

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

1. Read the following case study.

Sarah is 39 years of age and is terminally ill. She is provided with supportive care from Lucy who is a palliative care nurse. Lucy's role is to support Sarah and other clients who are experiencing advanced progressive illnesses by providing them with:

- Psychological support
- Complementary therapies
- Symptom control
- Spiritual support
- Social support

Part of Lucy's role is to assess, monitor and review Sarah's care plan to ensure that she is being provided with a care package which meets her holistic needs.

(a) Part of the care plan process involves monitoring client needs. Explain the purpose of monitoring in care planning.

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2.

Lucy's role as a palliative care nurse is to assess the care needs of each client and their families. In order to fulfil this role she has undertaken additional professional development and training to enhance her skills and competence as a nurse. In addition, Lucy regularly seeks advice from the Nursing and Midwifery Council or refers to specialist care services such as consultants, occupational therapists, social workers and dieticians.

(a) Lucy often works in a multi-disciplinary team. Define what is meant by the term **multi-disciplinary**.

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(b) Explain the importance of team working in Lucy's role as a palliative care nurse.

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3.

In recent years, the government has emphasised the importance of improving standards in health and social care provision. This has been evidenced through:

- the introduction of clinical governance
- greater external regulation through registration and inspection units in health and social care
- the creation of the National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE)
- the creation of the Healthcare Commission.

(a) Identify **two** ways in which health and social care agencies can monitor standards.

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(b) Clinical governance refers to the accountability of staff when providing treatments and services in health care. Explain why this is important.

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