



## Person-Centred Approaches to Care



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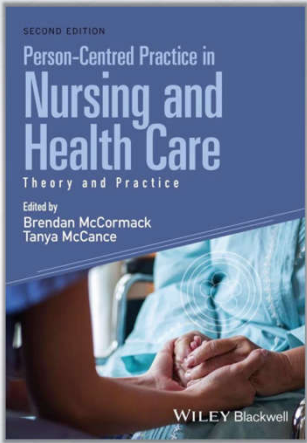
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SECOND EDITION  
Person-Centred Practice in  
**Nursing and Health Care**  
Theory and Practice  
Edited by  
Brendan McCormack  
Tanya McCance  
WILEY Blackwell

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### Person-centredness: introduction



There is a strong desire to live out person-centred values

*“The constant tussle between conflicting priorities ... and the desire to live out person-centred values in practice ... while acknowledging that everyday practice is challenging, often stressful, sometimes chaotic and largely unpredictable ...”*  
(McCance et al., 2013)

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**Patient experiences**

Patients' experiences of in-hospital care when nursing staff were engaged in a practice development programme to promote person-centredness: A narrative analysis study

Elizabeth A. Laird<sup>a,\*</sup>, Tanya McCance<sup>b</sup>, Brendan McCormack<sup>c</sup>, Bernadette Gribben<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Nursing, University of Ulster, Northland Road, Londonderry BT48 7JL, United Kingdom  
<sup>b</sup>Person-Centred Practice Research Centre, Institute of Nursing and Health Research, University of Ulster, Newtownabbey BT37 0QB, United Kingdom  
<sup>c</sup>Queen Margaret University, Musselburgh, East Lothian EH21, United Kingdom  
<sup>d</sup>Person-Centred Care, Belfast HSC Trust, United Kingdom

**What are the common themes in patients' health care experiences?**



**Vulnerability**

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**Vulnerability at the junctures of systems, care processes and nurses' responses**

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**Feel very vulnerable when nurses are inconsistent or not focused on helping them across different systems**

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**Person-centredness**

*“Person-centredness is an approach to practice established through the **formation and fostering of healthful** relationships between all care providers, service users and others significant to them in their lives”*

Person-centredness is more than just about the care, but also about how the staff experiences person-centred values and principles

Unless the staff experiences these values in the work context it is immoral to expect them to deliver those values

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(McCormack & McCance 2016)

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**Person-centredness**

*“Person-centredness is an approach to practice established through the **formation and fostering of healthful** relationships between all care providers, service users and others significant to them in their lives”*

*“It is underpinned by values of respect for persons (personhood), individual right to self determination, mutual respect and understanding. It is enabled by cultures of empowerment that foster continuous approaches to practice development”*

(McCormack & McCance 2016)

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**Person-centredness**

**Culture of care is critical!**

(McCormack & McCance 2016)

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**Criticism**



Person-centredness is often seen in a superficial way  
About simple choices



Person-centredness is about **connecting** with who a person actually is, their care needs, hopes and desires

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*“As the little prince dropped off to sleep,  
I took him in my arms and set out walking once more.  
I felt deeply moved, and stirred. It seemed to me, even,  
that there was nothing more fragile on all the Earth.  
In the moonlight I looked at his pale forehead,  
his closed eyes, his locks of hair that trembled  
in the wind, and I said to myself:  
**‘What I see here is nothing but a shell.  
What is most important is invisible ...’**”*

(The Little Prince, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry)

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**Criticism**



The deeper connections with people are not about superficial qualities but about deeply held beliefs, desires and values

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### The capabilities approach

(Entwistle & Watt 2013)

*“The basic idea of the capabilities approach is that what makes for good lives is having capabilities for valued functionings. The approach generally encourages an evaluative focus on the extent to which people are free and able to be and do what they have reason to value being and doing”*



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### Capabilities approach

(Entwistle & Watt 2013)

#### Person-al Capabilities



Respect and Compassion

Responsiveness to subjective experiences



Support for capabilities for autonomy

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### Person-centred practice framework



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(McCormack & McCance 2017)

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# Person-centred approaches to care



Prof. Brendan McCormack– Queen Margaret University, UK

### Person-centred practice framework

- Person-centredness applies to all persons and is not just about care
- Tries to capture core values of persons
- This framework is multidisciplinary

(McCormack & McCance 2017)

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### Person-centred practice framework

(McCormack & McCance 2017)

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### The PCP framework

- Macro Context**  
Political & strategic influences
- Prerequisites**  
Attributes of the practitioner
- Care environment**  
The context in which care is delivered
- Care processes**  
Delivering care through a range of activities
- Outcomes**  
Results of effective person-centred practice

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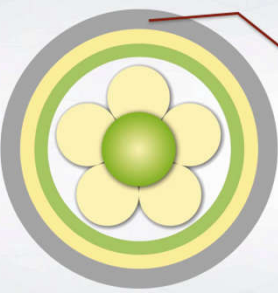
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### Macro context



- Health & social care/policy
- Strategic frameworks
- Workforce developments
- Strategic leadership

**One of the biggest challenges**

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### Macro context



- Health & social care/policy
- Strategic frameworks
- Workforce developments
- Strategic leadership

**Nursing needs to be very strong in its leadership!**

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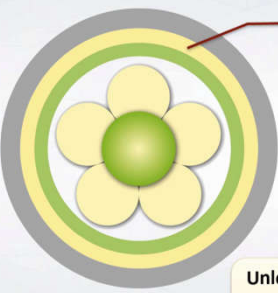
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### Prerequisites



- Professionally competent
- Developed interpersonal skills
- Commitment to the job
- Clarity of beliefs & values
- Knowing 'self'

**Unless we know ourselves as a person it's difficult to know how to connect to another**

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**Care environment**



Environment plays a huge role on how effectiveness happens in practice

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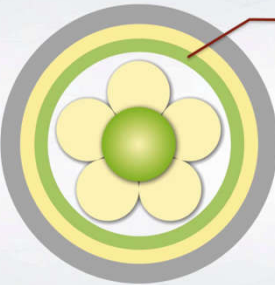
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**Care environment**



- Appropriate skill mix
- Shared decision making systems
- Effective staff relationships
- Supportive organisational systems
- Power sharing
- Potential for innovation & risk taking
- The physical environment

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**Care environment**



Environment plays a huge role on how effectiveness happens in practice

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### Person-centred processes

- Working with beliefs & values
- Being engaged
- Having sympathetic presence
- Sharing decision making
- Providing holistic care

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### Outcomes

**4 outcomes and  
4 tools/processes  
to evaluate them**

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### Outcomes

- Experience of good care
- Involvement with care
- Feeling of well-being
- Existence of a healthful culture

**Measured By:**

- Person-centred Practice Inventory (PCPI)
- Observations of Practice
- Narrative & Stories
- Routine data

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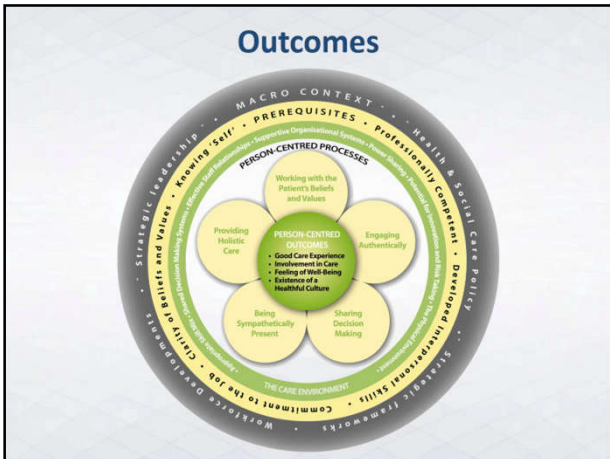
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*“Human flourishing occurs when we bound and frame naturally co-existing energies, when we embrace the known and yet to be known, when we embody contrasts and when we achieve stillness and harmony. When we flourish we give and receive loving kindness.”*

(McCormack & Titchen, 2015)

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Human flourishing is both the end (outcome) and the means (processes) of collaborative, cooperative and transformational practices

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**Person-centred moments versus person-centred care**

Enabling Engagement	Conflicting Priorities	Living Person-centred Care
Ways of working	Feeling pressurised	Embracing person-centred values
Building relationships	Staffing and resources	Being confident and competent
Maintaining momentum	Evolving context	

17 (McCance et al., 2013)

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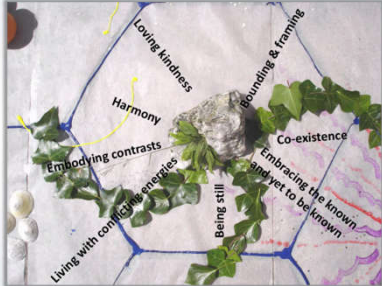
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**Developing flourishing communities**

*“See the conditions that have come together to create a context in which people behave in a certain way, and then change those conditions”*



(After McCormack & Titchen 2015)

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**Bounding and framing**

Being Strong



Strength & Gentleness

How do we frame our practice?

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**Bounding and framing**

Background & Foreground



**What is given most priority?**

- Getting through the task?
- Thinking through what the final goal is?

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**Bounding and framing**

What boundaries are in place and how are you helped to frame the background and foreground priorities

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**Co-existence**



Connectivity

Energies

Loving kindness

How are you helped within your setting to connect to others in a meaningful way?

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**Embracing the known and yet to be known**



Connected relationships

Living each moment

Engagement

In what ways do you engage with colleagues and how do you use learning processes to enhance those engagements?

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**Living with conflicting energies**



Challenge as a mental jolt

Moments of crisis

How do you, and the setting you work in, manage these kinds of crises?

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**Being still**

Complementary spaces

Clutter & Busyness

Creating stillness

How do you build stillness into your everyday practice?

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**Embodying contrasts**

The seemingly insignificant

Appreciating contrasts

Juxtapositions

How do you build into your care planning what may seem insignificant to you but not to service users?

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**Harmony**

No beginning, no end

Capacity to be human

What development processes are there in your setting & how are they used to build more humanistic relationships?

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**Making person-centredness (more) real**



- Respect for all persons
- Cultures that value feedback, challenge and support with leaders who possess the skills of enabling facilitation
- Organisations with a person-centred vision and that are committed to transformational learning

- Strategic plans that support person-centred and evidence-informed cultures of practice
- Equal valuing of all knowledge and wisdom
- Person-centred accreditation systems

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Creation of a (inter)national movement for person-centredness

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***“To be truly happy in this world is a revolutionary act because true happiness depends on a revolution in ourselves”***

(Salzberg 2002)

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**Thank You**

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