

Title	Promote person centred approaches in health and social care
Unit Ref	HSC 036
Level	THREE
Credit value	6

Learning outcomes <i>The learner will:</i>	Assessment criteria <i>The learner can:</i>
1. Understand the application of person centred approaches in health and social care	1.1 Explain how and why person-centred values must influence all aspects of health and social care work 1.2 Evaluate the use of care plans in applying person centred values
2. Be able to work in a person-centred way	2.1 Work with an individual and others to find out the individual's history, preferences, wishes and needs 2.2 Demonstrate ways to put person centred values into practice in a complex or sensitive situation 2.3 Adapt actions and approaches in response to an individual's changing needs or preferences
3. Be able to establish consent when providing care or support	3.1 Analyse factors that influence the capacity of an individual to express consent 3.2 Establish consent for an activity or action 3.3 Explain what steps to take if consent cannot be readily established
4. Be able to implement and promote active participation	4.1 Describe different ways of applying active participation to meet individual needs 4.2 Work with an individual and others to agree how active participation will be implemented 4.3 Demonstrate how active participation can address the holistic needs of an individual 4.4 Demonstrate ways to promote understanding and use of active participation
5. Be able to support the individual's right to make choices	5.1 Support an individual to make informed choices 5.2 Use own role and authority to support the individual's right to make choices 5.3 Manage risk in a way that maintains the individual's right to make choices 5.4 Describe how to support an individual to question or challenge decisions concerning them that are made by others

6. Be able to promote individuals well-being	6.1 Explain the links between identity, self image and self esteem 6.2 Analyse factors that contribute to the well-being of individuals 6.3 Support an individual in a way that promotes their sense of identity, self image and self esteem 6.4 Demonstrate ways to contribute to an environment that promotes well-being
7. Understand the role of risk assessment in enabling a person centred approach	7.1 Compare different uses of risk assessment in health and social care 7.2 Explain how risk-taking and risk assessment relate to rights and responsibilities 7.3 Explain why risk assessments need to be regularly revised

Additional information about the unit	
NOS ref	HSC 35 HSC 332 HSC 350 Content recurs throughout HSC NOS
Unit purpose and aims	This unit is aimed at those working in a wide range of settings. It provides the learner with the knowledge and skills required to implement and promote person centred approaches.
Assessment requirements or guidance	This unit must be assessed in accordance with Skills for Care and Development's QCF Assessment Principles. Learning outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 must be assessed in a real work environment.
Additional information	<p>An individual refers to someone requiring care or support; it will usually mean the person or people supported by the learner</p> <p>Person centred values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuality • Rights • Choice • Privacy • Independence • Dignity • Respect • Partnership <p>A care plan may be known by other names eg support plan, individual plan. It is the document where day to day requirements and preferences for care and support are detailed</p> <p>Others may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team members and colleagues • Other professionals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals who require care or support • Families, friends, advocates or others who are important to individuals <p>Complex or sensitive situations may include those that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distressing or traumatic • Threatening or frightening • Likely to have serious implications or consequences • Of a personal nature • Involving complex communication or cognitive needs <p>Consent means informed agreement to an action or decision; the process of establishing consent will vary according to an individual's assessed capacity to consent</p> <p>Active participation is a way of working that recognises an individual's right to participate in the activities and relationships of everyday life as independently as possible; the individual is regarded as an active partner in their own care or support, rather than a passive recipient</p> <p>Well-being may include aspects that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spiritual • emotional • cultural • religious • social • political
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