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Applicative - interview.

Sian

1 a) not much experience

knowledge & law correct

use of knowledge + exp of ops. Direct discussions about case & the prob. ex. ans.
risk relevant to information

* encouraged positive feed.

big established in law in different sec of law still got to know a lot
about people + law - use them to inform risk decisions.

10 yrs practice

plus specific - litig., CO, Autism -
difficult conversations.

Legal Knowledge

Knowledge/exp in risk decisions
experience working with people
Relevance of specialist experience

b) as above.

support for team. positive talking through scenarios.

actually example of dead doc in agreement - shared same view.

refers doc didn't agree. spent a lot of time debating whether to
do an agreement or not. Good example of developing
good relationships with people bring out less restrictive options.

other examples talking through with docs recently of agreement +
consider options.

Relationship with other teams provided. Can draw on exp of de
preferences to inform. Help Refuse talk through situation.

OTO example where others consulted (concluded) not necessary. Need
their own conclusion.

Team support helpful
but actually more
about wider team-
colleagues from partner
services. Enabling others to talk through scenario to
reach own conclusions

managing expectations &
others.

highlights importance + what
is lost without it.
about shared understanding.

(2)

2 a) central set but AMHP.

1 person as not take their set of risk factors + diagnosis
find out as much relevant/rec about them as a person.
protective factors, family, long cross
explore why crime now.
person with a life
strengths based not deficit based.

b) find out more than what diagnosis + treatment is.
unpack what is going on with that person
why not want to engage
what does it mean to them.
capacity - what choice and what would view.
understand whether by choice or not

Choice

Understanding

c) open to different forms of information + accepting it appropriately.
need to remain open to new / different information
individual / holistic
↓ open mind get more holistic view than if you are fixed
based on previous exp.
Sometimes one piece of info can be definitive / changes
stick on its head.
encourages you to explore detail.
Become more responsive of open mind.
Can check effectiveness of information if open mind.

Being open minded is more holistic
Something about enhancing the relative importance of information
Encourages exploring detail
In the detail, sometimes small pieces of information
become 'definitive'

(3)

3. a) joint visit shared not absolutely responsibility but has to avoid MHA if possible. working together. collaboration.

Sometimes people are taken unaware of concerns. This is wrong. Joint visit & letter can be used to highlight concerns to people.

can facilitate ITT and social care involvement.

example of referral to children's services for parent support for pre-school child.

explains that the barriers are to engagement.

example of people saying they don't support.
people worry talking about concerns will increase risks.
people not given correct info to make choice.

intending to engage to CP services - always have to explain consequences to person & have frank conversations. Court would never allow denial.

parallel to MCA also. Highlights how MHA is too easy to deprive people of liberty what due process/consent/infirmary.

b). holistic, open minded.

individual to be person.

what might be relevant to one may not be to the other.

might be interesting intro but not relevant.

example consent care home needed change of placement. It is so one accepts due to self. Had seen film - order. even awards for work. Helps understand person & highlight decline.

Sometimes irrelevant but somehow helps.

Ensuring people have information - collaborative, respectful?

Joint visit helps share plus is more collaborative with services as well.

(4)

not just medical legal

subjective to the person - understand what dignity means + what distress means.

once if understand them as a person, how they might choose make choices if they could now.

want to understand why they are in that care home? why have other care providers failed?

ability to influence situation if there are other solutions if they are here.

Should understand - relevant info - what facts - I should need to try to avoid causes of poss.

interesting information about the person - building a picture of them as a person. Relevant to AMH decision - Mercy? - certainly person-centred.

Relevant not just about legal criteria, risk - it is about the person

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4. a) risk is one of main things we have to consider
from strengths based perspective look for protective factors to balance
risk areas - likelihood & severity - analyse rather than accept
at face value.

Risk markers or risk factors - have got to be assessed,
why it? rather than reacting.

Risk is balanced with protective factors
Risks are considered analytically.

b) ↓ they explore alternatives just visits - can create opportunities
to find out info - what works or not - provide
evidence for if consent needed or not.

delay things to get more information.

more robust evidence

can be short window to ascertain certain things -
example about a few hours to find if
settled or compliance issue

open mind - check other things such as UT,

Ref in Rickdale - agreed to inform within hours of
leading to consent. Just giving time for things to
wind.

Delay to: create opportunities and find alternatives
provide/find evidence (more robust)

Sometimes time resolves situation without intervention

Reflections feels like +26 to feel self.

Good 2 way conversation.