explanation of this approach with the standards or rule for right practice or conduct of delivering quality care package. And I will still move on to emphases on the general idea of person-centred care, its main benefit and limitation and how it can be achieved. The essay is still going to went further to discuss how important is person-centred care in healthcare environment, its framework and core concepts.

Furthermore, the essay we went further to consider how he feels is the best ways to incorporate this application of person-centred care into care practice, and the significance of this application on people suffering from dementia on the issues regarding this very subject, how they we be able to involve it with their care plan when delivering care to them, we be analyses and discussed. Because the writing will still move furthermore to explain the special evident in the approach of person-centred care when caring for people with dementia disease and the reason they supposed to be at the centre of any decision making relating to their care and finally, a recommendation how this approach can be improved when providing care to dementia patients.

Definition of Person-Centred Care.

According to WHO (2021), person-centred care refers to placing individual and society at the centre of their health care and empowering individual to be responsible for their own health. It is an approach that deals with the perspective of an individual, family and communities (WHO, 2021). Person-centred care deals with not only providing what individuals need but considers their desires, values, family condition. Lifestyles and social circumstances, identifying individual as well as working in collaborative to try and achieve a proper solution (HIN, 2017). In person centred care, professionals in health and social care, work together with service user to develop their skills, knowledge, confidence and be able to make the right decision about their health as well as health care (Health Foundation, 2015).

A person-centred approach: is where the service user is placed at the centre of the service and deal with as a person first. The central point is on the person and what they can achieve, not their disability or condition. While supporting them, we should focus on accomplish the patients strong desire that will be tailored around their unique circumstances and needs.

Example: try and encourage the patient to always get involve regarding any decision concerning them. Secondly, to allow the patients to carried out everyday tasks on their own, devices and tools need to be provided to aids with this purpose, such as an extending device that help in putting shoes on or a seat in the shower (Health, 2020).

Principle of person-centred care

Respecting the individual: knowing the patients as a person and identify their existing qualities. As they have their own personal beliefs, value, perspectives and boundaries. It is important not to only perceive this aspect of the patients, but also respect the patients and incorporate the person into the care plan.

Treating patients with dignity: this means having conversation with the patients in a polite way, give attention to what they have to say and putting their thought into consideration. Always avoid embarrassment and maintain their dignity.

Understanding their goals and experience: it is very crucial to know client's life experience, their goal for the future and their present state. As this we allowed you to gain deeper understanding of the person and help to further tailor their services.

Maintaining confidentiality: just as it is with every other care, confidentiality must be kept in appropriate condition. Not only for client's well-being, but to also create a productive relationship and build trust. This may be approach, by establishing with the person what type of information they want to be share with family, friend and other professionals (ajcasemanagement, 2018).

Provide coordinated care, treatment, and support: the best ways to give consistent person-centred care approach, is to coordinate with other professional from health and social care and services user, because when client's move between carers or services, you need to rebuild an understanding of his needs and personal wants. Client's personal needs should be recorded in their care plan and share with other services and caregivers when necessary. All carers should interchange their thought, with one another to build a common understanding of how to gives person-centred care to patients.

Offer personalised care,: this principle is the focus of person-centred care and it require you to have an idea that what work for one patient may not be suitable for another. A standardised way of approach can have an impact on their capacity to recover or take charge of their illness properly and depending on their value and personal circumstances may damage their quality of life (Burton, 2018)

Why is person-centred care important?

This approach is important because is supporting patients using social care and health, to drive change at local levels, through organization and groups looking to co-produce helps and shift services in the ways of person-centred care. That will lead to gradually constructing a powerful movement that will call for and support good forms of public service delivery, that is going to base on real collaboration between professionals and people. And good use of all types of resources as well (Routledge, 2015).

Why is person-centred care important for healthcare workers?

Person-centred care we make the job much easier because, when you are doing your job in a person-centred direction, respecting the person wishes and needs will make the job easier because you will be working with patient rather than against her or him.

Person-centred care makes a happier working environment if the clients are happy it will surely have a positive result upon the morale of your healthcare team and the whole surrounding of the care facility or home.

Person-centred care saves money and time. Tailoring the medication and care to suit the client, means that they are more likely to stick with the plan and use their disability aids or use their medication. If the patients have agreed and had been involved with their care plan, they are less likely to turn it down. And if they feel a care package has been foisted upon them without their authorization they are far less likely to stick to it (Higgins, 2020).

Ethical consideration of person-centred care

Regarding the ethical theory of person-centred care, according to a systematic review research that was carried out to appraise and identify the empirical proves, beneath the ideas of forming person-centred care for serious sickness. The research highlighted that, person-centred care encompasses

the family and patient being given complete information, respect, involve in decision-making and supported in their psychological, physical, existential and social needs.

The study still went further, to talk how this approach help in supporting and involving friends/family and encouraging self-identity and continuation of normality and building of service organisation to make possible, care continuity (Giusti et al., 2020)

Person-centred care practice according to research, has the potential to transform clinical practice and patient care. However, for the person-centred care to succeed, there should be needs for a mindset change and shift in power to allow the time, opportunity and space to focus on the partnership and narrative. But, the finding still move further to claim that, when face with the established systems that documenting the narrative remains problem.

For the development of person-centred care, the research provides important guidance for the improvement of these approach it claimed, intervention across various healthcare surrounding need to be adapted to suit the purpose of both professionals and patients. And that person-centred care training and leadership can assist in addressing facilitate changes to traditional practices, generic barriers, attitude, systems. And again, it can be time consumed for person-centred care and integrating this approach into practice require on-going assistance to maintain and establish person-centred care (Moore et al., 2016)

Main benefits and limitation of person-centred care

et al., (2007) had head lighted that, supporting services user along with a greater emphasis on conversation can lead to decision making and jointly collaboration. Rather than seeing a client as passive component of the medical procedure, person-centred care chooses a contractual view of healthcare under which a service user is regarded as an active participant who should be include in any process of decision making.

The benefit is person-centred care enhances concordance between the patients and health care providers adherence to treatment plans. It has also enhanced health outcomes and increase client's satisfaction with healthcare services. The adoption of this practice has led to important benefits for clients, as they can better manage their care, when they are supported and informed. And it has shown that, this approach has significantly brought down patients' requirement to access speciality care or to be hospitalised (Delaney, 2018).

Limitation: this approach can result to lack of failure and compassion to see someone, rather than a specific condition or list of tasks. The person-centred approach format also leads to a lack of systems thinking by service providers resulting in inefficient services with scanty patient's outcomes and poor clients experience (The Health Foundation, 2013).

Person-centred care for dementia patients

It is often worry to me that we somehow see person-centred care in the part of dementia patients as something different from other type of provision. Of course, is not the same because dementia patients have a certain healthcare needs coming from the effects of the sickness on their life, this warrant care to be provided in a certain way to meet this requirement.

This approach to healthcare is a way of providing and organizing services that will place my dementia patients at the central of decision-making and plaining; that is, I will always be respectful

to his values and beliefs and it be unfair for me, to makes any assumption about he or she before understanding what is important to them and their life context (Marchant, 2015)

Some time communicating with someone who is living with dementia can be difficult. That is because one of the official symptoms of the diseases is memory loss, they find it difficult expressing ideas or in understanding them, this called “receptive communication”.

Never infantilize the patients: that is to say, I will never treat the clients like an infant or talk down on he or she not to use a high-pitched voice and get close to their face, as this is not appropriate with adult. Regardless of how much the clients can or cannot understand me, I will always treat he or she with dignity, honour, respect and use of respectful tone of voice.

Use their preferred title and name: this for me to find out what their preferred name is and called them by the name. I will always avoid using name like, sweetheart, honey or similar terms this may be at of genuine affection. But it can also come across, as patronizing or demeaning.

Make eye contact and smile: as it is in dementia, giving my patient a genuine smile can degree the possibility challenging behaviours. This we make to be reassured by the non-verbal communication. The eye contact and warm smile we convey a message to the clients that, I am happy to be with he or she, these are the most important factor when having conversation with anyone (Heerema, 2019).

Recommendation

My recommendation will be that the person-centred care approach needs to value the social network of clients, promoting of reform structurally and quality of life to improve services user experience interacting with the services. Again, staffs need to be considered and given support to flexibly adapt some potential likes, communication skill, any important resources that can help them carried out their duty in a professional manner, routines or surrounding for individual clients.

The government still need to put into thinking how the healthcare systems, can be structure allow sufficient accessibility and availability of healthcare staffs. More or so, for more found to be put into research of this approach to see how it can safeguard everyone, not only the patients. So that at the end everybody we be protected by the systems.

For the government to still put into consideration of the need for primary data research, the meaning and practice of person-centred care in a Highers diversity of diagnostic settings and groups, most especially non-western, middle and low-income settings.

Conclusion

The assignment had me to come to conclusion that person-centred approach has being a very good drive for the healthcare systems for carried out care procedure in a professional and coordinated way. And has bring back patients’ confidence on the systems that, even when the needs warrant them for healthcare need, they now believed that their value and respect will be protected by the systems.

Finally, it has also made me to realises that, when delivering care work in healthcare practice, there is a format procedure to inform you, about what is expected from and how to perform your duty in the best quality and professional manner. From now on, whenever I am providing care to patients, I will always make sure this approach is incorporated into the services at any time so that the highest standard of care practices can be achieve.

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