

Positive Risk Management and People with Severe / Profound Intellectual Disability

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Positive Risk Taking: Factors which have Influenced Change

- Move towards care and support in the community
- PCP Process
- HIQA
- Organisational Factors



Towards a Definition of Risk

Precise Definition Contested:

- 1. As something to be avoided due to an association with danger and hazard
- 2. It is linked to personal development as a positive liberating experience

(Alaszewski et al, 2000)



Any issue real or imagined which is being used as an objection to a person moving toward increased inclusion in community life

(*Neill et al, 2008*)

Challenges Along the Way: Perceptions of Risk

Service Providers

- Traditional approaches & attitudes
- Policies and practices
- Overprotection

Carers (Parents/Family)

- Personal attitudes
- Association between risk & physical danger
- Image of adults with Intellectual Disability 'perpetual children'

Professionals

- Association between risk and health & safety
- Duty of care

(Alaszewki & Alaszewski, 2002)







A Person Centred Approach to Positive Risk Management

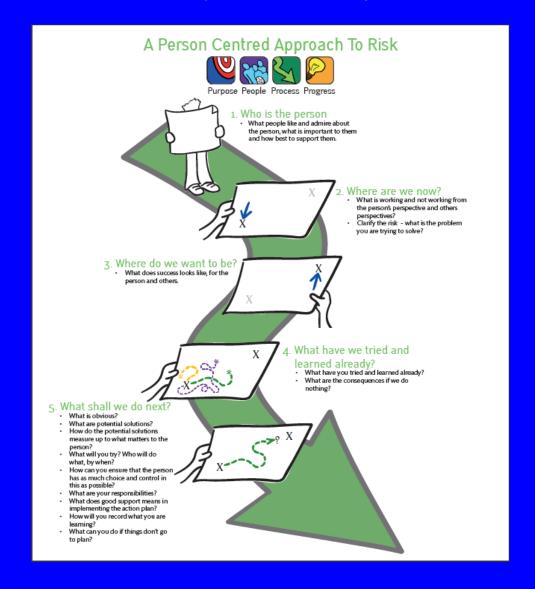
(*Neill et al*, 2008)

Central to this process:

- Keep the person at the centre
- Treat family and friends as partners
- Focus on what's important to the person
- An intent to build connections with the community
- Being prepared to go beyond conventional service options
- Continuing to listen and learn with the person

A Person Centred Approach To Risk

(*Neill et al, 2008*)



1) Who is the person?

- What people like and admire about the person
- What is important to them
- How best to support them





2) Where are we now?

• What is working and not working from the person's perspective and others perspectives?

Clarify the risk
what is the
problem you are
trying to solve?



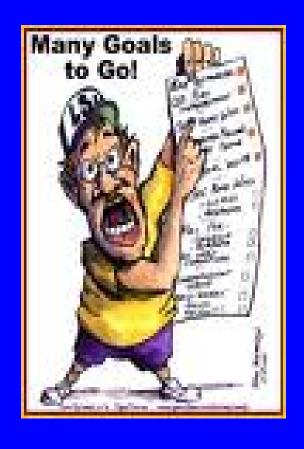
2) Where are we now? (Cont'd)

Clarify the risk

- What is the issue that is causing the concern?
- Find out when where and how often the risk occurs
- What are the consequences of the risk?
- If the issue does not happen for the person what will the person lose out on?
- How can the person or others be supported more safely to do the issue discussed?
- What do we document about the risk?
- Who do we communicate the risk to?

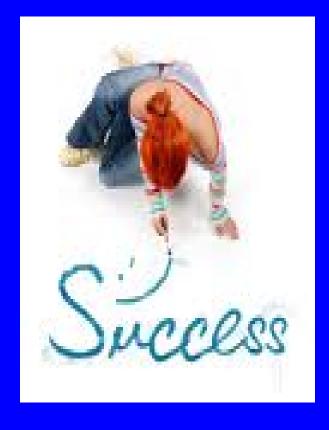


(Boulter & Pointu, 2006).



3) Where do we want to be?

What does success look like for the person and others?



4) What have we tried and learned already?



• What have you tried & learned already?

What are the consequences if you do nothing?





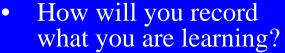
5) What shall we do next?

- What is obvious?
- What are potential solutions?
- How do the potential solutions measure up to what matters to the person?
- What will you try? Who will do what by when?

• How can you ensure that the person has as much choice and control in this as possible?



- What are your responsibilities?
- What does good support mean in implementing the action plan?





5) What shall we do next? (Cont'd)

What can you do if things don't go to plan?



Let's make better mistakes tomorrow.



References

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