

**SUPPORTING THE
INDIVIDUAL JOURNEY
THROUGH INTEGRATED
HEALTH AND SOCIAL
CARE**

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INTRODUCTION

- This presentation will emphasise the importance of healthcare professionals in providing person-centred care in Wolverhampton. The National Health Service (NHS) is an example of a system that operates across different parts of the United Kingdom to ensure that all citizens have access to the healthcare they need. Many different methods of communication and critical approaches to identifying and satisfying needs are outlined below (Moudatsou, et al., 2020).

THE LOCAL RESOURCES AND PROVISION FOR SUPPORTING INTEGRATED CARE WORKING

- People who work in social care might be considered professionals who offer the basics for others to enjoy a life of pleasure and freedom. Care that takes a more holistic approach includes: Care for those in need and is "integrated" when medical professionals can collaborate and help one another. Mr Johnson's experience with vascular dementia has taught him the value of charitable organisations in his day-to-day life. The government's provision of free pharmaceuticals and financial support to authorities in the care sector allows the people of Barnet to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Hospice care is a model for prioritising patient comfort throughout the lifespan (Sheppard, et al., 2018).

UNMET NEED RELATED TO HEALTH, CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICE

- The National Health Service (NHS) has customised treatment methods for Southwark inhabitants with unique medical needs. These tactics include raising referrals and waiting times, making access more complex, reducing treatment quality or intensity, and sending patients to other payers or providers. The rationalisation of health and social services in Southwark will affect Miss X significantly as she may not get the treatment she needs (Sheppard, et al., 2018).

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL CARE PROVIDERS

- Hospitals and social care organisations provide a wide range of care services, which may or may not be required to adhere to specific regulatory criteria. In addition, hospitals, clinics, and NHS Trusts rely on general practice teams to assist in their efforts to keep people healthy in their homes. People in need of inpatient care or specialised treatment may be triaged at these hospitals in Wolverhampton (Pollock, et al., 2020).

LOCAL RESOURCES AND PROVISION IN TERMS OF MEETING THE NEEDS

- "Multidisciplinary care" is a collaborative effort among specialists in different fields to provide patient care. The technique is designed with the patient, their loved ones, and medical and allied health professionals in mind. This approach to medical care delivery results in the creation of customised treatment plans for each patient. Wolverhampton faces challenges in the form of clinicians' and other healthcare professionals' resistance to change, the need for substantial funding for its development, workforce pressures, and issues with disciplines like pathology (Weissman et al., 2020).

CAPACITY TO IDENTIFY PERSONAL CARE NEEDS

- People with cystic fibrosis have an increased risk of developing a form of diabetes. People with diabetes with CF-related complications and those with CF have many of the same symptoms and side effects as those with type 1 and 2 diabetes. Miss X's poor attitude and emotional problems prevent her from completing the daily tasks she has been given (Jakobsson, et al., 2019).

PROCESS OF PERSON-CENTRED ASSESSMENTS OF PERSONAL CARE

- A healthcare professional is well-versed in person-centred evaluations that assist in determining the optimal treatment for a patient or client. These rules prioritise service users' choices, needs, and views. Healthcare providers typically perceive the client as the treatment expert and examine how the client's circumstances may affect his or her demands. In Wolverhampton, healthcare practitioners consider the service user's perspective, regardless of their condition, unless mental illness prohibits them from making sensible decisions (Weissman, et al., 2020).

ROLE IN PERSON-CENTERED CARE

- According to Baker (2013), "person-centred care" puts the patient or service user at the centre as the "expert" of his or her own experience rather than a "professional" deciding what "best" for the patient or service user is. This is given to medical service users. Individuals in the healthcare and support sectors build individualised care plans. Patients have loved ones. Thus healthcare providers may support person-centred treatment. Participation in therapeutic decision-making may assist in accomplishing this. When developing and preparing to offer care, do this. Person-centred care means giving patients the treatments or information they desire and respecting their lives, families, and beliefs. The support team facilitates person-centred care by emphasising care recipients' voices and working with them to create and execute realistic solutions (Pollock, et al., 2020).

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR IDENTIFICATION OF IMPROVEMENT AREAS

- There are pros and cons to every method used in health and social care. There is a higher risk of patients choosing the wrong course of therapy when they are actively involved in making decisions about their medical care. The potential for this threat to materialise as a lag in decision-making has severe implications for service users' capacity to recover. Healthcare professionals aim to reduce the potential for unfavourable results by ensuring that patients have an appropriate health status before making treatment decisions (Jakobsson, et al., 2019).

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