

Mental Health Act

The mental health act focuses on people who are at risk to themselves or other people, this act sets up certain frameworks that allow the care and treatments of mentally disordered people.

This links to people with dementia because as dementia progresses they will be at risk to themselves and others therefore the mental health act can focus on these people and set up standards for them.

Single Equality Act

The single equality act brings together legislation's that are already put in place and that links to discrimination and equality. The act then introduced some new provisions which said about any discrimination issues. The act then brought out many legislation's that were to do with equality and discrimination. this included things like the race relations act and the equal pay act etc.

This therefore links to people with dementia because they are unable to do things for themselves and usually unable to work etc. meaning that whether there needs are any different to someone else they still shouldn't be discriminated regardless and they should be given equality.

Putting People First

Putting people first sets the aims and values for the transformation of adult social care. It is a shared organisation which ensures that people who are in need of care and support have the choice and control of their lives in the way that they want. Putting people first has five key milestones that are put into place to ensure that people are put first. The five milestones are:

1. Effective Partnerships
2. Self directed support and personal budgets
3. Prevention and cost effective services
4. Information and advice
5. Local commissioning and market development

By using the five key milestones people are more likely to feel like they have been put first and therefore this can link to dementia sufferers because they are going to want to be put first and not seen as just someone with dementia.

By using the five milestones towards them can help them to realize that there is places they can go for support and guidance.

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Data Protection Act

The data protection act states that if you deal with a persons personal information you have to follow a number of legal regulations that are under the data protection act 1998.

The data protection act has eight principles that need to be followed.

1. Personal Data should be processed fairly and lawfully
2. Personal Data shall be obtained only for one or more lawful purposes
3. Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive
4. Personal data shall be accurate and up to date
5. Personal data shall not be kept for any longer than necessary
6. Personal data will be processed in accordance with the persons rights
7. Securely Kept
8. Personal data should not be transferred to any other country unless it has got an adequate level of protection.

This links to dementia sufferers because if they have personal information at the doctors or elderly home then the places should ensure that the eight principles are followed.

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups act is an act designed to stop the contact between children and vulnerable adults who may have been harmed. These people who have harmed them will then be on a barred list and will be barred from going into contact with the people that they have harmed. This is where CRB checks come into place when entering to work with any vulnerable people to ensure that they are safe working with them and not putting danger towards the vulnerable people.

This links to people with dementia because they are vulnerable therefore they will be to be safeguarded. Anyone caring or working with the dementia sufferers will need to have a CRB check carried out to ensure that they are safe working with them and aren't going to harm them.

Living Well With Dementia

Living well with dementia is to ensure that improvements are made to the different dementia services across key areas. There are 17 key strategies that when they are put into the settings should make improvements. Also with these strategies put in place people with dementia can be viewed and cared for differently. Here are some of the strategies:

1. Improving public and professional awareness and understanding
2. good quality early diagnosis and intervention for all
3. good quality info for those with diagnosed dementia
4. Enabling easy access to care, support and advice following diagnosis
5. Development of structured peer support and learning networks

By putting these strategies into place it means that people with dementia can have the best care that they are able to get and with an early diagnosis it means that people can do what they want in life and live well.

Enduring Power Of Attorney Act

Enduring power of attorney act is when people who lack mental capacity need someone else who is able to manage their legal, financial and health problems. The mental capacity act made it legal that people who are unable to make their own decisions on those matters who have not done so were to ensure their finances, property and health and welfare decisions. They will do this through powers of attorney. This is a legal agreement to give someone power over themselves.

This links to dementia sufferers because people with dementia in the later stages of their condition will need to give someone power of attorney because they won't be able to manage their legal financial and health problems themselves so they will need someone else to help them in this.

Human Rights Act

The human rights act are rights that don't only impact on your life or death, they impact on your daily life and your beliefs. It is your responsibility to respect other peoples rights whether they are different to yours or not. The government have the right to limit or control your rights depending on the certain rights that you need.

This therefore links to dementia sufferers because they will need certain rights and those rights will need to be met whether they are able to provide care themselves for them to be met or whether they need carers to help them to meet their needs. There needs may be helping them to keep there hygiene healthy because they can't remember that they need to do this or remembering them that they need to take medication or go to the doctors etc.

Mental Capacity Act

The mental capacity act is made to protect people who are unable to make decisions for themselves. This may be because they have a mental health condition, learning difficulties or brain injuries. The acts purpose is to allow adults to make as many decisions for themselves as they can. For example, someone with dementia may make decisions about whether they would like future medical treatment.

This links to people with dementia because during the later stages of dementia they will be unable to make decisions for themselves therefore the mental capacity act will make sure that this person has someone with them who is able to make decisions for them.

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