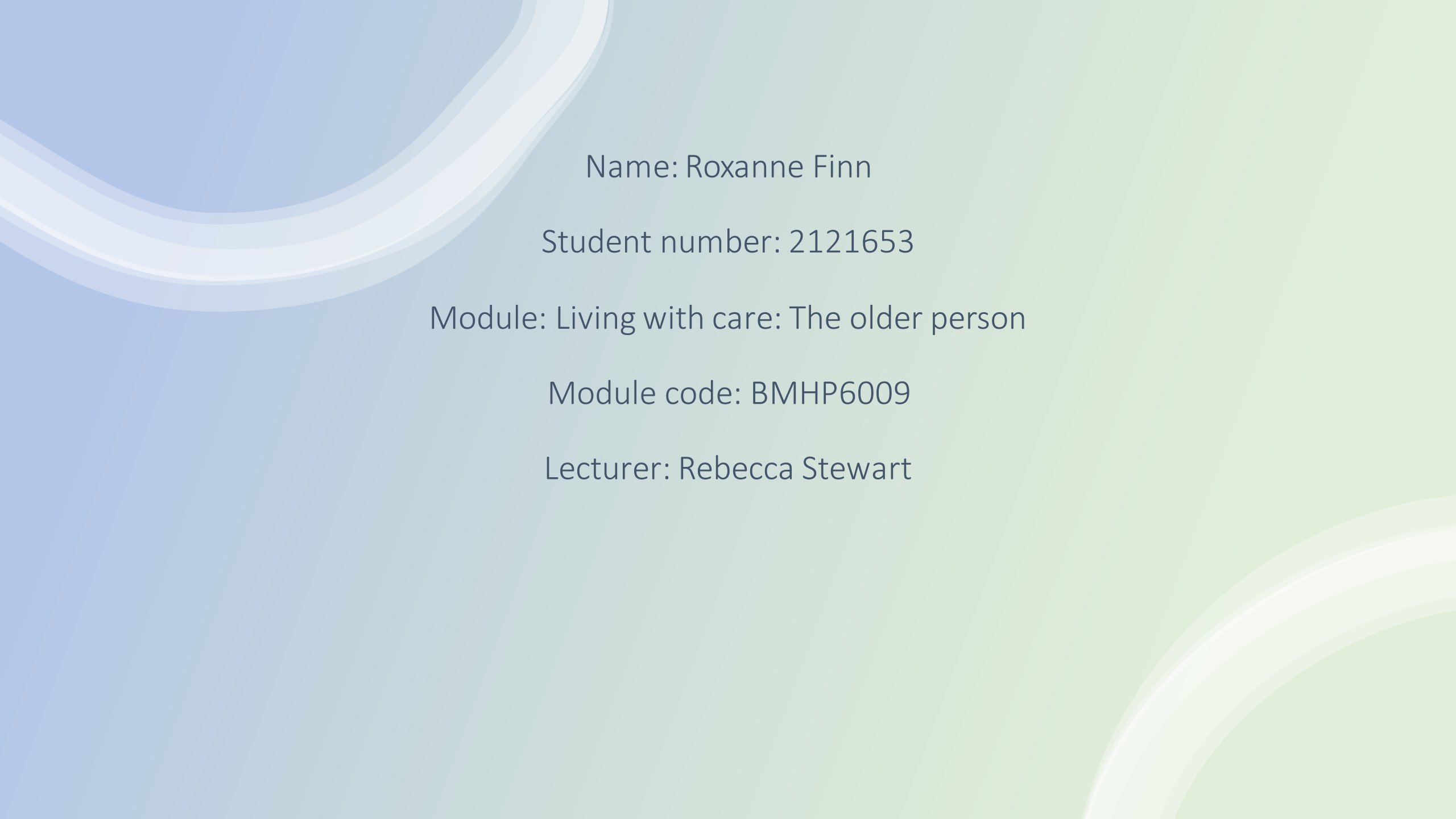




Name: Roxanne Finn

Student number: 2121653

Module: Living with care: The older person

Module code: BMHP6009

Lecturer: Rebecca Stewart

"Remaining at
home is best for
everyone."





Residential care

Residential care can be defined as a onsite care facility that provides 24 hour dedicated care by trained care and or nursing staff, for people with complex needs.

Domiciliary care

Domiciliary care can be defined as care that is delivered by a trained professional in a person's own home. This can be anything from administering medication to assisting with personal care.



Funding

- Local authorities
 - NHS
 - Families
 - Savings
- (NHS 2020)





End of life and palliative care

- Shared decision making
- Personalised care and support planning
- Enabling choice, including legal rights to choose
- Social prescribing and community-based support
- Supported self-management
- Personal health budgets and integrated personal budgets

Legislation

- Care act 2014
 - Health and social care act 2002
 - Mental capacity act 2005
 - Deprivation of liberty act
 - The care of standards act 2000
 - Assessing needs
 - Safe-guarding
 - Composting a legal will
 - Advanced care planning laws
 - Power of attorney
- (gov uk 2020)





Advantages and disadvantages

Pros

- Encouraging, supporting maintaining that person's independence.
- That person's health may stabilise whilst be surrounded by their personal belongings, a place they feel at home in
- There would be a lesser financial burden on the person or the government as care at home is cheaper than residential care.

Cons

- Isolation- a person may not have access to others or be able to access the community
- Adaptations to meet persons needs may not be able to be met at home. IE- if a person's shower is upstairs, they may not have access for a stair lift.
- Care at home is not as closely regulated by the governing body Care Quality Commission as residential care.

(Abing 2019)

Conclusion

It is clear whilst remaining at home may be best in some circumstances, this cannot be a blanket conclusion. Every person is an individual and while remaining at home may be the best-case scenario for one person, it may not be for others. There are benefits for remaining at home and moving to residential care. Each person's personal circumstances need to be carefully assessed and discussed with the individual before life-changing decisions are made. The person must always be at the centre of any decision made and empowered to make decisions for themselves.

References

- Care Act 2014 (legislation.gov.uk) (Assessed feb 2024)
- Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) at a glance - SCIE (Assessed feb 2024)
- NHS 2020 www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/clinical-policy/older-people/improving-care-for-older-people
lagans.org.uk/domiciliary-care-explained (Assessed feb 2024)
- www.carehome.co.uk/advice/what-is-a-residential-care-home (Assessed feb 2024)
- bmcgeriatr.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12877-020-01987-w#:~:text=Previous%20studies%20have%20reported%20that%20residents%20experienced%20substantial,the%20beginning%20of%20the%20relocation%20%5B%203%20%5D (Assessed feb 2024)
- GOV UK 2020 www.lancashire.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/adult-social-care/getting-our-support/financial-assessment/financial-implications-of-moving-into-a-residential-or-nursing-home/ (Assessed feb 2024)
- GOV UK 2020 www.gov.uk/government/publications/build-back-better-our-plan-for-health-and-social-care/adult-social-care-charging-reform-further-details (Assessed feb 2024)
- [GOV UK 2020 www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-2014-part-1-factsheets/care-act-factsheets](http://gov.uk/2020/www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-2014-part-1-factsheets/care-act-factsheets) (Assessed 2024)
- Abing 2019www.abing.co.uk/home-care-vs-care-homes (Assessed feb 2024)
- NHS 2019 www.england.nhs.uk/eolc/ (Assessed feb 2024)
- www.england.nhs.uk/personalisedcare/comprehensive-model-of-personalised-care (Assessed feb 2024)