University of Wales trinity saint David

MODULE TITLE: PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE PRACTICE

BMHP 5002

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Introduction

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The report will shed light on the underlying concepts of person centred care approach as well as the theoretical perspectives of person-centred medical care and highlight the relevant theories as well as the theoretical and ethical framework of person-centred care in relation to the policies, legislation, and organizational code of practices. It shall also examine its benefits, limitations and application in practice in relation to the person receiving the care.

Person centered approach is a new approach which is gaining a lot of popularity in UK and around the world. It is a approach which has been developed with the aim of improving health and social care services in the UK. Person centered care is a new phenomenon approach which is now practice by all health care professionals where the service user actively participates in their own care or support services while working in collaboration with the health and the social care professionals to bring about the best outcomes of care. In other words, care is now in the hands of the services user he or she can determine how or by whom they want to receive their care.

Underlying person-centred care

Person centered care emphasis the importance of service user total participation and the empowerment of the service user to actively influence the planning and implementation of care (Kazemi & Kajonius, 2021)
In health and social care setting, person-centred care is all about the relationship that exist between a service provider and a service user. The service user is placed at the center focus of care services, that simply means respecting the service user

as a unique individual, having in mind the patient's exactitudes and wishes, afterword's by involving the patients in their own care makes them feels as partner in their own care. Having access to their own nurse who is present both physically and emotional through the entire period of their treatment can limit the workload on the health care professionals(Arakelian et al., 2017) Person-centered care is about recognising the individual as an expert of their own experience. The individual and their family where appropriate, becomes an equal partner with care professional in the planning and delivery of care and support as well as to meet the needs as expected (Social Care Institute for Excellence SCIE,2020).

The main concept behind person centered medical care is the realisation of treating the person with dignity, compassion and respect. Though Person-centered care is a new emerging phenomenon around the world, it is practiced in all UK care or medical sectors especially with people suffering from dementia and providing recommendation of the care they need. In this DNA, it is important for medical professionals to demonstrate an excellent realisation of the care preferences for providing patien

Principle of person center care

There are set of principles which constitute person centred care. The principles of person-centric care support are constituted based on patient assessment to the care they received in the health and social care setting. However, to entails a full package of person centred care, once has to emphasis on a holistic approach to person centred care that including their preference, well-being and wider social and cultural background (Harding et al., n.d.) The principles which underpin person centred care which guide towards providing person centered care to the service users.

The first principle is the service users should be treated with dignity, respect, compassion and empathy, will let them feel validated and feel valued which shall improve their emotional and mental wellbeing (Liz, 2018).

The second principle towards providing person centred care is the provision of coordinated care, support and treatment of the service users. This will help the information between the care professionals for the benefit of the service user as service users is not compromised in any way (McCormack and McCance, 2010).

To achieve the third principle of person-centered care means, each services user should be treated as a unique individual which is refer to as personalised care meaning treating each service user as individual not as a standardised approach because what worked for one service user might not work for the next person. To achieve this concept, use the personalised care, support or treatment approach will promotes the independence of the service users while fulfilling their various needs as well as wants (Harding et al., n.d.)

The last principle to providing person centred care is that empowering and promoting the service user's decision Making will add to their abilities and their strengths so that they can be able to manage their health conditions (Oneview, 2015). . Meanwhile, it is important to maintain dialogue with the service users or their representatives to maintain balance (Neoteryx, 2017).

Improved health and well-being

The moral beliefs of person-centered care approach are by strengthening the person independence believes regarding their values, freedom of choice and self-determination. These factors are fundamental of increasing their self-esteem and quality of life. The good outcome of person-centered approach is that the person will experience an increase of self-efficacy and empowerment by experiencing their physical and mental well-being increased. This makes them feel important without any one approval that their ideal and experience of their illness counts. This way, the service users as well as their families are put at the centre focus of their care where they are seen as experts who can work with the various health and social care professionals to ensure that better outcomes are achieved out of the care provision process
(The Health Foundation, 2014).

The deepening evidence of patient centred care approach has resulted in a global increase of recognition of health partitional to support and encourage the participation of patient and their families into the general discussion into their care. The benefit of patient engagement is of enormous both for the healthcare professionals and the services users. In health and social care setting communication is of great importance (Newell & Jordan, 2015)

Studies all over the world support and encourage patient and their family participation it makes them feel as partner by involving them in their healthcare.

Providers of health and social care must employ a person-centred approach to consider individual's capacity and ability to consent, and must be involved in the planning, management and review of their care and treatment with the mental capacity Act 2005 as guidance where necessary (CQC, 2019).

Theoretical person-centred care underpinning

The main aim of person centred care approach is to enhance the quality of the service users because this approach meets all the standard that is required by the service user considering their physical, emotional, social and practical needs which must be respected.
To develop the theoretical understanding of the process of caring of person with dementia, a trustworthy relationship such as familiarity had to be established between the care professionals and the services users will continuously nurtured and demonstrates confidence in the patient and overtime make a close connection with the care professionals. This will help the care professionals and the recipient acted as a team to perform care or develop a therapist to treat the patient using the person centred care approach system (Hedman et al., 2021) person centred care approach is very much important for people living with dementia because they constantly need care. In this context however, Ethics refers to the principle of doing the right things in establishing the right kind of relationship or discarding what is wrong based on the principle of decent human conduct in relation to treating another person.

Dementia is on the rise in UK and around the world and are mostly cared for in their homes by family members and home care staffs. It is therefore important for the home treatment team or family members to be well informed on how to treat people living with dementia or other chronic disease. Using the model person centred care approach to deliver care to people suffering from dementia, it helps to eliminate the aging gap in treating people suffering from dementia (Hughes,

2011). This formula bridges the aging gap difference that exists when providing care to elderly persons living with dementia or other chronic diseases. Their cultural background such as physical, emotional, social and practical needs also has to be taken into account when providing care for people suffering from dementia or other chronic diseases. To improve the health outcome of the service user, the care provider needs to listen to the individual with regards to their conditions, experience and expectations in order to strengthen their relationship (Tomaselli et al 2020).

Benefits of person centred care

The benefits of person centred care are enormous to the patients especially person suffering from dementia. It ranges from physical to mental and emotional wellbeing of the patient. Using person centered approach allowed the service users full participation into their own medical care. Person centred care enable a smooth and professional dialogue between the services user and the care professional to work as a team to formulate a therapeutic treatment for the services users. This is achieved through communication, engagement and exercising their rights to decision making about what and how their needs are to be met. It enhances and strengthens the relationship between the care provider and the care receiver. The relationship is based on mutual respect, this kind of approach gives confidence to the services users to have confidential discussion with the care professional.
Documentation is very important in nursing more when caring for a patient with dementia, it provides evident that care or certain task has been carries out so that the same task cannot be repeated by another person. Documentation contains important information such as all nursing consultation with the patient must be documented otherwise the realisation of person centred care cannot be met (Broderick & Coffey, 2013)

Continuous motivation possessing- It motivates the patients to deploy the positive health attributes that develop as well as help the patient to manage their health status. The person-centred medical care is necessary for the patients with long-term health conditions who rely heavily on the demonstrated healthcare services (Researchgate.net, 2020). The patients feel happier as well as more positive by deploying the person-centred medical care. It increases the morale and norms of

the medical team and increases the ability to deliver compassionate and effective care (Rowan et al., 2018). It ensures that the patients receive appropriate medication to engage the correct healthcare services to them. Through the person-centred care, the values and the views of the person suffering from dementia are taken into consideration while providing care to them. Besides that, the person suffering from dementia is empowered in order to be able to support themselves and to also have a better control over their health thereby being less reliable on the health and the social care services in order to be healthier with less input from support services. Through person centred care, the person suffering from dementia is always kept physically comfortable. Besides that, the patient and the family of the person suffering from dementia are involved on the care planning. The person suffering from dementia is also provided with every bit of information that they need in the right time in order to support them to make the right decisions over their care (Newell & Jordan, 2015)

Limitation of person centred care

Despite the benefits that comes with person centred care approach, it also has some real limitation due to individual personal characteristics lack of motivation can hinder the willingness for the services user to participate in their own care due to their orientation or religious beliefs and their upbring feeling ashamed to discuss their views wishes or preference pertaining their medical history. To achieve the full context of person centred care, there must not be any

communication gap between the health care professional and the services users. Personal centred care depends on truth communication between the services user and the health care professional. (Isael,2020).

The UK ageing population is steadily growing lack of government funding can also create limitation on person centred care. With the demand of care services for the aging population it will always be a challenge for government to provide adequate funds to meet the care demand. lack of proper communication between the patients and the medical staff in any care settings frustration. The depressed patients can't express their thoughts and feelings adequately that possess restrictions to deploy person-centred medical care (Researchgate.net, 2020).

Conclusion

After the entire assessment, it was found that the person-centred medical care has a greater impact on the success of the servers users. The essay focuses on the Donabedian theory to overview the theoretical deployment of person-centred medical care. Patient-centred medical care is necessary for the patient health betterment as well as invite crucial success in the healthcare landscapes. Although the patient centred medical care has some limitations, it's successful implementation develops the overall business index of health care settings.
Moreover, established familiarity approach in person-centred care of people with dementia continuously fostered, the care recipient and the home care staff acted as a team to perform the care.

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