OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 6 June 2023 – Morning

Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Health and Social Care

05833/05871 Unit 6: Personalisation and a person-centred approach to care

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
C443/2306

No extra materials are needed.

Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number [   ]   Candidate number [   ]

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

Date of birth [D D M M Y Y Y Y]

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **60**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

1 (a) Identify the correct legislation that made personal budgets mandatory for all individuals with eligible care and support needs.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Care Act 2014 ☐

Childrens and Families Act 2014 ☐

Health and Social Care Act 2012 ☐

[1]

(b) Tick **three** responsibilities placed on Local Authorities.

Local Authority responsibilities	Tick (✓) three only
To decide where care should be provided.	
To ensure there are a range of care services.	
To prevent care needs becoming more serious.	
To provide information about care services.	
To provide personal budgets to all individuals who require care.	
To provide residential care services.	

[3]

(c)* Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) is a framework used by professionals to assess individuals' care needs.

Describe **two** ways FACS promotes personalisation.

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(d) Identify **three** methods of overcoming challenges to personalisation.

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[3]

Turn over

2 Eve, 15, has a long-term physical condition. Each week she attends a local clinic to receive treatment to improve her mobility.

Eve is becoming worried about the amount of time she is absent from school for her clinic visits, as her education is very important to her.

(a)* Analyse the benefits and limitations of personalisation for Eve.

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(b) Tick **three** things that professionals do when developing person-centred plans.

Professionals must:	Tick (✓) three only
Ask other professionals to co-produce the plan.	
Encourage the individual's family to meet their care and support needs.	
Ensure the individual receives the care they need.	
Find out what is important to the individual for a good quality of life.	
Focus on the individual's strengths and capabilities.	
Understand how an individual communicates their wishes and needs.	

[3]

(c) A one-page profile is a person-centred tool that is used to find out what is important to a person and improve their quality of life.

Desbribe **one other** person-centred tool that could be used to improve Eve's quality of life.

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Turn over

3 Jamal, 23, lives independently. He has physical disabilities and is a wheelchair user. His house has adaptions which support his mobility and independence.

Jamal receives a limited personal budget. He employs a part-time carer to assist him with getting up in the morning as he is not able to do this independently. Jamal receives health care services from his G.P. but feels that his G.P. does not know him as an individual.

Jamal wants to get out of the house more, but lacks motivation and doesn't know where he could go. He feels that his care provides what is important **for** him, but not what is important **to** him.

(a) (i) Identify **one** way that Jamal's care provides what is important **for** him.

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(ii) Identify **one** reason why Jamal feels his care does not provide what is important **to** him.

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(b)* Explain how to **plan** and **conduct** a person-centred review meeting to improve Jamal's quality of life.

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4 **(a)** Explain the meaning of the following terms:

Co-production ....

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Medical model of disability ....

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Inclusive communities ....

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[6]

(b) Complete the table by choosing a challenge to personalisation for each situation.

Challenges to personalisation:

A – Communication barriers

B – Institutions promoting a medical model of disability

C – Resistance to change

D – Respecting choice when alternatives may promote better health

Situation:	Challenge to personalisation: A, B, C or D
A care worker informs a resident that they cannot go outside as the doors are always locked after 6 pm.	
An individual decides not to continue with treatment, against the advice of their G.P.	
An individual with a learning disability is not able to tell their personal assistant what they would like to eat.	

[3]

5 Charlie lives in a care home and has dementia. He used to go for a walk every day, but as his dementia gets worse the staff are concerned he might get lost, so they only allow him to walk in the care home garden. Charlie's behaviour is becoming challenging, he mistrusts the staff and thinks they are trying to harm him.

Charlie's daughter visits every Sunday. He enjoys talking with her about past family events when his wife was still alive. His daughter reassures him that he is safe and staff are there to help him. However, when she leaves he becomes distressed again.

(a)* Explain the importance of a person-centred review for meeting Charlie's needs.

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Turn over

(b) Create a one-page profile for Charlie.

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page. The question numbers must be clearly shown – for example, 1(a) or 2(a)*.

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