
Certificate III in Aged Care Cost

Support the rights and safety of individuals

A

Abuse: Abuse refers to the intentional harm or mistreatment of a person, which can be physical, emotional, psychological, financial, or sexual in nature. In aged care settings, abuse can occur towards elderly individuals who are vulnerable and dependent on others for support.

Advocacy: Advocacy involves supporting and speaking up for the rights and interests of individuals, particularly those who may be unable to do so for themselves. In aged care, advocacy plays a crucial role in ensuring that residents receive the care and support they deserve.

Ageism: Ageism refers to prejudice or discrimination against individuals based on their age, particularly towards older adults. This bias can impact the quality of care and support provided to elderly individuals in aged care facilities.

Assessment: Assessment is the process of evaluating an individual's needs, capabilities, and preferences to determine the most appropriate care and support services. It involves gathering information, conducting interviews, and using standardized tools to make informed decisions.

B

Biosecurity: Biosecurity refers to measures taken to protect individuals from infectious diseases and prevent their spread within aged care facilities. This includes implementing infection control protocols, vaccination programs, and monitoring outbreaks.

Bullying: Bullying involves repeated aggressive behavior towards an individual with the intent to cause harm or distress. In aged care settings, bullying can occur among staff members or towards residents, leading to a toxic work environment and negative impact on residents' well-being.

C

Carer: A carer is an individual who provides care and support to a person who is unable to fully care for themselves due to age, disability, illness, or other circumstances. Carers play a crucial role in assisting elderly individuals with daily tasks and ensuring their well-being.

Capacity: Capacity refers to an individual's ability to make informed decisions about their own care and support. In aged care, assessing capacity is essential to determine if a person can consent to treatment, manage their finances, or make other important decisions.

Confidentiality: Confidentiality involves protecting sensitive information about individuals from unauthorized disclosure. In aged care, maintaining confidentiality is crucial to respect residents' privacy rights and build trust between care providers and residents.

Consent: Consent is the voluntary agreement to a proposed course of action, such as medical treatment, personal care, or participation in activities. In aged care, obtaining informed consent from residents ensures that their preferences and autonomy are respected.

D

Dementia: Dementia is a progressive neurological condition that impairs memory, cognitive function, and daily living skills. Individuals with dementia require specialized care and support to maintain their quality of life and independence.

Depression: Depression is a common mental health condition characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and loss of interest in activities. In aged care, identifying and addressing depression in residents is essential to promote their emotional well-being.

Disability: Disability refers to a physical, cognitive, sensory, or mental impairment that may impact an individual's ability to perform daily tasks or participate fully in society. Aged care facilities must provide inclusive and accessible services for residents with disabilities.

E

Elder Abuse: Elder abuse refers to any form of mistreatment or harm inflicted on an elderly person, often by a caregiver or family member. It can take various forms, including physical, emotional, financial, and neglect, and must be promptly addressed to protect vulnerable individuals.

Empathy: Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person, showing compassion and sensitivity towards their experiences. In aged care, empathy is essential for building meaningful relationships with residents and providing person-centered care.

End-of-Life Care: End-of-life care involves providing comfort, support, and dignity to individuals who are nearing the end of their life. Aged care facilities must offer compassionate end-of-life care to residents and their families, focusing on pain management, emotional support, and spiritual care.

F

Falls Prevention: Falls prevention strategies aim to reduce the risk of falls and related injuries among elderly individuals, who are more susceptible to balance and mobility issues. Aged care facilities implement falls prevention programs, such as regular assessments, exercise programs, and environmental modifications.

Financial Abuse: Financial abuse involves the misuse or exploitation of an individual's money, assets, or

property for personal gain. In aged care settings, financial abuse can occur when caregivers or family members exploit elderly residents' finances, leading to financial hardship and loss.

G

Grief: Grief is the emotional response to loss, such as the death of a loved one, and can manifest in various ways, including sadness, anger, and confusion. Aged care providers must support residents experiencing grief by offering compassionate care, counseling, and bereavement support.

H

Health Promotion: Health promotion involves empowering individuals to improve their overall health and well-being through education, lifestyle changes, and preventive measures. Aged care facilities promote health and wellness among residents through nutrition programs, exercise classes, and health screenings.

I

Infection Control: Infection control measures aim to prevent the spread of infectious diseases within aged care facilities by implementing strict hygiene practices, isolation protocols, and vaccination programs. Effective infection control is essential to protect residents and staff from illness.

Isolation: Isolation refers to the physical or social separation of an individual from others, leading to feelings of loneliness, depression, and decreased well-being. In aged care, preventing isolation among residents involves fostering social connections, organizing group activities, and providing emotional support.

J

Joy: Joy is a positive emotion characterized by happiness, contentment, and a sense of well-being. Aged care providers strive to promote joy among residents by creating a supportive and engaging environment, celebrating milestones, and fostering meaningful relationships.

K

Knowledge: Knowledge refers to information, skills, and expertise acquired through education, training, and experience. Aged care professionals must continuously expand their knowledge of best practices, regulations, and emerging trends to deliver high-quality care and support to residents.

L

Loneliness: Loneliness is the subjective feeling of isolation and lack of meaningful social connections, which can have detrimental effects on mental and physical health. Aged care providers combat loneliness among residents by encouraging social interactions, facilitating support groups, and offering companionship.

M

Medication Management: Medication management involves the safe and effective administration of medications to residents in aged care facilities. This includes medication reconciliation, dosage calculations, monitoring for side effects, and educating residents about their medications.

N

Neglect: Neglect refers to the failure to provide necessary care, attention, or support to an individual, leading to harm or deprivation of basic needs. In aged care, neglect can occur when caregivers or facilities do not meet residents' physical, emotional, or social needs, compromising their well-being.

O

Occupational Health and Safety: Occupational health and safety (OHS) practices aim to protect workers from workplace hazards and promote a safe and healthy work environment. In aged care settings, OHS measures include risk assessments, training on manual handling techniques, and infection control protocols to prevent injuries and illnesses.

P

Person-Centered Care: Person-centered care focuses on the individual's unique needs, preferences, and values, placing them at the center of decision-making and care planning. Aged care providers adopt a person-centered approach to tailor services to each resident's goals, interests, and abilities.

Physical Abuse: Physical abuse involves the use of force, violence, or restraint to cause harm or injury to an individual. In aged care facilities, physical abuse towards residents by staff members or other residents is unacceptable and must be reported and addressed promptly.

Q

Quality of Life: Quality of life refers to an individual's overall well-being and satisfaction with their physical, emotional, and social circumstances. In aged care, enhancing residents' quality of life involves promoting independence, autonomy, and meaningful activities that contribute to their happiness and fulfillment.

R

Resilience: Resilience is the ability to cope with adversity, bounce back from challenges, and adapt to changes in a positive way. Aged care providers cultivate resilience among residents by fostering a supportive environment, teaching coping strategies, and promoting a sense of purpose and self-efficacy.

S

Safety: Safety encompasses protecting individuals from harm, injury, or danger in their living and working environments. Aged care facilities prioritize safety by implementing risk assessments, emergency response plans, and staff training to prevent accidents, falls, and other hazards.

Self-Determination: Self-determination refers to an individual's right to make choices, express preferences, and control their own life decisions. In aged care, respecting residents' self-determination is essential for promoting autonomy, dignity, and empowerment in their care and support.

Self-Reflection: Self-reflection involves examining one's thoughts, feelings, and actions to gain insight, improve self-awareness, and enhance professional growth. Aged care providers engage in self-reflection to evaluate their practice, identify areas for development, and deliver more compassionate and effective care to residents.

T

Teamwork: Teamwork involves collaborating with colleagues, residents, families, and other professionals to achieve common goals, solve problems, and deliver high-quality care and support. In aged care settings, effective teamwork is essential for promoting communication, coordination, and a positive work culture that benefits residents and staff.

U

Understanding: Understanding involves empathizing with others, listening attentively, and interpreting information to comprehend their needs, feelings, and perspectives. Aged care providers demonstrate understanding by engaging in active listening, asking clarifying questions, and responding with compassion and respect to residents' concerns.

V

Vision: Vision refers to a clear mental image of the future, including goals, aspirations, and desired outcomes. Aged care providers develop a shared vision for their facility, residents, and team to guide decision-making, inspire innovation, and create a positive and fulfilling environment for all stakeholders.

W

Wellness: Wellness encompasses the holistic well-being of individuals, including physical, emotional, social, and spiritual dimensions. In aged care, promoting wellness involves offering a range of services and activities that support residents' health, happiness, and quality of life, such as exercise classes, mental health support, and social outings.

X

Xenophobia: Xenophobia refers to prejudice, fear, or discrimination against individuals from other countries or cultures. In aged care settings with diverse residents and staff, combating xenophobia involves promoting cultural awareness, sensitivity, and inclusivity to create a welcoming and respectful environment for everyone.

Y

Yoga: Yoga is a mind-body practice that combines physical postures, breathing exercises, and meditation to improve flexibility, strength, and relaxation. In aged care facilities, offering yoga classes can benefit residents by reducing stress, promoting mobility, and enhancing overall well-being.

Z

Zest for Life: Zest for life is a positive attitude and enthusiasm for living, characterized by energy, optimism, and a sense of purpose. Aged care providers nurture residents' zest for life by creating engaging activities, meaningful relationships, and opportunities for personal growth and fulfillment.