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Psychosocial wellbeing among family cares of persons with late on-set dementia: Home based palliative care**Sam Sangeeth G and Daniel Solomon M**
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It is evident and obligatory that care runs in every aspect across life span, also significant in old ageing population with chronic diseases. Family is central to care. Home based palliative care with effect partnership with formal and informal carers are needed. Dementia is neuropsychiatric and public health problem which causes multiplicity of psychosocial vulnerabilities. The cluster of vulnerabilities will lead them to be a susceptible second patient. The aim of the study is to find the level of psychosocial wellbeing of family carers with persons with dementia in home based palliative care environment. Well-being is the appraisal of quality of life. Palliative care is designed to enhance quality of life. According to WHO, mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community. Wellbeing of carers has to be fostered, to dismantle the ill-being through health promotion. The objective of the study is to know the sociodemographic details of family carers, burden, resilience, social support and family dynamics of the carers in the family utilizing home palliative care facilities. Hypothesis was constructed and tested between the variables. The researcher has used descriptive research design. The research setting was Harippad Block, kumarapuram panchayat was selected with 15 wards and sample survey was done with the carers attached with palliative services. The standardized measuring instruments used were Zarit carers burden scale, Resilience scale by Gail. M. Wagnild and Multidimensional social support scale and Macmaster Family Assessment Device. The collected data was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science SPSS23.

Conclusion: To conclude Home based palliative care services must fill the service gap in India for long term care. Psychosocial component has to be strengthened through professional mediation.

Biography

Sam Sangeeth G is a researcher in ageing studies hails from India. He has passion in working with psychosocial aspects of ageing, neuropsychiatric aspects of disability, rehabilitation of ageing population, non-communicable diseases in aging and family dynamics. He has experience in teaching, research and practice. He is the Reviewer of Indian Journal of Psychiatric Social Work and has national and international affiliations with professional and academic bodies. He has experience in conducting exchange programs for other university students. His current research is on psychosocial resilience on carers with persons with dementia.

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