Welcome to this person centred support plan which is something you might like to try with one or two people living in your care home. The plan emphasises the need to take account of the perspective of the person with dementia and it should be completed in the first person, i.e. from their point of view. This might feel strange to begin with but it helps to create an ethos which responds to the wishes and needs of people with dementia. The guiding principle of the plan is that it should be enabling and support the person with dementia to be as self-reliant and in control as they can be.

The format of this plan has been shared with the Care Quality Commission and if used correctly and kept up-to-date it should not cause problems on inspections. The format was developed in response to concerns by inspectors that care plans were not person centred and often failed to highlight risks arising from people's physical and mental conditions.

#### The plan has two parts:

- 1. "My support plan at a glance" a top sheet which provides a snapshot for quick reference. It aims to help people to see the person with dementia as an individual. It offers potential areas for discussion and engagement and highlights critical needs. It can be copied separately and may be particularly useful for agency staff, ancillary staff (e.g. housekeepers) and visiting agencies (e.g. ambulance staff, GPs and nurses). It can also be provided to hospital staff, dentists and others who may provide care or treatment to the person with dementia away from the care home.
- 2. "My support plan in detail" this draws upon the theories of Tom Kitwood. According to Kitwood, the experience of living with dementia is the result of a person's neurological impairment, their physical health, their biography, their personality and the "social psychology" surrounding them. "Social psychology" refers to the relationships, environment and activities which provide opportunities for the person with dementia to be engaged with others and meaningfully occupied. Kitwood proposed that improving "social psychology" provides the greatest opportunity to enhance the experience of people living with dementia. This support plan is designed to achieve this.

Completing this type of support plan may take 3 to 4 weeks initially, while staff get to know the person and seek information in order to build up a picture. Over time more and more will be learnt about the person and can be added to the plan, and revisions made in response to changing needs. Clearly as much information should be obtained directly from the person, either through discussion or close observation. It is useful to do as much early on as possible, for opportunities will be lost as the dementia progresses.

Completing the plan is more about making the effort to get to know the person being cared for as it is about completing the paperwork. It is best done by a key worker can also become the champion for that particular individual. It should be seen as an intriguing piece of detective work rather than administrative chore!

The support plan should be kept simple. Clearly other documents will need to exist alongside it including basic information with essential contact details and specific detailed care planning documents where these are necessary e.g. pressure area care, end of life care plan etc. This can be cross-referenced in the support plan.

Some homes also prepare a more detailed life history books which are invaluable.

The brief notes which follow provide additional information on some of the sections in the suport plan. These refer to two useful books:

- **1.** Hazel, M., Edwards, P. and Brooker, D. (2009) <u>Enriched care planning for people with dementia: A Good Practice Guide to Delivering Person-Centred Care</u>. Jessica Kingsley publishers, London.
- 2. Stokes, G. (2008) *And still the music plays: stories of people with dementia*. Hawker publications, London.

You may also want to refer to:

**3.** Kitwood, T. (1997) <u>Dementia reconsidered: The person comes first</u>. Open University Press, Buckingham

### Safety

This section is essentially a risk assessment which flags up any areas of serious concern at the start of the support plan. It should highlight significant, real risks pertinent to the person not speculative or generalised risks. There may be "no risks identified" for the person concerned above those you would generally have about people living in your home.

The section "what you must do to keep me safe" is an opportunity to record action being taken to promote the person's best interest as defined by the Mental Capacity Act, e.g. DoLS.

## **Cognitive ability**

Although there are some commonly recognised effects, the experience of dementia varies widely between individuals depending on the type of dementia, the part of the brain affected and the stage of dementia.

A memory assessment, if one has been done, should provide helpful clues about the abilities which remain intact, and processes which the person has difficulty with and the support required. Typically problems will centre on visual processing, body management, memory, auditory processing, language, planning, judging and controlling. Dementia can also cause confusion, hallucinations and mis-identification.

The components which define mental capacity under the Act should be considered in the four sections.

Neurological impairment is a complex area however Chapter 7 of Enriched Care Planning for People with Dementia provides an excellent, clear explanation of dementia and the brain. It describes the effects of different types of dementia and the support which can be offered.



## **Biography**

There are many examples of how life story work has had a very positive benefit for people with dementia. People's backgrounds are very important to understand particularly if people are unhappy or become distressed. Particular activities in the care home, or the approach by a member of staff may trigger powerful feelings related to painful events in someone's past. There may also be repetitive behaviours and mannerisms which are hard to fathom. There are often clues in people's life histories which can help to provide explanations and possible solutions.

Conversely there are also clues in people's life histories about activities that people might enjoy and the skills they might retain. This will inform staff about what they can do to make life in the care home meaningful and relevant.

"And Still the Music Plays" provides a number of accounts which illustrate just how important biography can be in supporting people with dementia.

## **Personality**

Personality is basically the way people approach the world; their natural disposition. Some people are confident, outgoing and positive. They enjoy trying new things and can adapt easily. Others tend to be more reserved and inward-looking. They might be more anxious about change and being amongst unfamiliar people.

Some people like to be organised, and efficient whilst others are more laissez-faire and more relaxed about life. People can also vary in the extent to which they are emotional or like having physical contact with others.

When a person is faced with living with dementia the way they respond will depend on their personality. Some will battle on, perhaps experiencing a lot of frustration as a consequence, others will become depressed when nothing seems to be going right and as a result become increasingly withdrawn and depressed.



Recognising that individuals have different personalities helps staff to respond in a way which is in tune with the person's personality. For example, a retired navy officer who likes to feel organised might feel more reassured if they are dressed smartly and have everything in order around him. He may be averse to physical contact and feel more comfortable with a formal approach from staff.

Chapter 4 of Enriched Care Planning for People with Dementia offers a template to assist with profiling personality.

# Physical health

This section will include the individual health needs, which most homes are used to identifying and planning for. It should also address washing and bathing.

Clearly providing health support to people with dementia can have added complications. Pain management is a particular concern as it may be hard for the person with dementia to recognise that they are in pain or give expression to this. Providing physical interventions to someone with dementia, e.g. injections, may also pose challenges as the person with dementia may not recognise the need for support or react negatively to being given assistance.

Continence and dementia raises some interesting issues. Toilet training happens early in life and the associated skills and learning are unlikely to be lost at early stages of dementia. Problems however often arise because of perceptual processing and negotiating the environment, i.e. a person who appears to be incontinent may not be. It is that they have difficulty in completing the tasks associated with getting to the toilet.

Every effort should be made to promote self-toiletting by identifying and removing barriers and improving access to toilets. This should be given careful consideration under the environment section of the plan.

Eating and drinking have been included under physical health because nutrition and hydration are essential to physical well-being. It is an area of study in its own right and an area in which it is easy to make mistakes because people with dementia may not pick up on cues.

However eating and drinking are also strongly related to other sections of the support plan particularly relationships and occupation.

#### **Environment**

Careful observation of a person living in a care home can reveal a lot about the way the environment supports them and promotes access around the home and the extent to which it creates barriers. Sitting in the wrong location can be distressing because of the stimuli in that area or because access to important facilities is difficult.

Supporting mobility and manual handling has been included under environment to stress the importance of promoting access.

### Comments

The plan can be downloaded, printed and completed in paper based format. It can also be downloaded as a word document and completed electronically. This means it can be changed over time.

The plan looks long but in fact is fairly easy to write and absorb. The use of a marker pen can enable priority needs to be highlighted.

We would welcome feedback on use of the plan. If you have any comments please email them to david.francis@dh.gsi.gov.uk

Good luck!

# My support plan - at a glance

My name:	
I like to be known as:	
My birthday:	
Important people to me:	
My background, skills and interests:	I like:
	l dislike:
	Tips for talking to me:
My critical care and support needs:	

# My support plan - in detail

My name:

	I like to be known as:
	What you need to know
Safety	Areas of high risk for me:
Saf	What you must do to keep me safe:

	What you need to know
Occupation	This is what I like to be doing:
Occul	This is how you can help me to do it:
Entertainment	This is what I enjoy:
	Things I do not enjoy:

	What you need to know
ole	How I like to be around others and how I like others to be around me:
Other people	How you can support me with maintaining relationships:

DOCUMENT H	IISTORY		
COMPLETED B	SY:		DATE:
LAST REVISED	BY:		DATE:
WITH INFORMA	ATION FROM (please tick)		
PERSON	RELATIVE AGENCIES	OTHER	OBSERVATION
AGREED WITH	:		
	SIGNATURE OF PERSON	SIGNATURE C	OF RELATIVES