

# Carers' have a range of roles in safeguarding

Witnessing/speaking up about abuse/neglect

Experiencing intentional/unintentional abuse for the adult they care for or from professionals /organisations

Unintentionally/intentionally abusing/neglecting the adult they care for alone, or with others

Timely assessment is critical and needs to consider the wellbeing of both people as to whether:

- Support can be provided that removes or reduces the risk of abuse/neglect
- Other agencies which should be involved including the Police , domestic abuse services & reporting a concern to the local authority

Liaise with agencies involved with patient

Check if there's a Lasting Power of Attorney/Court Appointed Deputy?

Referral for an assessment of the adult's care & support needs:

<https://saferbradford.co.uk/adults/advice-for-adults/>

<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/adult-eligibility-social-care-service>

Carers support: Identify patients who are carers': Use the Carers Health Check on systmone.

Referral for assessment of carers support needs:

<https://www.carersresource.org/contact/professional-referral/> for both Bd & Craven Or: BD 01274 435400/N.Yorks: 01609 780780

Follow your Safeguarding Adult policy inc domestic abuse

Reporting concerns: <https://www.saferbradford.co.uk/report-a-concern>

<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/safeguarding-vulnerable-adults>

**Burden of care/carers stress:**  
The delivery of increasing hours of care often results in the general health of carers deteriorating incrementally. Those providing high levels of care are more than x2 likely to be in poor health and it takes its toll on education and employment opportunities

Older people are less likely to self-identify as carers. Increased dependency increases risk of abuse. For eg disabled people are at increased risk of domestic abuse & more likely abused by an adult in the family

Young carers:  
<https://youngcarersresource.org/contact-us/>