

Personal Care Provider (PCP) Presentation.

In the PCP presentation, there is a breakdown of competencies in the scope of employment, the headings in the presentation are listed below for more clarification

- **Competencies:** Your ability to successfully perform a job while applying the required skills. (Having the right skills to do your job correctly).
- **Overarching competencies:** Each overarching competency is broken down into one or more sub-competencies. Overarching Competencies consist of three technical competencies and three foundational competencies.
- **Sub-competencies** are the specific steps, actions and performance indicators associated with the overarching competency.
- **Performance indicators:** specific jobs that are done under the sub-competency

Glossary of Terms

- ❖ **Accountability:** being accountable/being responsible for something. Under each scope of employment there are different things that you are accountable for.
- ❖ **Autonomy:** The ability to make your own decisions without being controlled by anyone else
- ❖ **Activities of daily living (ADLS):** activities that are necessary part of everyday life such as grooming, toileting, eating and transferring
 - **Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLS):** activities that are necessary for independence that go beyond necessities such as grooming, eating, transferring and toileting. These can include but are not limited to shopping, preparing meals, taking medication, laundry, cooking, housecleaning, communication (including making phone calls), driving and personal finances
- ❖ **Dignity:** to be treated with integrity, respect and compassion, “dignity can be described as the relationship between one’s sense of self, and the respect given to them by others”
- ❖ **Bereavement:** state of loss of a significant person, grief is the personal response to the loss
- ❖ **Boundaries:** Boundaries: professional boundaries protect the therapeutic relationship from behaviours (even well-intentioned ones) that may harm clients or reduce benefit of care.

Health PEI

- ❖ **Client:** A person seeking service from Health staff, will be known as a patient in the hospital (acute care environment), resident in Long Term Care and client in clinics, physician/nurse practitioner offices, primary care / home care work environment.
- ❖ **Collaboration:** Working together on a task, often in healthcare we have **interdisciplinary** collaboration which includes team members from different disciplines (e.g., nurses, doctors, pharmacists, PCP, dietician)
- ❖ **Conduct:** the manner in which a person behaves, especially on a particular occasion or in a particular context
- ❖ **Continence:** The ability to hold urine and/or bowel movements and having voluntary control of these functions.
 - **Incontinence:** The inability to hold urine and/or bowel movements. This might include leaking urine, total loss of bladder control, leaking bowel movements or total loss of bowel control.
- ❖ **Delirium:** Delirium has a sudden onset that lasts hours to days. It is often reversible with treatment of the underlying cause. Important to remember that it is a medical emergency and involves an acute onset of confusion, disturbances in attention, disorganized thinking and/or decline in consciousness
- ❖ **Dementia:** Dementia is a gradual and progressive decline (months to years). It affects short-term memory, decline in mental processing, language, judgement, reasoning and abstract thinking. Later stages impact long-term memory and inability to perform familiar tasks. Dementia can also impact alterations in mood and behaviour
- ❖ **Don and Doff:** Don is to “put on” and doff is to “take off”. Used for to don and doff PPE
- ❖ **Holistic:** involves when illnesses and treatments consist of physical, emotional, mental and spiritual dimensions
- ❖ **Palliative:** manages life-threatening or serious illnesses that improves quality of life. It addresses symptoms and eventually facilitates a dignified death
- ❖ **Partner in Care:** Is anyone identified by the client/patient or substitute decision maker (SDM) as an important support who the patient wishes to be included in any encounters, touch points with the healthcare system, including but not limited to, immediate and extended family members, friends, caregivers, etc. The client /patient decides who their partner in care is. They may be a friend and no relation to the person at all.

Health PEI

- ❖ **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** What is worn to protect yourself and client, the type of PPE will depend on the client's condition, and isolation precautions. PPE may include gloves, surgical mask, N95 respirator, gown, face shield, and goggles.
- ❖ **Resolution:** informal or formal process to resolve conflict between two or more parties to find a peaceful solution
- ❖ **Restricted activity:** An activity that would be out of scope of practice but is being delegated appropriately from supervisor to PCW/RCW with proper follow-up
 - Example: mobilizing someone 12 hours post-surgery, RN asks for assistance from PSW to help ambulate client to chair.
- ❖ **Substitute Decision Maker:** Someone who makes health care and treatment decisions on an individual's behalf when an individual (client / patient) is not able to themselves. It may be someone formally appointed to make health care decisions (known as a Proxy) or may be someone else who is chosen based on the hierarchy set out in the Consent to Treatment and Health Directives Act (PEI). Descending order of priority;
 - (a) the proxy;
 - (b) the guardian if having the authority to give or refuse consent to treatment;
 - (c) the spouse;
 - (d) the son or daughter, or the parent, or a person who has assumed parental authority and who is lawfully entitled to give or refuse consent to treatment on the patient's behalf;
 - (e) the brother or sister;
 - (f) a person whom the health practitioner considers to be the patient's trusted friend with close knowledge of the wishes;
 - (g) any other relative, of the patient.