







Person centred care What is it and where are we going?

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Outline

Historical context...

Theoretical aspects...

Philosophical considerations and debate...

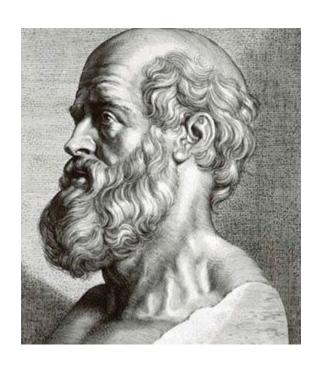
The future...





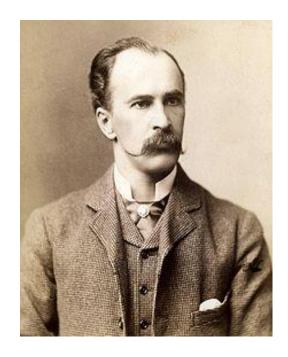






"It is more important to know what sort of person has a disease than to know what sort of disease a person has."

Hippocrates



'The good physician treats the disease; the great physician treats the patient who has the disease.'

'treat the (whole) person, not the disease'
Sir William Osler (1949-1919)

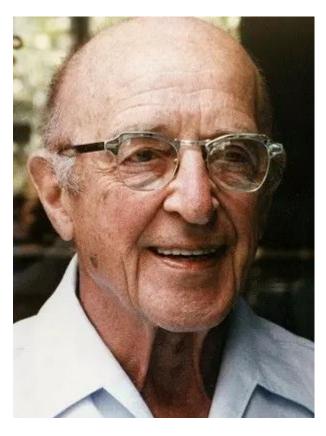








Carl Rogers – a pioneer



- Person-centred approach to psychotherapy
- Against the trend of care at the time
- Hypotheses toward selfactualisation
- Unconditional positive regard, empathy, suspending judgement, genuine value of the person
- One of the founders of positive psychology









Hierarchy of human needs – (Maslow, 1943)

Self actualisation

Belongingness + love needs

Esteem needs

Safety needs

Physiological needs









Self-Determination Theory (Ryan and Deci, 1997)



Apathy, no intention (going through the motions)

External External demands (reward, punishment)

External Compulsion, contingent selfesteem, guilt

Internal Consciously valued goals

Values fully assimilated into self

Internal

Pure interest. curiosity, challenge, enjoyment







Basic **Psychosocial**

Needs

RELATEDNESS Enhanced by

- · Respect, caring
- · Inclusive environment
- Security

Undermined by

- Competition
- Criticism
- Cliques, traditions

COMPETENCE

Enhanced by

- Optimal challenge
- Positive performance feedback

Undermined by

- · Excessive challenge
- · Negative performance feedback

AUTONOMY

Enhanced by

- Choice
- · Explanation / rationale
- · Acknowledgement of feelings

Undermined by

- · Tangible rewards
- Threats, deadlines
- · Imposed goals, control



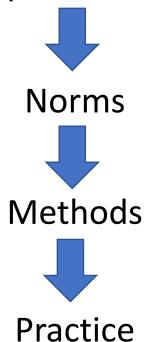


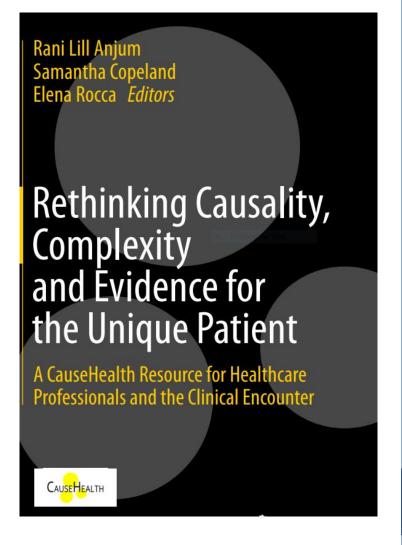




Philosophical considerations

Philosophical Assumptions













Perspectives on person-centred care...

Physiotherapist

Embodied agent

Expectations

Social / cultural background

Personal and professional knowledge ethics

Previous experiences

Cognitions and perceptions

Enactive

Engagement

INTERSUBJECTIVE SPACE

Primary intersubjectivity

Words

Gestures

Actions

Responses

Secondary intersubjectivity

Mind-map

Vector model

Shared meaning Shared narrative

Goal setting and planning Environment

Patient

Embodied agent

Expectations

Social / cultural background

Personal and professional knowledge ethics

Previous experiences

Cognitions and perceptions

Enactive

Engagement



https://mattlowpt.files.wordpress.com/2018/09/managing-complexity-in-msk-conditions-in-touch-article.pdf









Tensions in person centred care...











The future of person centred care













Thankyou









References

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