

## Older people with social care needs

Test about older people with social needs or long-term conditions.

Read the text and watch the video before you do the test.

You can find the text at <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG22/chapter/recommendations#local-authority-needs-assessment>

Follow the link for the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I0wInpsihyc#action=share>

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**Question 1.** Match the vocabulary with their meaning. They all appear in the text or video.

nursing home	A. something that it is your job or duty to deal with
Dementia	B. someone who looks after a person who is young, old, or sick
Support	C. an illness that affects the brain and memory, and makes you gradually lose the ability to think and behave normally
Provide	D. the process of providing medical care; the particular way in which you deal with someone
responsibility	E. an illness, injury, or condition that makes it difficult for someone to do the things that other people do
Disability	F. a special house in which old or ill people live and are looked after by professionals, including medical services and staff
carer (care giver)	G. Noun: help or encouragement, Verb: agree and help, be kind to somebody, provide money to live
involve	H. to give something to someone or make it available to them, because they need it or want it
Socialise	I. to include or affect someone or something; to ask or allow someone to take part in something
Treatment	J. to spend time enjoying yourself with other people

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**Question 2.** Watch the film ‘Older people and quality of life: Better life in residential care’.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I0wInpsihyc#action=share>

The following text is a message from the video you have seen. Choose the right words for the blanks from the following: **provision, disabilities, carers, responsibilities, relationships, support, need,**

See and treat older people with high **Term 1**

needs as individuals and help them to do the things they want to do.

Build positive **Term 2** with the people you work with.

Look for the strengths and assets each person has and support them to play an active role in the development and **Term 3** of services.

Be open to doing things in new ways.

What is the video about?

The video shows older people with high **Term 4** needs who live in a care home. They talk about what is important in their lives and how they like to be treated.

It is based around the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's (JRF) A Better Life programme. JRF identified seven key challenges to be addressed for older people with high support needs to achieve a better quality of life:

Old age is not about 'them': it is about all of us

Older people are individuals and they are, as a group, becoming more diverse

**Term 5** matter to us whatever our age; we have a fundamental human **Term 6** to connect with others meaningfully

Older people with high support needs have many assets, strengths and resources that they can also bring to the development and **Term 7** of services

Whatever our age or **Term 8** needs, we should all be treated as citizens: equal stakeholders with both rights and **Term 9**

The individual and collective voices of older people with high **Term 10** needs should be heard and given power

We need both to innovate and improve existing models

Social care has a key role to play in meeting these challenges.

What is a high support need?

A high **Term 11** need is where person has one or more health conditions or **Term 12** that mean they need **Term 13** from health and/or social care services to live their lives as they want to.

Who will find this useful?

Anyone involved in providing services to older people with high **Term 14** needs – commissioners, managers, social workers, care workers and educators – and older people with high **Term 15** needs and their families and **Term 16**.

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**Question 3.** Read the text 'Older people with social care needs' and mark the sentences **True** or **False**.

1. A specialist clinical assessment may be performed by a geriatrician or old-age psychiatrist.
2. Carers of older people with special needs may themselves need support, too.
3. All older people should have telecare equipment. It's easy to operate them and no instruction is needed for their use.
4. Older people with special needs or long-term conditions should have at least a few coordinators to contact for their needs.
5. A care plan should be written by the coordinator alone. No need to engage the older person or ask him/her about his/her preferences.
6. Care plans should include older person's health issues and medical management.
7. Older people with special needs should not be assisted in managing their own finances. It's their personal issue and social care practitioners should not get involved in their personal budgeting.
8. Activities outside home, like socialising with friends or shopping, are not important for the wellbeing of an older person's life.
9. Health and social care practitioners should cooperate with an older person's named coordinator.
10. If older people with social needs have declined support, they should not be offered it again in the future.
11. Health and social care providers should give people information about available services that can help them manage their lives.
12. It is the responsibility of care coordinators to ensure continuity of care and links with specialist services.
13. The task of providing care in care homes is to keep older with social needs people inside, provide any assistance at home and stop them from going outside.
14. All care practitioners should consider and prevent social isolation - encourage older people with social needs to maintain links with their friends, family and community.
15. Health and social care practitioners should have necessary training and competences in managing medicines for older people if they are to deal with medications.