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The research process report

Neglect in health and social care is a very big issue that affects most of the vulnerable people today, including children, young adults, people with disabilities. Neglect can take place when these individuals basic needs are not met, whether this may be their medical care, hygiene, or emotional support. Neglect can occur in different places, such as hospitals, schools, outdoor settings. The outcomes can be very serious, varying from emotional stress, poor physical health, and feelings of being isolated. In this report, i want to investigate why neglect happens in healthcare, how it affects service users, and what can be done to prevent it from happening. I will also be discussing different types of reseach methods, which type of method i would use for future studies, i will be explaining what both primary and secondary data collections are.

One of the many reasons why neglect in health and social care is so worrying is that those people mainly at risk mostly rely on other individuals for help and support. For example, a child in a hospital setting may need consistent monitoring, advice, and sympathy from members of staff, while an old person in a care home setting may depend on staff for help with their daily hygiene tasks, help with making meals, and help administering medication. If any of these basic needs are not met correctly, it can seriously impact someone's mental and physical health. An individual who feels neglected can overtime develop conditions that go unnoticed by staff, making these vulnerable people feel very unsafe, scared, or even cause them to struggle with anxiety and depression. Coming across these signs of neglect early is very important but is not always uncomplicated, which is why the safeguarding policy plays such an important part in healthcare.

Safeguarding in health and social care is all about protecting vulnerable people from any type of harm and making sure all their basic needs are met. Organisations such as the NHS take their safeguarding policies very seriously, making sure to regularly review their policies, and ensuring all staff understand all safeguarding training given. One framework that supports safeguarding in the NHS is the Safeguarding Accountability and Assurance guideline. This framework helps staff and care providers to see how well they are completing their duties and responsibilities, identifying any room for improvement, and making sure these people receive the care and support they deserve. I chose to research this topic because neglect is a very huge issue that can occur in many different situations and settings. Having a better understanding of neglect helps me to better appreciate the responsibility that health and social care professionals have towards those in their care.

Another reason why i wanted to research about neglect in healthcare is because it closely connects to everyday physical and mental practice in health and social care. Staff members need to be able to spot the signs of neglect quickly, some of these signs include weight loss, poor hygiene, or changes in behaviour. By learning about this topic, i can give myself a better understanding of what neglect and safeguarding really are. This topic also highlights the importance of awareness of neglect, empathy towards those going through neglect, and key communication skills.

Researching about health-related neglect has shown me has shown me that it is not just about providing physical care to these individuals, it is also about supporting them emotionally and making sure they feel safe and protected. Making others aware of how bad neglect is in healthcare can help improve care standards. Learning about these issues today have helped me understand the real challenges vulnerable people and staff must face. It also underlines the importance of being compassionate and understanding, so that all people in health and care settings can have a safe, healthy and supportive lifestyle.

The article 'What is neglect in health and social care' explains that neglect in health and social care occurs when someones basic needs are consistently not met, which can then place their wellbeing at huge risk. It talks about different times where this might happen, such as failing to give service users their medication correctly, not offering your emotional support to those who need it. It also highlights that neglect can sometimes happen without you knowing it mainly linked to issues such as high workloads, less support from staff, or poor care settings. The article pinpoints that overtime, neglect can lead to worse conditions such as, loss of trust in those providing care, low moods and change in behaviour in vulnerable individuals.

This article is very beneficial because it helps put the idea of neglect to real life pressures in the care system, helping to describe why neglect happens instead of just what it means. It helps support my topic because it shows how neglect can grow in everyday practices, and the effect it can have on vulnerable individual's.

However, it does not show the different views or include the detailed research findings, which can lessen how detailed and precise the information is.

An article written by the NHS shows that neglect can occur when young adults who need that extra support are not allocated it. This can include vulnerable people not receiving enough food supplies, not receiving basic medical aid, or help with their private hygiene. It also underlines that neglect can happen in different settings, for example in your own home or in a care setting environment and may occur over a period rather than becoming immediately blatant. The article talks about different signs such as bad health conditions, mental health conditions, showing us how neglect can

impact both our physical and emotional wellbeing. It also helps to encourage us to report our concerns towards neglect and to help keep those at risk safe.

This article is helpful because it gives us information in an easy and understanding way making it useful to help us recognise the signs of neglect ourselves in real scenarios. It helps back my points my only focusing on safeguarding and understanding the importance of why it is vital to take clear action if you see someone going through neglect.

One gap in this research is that it does not show any key statistics or current information which would help build the research i have gathered.

The government article on neglect in health and social care looks closely at whether stronger laws and regulations need to be put into place to help ensure there is no ill treatment or neglect in a health and social care setting. It explains that those vulnerable people who rely on the support of these healthcare professionals should be protected at all costs and ensure that those responsible for neglect should face the right consequences for their actions. Many people agree that clear laws and rules are a key factor, however some people were unsure if these laws would work in real life situations.

This information is useful because it shows that neglect is not taken lightly and goes ways beyond healthcare settings, it also has become a very large legal issue. It helps to support my topic because it helps links neglect to a professional's responsibility and their confidence in safeguarding. One gap i had found in this research is the lack of key information and evidence showing if any of these health practices are even affective.

Qualitative research solely focuses on people's experiences and feelings when it comes to neglect. Instead of relying on statistics, this form of research looks at real life stories behind why neglect is happening. People who might want to research about this topic might talk to people face to face, ask people open ended questions, or personally look at individual situations to see how neglect has affected their everyday lives.

Quantitative research on the other hand, is all about statistics and data, for example, surveys, reports. An example of this type of research might involve you speaking with patients about how neglect has taken a toll on them, while a qualitative research example could mean looking at patient records to look at how many cases of neglect there had been in that past year. However, using both research methods helps to give us a fuller understanding of things such as the scale of the problem, or someone's personal story about what neglect feels like. Mixed methods research puts both these methods together in one study and research. Instead of just focusing on the numbers side of research or someone private stories on their own, it puts them both together to give us a fuller understanding on the chosen topic of neglect. For example, a study in health and social care on neglect could use quantitative data to collect records from

care homes to see how many cases of neglect or safeguarding were recorded while also interviewing residents about their own personal feelings about this topic. By putting both these research methods together, people can understand just how often neglect happens, but also the impact it has on individuals. For a topic like neglect in health and social care, mix methods research works better for this study. It lets you put both statistics and personal experiences together. This way everyone can understand both the weight of the issue and the impact it has.