Unit 4222-207 Implement person centred approaches in health and social care (HSC 026)

Level: **2**
Credit value: **5**
UAN: **A/601/8140**

Unit aim
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 person centred approaches.

Learning outcomes
There are **six** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:
1. Understand person centred approaches for care and support
2. Be able to work in a person-centred way
3. Be able to establish consent when providing care or support
4. Be able to encourage active participation
5. Be able to support the individual's right to make choices
6. Be able to promote individuals' well-being

Guided learning hours
It is recommended that **33** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national standards
This unit is linked to HSC 24, HSC 26, HSC 234.

Support of the unit by a sector or other appropriate body
This unit is endorsed by Skills for Care and Development.

Assessment
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.

Unit 4222-207 Implement person centred approaches in health and social care (HSC 026)

Assessment Criteria

Outcome 1 Understand person centred approaches for care and support

The learner can:

1. define **person-centred values**
2. explain why it is important to work in a way that embeds person centred values
3. explain why risk-taking can be part of a person centred approach
4. explain how using an **individual's care plan** contributes to working in a person centred way.

Outcome 2 Be able to work in a person-centred way

The learner can:

1. find out the history, preferences, wishes and needs of the individual
2. apply person centred values in day to day work taking into account the history, preferences, wishes and needs of the individual.

Outcome 3 Be able to establish consent when providing care or support

The learner can:

1. explain the importance of establishing consent when providing care or support
2. establish **consent** for an activity or action
3. explain what steps to take if consent cannot be readily established.

Outcome 4 Be able to encourage active participation

The learner can:

1. describe how **active participation** benefits an individual
2. identify possible barriers to active participation
3. demonstrate ways to reduce the barriers and encourage active participation.

Outcome 5 Be able to support the individual's right to make choices

The learner can:

1. support an individual to make informed choices
2. use agreed risk assessment processes to support the right to make choices
3. explain why a worker's personal views should not influence an individual's choices
4. describe how to support an individual to question or challenge decisions concerning them that are made by others.

Outcome 6 Be able to promote individuals' well-being

The learner can:

1. explain how individual identity and self esteem are linked with **well-being**
2. describe attitudes and approaches that are likely to promote an individual's well-being
3. support an individual in a way that promotes a sense of identity and self esteem
4. demonstrate ways to contribute to an environment that promotes well-being.

Unit 4222-207 Implement person centred approaches in health and social care (HSC 026)

Additional guidance

- **An individual** refers to someone requiring care or support; it will usually mean the person or people supported by the learner
- **Person centred values** include:
  - Individuality
  - Rights
  - Choice
  - Privacy
  - Independence
  - Dignity
  - Respect
  - Partnership
- **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
- **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
- **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
- **Well-being** may include aspects that are:
  - spiritual
  - emotional
  - cultural
  - religious
  - social
  - political