**UNIT 5: Learning Aim B Report**

**Checklist for your Report - Part 2**

* Your report for Learning Aim B is PART 2 of your overall report.
* The Deadline Date to upload the first draft of your report is **MONDAY 21 DECEMBER at 4pm** to Godalming Online.
* I will check your work and return it to you with feedback, to work on a second draft in the first week back at college in January 2021.
* You need to use the same two case studies that you used for the write up of Learning Aim A.

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| **5/B.P3** | Explain how to incorporate ethical principles into the provision of support for individuals with different needs |
| **5/B.M3** | Analyse how an ethical approach to providing support would benefit specific individuals with different needs. |
| **5/BC.D2** | Justify the strategies and techniques used to overcome ethical issues and challenges experienced by individuals with different needs when planning and providing care. |

**P3**

**Explain how to incorporate ethical principles into the provision of support for individuals with different needs**

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| **Have you included?** | **Yes / No** |
| Definition of ethics that has been referenced from a textbook or other reliable source. Analyse this referenced definition and compare it against your own, to demonstrate your understanding of ethics and making ethical choices. |  |
| Identify and write about the importance of shared decision making in health and social care. Explain why ‘shared decision making is the right thing to do’,  You can explain by saying that decisions are based upon **four key ethical principles in healthcare**:  Discuss each of these four ethical principles in your report, relating them to the needs of your two individuals.  **Respect for autonomy:** this principle respects the decision-making capacities of your two individuals; enabling them to make reasoned and informed choices with professional guidance and support *(an autonomous person makes their own decisions rather than being influenced by someone else).*  **Beneficence:** this principle considers the benefits of treatment or support against the risks and costs; this ethical principle enables the healthcare professional to act in a way that benefits the individual and their individual needs.  **Non maleficence:** this principle avoids causing harm to the individual, so the healthcare professional must consider the avoidance of harm from treatment or support, even if there are some benefits to the treatment or support.  **Justice:** this principle considers the risks, costs and benefits for the individuals and the organisation, and works to the notion that others individuals should be treated in a similar and fair manner.  (Make sure you reference your work) |  |
| Outline each of the 4 ethical theories - Consequentialism, deontology, principlism and virtue ethics |  |
| Ethical theories- Consequentialism, deontology, principlism and virtue ethics. **Only use the theories that apply to your case studies and clearly explain / illustrate how they do. You MUST include at least two theories to support your decision-making process for your two individuals** |  |
| Managing conflicts as professionals – how you will focus on the needs of the individual whilst working alongside carers and or families, colleagues and other professionals |  |
| Managing conflict of interest – identify conflicts that can arise and how you will overcome these (look at the section in your workbook on ethical dilemmas) |  |
| Consider legislation and explain which particular legislation you have considered and why this is important when making ethical choices and decisions (The Equality Act 2010, The Care Act 2014, The Mental Health Act 2007, The Health and Social Care Act 2012, The National Health Service Act 2006). See B2 of your workbook and complete this section to become familiar with the legislation and frameworks. |  |
| The importance of balancing the needs of the service and resources to make ethical choices that are fair and support the needs of your individuals |  |

Here is an example of the Four Principles when considering this hypothetical case study.

**Mrs Y** is 56 years old and has a learning disability. She is admitted to hospital with an ovarian cyst. The cyst is blocking her ureter and if left untreated will result in renal failure. Mrs Y would need an operation to remove the cyst. Mrs Y has indicated quite clearly that she does not want a needle inserted for the anaesthetic for the operation to remove the cyst- she is uncomfortable in a hospital setting and is frightened of needles.

The clinician is concerned that if the cyst is not removed Mrs Y will develop renal failure and require dialysis which would involve the regular use of needles and be very difficult to carry out given her fear of needles and discomfort with hospitals. The anaesthetist is concerned that if Mrs Y does not comply with the procedure then she would need to be physically restrained. Mrs Y’s niece visits her in the care home every other month. The niece is adamant that her aunt should receive treatment.

Should the surgeon perform the operation despite Mrs Y’s objections?

Consideration of the ethical issues using the Four Principles framework

**Respect for autonomy:**

The principle of respect for autonomy entails taking into account and giving consideration to the patient’s views on his/ her treatment. Autonomy is not an all or nothing concept. Mrs Y may not be fully autonomous (and not legally competent to refuse treatment) but this does not mean that ethically her views should not be considered and respected as far as possible. She has expressed her wishes clearly; she does not want a needle inserted for the anaesthetic. An autonomous decision does not have to be the ‘correct’ decision from an objective viewpoint otherwise individual needs and values would not be respected. However an autonomous decision is one that is informed – has Mrs Y been given enough information, in a manner that she can comprehend?

**Beneficence:**

The healthcare professional should act to benefit his/her patient. This principle may clash with the principle of respect for autonomy when the patient makes a decision that the healthcare professional does not think will benefit the patient – is not in her best interests. Here we should consider both the long term and short -term effects of overriding Mrs Y’s views. In the short - term Mrs Y will be frightened to have a needle inserted in her arm and to be in hospital – this may lead her to distrust healthcare professionals in the future and to be reluctant to seek medical help. In the long term there will be a benefit to Mrs Y in having her autonomy overridden on this occasion. Without treatment she will suffer serious and long-term health problems that would require greater medical intervention (ongoing dialysis) than the treatment required now (operation).

The benefits of acting beneficently would need to be weighed against the dis-benefits of failing to respect Mrs Y’s autonomy. (From a legal point of view the wishes of a competent patient cannot be overridden in his best interests).

**Non maleficence:**

Do no harm to the patient. Here, Mrs Y would be harmed by forcibly restraining her in order to insert the needle for anaesthesia. On the other hand if she is not treated now she will require ongoing dialysis a number of times per week. If she does not comply with dialysis it would be impractical to administer and may require restraint. Which course of action would result in the greatest harm? This assessment relies on assumptions: how successful is the operation likely to be; how likely will Mrs Y comply with dialysis?

**Justice:**

It would be relevant to consider cost effectiveness of the treatment options for Mrs Y, and the impact the decision about her treatment has on the availability of treatment for others (awaiting dialysis).

**M3**

**Analyse how an ethical approach to providing support would benefit specific individuals with different needs**

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| **Areas to analyse:** | **Yes/No** |
| Consider how professionals can minimise risks when decision making, by considering conflicts that could arise.  Consider the importance of promoting choice and independence for your two individuals when you are making recommendations for their long term and short term needs.  Analyse by giving your opinions about how an ethical approach would benefit each individual and their different needs. |  |
| Analyse the importance of sharing information and maintaining confidentiality, and how this supports ethical decision making. |  |
| Make links to the role of organisations, e.g. National Health Service (NHS), Department of Health (DH), National Institute for Care Excellence (NICE), Health and Safety Executive (HSE).  Consider the impact of legislation in supporting ethical decision making: e.g. Mental Health Act 2007, Human Rights Act 1998, Mental Capacity Act 2005, National Health Service Act 2006 Section 140, Equality Act 2010, Care Act 2014. |  |

**D2**

**Justify the strategies and techniques used to overcome ethical issues and challenges experienced by individuals with different needs when planning and providing care**

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| **Discuss how these strategies, frameworks and techniques support the choices that professionals make when considering the needs of individuals.** | **Yes / No** |
| Guidance to support decision making: Give your views and justify which of these frameworks can support professionals to overcome ethical issues and challenges when planning and providing care. |  |
| * The DH Decision Support Tool |  |
| * Five-step framework |  |
| * NICE and NHS guidance on Care Pathways and Care Plans |  |
| * *Managing Conflicts of Interest: Guidance for Clinical Commissioning Groups* (2013) (NHS) |  |
| * HSE guidance on risk assessments. |  |