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| **Learning Aim D Assignment Brief: The role of the professional.**  You are now asked to produce a **second report** which **justifies** how organisations and professionals work together to meet individual needs while **managing information** and **maintaining confidentiality** and **evaluate** how multiagency and multidisciplinary working can meet the care and support needs of specific individuals in your case studies.  Your report must also:   * Assess the **benefits** of multi-disciplinary and multi-agency working for your chosen individuals. * Analyse the **impact** of legislation and codes of practice relating to information management on multi-disciplinary working. * Explain **why** meeting the needs of the individuals requires the involvement of different agencies, the roles and responsibilities of different members of the multidisciplinary team and the arrangements for managing information between professionals. |

**Assessment Criteria covered by this task:**

To achieve the criteria you must show that you are able to:

**P6** Explain why meeting the needs of the individuals requires the involvement of different agencies.

**P7** Explain the roles and responsibilities of different members of the multidisciplinary team in meeting the needs of specific individuals

**P8** Explain the arrangements for managing information between professionals.

**M5** Assess the benefits of multi-disciplinary and multi-agency working for specific individuals with care and support needs.

**M6** Analyse the impact of legislation and codes of practice relating to information management on multi-disciplinary working.

**\*Choose 3 individual service users, one from each section (A, B, C), with a range of ages, support, care needs and care settings from the case studies provided. They do NOT need to be same individuals you chose in Assignment 1.\***

**Key content areas:**

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|  | **Content** | **Textbook pages** |
| **D1** | How agencies work together to meet individual care and support needs | 276-279 |
| **D2** | Roles and responsibilities of key professionals on  multidisciplinary teams | 279-282 |
| **D3** | Maintaining confidentiality | 282-285 |
| **D4** | Managing information | 286-291 |

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| **Introduction to Learning Aim D**  You need to explain what this report will be about e.g. “This report will look in detail at the role of agencies in working together and how working practices are used to meet care and support needs of three individuals.”  You would relate this to a case study – but make sure that you also cover the roles of CCGs and HWBs. |

**P6: Explain why meeting the needs of the individuals requires the involvement of different agencies.**

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| **Have you included?** | **Complete?** |
| You need to explain why different agencies and professionals need to work together to meet the needs of your service users in your 3 case studies and how organisations work together to commission and provide care for individuals – include a definition of multidisciplinary working and its importance in your introduction. |  |
| Ensure you include in your work: (Select the ones relevant to your 3 case studies) |  |
| * Role of organisations responsible for commissioning health care services, e.g. Clinical Commissioning Groups in England |  |
| * Role of organisations responsible for commissioning social care services, e.g. local authorities. |  |
| * Role of bodies responsible for integrating health and social care, e.g. Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWB). |  |
| * Role of assessment and eligibility frameworks, to include Common Assessment Framework (CAF), the National Eligibility Criteria (Care Act 2014), Department of Health, National Framework for NHS Continuing Healthcare. |  |
| * The Education, Health and Care plan (EHC). |  |
| You must explain how support from different disciplines can be combined to provide a full package of care for the individuals. |  |

**P7: Explain the roles and responsibilities of different members of the multidisciplinary team in meeting the needs of specific individuals.**

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| **Have you included?** | **Complete?** |
| You need to explain at least 3 professionals that work with the service user from each case study. |  |
| You need to explain what their roles and responsibilities are in meeting your service users’ needs and the impact this has in providing care for your service users. |  |
| Examples of professionals could be: (Write down examples that relate to your 3 case studies). |  |
| Ensure you include:   * Importance of multidisciplinary working, members and their formation. |  |
| The specific roles and responsibilities of the following teams relating to meeting individual needs. INCLUDE THE ONES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR CASE STUDY SERVICE USERS: |  |
| * Healthcare professionals – GP, Nurse Paediatrician, Clinical psychologist |  |
| * Social Care professionals – Social worker, Occupational therapist |  |
| * Education professionals – SENCO, Educational Psychologist |  |
| * Allied health professionals – Speech and language therapist |  |
| * Voluntary sector workers – MacMillan Nurses, Family support workers |  |

**M5: Assess the benefits of multi-disciplinary and multi-agency working for specific individuals with care and support needs.**

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| **Have you included?** | **Complete?** |
| Assess how multi-agency and multi-disciplinary teams work together to provide co-ordinated support – what are the benefits?  E.g. An Autistic child may have involvement with the following agencies and professionals:   * NHS – (GP, Paediatrician, clinical psychologist, counsellor, speech and language therapist) * Local Authority and education services (social worker, SENCO, educational psychologist) * Voluntary sector (family support officers from the National Autistic Society).   Do this for each of your case studies. Make sure you discuss advantages and disadvantages of each. |  |

**M6: Analyse the impact of legislation and codes of practice relating to information management and multi-disciplinary working – This can be done for all case studies together.**

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| **Have you included?** | **Complete?** |
| Analyse how information is managed. |  |
| Explain why information is needed and how is that identified? |  |
| How is the information found and used ethically and legally in relation to your case studies – do this for each one |  |
| Analyse the importance of sharing information with colleagues, other professionals, the individual with care needs and their family |  |
| Assess impact of new technologies on managing information |  |
| Role of the bodies that control the management of information – National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS) |  |
| Legislation and codes of practice that relate to the storage and sharing of information in health and social care. Legislation and codes of practice must be current and applicable to England, Wales or Northern Ireland and ensure you include the ones that apply to your case studies from the following list:   * Data Protection Act 1998 * The Freedom of Information Act 2000 * Mental Health Act 2007 * Mental Capacity Act 2005 * Care Quality Commission (CQC) Codes of Practice * The Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) Codes of Practices |  |
| Remember the command word is ANALYSE – this means that you need to make sure you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each. |  |

**P8: Explain the arrangements for managing information between professionals.**

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| **Have you included?** | **Complete?** |
| You must explain how members of the multidisciplinary team manage information. Include examples of legislation and codes of practice that the team is bound by when managing information and resolving conflicts of interest, in order to show your understanding of the issues involved. |  |
| Think about the following and select the ones that relate to your 3 case studies |  |
| Working practices to maintain confidentiality, to include:   * Keeping yourself informed of the relevant laws * Keeping information locked away or password protected * Sharing information only with people who are entitled to have access to the information, e.g. other people in the multidisciplinary team, service users and their carers or families (depending on the situation) * Being professional about how information is shared. * Codes of practice for care workers establishing importance of confidentiality. * Relevant aspects of legislation, e.g. Health and Social Care Act 2012 * Role of the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) |  |
| Working practices for managing information:   * Identifying why the information is needed * Identifying what information is needed * Searching for the information * Using information legally and ethically * The importance of sharing information with colleagues, other professionals, the individual with care needs and their family. * Impact of new technologies on managing information. * Bodies that control the management of information, e.g. The National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS). * Legislation and codes of practice that relate to the storage and sharing of information in health and social care. * Data Protection Act 1998 * The Freedom of Information Act 2000 * Mental Health Act 2007 * Mental Capacity Act 2005 * Care Quality Commission (CQC) Codes of Practice * The Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) Codes of Practice. |  |

**THE END!**