

Behaviour Care Planning Process

This guide provides a high-level summary of the behaviour care planning process. It outlines what information should be gathered before the resident enters care; the behaviour support process that is required on identification of a changed behaviour; and, the ongoing monitoring and evaluation that is required to support new or changed behaviours.

Pre-Admission

- 1 Complete assessments to understand **care needs**
- 2 Complete assessments to understand **who the resident is** including their likes, dislikes, family, friends and their social history
- 3 Through consultation with the resident and their family, seek out any other **information about the resident's life story** that will enable the service to tailor care and understand, connect and build a strong relationship with the resident.

Consider what tools are available to find out more about the resident.

For example:

- 1 The Lifestyle and Social History Form

Shortly after admission

If resident has behaviour requiring support:

- 1 Begin the behaviour support process:
 - o **Identify** the behaviour
 - o **Assess** the ABCs (Antecedent, Behaviour, Consequence)
 - o **Plan, implement and evaluate** the Behaviour Support Plan
- 2 Get to know the resident and continue to gather information about the resident to inform more effective care strategies

Consider what tools are available to conduct your assessment.

For example:

- 1 The Delirium Screening Tool
- 2 The Abbey Pain Scale
- 3 The Cornell Scale of Depression in Dementia
- 4 The Guide to the Cornell Scale of Depression

Consider what tools are available to develop the Behaviour Support Plan. For example:

- 1 The When and What of the Behaviour Support Plan
- 2 The Behaviour Support Plan Template

Regularly or when behaviour needs change

- 1 Use assessment tools to **monitor and evaluate** the Behaviour Support Plan
- 2 Tweak strategies if they are not effective by using **what you know about the resident** (e.g. their personality, previous work, old hobbies, old relationships), care assessments and discussions with partners in care (friends, family and others)
- 3 For new or changed behaviour repeat the behaviour support process

Consider what tools are available to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Behaviour Support Plan.

For example:

- 1 The Behaviour Assessment Form
- 2 The Behaviour Frequency Chart