

Safeguarding Adults
Knowledge Paper Answers

Safeguarding Adults Knowledge Paper

1. Name one of the six key principles which underpin safeguarding practice.

- Empowerment
- Prevention
- Proportionality
- Protection
- Partnership
- Accountability

2. In your own words, what is domestic abuse?

Any form of abuse occurring between those aged 16 or over who have a family connection or are or have been in a relationship

3. Complete the following sentence from the Care Act 2014:

'Adult safeguarding means protecting a person's right to live in safety, free from **ABUSE** and **NEGLECT**'

4. Safeguarding duties apply to 'any person who is aged 18 or over and at risk of abuse or neglect because of their needs for **CARE** or **SUPPORT**'

5. Describe an example of organisational abuse.

Anything that is cause by organisation, e.g. care provider for example; lack of training, prioritising profit over client needs / rigid routines

6. If someone told you they were being abused by a relative but asked you not to tell anybody, what would you do?

Explain that you would need to pass on your concerns but that they would be kept fully informed and you would maintain their confidentiality as far as possible.

7. Why should all care workers have an understanding of safeguarding responsibilities?

To protect those they care for, so they recognise abuse and can work to prevent it.

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8. Which Act protects the rights of individuals to make their own decisions?

Mental Capacity Act 2005

9. What is 'whistleblowing'?

The act of reporting concerns either internally or if necessary externally

10. What can care providers do to reduce the risks of employing unsuitable people?

DBS checks
Obtain references

11. Why is it important for care providers and health professionals to take a person centered approach to safeguarding work?

Everyone is an individual, a one size fits all approach would not be appropriate

12. Suggest two reasons why a person experiencing abuse may not report it.

- Fear
- Unaware they are being abused
- Worried about consequences
- Cultural reasons

13. Why is it important that you are non-judgmental when providing care to individuals?

So they feel able to speak openly to you and trust you, so you are providing appropriate care.

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14. If someone makes a disclosure of abuse why might it be important to write down what they have said as soon as possible?

So it is as accurate as possible

15. Why might it be important for care providers and health professionals to share information?

To identify concerns, to understand and meet client needs

16. When are police involved in safeguarding work?

When a criminal act has occurred

17. Which recent Act changed the way in which safeguarding work is carried out?

Care Act 2014

18. Which of the ten forms of abuse might apply to a person who lives alone in dirty surroundings, doesn't wash regularly and often goes without food?

Self-neglect (nothing else is acceptable)

19. Why might it be necessary to seek support for an elderly carer who was struggling to cope with his wife's dementia?

His struggle might lead to abuse / neglect of his wife

20. If someone you support told you that they were frightened of one of your colleagues what would you do?

Report to manager or other appropriate person