

a) Client centred care refers to the process of involving the patient in all decisions and treatment regarding them. The client must be aware at all times the severity of their condition, the plans to reduce that severity and the outcome or consequences of any treatment involved. In most words, nurses engage in a patient allocation process. This allows patients to become more familiar with a limited amount of carers and increases the effectiveness of a client centred care plan. All health care facilities must integrate this form of care in order to make the client feel more ~~to~~ in controlled and empowered and may also reduce the need for any legal considerations.

Confidentiality refers to all documents and information about a patient remaining private and within the knowledge of the rostered doctor, specialist or nurse. It is against the law ~~at~~ for any health care professional to discuss the ~~test~~ information about a patient by using their name, age, or location as it breaches privacy. If a professional does ~~no~~ so, the patient or any other individual offended are able to press charges and in turn discourage the continuity of that person's profession.

Duty of care refers to the responsibility of a professional to respond to a situation in the range of their ability

and knowledge. If a health care worker does not provide appropriate care in relation to the amount of training and knowledge, they may be assessed as being negligent and may be held responsible for the deterioration of physical or emotional health.

b) The allied health environment refers to all common illnesses or disease, for example a public hospital or a doctors surgery.

In relation to client centred care, a patient is to be notified of any changes in health status for example, the illness worsening, the plan of attack that a doctor or nursing team aims to achieve and the need for any treatment in order to obtain consent. As said earlier, this can be achieved through the common patient allocation process. It can also be achieved through general consultations. For example, during nursing handover, the nurses can essentially ask the patient their opinion of their health or what they believe should be done to help them in any way. If not, this can simply be achieved by allowing the patient to overhear the discussion in order to remind them of any appointments or daily plans.

In order to keep a patient's information confidential, their records must be kept in a safe place where only health professionals can access them. For example, in a

Additional writing space on back page.

hospital ward, they must be kept at the nurses station out of reach of other people such as family, friends or other patients. As it is illegal to inform other people of a patient's state, it is advised that, in an allied environment, health professionals or carers do not talk loudly about a patient in front of other people.

The duty of care in an allied environment can be achieved through simple, everyday tasks. For example, rather than taking a patient back to their bed after a shower with no pants on, rather cover them up to increase privacy and confidence. In a first aid incident, it is a health professional's duty of care to execute their skills to the best of their ability. For example, when giving CPR, don't stop because you get distracted or tired; only cease if recovery signs appear or if you become physically unable to continue. Duty of care is evident in almost every task, for example inserting a catheter in the quickest, pain-free way, covering a bedpan when emptying it or telling a patient what you're going to do before you actually do it.

It is important that these legal and moral considerations are taken seriously to increase the quality of life in an allied environment and to also broaden your knowledge.

← Tick this box if you have continued this answer in another writing booklet.