

# IMCA SOUTH TYNESIDE



# What is Advocacy?



- Advocacy is speaking and/or acting on behalf of people to secure the services they need and the rights to which they are entitled.

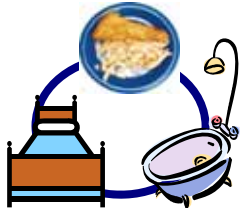


- Advocacy aims to ensure that people's opinions, wishes or needs are expressed and listened to.



- Advocates are independent from other services the person might access.

# Non-Instructed Advocacy



**preferences**



**lifestyle**



**beliefs**

- Where the person is unable to give clear instructions.
- The Advocate will get to know the person and how they communicate.
- Talk to people who know them.
- Represent the person's preferences, values and beliefs.
- Ensure their rights are protected and any decisions made are person – centred.

# What is IMCA?



- **Statutory** Advocacy under the Mental Capacity Act, 2005 which came into force April 2007



- The IMCA has rights under the act to access medical records which are relevant to the decision.



- The decision maker must consider the IMCA report when making the decision



- The IMCA has the right to challenge the decision

# IMCA Criteria



- Over 16.



- Must not have family or friends who are willing or appropriate to consult with.



- Must have been assessed as lacking capacity to make a decision about one of the following;

# MUST Refer TO IMCA



- **Serious Medical treatment**

- **Change of Accommodation**

- a. long stay hospital for more than 28 days
- b. provided by NHS body for 8 weeks or more
- c. provided by local authority for 8 weeks or more



# CAN Refer TO IMCA



- **Care Review**



- **Safeguarding Adults**

Referral can be made in this instance even if family or friends are involved.

# Role of IMCA



- Respond within 2 working days.



- Meet with the person, speak with anyone who knows them.

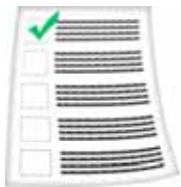


- Talk to any professionals involved with the person.



- Attend any relevant meetings.

# Role of IMCA



- Find out as much as possible about the persons wishes, values and beliefs.
- Submit a written report to the decision maker.
- Recommend any other courses of action that may help to support the decision making process.
- Enable the decision maker to make decisions in the best interest of the person.

# What happens if the decision does not seem appropriate?



- IMCA encouraged and supported to challenge decisions which seem to go against the person's wishes, values and beliefs.



- They will be encouraged and supported to seek second opinions in these instances.

# The IMCA will not



- Assess capacity

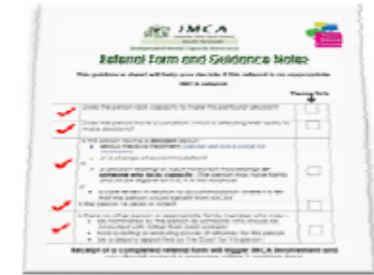


- Make the decision



- Recommend a specific outcome

# REFERRAL FORM

A document titled "IMCA Referral Form and Guidance Notes". The form includes a header with the IMCA logo and a sub-header "Referral Form and Guidance Notes". Below this, there is a section for "Name of person to be referred" and a table with several rows of criteria, each with a red checkmark in the left margin and a checkbox in the right margin. The criteria include: "Does the person have capacity to make the proposed decision?", "Is there a need for a decision to be made on their behalf?", "Is there a need for a decision to be made on their behalf?", "Is there a need for a decision to be made on their behalf?", and "Is there a need for a decision to be made on their behalf?".

- The IMCA referral form has qualifying criteria which must be met before the referral can be accepted.



- It is very important that all sections of the form are fully completed.

# CONTACT DETAILS



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