

1. Staff at the day centre serve drinks from large jugs, with milk and sugar already in, as it saves time
 - a. If this is the only available option, it amounts to organisational abuse
 - b. If there are also jugs available ready made without milk and sugar, therefore catering for all residents, this would not be abuse

2. Nasser is 67 and has had a stroke, which leaves him needing assistance for activities of daily living. When he is helped to bathe or shower he touches a carer's breasts, or puts his hand up her skirt
 - a. This is not abuse of an adult with care and support needs. Nasser would require support, risk assessment and management.

3. A Day Centre manager screams at a worker that she is useless in front of the service users
 - a. Whilst highly inappropriate, this is not abuse of an adult with care and support needs

4. A member of staff has called a service user a dirty git ever since she found him masturbating in the bathroom
 - a. This is abuse of an adult with care and support needs

5. Hot meals are only served at set meal times. If a resident wants to eat at other times, they can only have sandwiches/ snacks
 - a. If this is a one-off, then snacks and sandwiches would be acceptable.
 - b. If the adult always wishes to eat later (or earlier) than the set time and this is refused, it would count as organisational abuse, as it should be covered in the adult's care plan and should be catered for

6. A Polish woman is placed in a home where nobody speaks Polish
 - a. This would constitute abuse

7. Rose is 58 and has a mild learning disability. She lives alone since the death of her husband. She tells you that she has been watching pornographic videos with Gareth, a 33 year-old single man who lives upstairs from her
 - a. This does not constitute abuse as described above. Assuming Rose has capacity to make that decision, and is not being coerced, there is no reason that she shouldn't partake in that activity with her neighbour.

8. Charlie's cigarettes are kept in the office, he is rationed to one every hour
- If Charlie has agreed to this as part of his care plan to help him budget for example, this would not constitute abuse
 - If Charlie has not agreed to this then this would constitute abuse
9. Norman is 80 and frail. He collects his benefits each week and gives it to his son, who is behind with his child support. Norman is losing weight and looking more dishevelled
- This could be financial abuse – a conversation would need to be had with Norman to ascertain whether he had capacity to make financial decisions, and whether he was willingly giving it to his son. A conversation could also be had with the son to explain his dad's situation and the impact it was having upon him – this would require a proportionate response.
 - If Norman lacked capacity to make financial decisions, or if he was being coerced to give the money to his son, it would definitely be abuse
10. David has Down's Syndrome. The warden from his sheltered housing always jokingly calls him 'old flat face'
- If David and the warden have reciprocal banter and the adult does not feel undermined, intimidated or distressed by what is said then this *would not* be abuse
 - If this was unwarranted banter, not reciprocated, and left the adult at risk feeling undermined, intimidated or distressed this *would* constitute abuse
11. Eileen is a support worker, working with Alan on increasing his domestic skills. When out shopping he often gets 'buy-one-get-one-free' items and gives one to Eileen. He also uses her loyalty card when buying his goods.
- This would constitute abuse – Alan is not getting all the food he is paying for and Eileen is in this case, regularly accepting gifts from a service user.
 - If this was a one-off occurrence, then this would not be reportable as abuse and Eileen should be directed to her organisations policy on receiving gifts from service users
12. Your residential home has no male staff. Frank refuses to let a female bathe him, so he only has a bath when his son visits
- If this is part of Frank's care plan, and his son has agreed to be a part of providing support for his father, this would not constitute abuse

13. An Asian man is given pork to eat at a nursing home. It is not considered important to follow his religious beliefs because he is confused

- a. This constitutes abuse of an adult at risk

14. Brian is an 82 year-old with unstable insulin dependant diabetes. He attends a residential home for respite care. A support worker sees his daughter hiding a big bar of chocolate and a bag of sweets in his wardrobe

- a. This does not constitute abuse - e.g. Brian may have asked for the sweets, they could potentially be diabetic-friendly confections and he knows how to manage his diabetes. Maybe a conversation with Brian and his daughter could be in order

15. Adam is 29 and has a learning disability. When he is out he will sometimes expose himself to the local teenagers

- a. This does not constitute abuse of an adult at risk, but there would need to be some work completed with Adam to manage the risk he presents

16. Cassie has schizophrenia, and for the past year her son has been pressuring her to sign her house and bank account over to him so that he can 'look after them for her'

- a. This would constitute abuse. A conversation should be had with Cassie, potentially including a test of capacity regarding big financial decisions

17. Mabel's fluid intake is restricted because she is incontinent

- a. If this is part of a medical plan, agreed with Mabel to support her to manage incontinence, this would not be abuse
- b. If Mabel is having her fluid intake restricted against her will, this would constitute abuse

18. George is a member of staff at a housing association development for people with learning disabilities. When he buys clothes for tenants he does not bother to ask their opinions on what he buys

- a. If George is purchasing items of clothing for specific tenants, using their money then this would constitute abuse
- b. If George is purchasing 'pool' clothes to provide emergency spares for tenants, this would not constitute abuse

19. Mary is a client with a history of mental illness, drug and alcohol dependency. Her partner charges friends to have sex with her

a. This is abuse of an adult at risk

20. Bob lives opposite you and has a mental disorder – the local children shout at him and call him names

a. This constitutes abuse of an adult at risk