



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Module LCHS4003 Introduction to Health and Social Care

WEEK 9

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Lecturer: [please insert name here]

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

WELCOME

Record the Session



Ice Breaker



Today we will...

- Look at the service user's assessment process within the health and social care sector.
- Revisit the Care Act 2014 relating to assessment and the different types of assessments.
- Provide time to work on the second assignment brief.
- Complete the module evaluation process.

Aims and Objectives of the session

Aims

- To provide you with the broad information around why understanding of the assessment process is important in the H & SC sector.
- To provide you with information about the types of assessments.
- To revisit the Care Act 2014 relating to the assessment process.
- To run a workshop on the 2nd assignment.

Objectives

- By the end of the session, you should have an insight of why the assessment process is an influencing factor in the delivery of health and social care services and how this relates to your role within the sector.
- You should be able to have a broader insight to how you can approach the second assignment question.

Session 1

Setting the context and brainstorming

Why is assessment important?

- To take individuals as they are and to assess them regardless of the complexity of their needs.
- To include and involve the individual and their carers (with consent) in the assessment process.
- To take into consideration the individual's wishes and feelings.
- To be flexible about how long the assessment process might take to provide clarity.
- [Assessment of needs under the Care Act 2014 | SCIE](#) (This link will provide all the details of the assessment process).

- To undertake the assessment which takes account of the persons needs and the impact of these needs in their daily lives.
- To meet the legal requirement for undertaking an assessment. To decline an assessment would be unlawful under the Care Act 2014. [Carer's Assessment - Carers](#)



The six principles of the Care Act 2014 of safeguarding service users:



- 1. Empowerment.**
- 2. Protection.**
- 3. Prevention.**
- 4. Proportionality.**
- 5. Partnership.**
- 6. Accountability.**

(Burton-Hughes, 2017).

Needs Assessment

Under the Care Act 2014

- Under the Care Act 2014 section 9 an assessment should be carried out if an individual requests an assessment due to a care and or support need ([Assessment of needs under the Care Act 2014 | SCIE](#)).
- As part of the process the individual being assessed should be an active partner. This is because people are seen as best placed to judge and make decisions about their own wellbeing in their lives and the type of care they may need.

- The LA must ensure that service users involvement maximises their value for inclusion, so that the individual remains central to the process about any decision made or affecting them.
- Milner & O'Byrne (2002) confirm that "whatever the service user group, it seems generally accepted that assessment is more than a one-off event" (p.51).
- Having a duty to ensure involvement is maximised does not mean that every person being assessed must be involved in the exact same way.

- The approach to assessment must be person-centred, supporting the individual to have as much choice and control over the nature and level of their involvement as possible.
- It is essential that the individual is able to express their wishes and feelings, so that options are offered in making decisions no matter how complex the individual's need might be.

[Legal Requirements of a Needs Assessment
\(proceduresonline.com\)](http://proceduresonline.com)

Important to know...

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

To decline to complete an assessment because a person appears to have minimal needs or appears to have a high level of financial resources is unlawful under the Care Act.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

The promotion of Wellbeing should be the primary focus of an assessment carried out under the Care Act. The assessor must understand how any Care and Support needs impact on the person's ability to achieve their personal goals in relation to their Wellbeing. An assessment is **not** about determining whether the person's Care and Support needs are eligible; determinations on eligibility are made after the assessment is completed.

[Legal Requirements of a Needs Assessment \(proceduresonline.com\)](http://proceduresonline.com)

Refreshment Break

Session 2

Presentation of Ideas

The context of the health and social care sector looking at the types and stages of assessments, who is involved, and how assessments are carried out

- **The context of the health and social care sector to look at the assessment process**
- **To consider who is involved within the assessment and why this is an essential part of the process**
- **Read contents of pages 161 to 180 in Glasby (2017)**

Types and approaches to Assessment

Milner & O'Byrne (2002, pp 52 and 53) confirm that there are three different models of assessments:

1. The questioning model of assessment.
2. The procedural model of assessment.
3. The exchange model of assessment.



Involving the person in the assessment process

- Local Authority must encourage the person to be as involved as they can be and be flexible in their approach to assessment in order to facilitate this.
- In regard to flexibility the statutory guidance ([Care and support statutory guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/616222/care-and-support-statutory-guidance.pdf)) states that the Local Authority should be prepared to:
 1. **Adapt the format, style and nature of the assessment;**
 2. **Adapt communication, including providing interpreters where needed;**
 3. **Be flexible about how long the assessment may take; and**
 4. **Consider making available an advocate to support the person to be involved.**

Who should be involved in the assessment process?

The Local Authority, in carrying out a needs assessment, must involve:

1. The person;
2. Any carer that the person has;
3. Anyone else that the person asks the Local Authority to involve; and
4. Where the person lacks capacity, any person who appears to the Local Authority to be interested in their welfare.

What the assessment must include

A needs assessment **must** include:

1. The impact of the person's needs for care and support on their wellbeing;
2. The outcomes that the person wishes to achieve in day-to-day life; and
3. Whether, and if so to what extent, the provision of care and support could contribute to the achievement of those outcomes.

[Legal Requirements of a Needs Assessment \(proceduresonline.com\)](http://proceduresonline.com)

The Local Authority must consider:

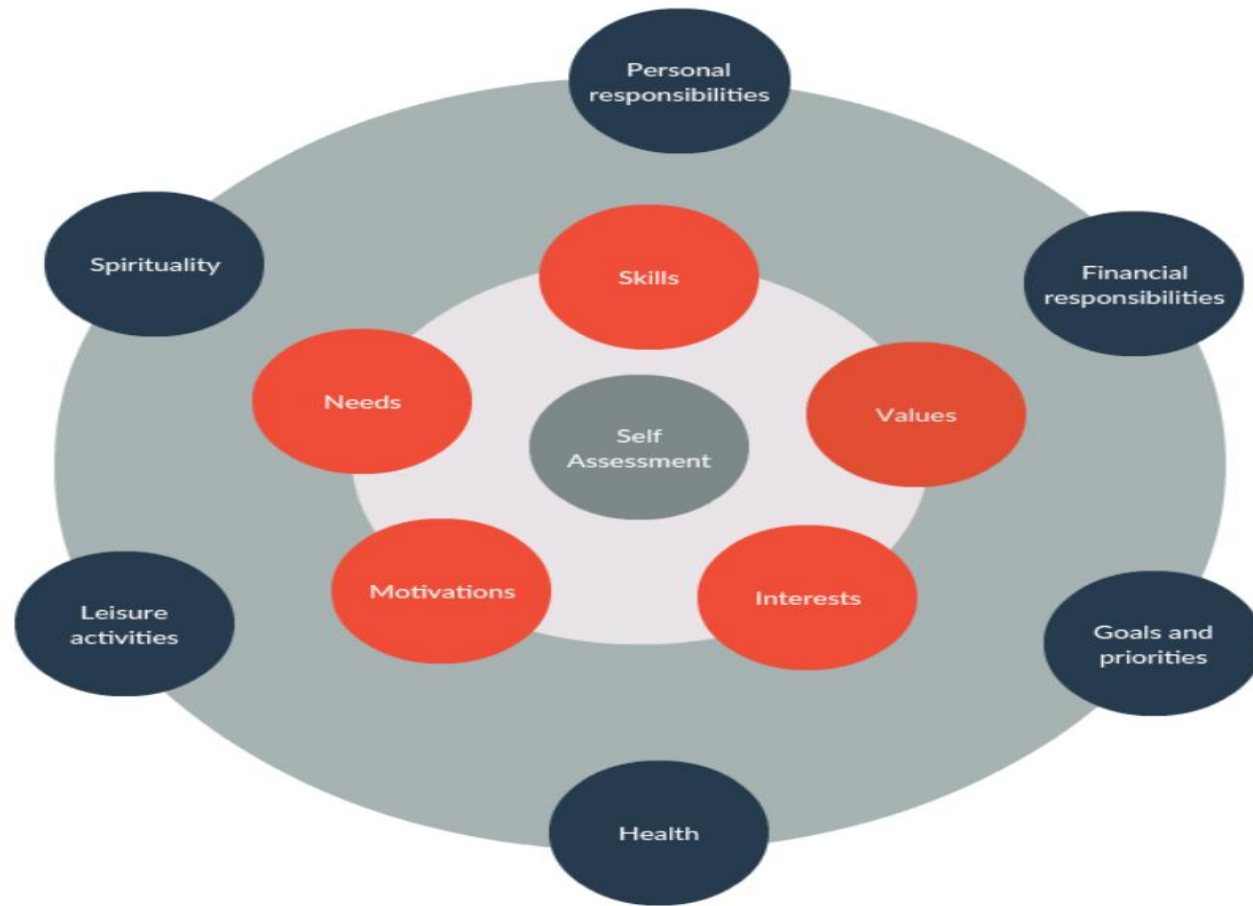
1. Whether, and if so to what extent, matters other than the provision of care and support could contribute to the achievement of the outcomes that the person wishes to achieve in day-to-day life;
2. Whether the person would benefit from the provision of information and advice;
3. Whether the person would benefit from support or services that would prevent, reduce or delay the need for care and support; and
4. Whether the person would benefit from anything which may be available in the community.

The Assessment Process

The assessment process in all cases must be transparent and understandable so that the person is able to:

1. Develop an understanding of it;
2. Develop an understanding of the implications of it on their condition(s) and situation;
3. Understand their own needs, the outcomes they want to achieve and the impact of their needs on their own wellbeing;
4. Start to identify the options that are available to them to meet those outcomes and to support their independence and wellbeing; and
5. Understand the basis on which decisions are reached.

Assessment of need



The Assessment should cover...

1. Emotional & social
2. Skills & abilities
3. Your views
4. Beliefs and network
5. Physical difficulties
6. Health and housing
7. Your wishes
8. Carer's needs

[\(44\) Care Needs Assessment for social care funding in England - YouTube](#)

Stages of Assessment

- Milner & O'Byrne (2002, pp 61-63) confirm that there are stages of assessments:
- **Preparation** – making a list of key information needed and who should be involved, preparing a schedule for collecting information.
- **Data collection** – look at a list of documents to be viewed, or people to see, check data authenticity and factual accuracy.
- **Weighing the data** – consider the service users situation, identify any persistent themes or patterns, priorities in rank of importance, identify any gaps, see who can support or help, ensure people are consulted.
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- **Analysing the data** – develop a hypothesis about what might be going on, and what might be needed to meet the goals and good outcomes for the service user.
- **Utilising the analysis** – what help is needed by the service user, who by and list the outcomes which is needed to be achieved. Clearly explain how the assessment has been carried out and decisions made, create an intervention plan of action to support the service user, prepare a final report.
- **Review and evaluation** – obtain feedback on the final report and revise it, note any discrepancies or disagreements and seek independent oversight (normally the line manager).

Assessments for Carers

- The contribution of carers is a growing recognition of a carers needs (Glasby, 2017).
- There are different groups of people who can be viewed as carers. E.g., Adult Carers, Young Carers or Child Carers. (young carers and older carers).
- A carer can be friends, neighbours, family members who provide support often on an “unpaid basis” (Glasby, 2017, p. 161).
- Glasby (2017) suggests that often carers are neglected and can be a negative experience without adequate support.





A carers assessment should cover:

1. The caring role and how it affects their life and wellbeing.
2. The carers health – physical, mental and emotional issues.
3. The carers feelings and choices about caring.
4. The Carers work commitments, study, training, and or leisure activities.
5. The carers relationships, social activities and their goals.
6. The carers housing situation.
7. Any planning for emergencies (such as a Carer Emergency Scheme) – the local council should be able to tell the carer about what they can do to help them plan for an emergencies.

InfoSkills Gym

Build up your academic skill base

- Access Academic & Infoskill via Moodle
 - Enrol if you have not already
 - Week 9:
Complete any sections outstanding
- 15 minutes individual activity

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Academic and InfoSkills

Mae'r modiwl hwn hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg [Cymraeg](#)

Our Skills programme is designed to create opportunities for students to develop their transferable academic and information skills, facilitating both their academic success and employability. The curriculum covers a wide range of topics – from finding library resources to fake news to managing your online presence.

Our team of Academic Liaison Librarians have developed a series of online Units that allow you to develop your skills anywhere, anytime, to suit you. Click the tiles below to get started:

Overall progress % 0

- Finding and Using Information
Progress: 0 / 12
- Referencing
Progress: 0 / 7
- Researchers
Progress: 0 / 3
- Generative AI
Progress: 0 / 2

Refreshment Break

Session 3

Assignment 2 Workshop

Assignment Brief Activities

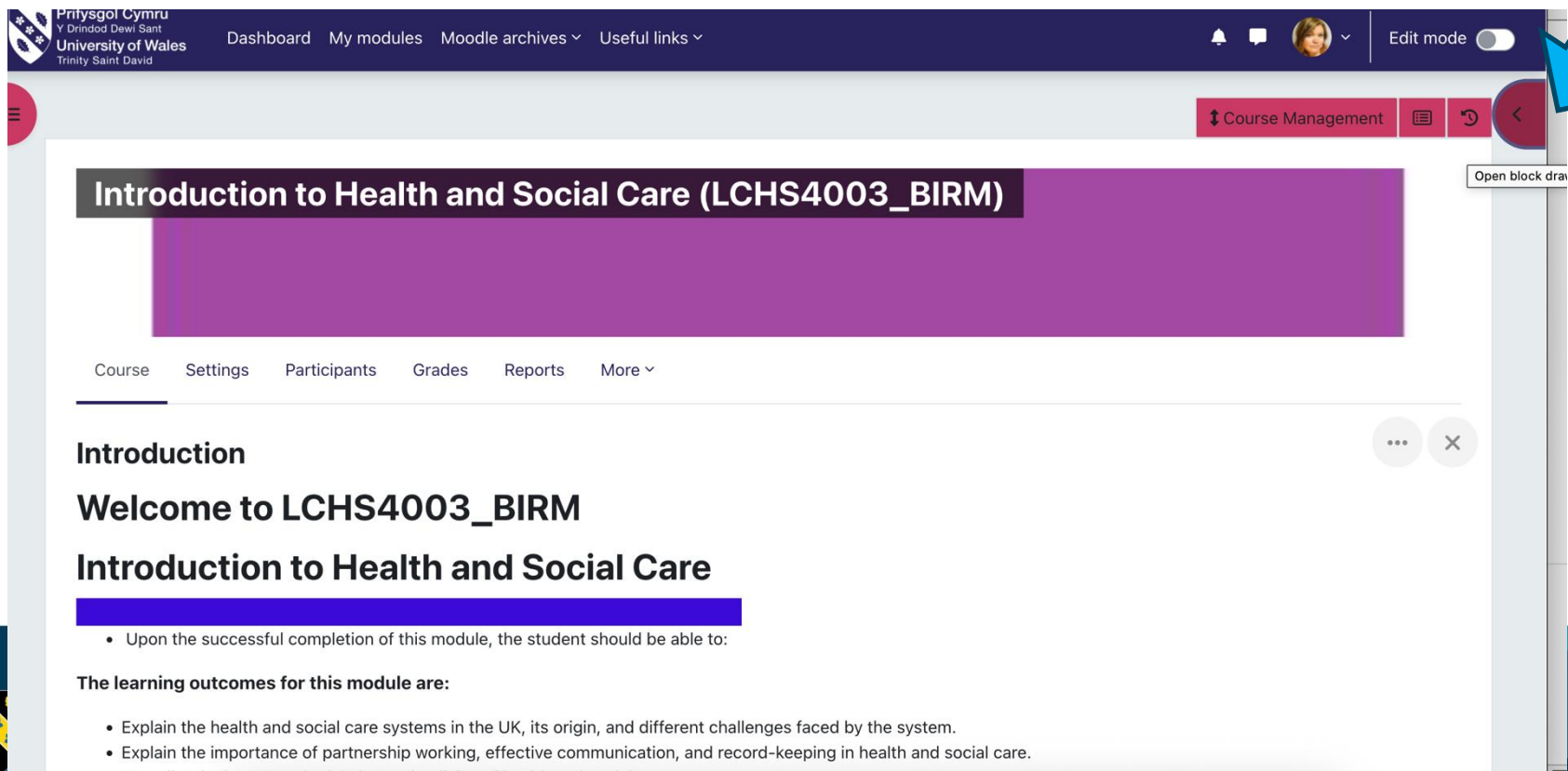
This exercise will last for 20 minutes. You are to work in pairs as part of peer assisted learning environment to consider the following sections of the assignment brief:

- Consider the importance of working collaboratively with other professionals involved in Mrs Mann's care, such as the physiotherapist, GP, and care workers. Consider different approaches and strategies you could use to overcome common challenges encountered in multi-agency working (300 words).
- Consider what you might include in the conclusion section of your assignment to complete your piece of work.
- Look at what might be contained within the reference list – consider what you might include into the reference list, which has at least 6 credible academic reference sources from the essential reading list, supporting teaching materials, academic books, articles, and or journals. Look at the university's Harvard requirements and guidance.
- What actions do you need to undertake before you submit your work in Turnitin?

Module Evaluation

Module Feedback Questionnaire

Access the module feedback questionnaire on Moodle
You will be given 15 minutes to complete the module evaluation.



The screenshot shows the Moodle interface for the course 'Introduction to Health and Social Care (LCHS4003_BIRM)'. The top navigation bar includes the University of Wales Trinity Saint David logo, navigation links (Dashboard, My modules, Moodle archives, Useful links), and user profile information. A blue arrow points to the 'Open block drawer' button in the top right corner. The course title is displayed in a purple header. Below the header, there is a navigation menu with options: Course, Settings, Participants, Grades, Reports, and More. The main content area shows the course introduction, including a welcome message and learning outcomes.

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Dashboard My modules Moodle archives Useful links

Course Management

Introduction to Health and Social Care (LCHS4003_BIRM)

Course Settings Participants Grades Reports More

Introduction

Welcome to LCHS4003_BIRM

Introduction to Health and Social Care

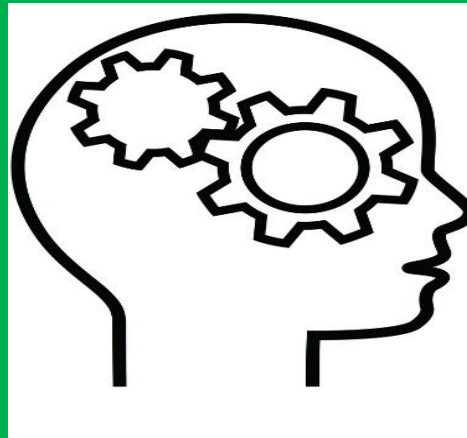
- Upon the successful completion of this module, the student should be able to:

The learning outcomes for this module are:

- Explain the health and social care systems in the UK, its origin, and different challenges faced by the system.
- Explain the importance of partnership working, effective communication, and record-keeping in health and social care.

Session 4

Recap and Final Reflection Point



Questions?



THANK
YOU

DIOLCH

References

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- [Care and support statutory guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)) [2nd November 2022]
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- [What is Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults? | High Speed Training](#) (pictures/images from this website. [2nd November 2022]