



### Learning intentions:

To understand what the **environmental barriers** are to communication.

To **describe** and **explain** how to overcome the environmental barriers.

To be able to **apply** and **analyse** why **overcoming environmental barriers** are important in **health, social and early years settings**.

### Success Criteria:

Consider how you would feel (+ / -)  
Correct terminology  
Point  
Explain  
Evidence  
Link/ apply

## OCR Level 1/2 Cambridge National Award in Health & Social Care R022: Communicating and working with individuals in health, social care and early years settings.

**Setting the scene - producing information to help in the training of new care Workers**

Your local health authority has asked you to produce information to help in the training of new care workers. They would like you to produce a written 'guide for new care workers' about communication and to take part in two practical demonstrations to show how to communicate effectively with other people in a health, social care and early years setting.

Your materials will include written information and practical demonstrations.

Your written guide must cover the topics below:

- different types of communication
- factors that positively influence communication
- barriers to communication and ways of overcoming these
- the qualities that contribute to effective care

Your practical demonstration must show how to communicate effectively in a health, social care and early years setting with:

- one person
- and
- a group of people.
- individual plans must be produced for each interaction



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# Unit R022

## LO1: Understand how to communicate effectively.

### Case Study 1: Trevor

Trevor is 55 years of age. He has very high blood pressure and has to visit the GP each month to have this checked. He also visits the local hospital once each month for physiotherapy, as he had a lymph gland removed from his leg and this has caused his leg to swell. Trevor will need to give and obtain information about himself and his conditions with the care professionals. There will also be occasions when he will need to exchange ideas and opinions. You have been asked to talk with Trevor about the amount of exercise he is doing and to suggest how he could do more to help himself to become more mobile.

### Case Study 2: Surinder

Surinder is 70 years of age. He still lives in his own home but he has severe mobility problems and is very overweight. He attends the local day care centre three times each week. When he first visits the day care centre a key worker will want to obtain information from Surinder about his personal and medical conditions. Surinder will also want to find out what happens at the day care centre so that he can decide which activities he would like to take part in. The day care centre will provide Surinder with the opportunity to exchange views and opinions with others of the same age as himself, there is always time for getting to know other people. You are working at the local day care centre with Surinder.

### Case Study 3: Skye

Skye is four years of age. She attends 'Parrots Playgroup' for three mornings each week. While at the playgroup Skye likes to join in some of the creative activities that are taking place. She enjoys making things. While she is at the playgroup she will talk to the nursery nurse about the activities she is doing and ask questions. Children always want to know 'why' when they are asked to do things. The nursery nurse may on some occasions ask Skye some questions when she needs some information, for example, if she is upset or pleased about something or when she finds an activity that interests her. Skye has arrived at the playgroup and has decided to join in the creative activities session using card, materials and paints.



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# Barriers to Communication

## Introduction

There are many factors that could create a barrier to communication and it is important that people who work in any health, social care or early settings are aware of these and are able to overcome these.

## **Expectation of the work to be produced:**

Create 3 fact sheets/ leaflets/ tables for the care workers attending the workshop on barriers to communication and how to overcome them.

## **Examples:**

Interpersonal factor	Example
Active listening What is active listening?	1. Who is the service user? What setting is it? 2. Who is the service provider? 3. What is the service user explaining to the service provider? 4. How does the service provider show they are actively listening? 5. How does this positively affect communication?
Body language What is body language?	1. Who is the service user? What setting is it? 2. Who is the service provider? 3. What is the service provider saying to the service user? 4. How does the service provider use body language to positively communicate?
Personal space What is personal Space?	1. Who is the service user? What setting is it? 2. Who is the service provider? 3. What is the situation? 4. How does the service provider respect the service user's personal space? 5. How does this make the service user feel?
Relationships What are professional relationships?	1. Who is the service user? What setting is it? 2. Who is the service provider? 3. What is the situation? 4. How does the service provider build professional relationships?
Respecting differences in culture What is culture?	1. Who is the service user? What setting is it? 2. Who is the service provider? 3. What is the situation? 4. How does the service provider respect the service user's culture? 5. How does this make the service user feel?

### **Active listening**

- Health care example
- Social care example
- Early years example

### **Body language**

- Health care example
- Social care example
- Early years example

### **Personal space**

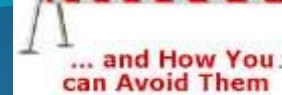
- Health care example
- Social care example
- Early years example

### **Relationships**

- Health care example
- Social care example
- Early years example

### **Respecting differences in culture**

- Health care example
- Social care example
- Early years example



... and How You can Avoid Them



# **Environmental Barriers & How to Overcome Them**



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# Environmental Barriers





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# Environmental Barriers

Decide how you want to present your work – table/ fact sheet/ paragraphs/ web diagram. Write an introduction that answers the following:

### Task:

#### Introduction:

**What does the term barrier mean?**

**Why is it important to break these barriers down (think how service user should feel)**

Barrier	Description /example	How to overcome
Noise	  Example If there was construction work going on outside a nursery the children....  Children playing could cause a distraction to parents and teachers wishing to discuss.....	Discuss with your partner/use support booklet

**Noise**  
**Space/room layout**  
**Heating**  
**Lighting**  
**Damaged/unsuitable furniture**

### Success criteria:

**You must include all the environmental barriers**

1. Explain the barrier
2. Image
3. Example
4. How to overcome



# **Verbal & Non Verbal Barriers & How to Overcome Them**



### Learning intentions:

To **understand** what the **verbal and non verbal barriers** are to communication.

To **describe** and **explain** how to **overcome** the **verbal and non verbal barriers**.

To be able to **apply** and **analyse** why **overcoming verbal and non verbal barriers** are important in **health, social and early years settings**.

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# Verbal & Non Verbal Barriers





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# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers

## Patronising Language

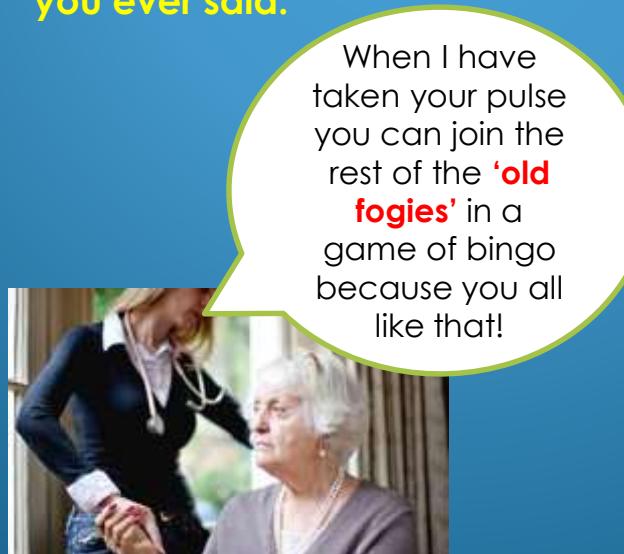


Think about these questions for your work:

What does patronise and condescend mean?

Examples to help:

- 'old dear'- using patronising language such as 'how are we today dear?' belittles them.
- Hospital: 'bed blocker' - "Expressions such as 'bed blockers' imply older people are a burden or a nuisance.
- A&E: the doctor who saw me asked me if I considered my pain a "case for A&E" and actually "life-threatening".
- Nursery: You are doing that the wrong way ( how does it make the child feel?)
- Nursery: That is wrong you don't say it like that
- Nursery: Why are you acting like such a baby? That's the dumbest thing you ever said.



When I have taken your pulse you can join the rest of the '**old fogies**' in a game of bingo because you all like that!

### Ways to overcome barrier:

A care worker should always ask how their clients wants to addressed. Don't assume they will want you to use their first name. They may prefer Mr or Mrs.

With any age don't shorten their names unless they prefer this, for example 'James' to 'Jim'.  
Always use positive terms :  
Elderly – not 'old codger' or foggy or 'dear' or 'biddy'



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# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers

## Patronising Language

### Task:

Decide how you want to present your work – table/ fact sheet/ paragraphs/ web diagram. Create work that answers the following:

**Intro: What does the term verbal and non verbal mean?**

1. Explain what patronising language means.
2. Give an example from a health, social care or early years setting

**For your example:**

- Who is your service user?
  - Which service are they using?
  - What are they doing?
  - What patronising language has been used by the service provider ( who is the service provider)
  - How has this made the service user feel?
  - What effect will this have on them?
3. How could this barrier be overcome?

**Success criteria:**  
Use these keywords to help you: Humiliate; Talk down to; Demean; Making you feel foolish; Causing Discomfort



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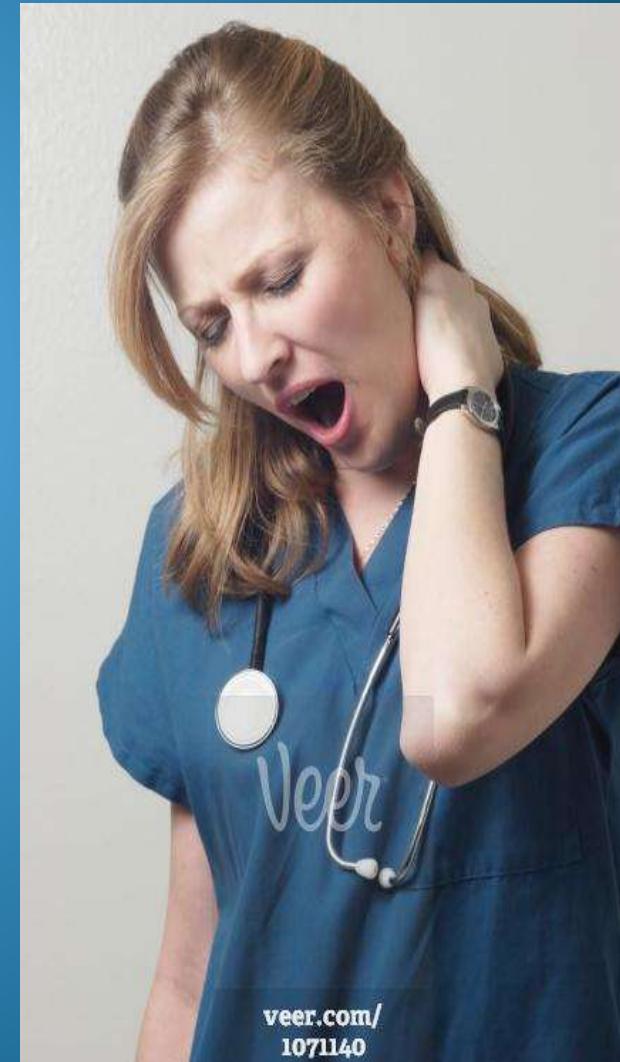
# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers

## Tiredness/ Boredom

Think about these questions for your work:

Task:

1. Explain what tiredness and boredom means.
2. What would be the effect if the service worker was bored/tired?
3. What could happen as a result of the service user being bored/tired?
4. Example :
  - Who is the service user?
  - Which service are they using?
  - What are they doing/saying to the service provider?
  - How is the service provider reacting?
  - How has this made the service user feel?
  - What effect will this have on them?
5. How could this barrier be overcome?





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# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers Inappropriate Body Language & Language

### Task:

Find three pictures that show poor body language and put it in your work.  
Describe how the use of this body language would make someone feel in a H&SC setting of your choice.



### Task:

Define each type of language you would not expect to be used. This would include:

- Technical terminology/ jargon
- Slang
- Verbal abuse

Describe how it would make someone feel in a H&SC setting of your choice.



### Task:

How could you overcome these types of body language and language?

Think about what could be put in place for professionals to help them learn about how to conduct themselves.

Use the text book to help you.





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**Explain**

**Evidence**

**Link/ apply**

# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers

## Aggression

The main factors that can lead to violent or aggressive behaviour and create a risk include:

- mental instability;
- impatience (due to waiting, lack of information or boredom);
- frustration (due to lack of information or boredom);
- anxiety (lack of choice, lack of space);
- resentment (lack of rights);
- alcohol and drugs; and,
- poor design of premises.



Why might a service user show aggression?

### Examples

Patients with mental health issues and learning difficulties are amongst the most vulnerable patients to care for. They can also be challenging and exhibit abusive or aggressive behaviour.

- Care setting: An irate family visitor who considers that his relative has not been properly treated verbally abuses a residential care assistant manager'
- A catering assistant providing refreshments is hit by a confused elderly patient.'
- Early years: physical aggression towards another adult or child. This includes physical punishment against your own child on school premises.

Frustration  
Anger  
Hostility  
Anxiety

Shouting  
Swearing  
Name calling  
Threatening gestures  
Displaying temper  
Damaging or destroying property.  
Pushing, hitting, slapping, punching, kicking or spitting.



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# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers

## Aggression

### Ways to overcome aggressive behaviour:

Distract the individual

posters to remind service users that aggressive behaviour will not be tolerated

Respond calmly – through verbal and non verbal communication skills

DO NOT INVADE PERSONAL SPACE

appropriate senior staff will seek to resolve the situation through discussion and mediation.

Encourage the service user who is displaying aggression to file a complaint through the proper channel i.e. complaints procedure

### Task:

1. Define what aggression is
2. Describe some of the factors that may cause aggressive behaviour.
3. What effect will this have on communication between the service user and the service provider?
4. How would this make the service user feel?
5. How will this make the service provider feel?
6. Explain how you can overcome aggressive behaviour.



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# Verbal and Non Verbal Barriers

## Difference in Languages

A barrier to communication is when the service user and the service provider don't understand each others language, including sign language.

Task: Watch the You tube clip and think about your barrier example you are going to write about:

A case study showing how language can be a barrier to communication.

1. Who is your case study (nationality)?
2. Why are they at the x ray department?
3. What is the service provider trying to communicate?
4. What is the reaction of your case study?
5. What is the consequence of this barrier to communication?

Examples of different names from different countries:

Alejandra-Spanish

Amelie – French

Ariana- Italian

Anja-Germany

Savanah -Spanish

Lola- Spanish

Isabel-Spanish

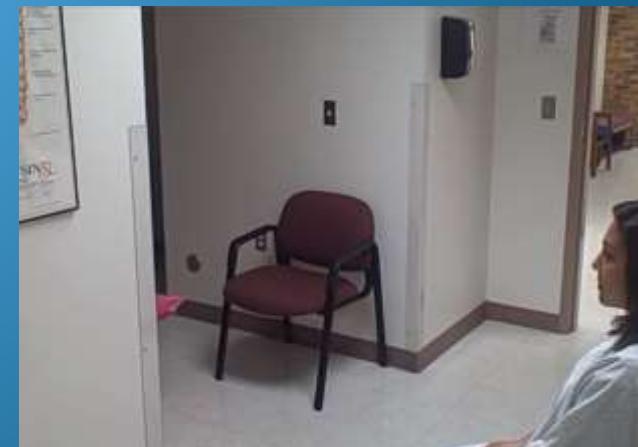
Ana-Spanish

Sofia-Spanish

Valentina-Spanish

Heidi-German

Martina-Italian



Now consider how you can overcome these barriers use google search to help you.



# **Speech Difficulties & How to Overcome Them**



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To understand what the speech difficulty barriers are to communication.

To describe and explain how to overcome the speech difficulty barriers.

To be able to apply and analyse why overcoming speech difficulty barriers are important in health, social and early years settings.

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# Speech Difficulties: Dementia

The speech difficulties we will research and write about are:

1. Dementia
2. Hearing impairment
3. Downs syndrome



### Task:

Decide how you want to present your work – table/ fact sheet/ paragraphs/ web diagram.

### Watch the video and include in your work:

What is Dementia?

How does dementia affect communication

### Overcome barriers:

Now research on the internet how you can over come any barriers or make it easier or someone to communicate who has dementia.

Use the booklet to help you describe how to overcome any barriers.

### Success Criteria for a good piece of work:

1. Main heading: Disability barriers: speech difficulties due to disabilities or illness
2. Clear heading 'dementia'
3. Give an explanation of illness
4. Explain how it affects communication and would make service user feel
5. How to overcome



### Learning intentions:

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# Speech Difficulties: Hearing Impairment

Other barriers to communication include speech difficulties. Speech difficulties may occur due to disabilities or illness.

A service user who is partially deaf will have difficulty hearing where there is background noise and other people talking. Or they may have forgotten to put in their hearing aid.

### Task:

Watch the video and include in your work:

What is an hearing impairment ?

How does a hearing impairment affect communication?



### Overcome barriers:

Now research on the internet how you can overcome any barriers or make it easier or someone to communicate who has a hearing impairment.

Use the booklet to help you describe how to overcome any barriers.

### **Success Criteria for a good piece of work:**

1. Main heading: Disability barriers: speech difficulties due to disabilities or illness
2. Clear heading 'Hearing impairment'
3. Give an explanation of illness
4. Explain how it affects communication and would make service user feel
5. How to overcome



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# Speech Difficulties: Downs Syndrome

### Task:

Watch the video and include in your work:

**What is Downs Syndrome?**

**How does Downs Syndrome affect communication?**



### Overcome barriers:

Now research on the internet how you can overcome any barriers or make it easier or someone to communicate who has Downs Syndrome.

Use the booklet to help you describe how to overcome any barriers.

### **Success Criteria for a good piece of work:**

1. Main heading: Disability barriers: speech difficulties due to disabilities or illness
2. Clear heading 'Downs Syndrome'
3. Give an explanation of illness
4. Explain how it affects communication and would make service user feel
5. How to overcome