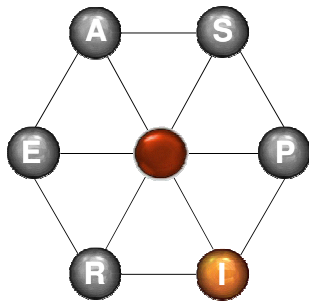


LECTURE 7: Intervention as a Professional Process



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AS-SESS
P-LAN
I-INTERVENE
R-EVIEW
E-VALUATE

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Lecture 7: Intervention

Overall aim:

To explore how we successfully operationalise “put into practice” the plan we have made with the service user.

- To intervene or not to intervene
- Reviewing the starting point for intervention
- Operationalising the plan
- How to intervene:
Choice of Tools/Models/Approaches

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Tools/Models and approaches to Intervention

What choice of intervention approach is there?

Far too many to mention!!!

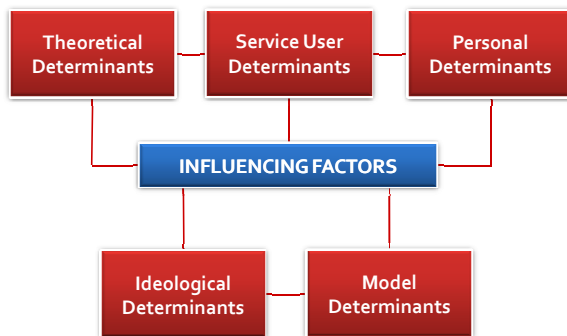
Instead we will focus upon a number of commonly used Intervention approaches and explore them in some detail.

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How do we decide upon the most appropriate approach for intervention?

Students and practitioners can identify many different models and methods for social work practice, but there is no agreement on which should be used in which circumstances.

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Theoretical Determinants



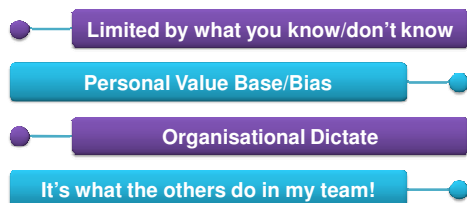
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Service User Target Determinants



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Personal/Professional Determinants



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Ideological Determinants (Heron (1990))



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ECLECTICISM

**Introducing “Eclecticism”
a solution to trying to fit a
square peg into a round
hole!**



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“Eclecticism is an approach to thought that does not hold rigidly to a single paradigm or set of assumptions or conclusions, but instead draws upon multiple theories to gain complementary insights into phenomena, or applies only certain theories in particular cases. This is sometimes inelegant, and eclectics are sometimes criticised for lack of consistency in their thinking, but it is common in many fields of study. ...”

Timothy Brockley, T. (2007) **The Language Works Articles, Teachers and Teaching, Approaches to ESL Instruction-2-The Eclectic Paradigm, Professional Processes** 2-18.

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Eclecticism

“Making decisions on the basis of what seems best instead of following some single doctrine or style.”

<http://wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn>

????? Excuse or Reasoned Approach ?????

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Model/Approach Determinants



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Task Centred Approach to Intervention



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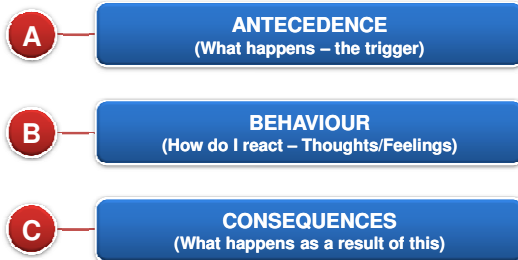
Cognitive Behavioural Intervention

CBT seeks to help people understand that their negative beliefs or 'negative self-talk' are often inaccurate and can lead to self-defeating emotions and behaviours. Aaron Beck developed cognitive therapy; putting forward the view that **emotions** and **behaviours** are primarily determined by what or how a person thinks.

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Cognitive Behavioural Intervention



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Crisis Intervention

Crisis are described as time limited periods of psychological distress that people need to overcome but cannot do so using tried and tested methods of coping

Caplan (1961) and Roberts (1991) in Parker and Bradley p.103

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An Advocacy Approach to Intervention

Representing the Interests of Another

- 1 Explain the Advocacy Process
- 2 Listen to the Service User's situation
- 3 Explain the relevant Systems
- 4 Take Instructions
- 5 Negotiate with influential People (with permission)
- 6 Feedback and seek further instruction

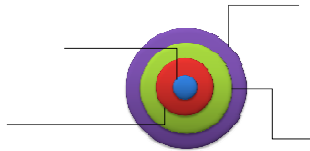
Brandon and Brandon (2001) p.68 in Parker and Bradley (2003) p. 112.

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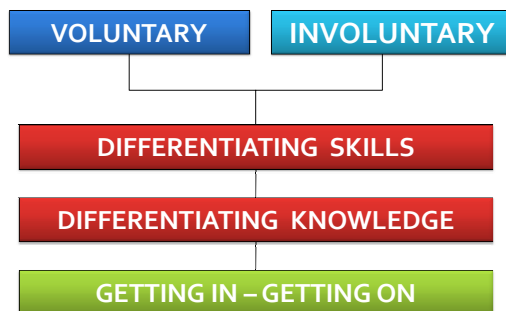
A Networking Approach to Intervention

Based on a systems approach to understanding social difficulties and solutions. Aims to secure care packages – resources, knowledge and skills – adopting a multi-disciplinary approach to problems situations.



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Intervening with Service Users



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The importance of recording practices during intervention

Date/Time: Record: Actions: Signed:

- Accuracy
- Distinguish Opinion from Fact
- Honest
- Focussed
- Relevant

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Professional Processes
Suggested Further Reading
Lecture: Intervention

Please read Chapter 5: Reviews and the Evaluation of Practice, Parker and Bradley (2003) pp. 115 – 134. Social Work Practice: Assessment, Planning, Intervention and Review.

Effective Recording in Children's Services:
Online Training Resource:
<http://www.writeenough.org.uk/>

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