

## FMH6 Agree a change in the level of security applying to an individual

### OVERVIEW

This standard covers the raising or lowering of an individual's level of security on the basis of an assessment of risk and benefits of a change. As in all situations it is necessary to identify the treatment the individual requires and the mix of relational, procedural and physical security needed to provide that treatment safely. Central to this standard is use of the Care Programme Approach as a source for information and mechanism by which the best decision-making can be undertaken. 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. assessing the immediacy and gravity of present and potential risk
2. the impact of the physical environment and structures on present and potential risk behaviours
3. gathering relevant and contemporary information and methodologies for doing so (e.g. HCR 20)
4. evaluating the immediacy and gravity of risk behaviours
5. risk assessment
6. identifying benefits to individuals from different settings and treatments
7. inquiry reports on forensic mental health settings, including recommendations and analysis of practice in the assignment of individuals to levels of security
8. psychopathy and personality disorder
9. drug, alcohol or substance misuse
10. self-harming behaviours, including ligation
11. the therapeutic philosophy, boundaries and treatment regimes at your and other establishments
12. local admission criteria
13. criteria for admission to establishments of all levels of security
14. levels of security as used in the prison service, NHS and independent sector
15. current mental health legislation and regulations
16. the legal rights of individuals
17. negotiation skills
18. communication protocols between establishments.
19. other roles in the process (e.g. internal and external stakeholders)

20. how to adapt communication styles in ways which are appropriate to different people (e.g. culture, language or special needs)
21. when and how to use advocacy
22. the religious beliefs of different cultures
23. the effects of culture and religious beliefs on individual communication styles
24. the different features services must have to meet people's gender, culture, language or other needs
25. the effects of different cultures and religions on care management
26. the principle of confidentiality and what information may be given to whom
27. how information obtained from individuals should be recorded and stored.

## PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

You must be able to do the following:

1. review the information from the integrated care plan on the individual's risk history, reason for admission, risk assessment and management plan (e.g. the degree of clear and present danger to others, the level of escape risk, the gravity of the index offence)
2. discuss with the multidisciplinary team the extent to which the criteria for admission still apply to the individual and other information which may influence a decision to change the level of security at which the individual is detained
3. engage with the individual and discuss the possible change and evaluate their thoughts and feelings and likely response to a change
4. consider the use of advocacy to ensure that the individual's voice is heard
5. adjust the integrated care plan, agreeing the risks, benefits, vulnerabilities, treatment needs and outcomes for the individual
6. agree the mix of relational, procedural and physical security needed to provide that treatment safely
7. identify potentially destabilising factors in another setting (e.g. accessing data collected for audit, learning the lessons from previous experience/risk factors if an individual is returning to a previous level of security)
8. identify how to respond to contingencies (e.g. learning the lessons from previous experience, whether to return to present level of security)
9. evaluate whether a change in the level of security at which the individual is detained is likely to bring benefits
10. identify a setting of suitable security level that has capacity and appropriate facilities and which meets the individual's needs and best interests (e.g. within easy access for carers/significant others to maintain contact)
11. agree with staff at the proposed setting the risks, benefits, treatment needs and outcomes and whether they will accept admission of the individual
12. explain to the individual, family and carer the decisions that have been made and discuss any concerns they may have.

## 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