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ENGLISH: SKILLS FOR LEARNING



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Week 5: Linking ideas

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Topic 1 carers/care

Topic 2 differences

Topic 3 public

Topic 4 private

Topic 5 hospital

Topic 6 residential

Topic 7 domestic

The ability to determine the **differences** between **public** and **private** spaces is therefore essential for those who wish to be skilled and effective **carers** as it affects the quality of **their work** in all **care** contexts. This essay will consider the **differences** between **public** and **private** spaces and how these can affect the behaviour of both **carers** and those receiving care in **hospital**, **residential** and **private homes**.

Private and **public** spaces **differ** greatly.

To provide **good care** in a mostly **public** space, such as the **hospital environment**, factors such as safety and the efficiency of the ward should be seen as paramount; however, it is also important that **carers** safeguard patients' needs.

In the **residential care setting** too, it is important that **staff** recognise the **differences** between **public** and **private** spaces.

In a **good residential home**, **the staff** will acknowledge the residents' wishes to control their **private** space.

The story is very different in **poorly run residential homes**.

It would seem that those who receive **care** at **home** should be in a stronger position to maintain their autonomy, but even here **carers** must be aware that **their behaviour** can change this situation considerably.

A **good home carer** will always respect the wishes of the client and show them that their right to **privacy** is valued.

To conclude, whether they work in **hospitals**, **residential homes** or **patients' homes**, carers must be sensitive to the **different** characteristics of **private** and **public** spaces. This sensitivity helps to carefully balance, on the one hand, patients' need to **privacy**, dignity and control over their lives and, on the other, the **carers'** need to guarantee safety and effective care. Evidence shows that this approach

ultimately affects **quality of care** as patients will appreciate the security provided by the **care** context but at the same time benefit from having at least some autonomy and some control over their **private** spaces. This is likely to increase patients' well-being and favour the recovery process.