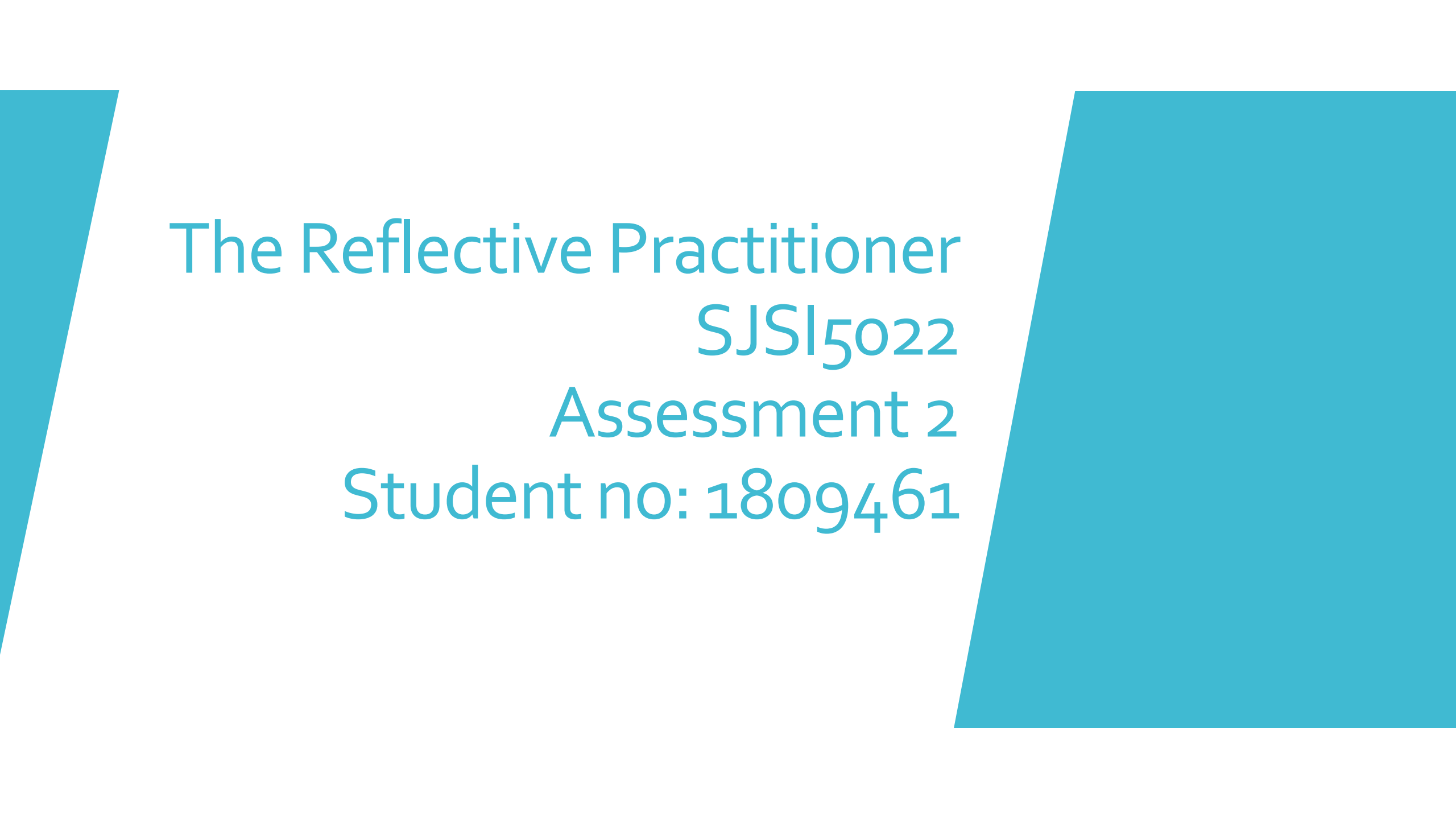




The Reflective Practitioner

SJSI5022

Assessment 2

Student no: 1809461

Introduction

- ❑ Ms A is 35 and would like to live independently.
- ❑ She has various medical conditions
 - Visual impairment
 - Renal failure
 - Diabetes
 - Emotionally unstable Personality Disorder
- ❑ Assessed as having capacity for independent living.

Possible reasons for the delay



Ms A lives at home with her family so was not homeless at the time of her application



Suitable homes are not always available immediately



Possible need for adaptations



Delays due to medical requirements

Visual impairment property adaptions

- Outside
 - Obstructions
 - Paving stones
 - Hedges
 - Lighting
 - Door locks
- Inside
 - Lighting
 - Lose carpets
 - Markings on appliances
 - Non slip flooring
 - Stairs, Bungalow
 - Aids and gadgets

PERSONALITY DISORDER

- (A personality disorder is grouped into 4 areas)
 - Emotional instability
 - Disturbed patterns of thinking
 - Impulsive behavior
 - becoming Intensely involved but also unstable when being in relationships with others
- A mental health problem that affects your attitudes, beliefs and behavior
 - Creating problems to your life.

(NHS 2019)

(Mind 2016)

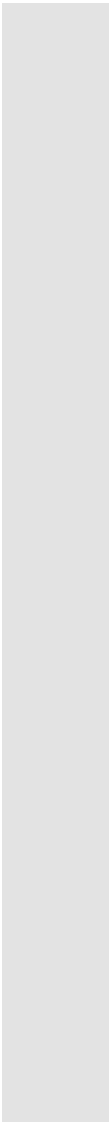


personality

A pattern of thoughts, and feelings that affect our behavior, that makes us individuals.

However with a personality disorder how you see yourself and your situation, can make these thoughts and feelings difficult to process.

(Mind 2016)



The care act 2014

Assessments can be made by various professionals such as

- ☐ Social worker
- ☐ Occupational therapist
- ☐ Rehabilitation officer
- ☐ Anyone with the relevant qualifications

Challenging behavior

- ☐ Withdrawn from support
- ☐ Anti-Social behavior
- ☐ Police intervention
- ☐ Attempted suicide
- ☐ Self-harm
- ☐ Sexually exploited
- ☐ Family breakdown
- ☐ Intentionally and un-intentionally homeless

Mental capacity act 2005

The Mental Capacity Act (2005) asserts the following principles which declare that a person should be seen to have capacity unless .

A person is assumed as having capacity unless proven otherwise

A person will not be treated as unable to take decisions, unless they have been supported to do so without success.

A person is not treated as unable to make a decision just because they make an unwise one.

Any acts or decisions regarding capacity under this act must be made in their best interests.

Before a decision is made consideration must be given to the person's rights and freedom of action.

Ethical Considerations in Social Work

- ☐ Respect individuals views, promoting their rights and interests.
- ☐ Establish and maintain the trust and confidence of individuals and carers
- ☐ Promote well-being, individuals voice ,while supporting their safety.
- ☐ Respect individuals rights, ensuring their behaviour does not harm them or others.
- ☐ Act with integrity, upholding public trust and confidence within the social care profession.
- ☐ Be accountable for your work quality, taking responsibility for your developing your skills and maintaining knowledge.

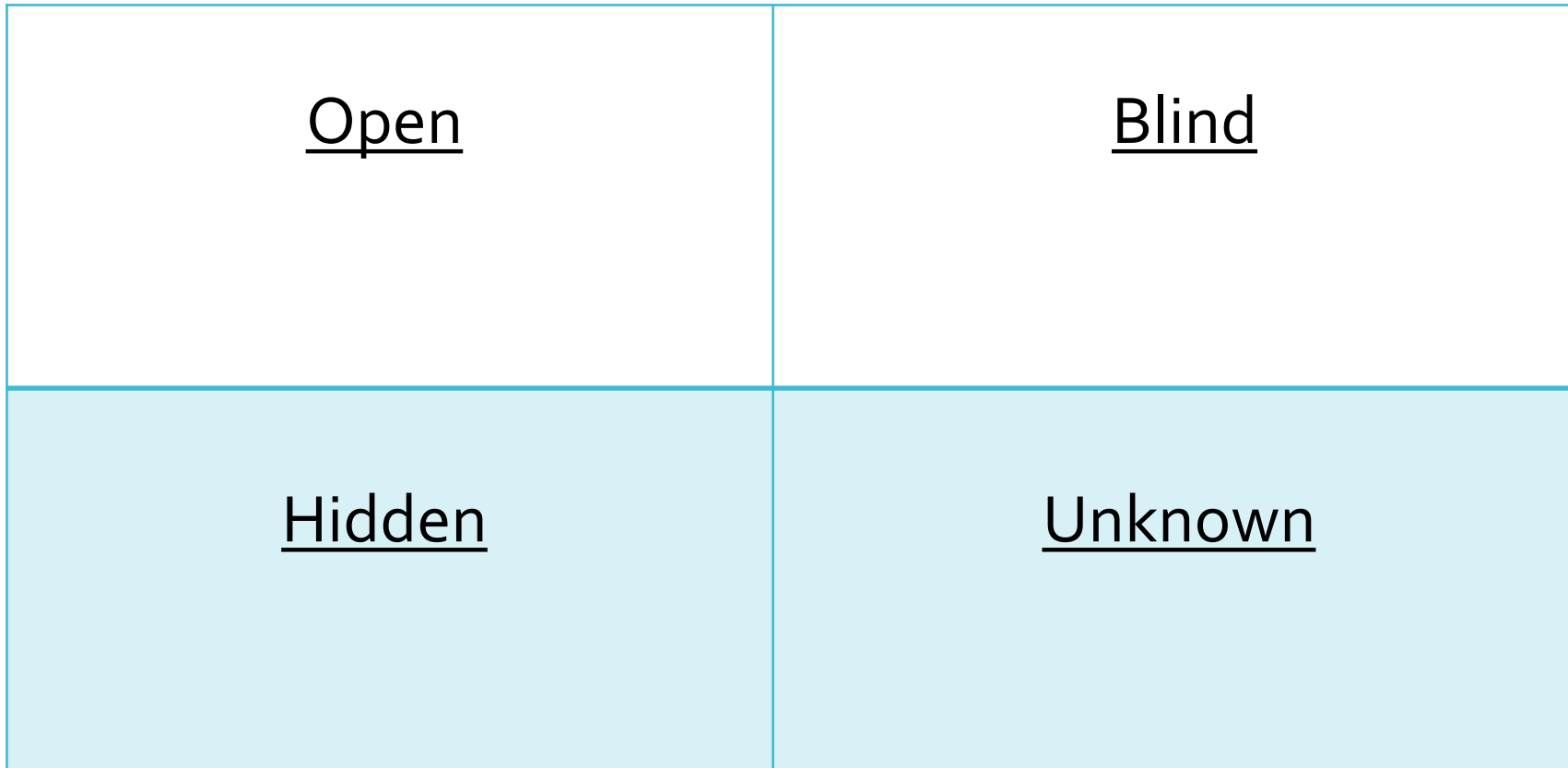
(Social Care Wales 2019)

Power and the powerless

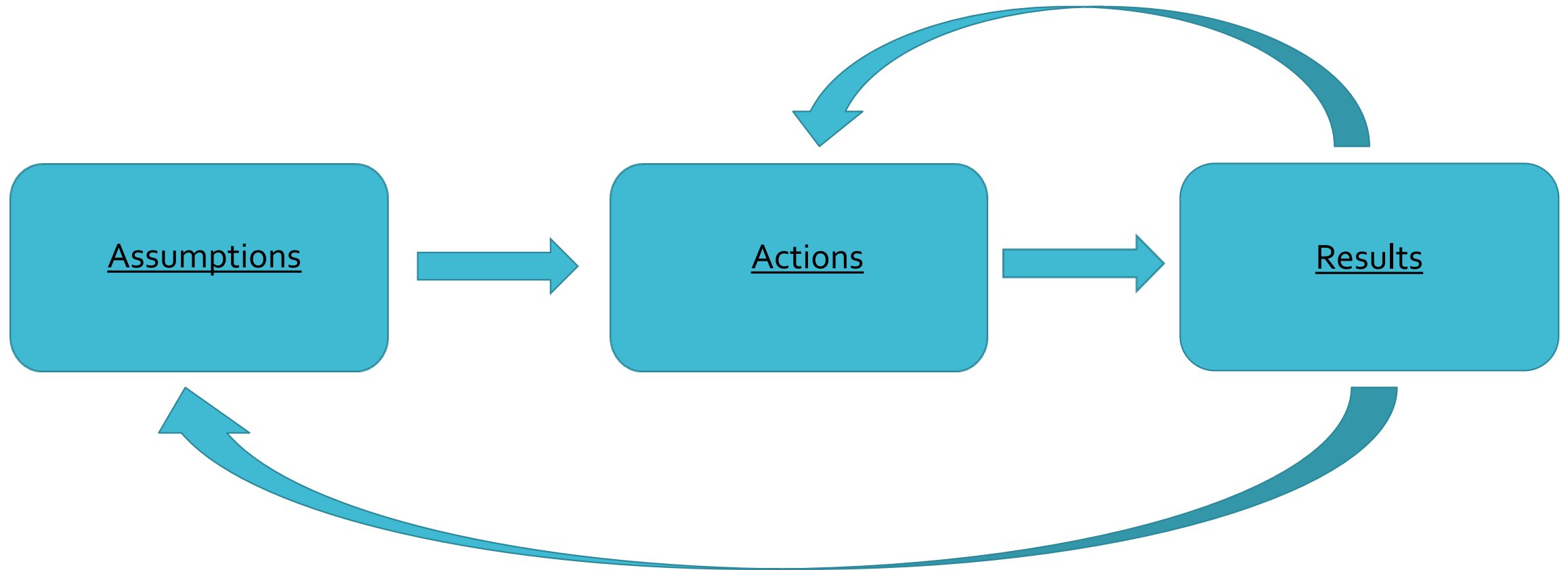
'The capacity to shape and re-shape people and situations has far reaching, if never completely stable, effects on how we sense what is going on and making meaning in our lives'

(Foucault 2000)

The Johari Window



Learning loops



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