

# Person Centred Care Planning

## Factsheet



## PCCP Definition

A process for continual listening, recording and learning on what is important to someone now and in the future, acting upon this in alliance with them as individuals, their family and friends.

**PCCP is a process and not a set of documents... it is something we do... an approach to working with individuals.**

This means we are constantly learning from the individual about their wishes, desires and needs. This is not only done when they begin their stay at a new home or when CQC or CSSIW advise it has to be done.

When we continually listen to individuals through our process we do need to record our findings and share them.

- Do you have team meetings?
- Do you discuss individuals and their PCCP?
- Is it meaningful or tokenistic?
- How many individuals do you really know in your service?

From the continual process, we learn, share and develop a service. Assuming is dangerous and can lead to institutionalised care if not careful.

Responding to what is important to individuals is not always easy. The difficult requests can often be the most rewarding when successful.

Remember the mental capacity act. We need to involve individuals in the decision making process where and when they can. We can only make a decision for another when we have proof they potentially lack capacity.

## Differences

Care plan	PCCP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Care / nursing requirements</li><li>• Risk assessment</li><li>• Manual handling</li><li>• Medication</li><li>• Allergies</li><li>• Next of kin</li><li>• Doctors and agencies</li><li>• History</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Likes</li><li>• Dislikes</li><li>• Preferred methods</li><li>• Goals and outcomes</li><li>• Dreams</li><li>• Wishes</li><li>• Risk taking</li><li>• Life story</li></ul>

### The mental capacity act

We need to involve individuals in the decision making process where and when they can. We can only make a decision for another when we have proof they potentially lack capacity.



### 5 Key principles

- Presume capacity
- Support individuals
- Unwise decisions
- Best interest
- Least intervention

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## Active participation

What is active participation and how does it benefit the individual within the care they receive?

- What barriers prevent this from being achieved?
- How could you break these barriers down?

## Break down barriers

To remove the barriers to active participation and for a person centered approach to work, the service must support the following:

Training	Commitment	Professional
Time	Respect	Understanding
Communication	Teamwork	Ethos

## Utilising PCCP over time

### Short term actions

- Training and awareness for all
- Relationship then tasks
- Talk to individuals
- What abilities do they have
- Look at the day to day processes
- Enthusiasm brings out the best

### Medium to long term actions

- Ongoing and continual support
- Relationship with family and friends
- Develop an understanding
- Positive role model to others
- Celebrate successes
- Relationship then task

### Permanent change actions

- Beliefs, values and ethos
- Review individual process
- Training, commitment and professional (TCP)
- Evidence that it achieves outcomes
- Positive atmosphere
- Strive for higher standards

## Why use a person centred approach

- Rights
- Respect
- Fair
- Equal
- Treated
- Kind
- Views
- Opinions
- Protection
- Deserved
- Personal
- Choices

