INSIGHTS INTO SINGLE-HANDED CARE

Gill Creighton

What’s in a name?

- Single-handed
- Reduced
- Enhanced
- Future-proofing
- Improved
- Right-sizing

Why do we need single-handed care?

- People living longer
- Increasing complexity of care needs
- Lack of funding within Health and Social Care

Equipment

Successful Projects

Somerset

£280,000

Projected to save £2.9 million over 8 years

Suffolk

£554,546 in first 18 months

Ongoing saving of £7,000 per week

Thurrock

£119,000 in first year

Ongoing saving of £9,000 per week

The Service User

- Assessment to establish strengths and needs
- Communication
- Consent
- Intervention
- Remain supported at home
- Increased independence
- Reduced care needs

Reablement Services

Provides personal care, help with daily living activities and other practical tasks, usually for up to six weeks, reablement encourages service users to develop the confidence and skills to carry out these activities themselves and continue to live at home.

Generally provided to people who have just been discharged from hospital or are otherwise entering the care system following a crisis.

A 2007 study for the Department of Health's care services efficiency delivery network found that up to 68% of people no longer needed a home care package after a period of reablement, and up to 48% continued not to need home care two years later.

National Minimum standards regulation for domiciliary care (2003 p.240)

12.8 ‘Two people fully trained in current safe handling techniques and the equipment to be used are always involved in the provision of the care.....

when the need is identified’

Fettering of discretion

Whilst authorities have to act consistently by following their own policies, they must, paradoxically, also ensure they do not behave too consistently. An authority should not take over-rigid decisions; if it does so it might be fettering it's discretion; this is unlawful because an authority cannot 'slavishly follow a policy without regard to individual cases'. The concept of fettering discretion is used to prevent authorities from adopting blanket policies which they are not prepared to modify, even in exceptional circumstances.

(M.Mandelstram 1997)

Loss aversion and risk aversion

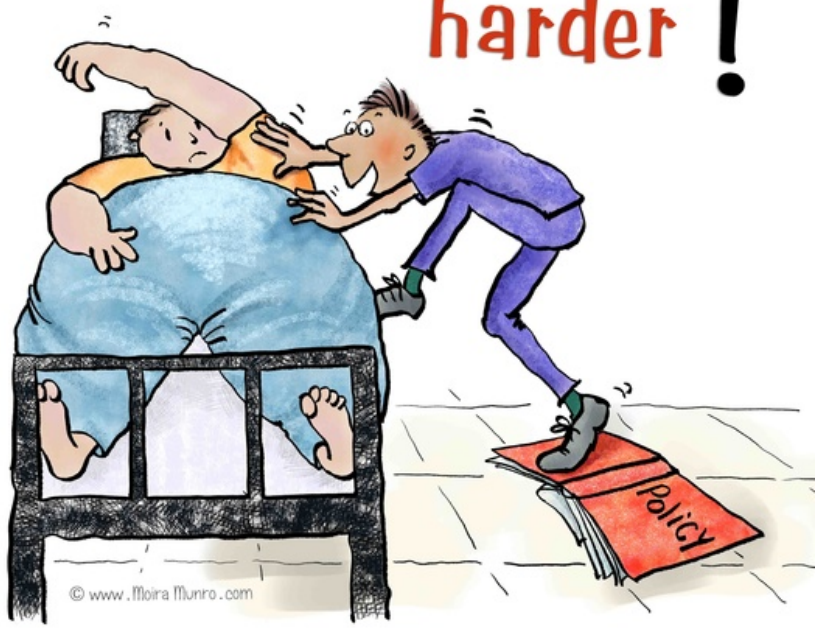
‘a person would prefer to avoid a loss than to acquire an equivalent gain’

How would you feel if I gave you £10 now, and at the end of the day, take £5 away from you?

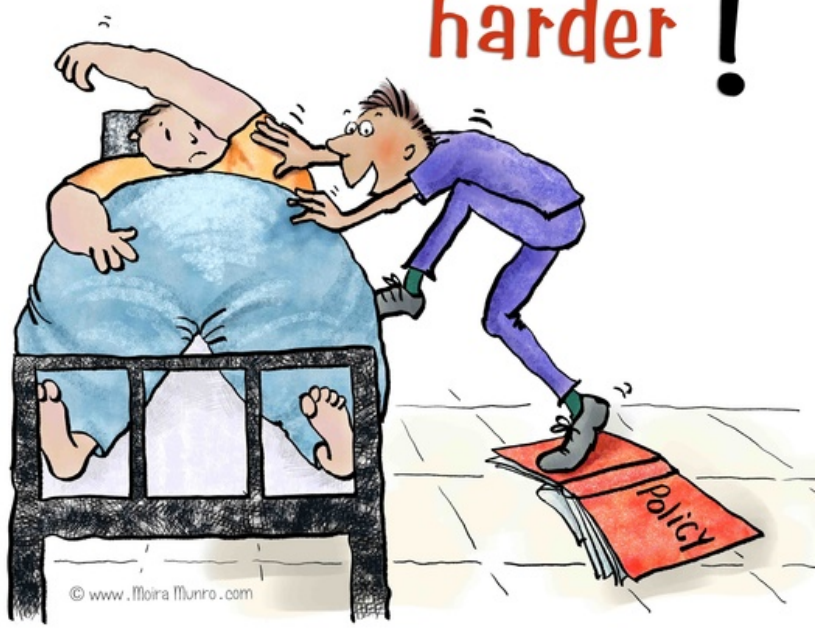
Would you feel that you had lost or gained?

Loss aversion leads to risk aversion - the avoidance of uncertainty or loss.

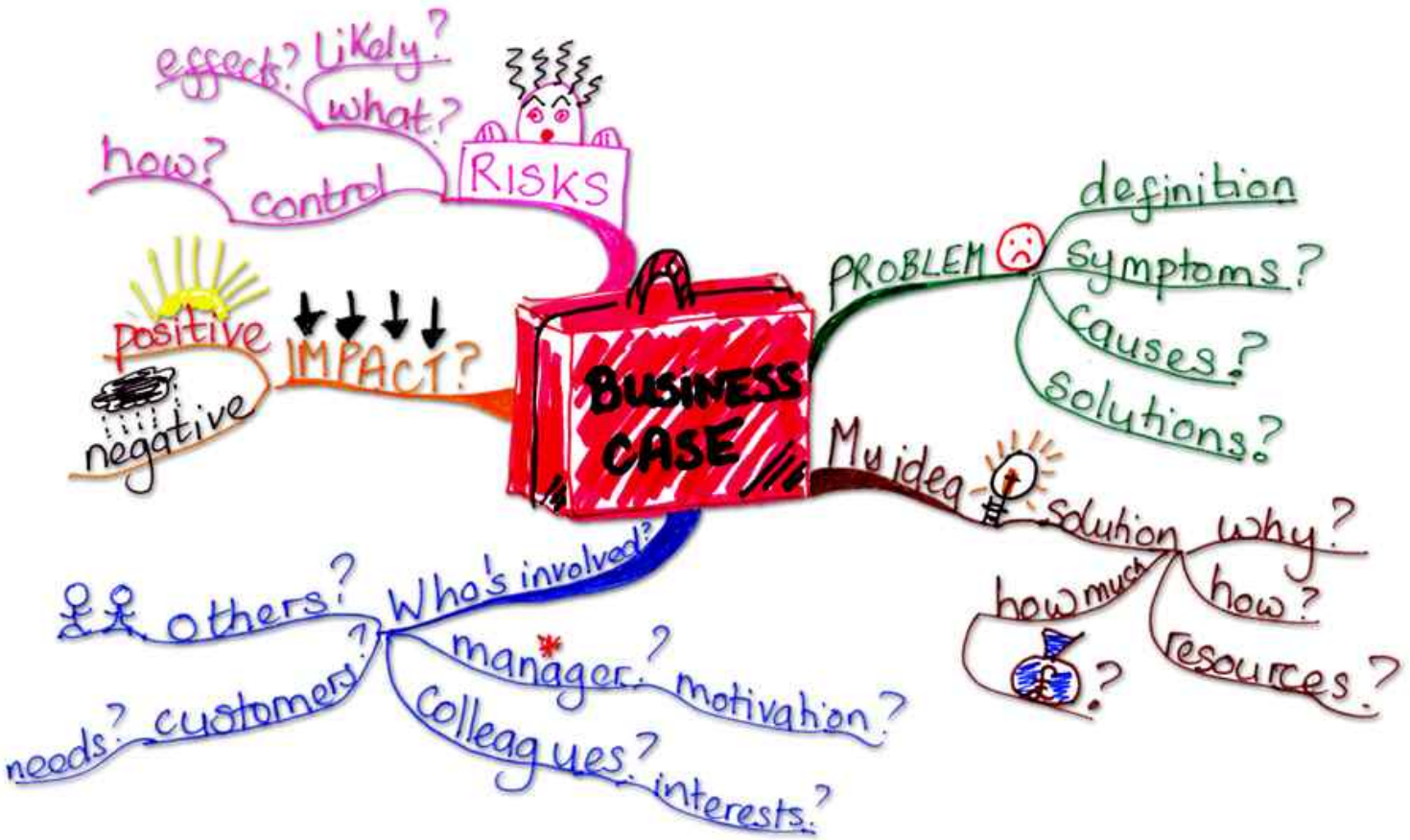
When they're heavier I just push harder!



When they're heavier I just push harder!



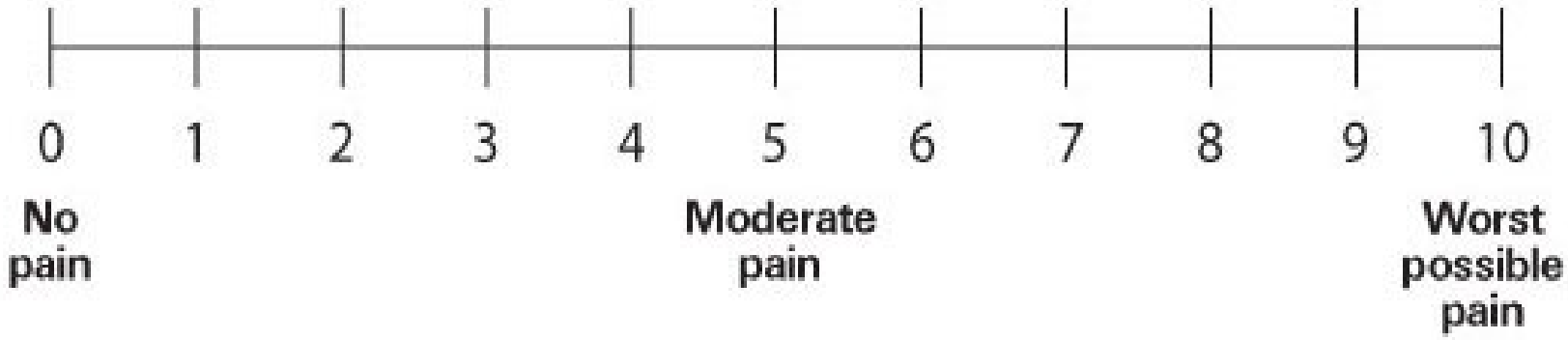
The Business Case




Doing It Right
means
Doing It Once
www.infinitesafety.co.uk

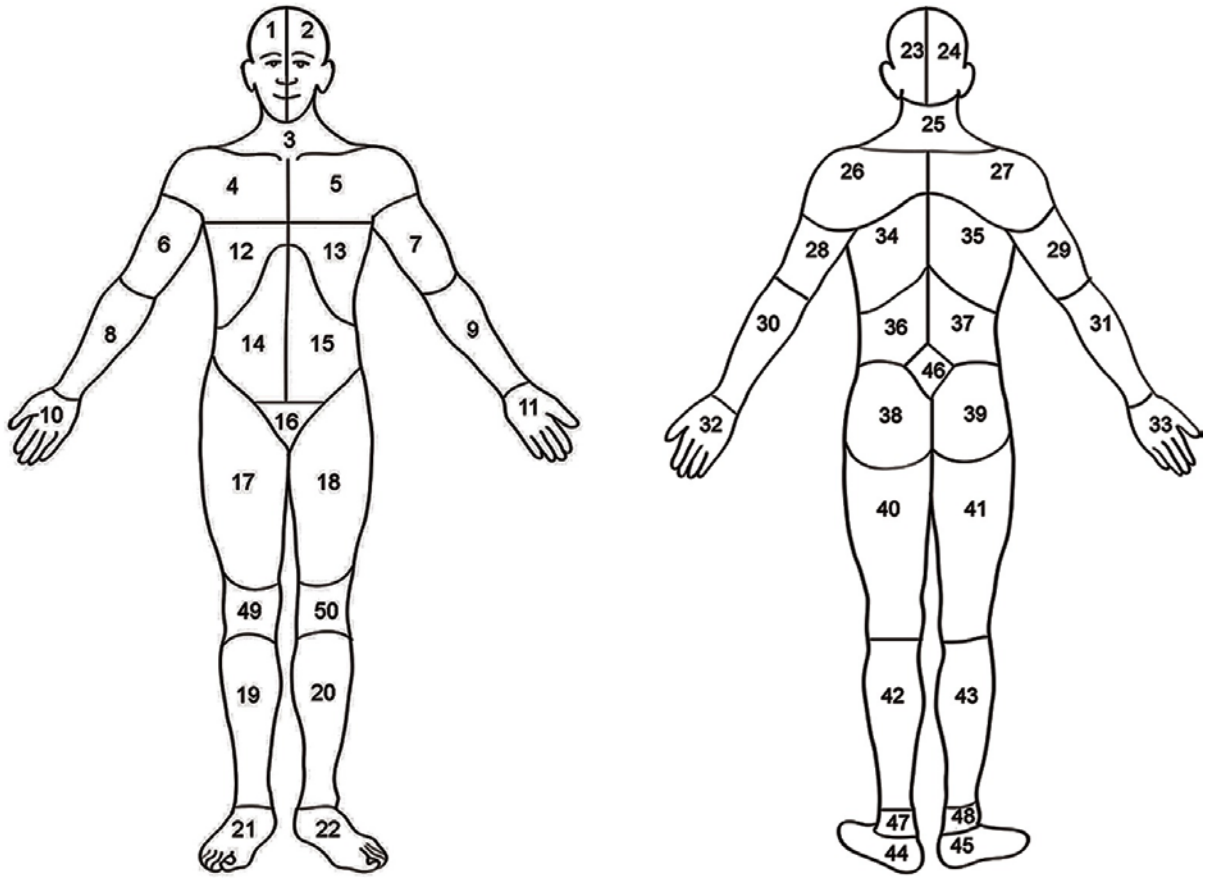
Likert Scale

Pain rating on a scale of 1-10



Body map

Indicates areas on the SUs or carers body that are at risk or experiencing problems, pain or injury



Borg Scale

A rating of perceived exertion and can be used with both SU and carer

Borg Scale of Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE)

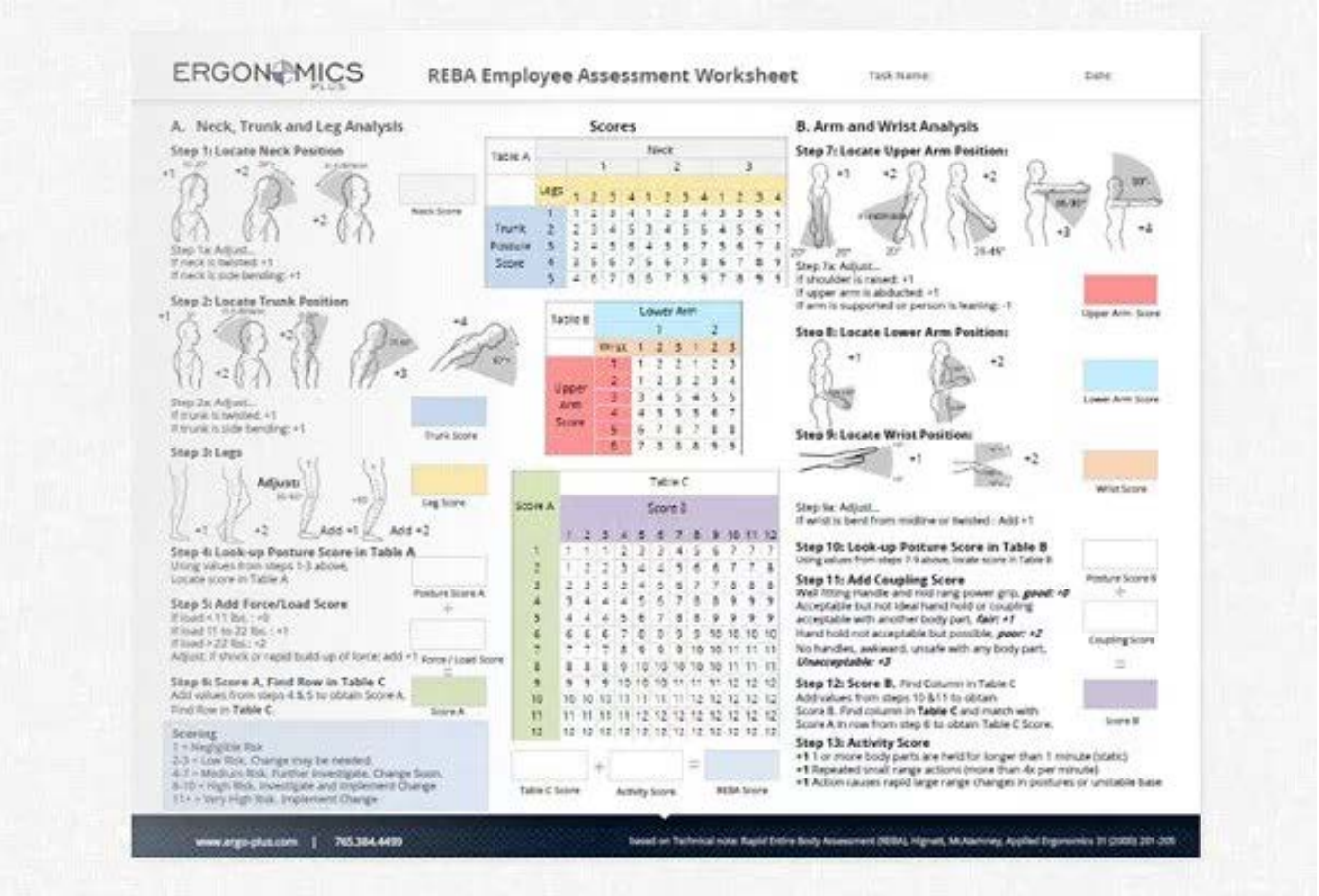
6	
7	Very, very light
8	
9	Very light
10	
11	Fairly light
12	
13	Somewhat hard
14	
15	Hard
16	
17	Very hard
18	
19	Very, very hard
20	

REBA – Rapid Entire Body Assessment

- Provide a postural analysis system sensitive to musculoskeletal risks in a variety of occupational tasks
- Divide the body into segments which are coded individually with reference to movement planes
- Provide a scoring system for muscle activity caused by static, dynamic, rapid changing or unstable postures
- Reflect that grip and hand holds are important in the handling of loads
- Gives an action level with an indication of urgency

REBA – Rapid Entire Body Assessment

Uses a systematic process to evaluate posture and risk during tasks



Points to remember

- Resistance to change
- Communication
- Training
- Planning
- Understanding of legislation

Questions?

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