

7 Minute Briefing : Safeguarding Adults

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Reporting and responding

You should know what to do if you suspect abuse or if abuse is disclosed or made known to you. All suspicions have to be followed up in a formal way. It is your responsibility to respond to allegations or suspicions in line with the CCG's Safeguarding Vulnerable People Policy.

Single Point of Access (SPA):
01709 822330

<http://intranet.rotherhamccg.nhs.uk/domestic-abuse.htm>

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Principles of Adult Safeguarding

The Care Act 2014 defines adult safeguarding as protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect. This should include taking into consideration individual views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. Health and social care organisations have particular responsibilities, but every worker has a part to play.

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Six key principles

- **Empowerment** - People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.
- **Prevention** - It is better to take action before harm occurs.
- **Proportionality** - The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
- **Protection** - Support and representation for those in greatest need.
- **Partnership** - Local solutions through services working with their communities.
- **Accountability** - Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

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Understand what to do ...

- if you suspect abuse or neglect is taking place, including who you should report to in the first instance
- if it is not appropriate to raise your concerns with that person
- if you feel that your concerns have not been addressed or if you experience barriers
- If you suspect a crime has been committed it may be necessary to contact the police.

As a worker, it may be thought of as abuse or neglect if you cause harm to someone or do not do the things you should to prevent harm. It is important that you know the ways of working to safeguard adults. Our policies and procedures are there to support you in this.

Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- has needs for care and support, and
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect and
- is unable to protect themselves (known as the Three-Point test)

Your Responsibilities

Safeguarding Adults

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Types of Abuse

- ❖ Physical
- ❖ Domestic
- ❖ Modern Slavery
- ❖ Financial/Material
- ❖ Sexual
- ❖ Self-Neglect
- ❖ Psychological
- ❖ Organisational
- ❖ Discriminatory
- ❖ Neglect

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Making Safeguarding Personal

Person-centred care means working together with the individual to plan their care and support to meet their unique needs. This cuts down the risk of negative, unfair or harmful treatment and neglect. The individual is put at the centre, able to choose and control how they want their care and support to be.