

LAA: Examine reasons why individuals may experience additional needs

UNIT 12: SUPPORTING INDIVIDUALS WITH ADDITIONAL NEEDS

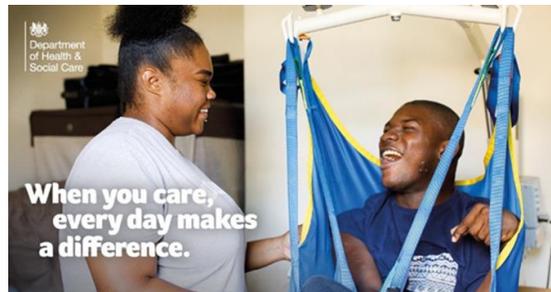
LAC: Investigate current practice with respect to provision for individuals with additional needs

Diagnosing or determining additional needs: Definitions of mild, moderate, severe and profound learning disabilities AND Diagnostic procedures. Professional background

Cognitive and learning needs: Learning difficulties, Autism-spectrum disorders, Inherited conditions and needs of older people.

Physical and health needs: Needs of older people and Health needs, Sensory disabilities; Infectious diseases that can lead to individuals having additional needs. Problems during pregnancy and birth that can lead to individuals having additional needs.

Social and emotional needs: Needs generated from family circumstances, to include specific needs of looked-after children, bereavement, school refuser and bullying; Needs generated by being elderly, to include loss of loved ones, fear of dying, family far away, isolation, lack of money; Needs affected by the learning environment.



LAB: Examine how to overcome the challenges to daily living faced by people with additional needs

Definitions of disability: Models of disability and definitions of disability and understanding of disability and dependency as social constructs.

Minimising environmental and social challenges: How society's infrastructure should support equality: Access and barriers. Minimising barrier. Employment. Inclusion. Daily living.

Minimising personal challenges

How health and social care workers can support personal challenges and minimise daily challenges to daily living. To include PIES.

Attitudes of others

How important it is that health and social care workers are aware of the attitudes of others, how these attitudes can be detrimental to health, wellbeing and inclusion, and how to respond appropriately to show support to people with additional needs. Investigate current practice with respect to provision for individuals with additional needs.

Professionals involved in supporting individuals with additional needs: The basic job roles regarding caring for individuals with additional needs.

Support and adaptations for individuals with additional needs
Equipment and adaptations for individual a with additional needs.

Financial support for individuals with additional needs

Welfare rights, Support for people at work, Transport support, Support for carers including Carer's Allowance.

Statutory provision for children with additional needs:

- Common Assessment Framework (CAF).
- The requirements on health, colleges, schools and early years providers to co-produce the local offer from 1 September 2014.
- Education, Health and Care Plans from 1 September 2014.
- Codes of practice, legislation and policies relating to provision for children with additional needs.

Statutory provision for adults with additional needs:

- Codes of practice, legislation and policies relating to provision for adults with additional needs.
- Care and support statutory guidance issued under the Care Act 2014 (DH).
- Guidelines for caring for adults with mental illness covered in the National Service Framework for Mental Health, including the Mental Health Act 2007 and the Mental Capacity Act 2005.
- Personal health budget.
- Requirements for charities providing essential care and support.

Person-centred care for all individuals with special needs

- Involving patients in their own care and showing them compassion, dignity and respect.
- Involving patients as equal partners in decision making about their care including self-management support, access to personal health records, personal health budgets, care planning and shared treatment decisions.
- Involving communities in decisions about the design and delivery of services. Guidelines can be found in Equity and excellence: Liberating the NHS (DH, 2010).

The Social Model of Disability



The Social Model of Disability states that the oppression and exclusion people with impairments face is caused by the way society is run and organised.

The Medical Model of Disability



This is a diagram of the traditional Medical Model of Disability, which the Social Model was developed to challenge.

