

## CHS52 Plan inter-disciplinary assessment of the health and well-being of individuals

### OVERVIEW

This standard is about planning inter-disciplinary assessment of the health and well-being of individuals. The inter-disciplinary team may be drawn from one or more organisations or agencies. Teams may be established and long-term, or may be put together as required to meet the specific needs of individuals. The term 'inter-disciplinary' is used to mean a co-ordinated, cross-discipline team approach, which is working to achieve agreed outcomes in a structured way. Users of this standard will need to ensure that practice reflects up to date information and policies. Version No 1

### KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

You will need to know and understand:

- 1.the statutory and professional standards and codes of practice for your area of work and how to interpret and apply these
- 2.how to manage your responsibilities as a professional with organisational and contractual requirements
- 3.the nature, extent and boundaries of your work role and its relationship to others in your own and other organisations
- 4.the roles of other practitioners and how they relate between and across agencies
- 5.the referral process within the inter-disciplinary team
- 6.national and local policies and guidelines relating to the management and effective use of assessment resources
- 7.procedures, protocols, and pathways for liaising with individuals and their carers, practitioners, departments, and agencies
- 8.the organisational policy and practices with regard to the keeping and sharing of clinical records, recording information and maintaining confidentiality
- 9.the ethics concerning consent and confidentiality, and the tensions which may exist between an individual's rights and the organisation's responsibility to individuals
- 10.the law and good practice guidelines on consent
- 11.how to deal with issues of confidentiality and who has the right of access to information
- 12.how to communicate effectively with individuals and those involved in their care
- 13.methods of establishing rapport and respectful, trusting relationships with individuals and those involved in their care
- 14.the ways in which communication can be modified and altered for different needs,

- contexts and beliefs
- 15.the effects of environments and contexts on communication (particularly institutional settings)
  - 16.the guidance that is available for your own practice, and the sources of the guidance
  - 17.evidence based practice and its role in improving services
  - 18.the main trends and changes and conditions relating to the health and well-being of individuals within your area of practice
  - 19.how the needs of individuals may affect others
  - 20.local sources of health and well-being information, advice and support for individuals, and those involved in their care
  - 21.the benefits and risks of inter-disciplinary teams in meeting the needs of individuals
  - 22.the role of different types of practitioners and agencies in providing assessment services in your area of practice
  - 23.the way in which partner services operate – their procedures, objectives, roles and relationships, and the implications of these for working alongside them
  - 24.the processes for information sharing and communication within the team
  - 25.barriers to effective inter-disciplinary team work, including differences in terminology, conditions of employment, values, beliefs and cultures, and how these can be overcome
  - 26.the framework for the assessment of individual's needs
  - 27.the way health and social conditions interact to affect individuals and the implications of this for planning assessments
  - 28.the different types of assessments which are performed across the inter-disciplinary team and how these are implemented and managed
  - 29.evidence based decision making processes around balancing risks, resource availability, and service priorities, in relation to planning inter-disciplinary assessments
  - 30.the impact of the assessments on the individual and those involved in their care
  - 31.the actions to take if the individual or those involved in their care do not agree to any aspect of the assessments
  - 32.the issues that might arise in planning inter-disciplinary assessment, including insufficient responses from other organisations and agencies, and what action to take in response to these

## PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

You must be able to do the following:

- 1.communicate with the individual and those involved in their care in a way that is appropriate to their understanding and preferences
- 2.obtain and review all relevant referral information relating to the individual
- 3.determine the priority of the individual's needs from the referral information
- 4.establish any specific requirements to achieve effective assessment of the health and well-being needs of the individual
- 5.get the appropriate consent to obtain further information if the initial information is insufficient for effective prioritisation or assessment planning to take place
- 6.use research evidence, together with national and local guidelines and policies, to establish the range of inter-disciplinary assessments required

7. discuss and agree the purpose, nature and timing of assessments with the individual and those involved in their care and obtain the necessary consent
8. establish and confirm the roles and responsibilities of the practitioners who will be involved in the assessment
9. ensure that the appropriate practitioners are capable of undertaking the assessment as required
10. discuss and agree with members of the inter-disciplinary team how to co-ordinate assessments to make best use of practitioners' time and expertise, and take account of any interrelationships between different aspects of the assessment
11. make arrangements for the assessments that are consistent with the individual's priority and their specific requirements
12. agree the methods and timing for reviewing the outcomes and reports of the assessment with the individual, those involved in their care, and the inter-disciplinary team
13. communicate the agreed arrangements to the individual, those involved in their care, and the inter-disciplinary team in accordance with local protocols
14. keep accurate, legible, and complete records, and comply with all the relevant legal, professional, and organisational requirements and guidelines.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This National Occupational Standard was developed by Skills for Health. This standard links with the following dimension within the NHS Knowledge and Skills Framework (October 2004): Dimension: HWB2 Assessment and care planning to meet health and wellbeing needs