


Capacity Building
United Nations Development Programme

Definition:

A long-term continual process of development that involves all stakeholders;
Including minorities, local authorities, NGOs, professionals, community members, academics and more.
The goal is to tackle problems related to policy and methods of development.

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- **Individual level:** build and enhance knowledge and skills; learning to adapt to change
 - **Institutional level:** modernizing and supporting existing institutions; effective management
 - **Societal level:** interactive public administration that is responsive and accountable

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE CONFERENCE



ALOIS ALZHEIMER 1901

“Über eine eigenartige Erkrankung der Hirnrinde”

On an Unusual Illness of the Cerebral Cortex

不尋常的疾病

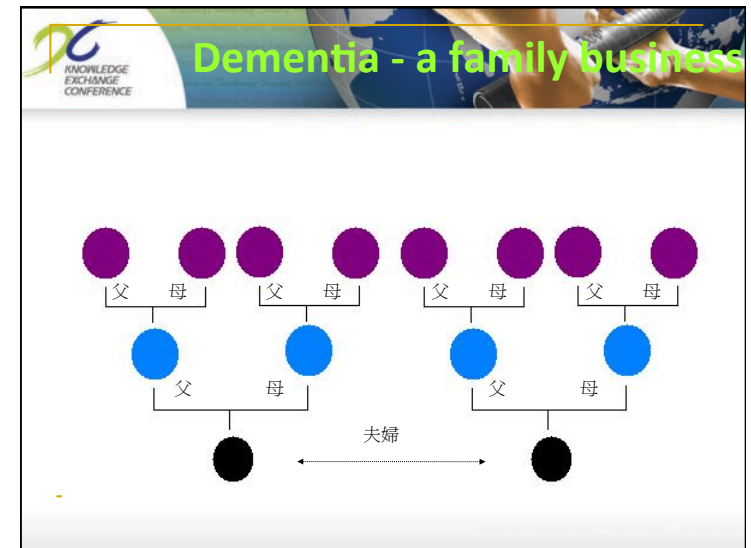
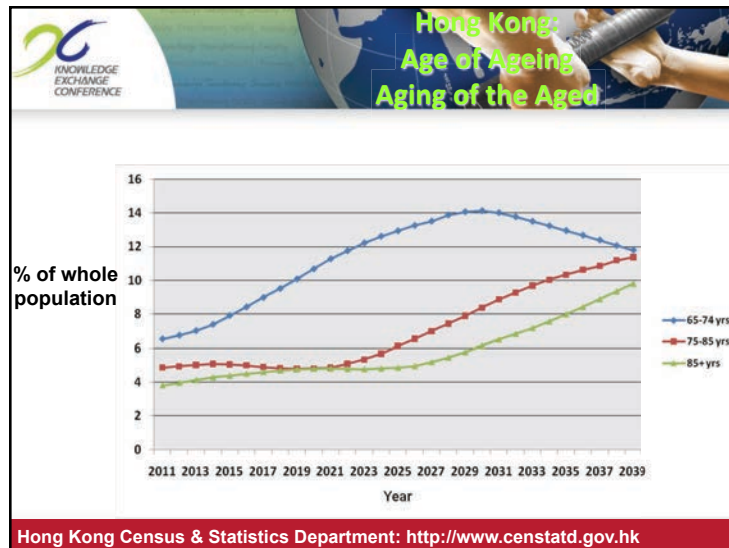
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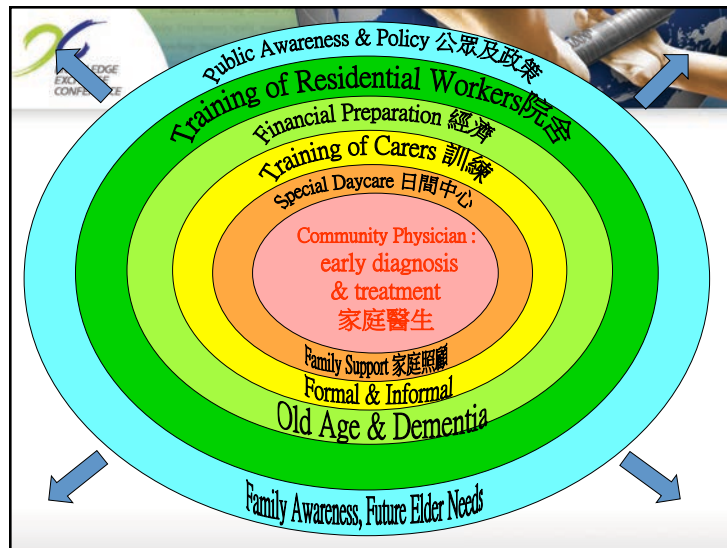
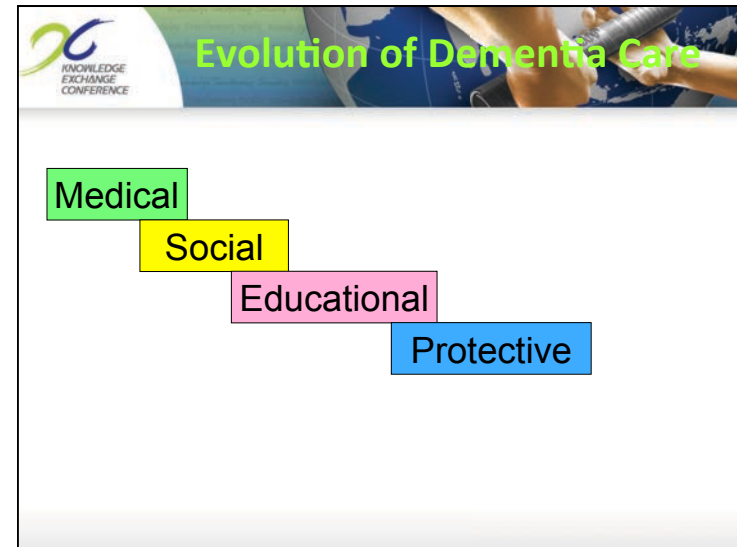
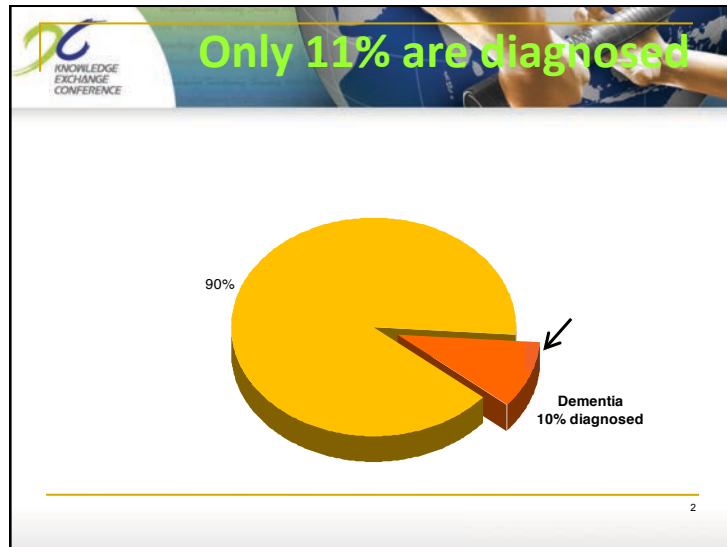
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Prevalence of dementia in community (2006)

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and above
Total	1.2%	2.5%	3.5%	9.9%	19%	32.1%
Female	0.4%	3.2%	5.3%	11.4%	24%	32%
Male	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	8.3%	12.3%	33.1%

Total estimated number
70-80 thousands





Living well with dementia: A National Dementia Strategy

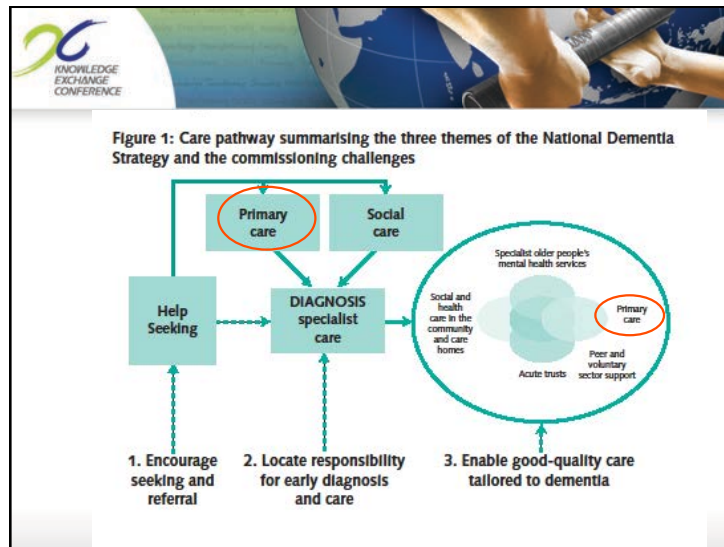
Department of Health

Putting People First

To ensure significant improvements across:

- 1) Improved awareness
- 2) Early diagnosis and intervention
- 3) Higher quality of care

Positive Transformation



Role of Family Physicians

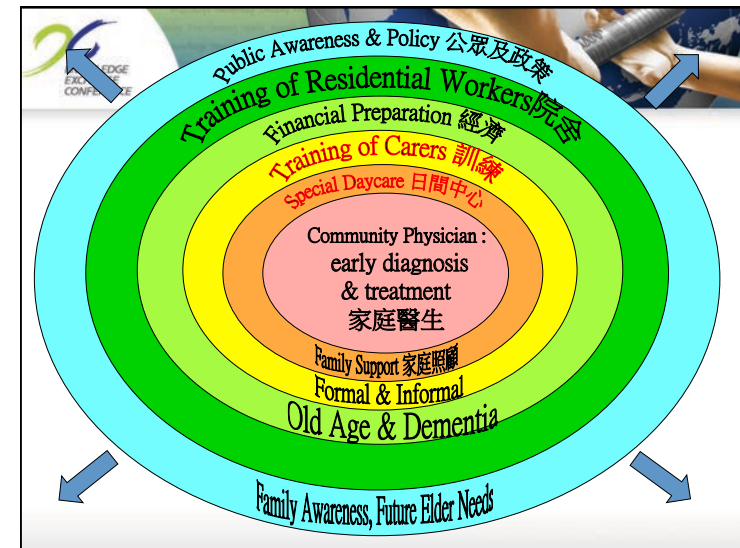
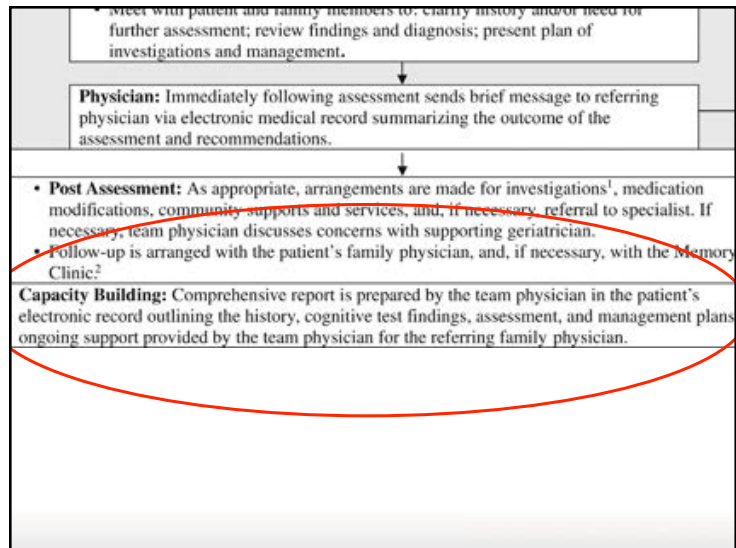
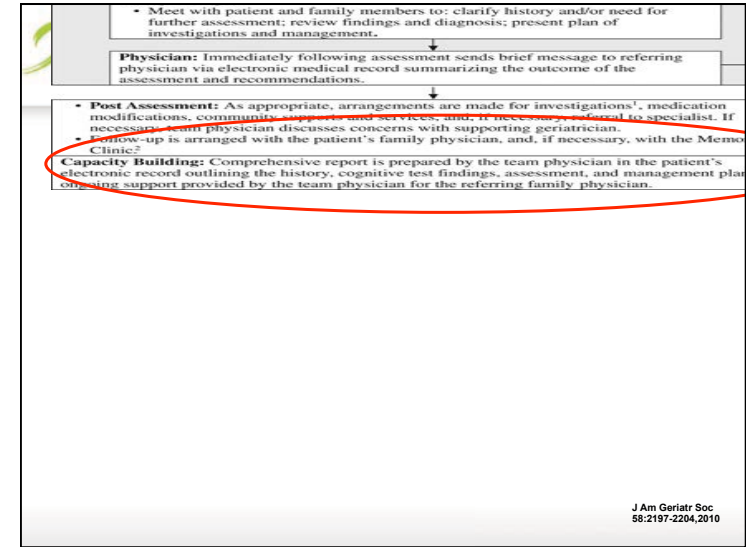
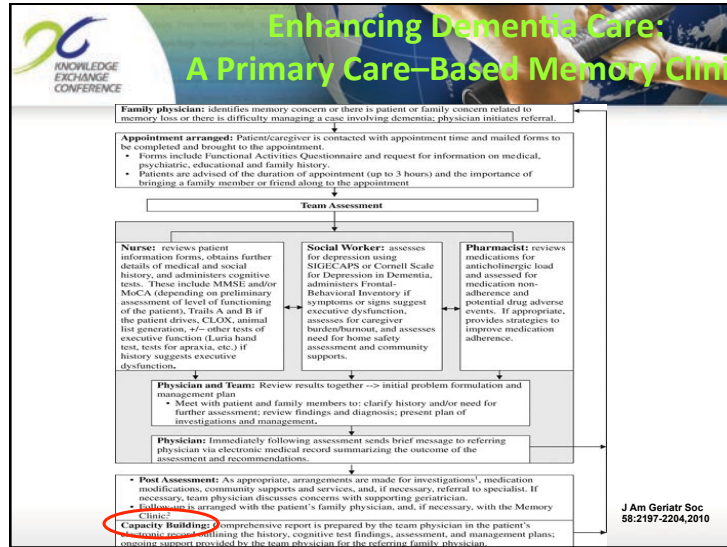
- Without a diagnosis, an individual can be inappropriately treated and deprived of the chance to make decisions about treatment and care.
(Nurs Times 2010; 106(44): 10)
- Advocating for and improving instruction of family caregiving
(Can FM 2008; 54: 1359-1360)

HKMA-HKADA Survey 2010

- Postal survey to study doctors' perception and attitudes to dementia management
- 55% of respondents private doctors
- 60% did not mind treating patients with dementia
- 30% of doctors confident in diagnosing
- 27% confident in treatment

Obstacles in General Practice

- No time
- No drugs (expensive)
- No training
- No case



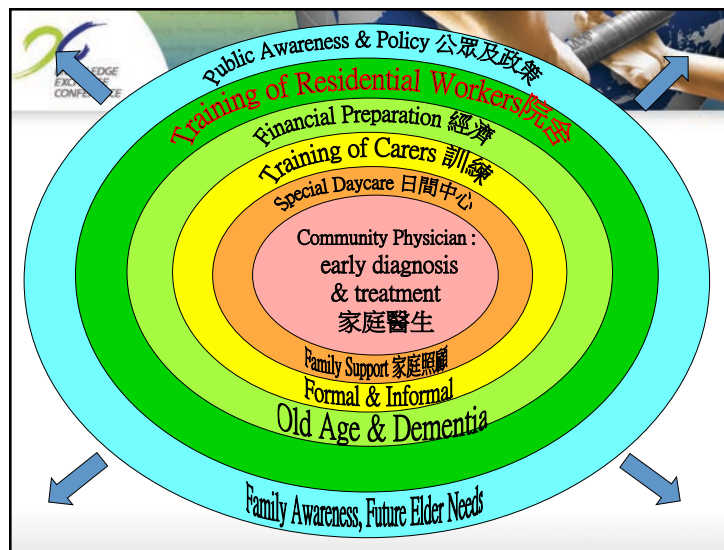
Day care
(Soc Psy Psychiatr Epi 1998, 33: 283-290)

- 1) Prevalence of cognitive impairment in adult medical day health care 63% of >65yrs
- 2) Some research shows commingling cognitively intact individuals with cognitively impaired cause distress (Gerontologist 1993; 33: 350-358)
- 3) Special programming, care planning, training, staffing


Capacity Building at Day Care



Early Detection Service In-home training Carer training
Professional training Public education Resource centre




Countries	Institutionalization rate
Hong Kong	6.8%
China	1%
Tai Wan	2%
Japan	3%
Singapore	2.3%
Australia	5.4%
UK	4.2%
US	3.9%
Canada	4.2%



Hong Kong: residential care

- 2009, approx 63,000 PWD in the community
- Number of PWD in residential care (publicly subsidised)
 - 2004-05 financial year: 1,848 PWD
 - 2009-10 financial year: 3,962 PWD
- Number does not include private residential care, home care, community

Secretary Health & Welfare (2010): <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201005/19/P201005190117.htm>



- Government figure: 3700 residents out of 26000 living in **subvented homes** have dementia (14.2%)
- HKADA 2010 survey revealed that the prevalence of dementia and related psychological symptoms is much higher in **private residential homes** for the elderly (48.8%)



Nursing Homes as a Clinical Site of Training Geriatric Health Care Professionals

1. Nursing homes can be ideal clinical teaching and learning environments
2. Geriatric specialty and interdisciplinary team skills: assessment, care planning, management, monitoring
3. Interdisciplinary milieu

J Am Med Dir Assoc 2009;10:196-201



An Australian Government Initiative

DCRC

Person Centred Care

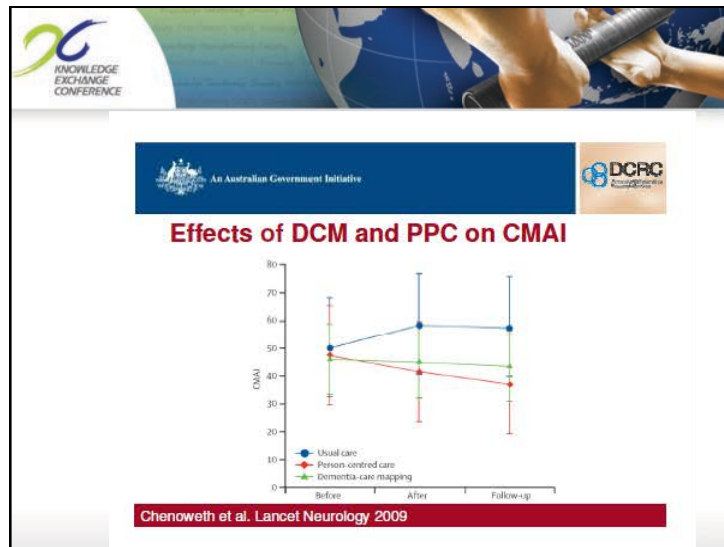
- CADRES
- Prospective RCT comparing
 - DCM
 - Person-centred care (PCC)
 - Usual care (UC)
- Primary outcome = CMAI



Professor Lynn Chenoweth

Chenoweth L et al. Lancet Neurology 2009

Translating dementia research into practice © DCRG/Brady 2010



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Relationship centered care

(Nursing Older People 2008; 20(10): 24-26)

Triadic model

- Broader framework to include family carers and care worker
- Quality of care affected by relationships that occur between them

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learning zone

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Page 58 Dementia multiple choice questionnaire	Page 59 Read Catherine Gibbs's practice profile on diabetic ketoacidosis	Page 60 Guidelines on how to write a practice profile
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Promoting positive approaches to dementia care in nursing

NS562 Hoe J, Thompson R (2010) Promoting positive approaches to dementia care in nursing. Nursing Standard. 25, 4, 47-56. Date of acceptance: July 27 2010.

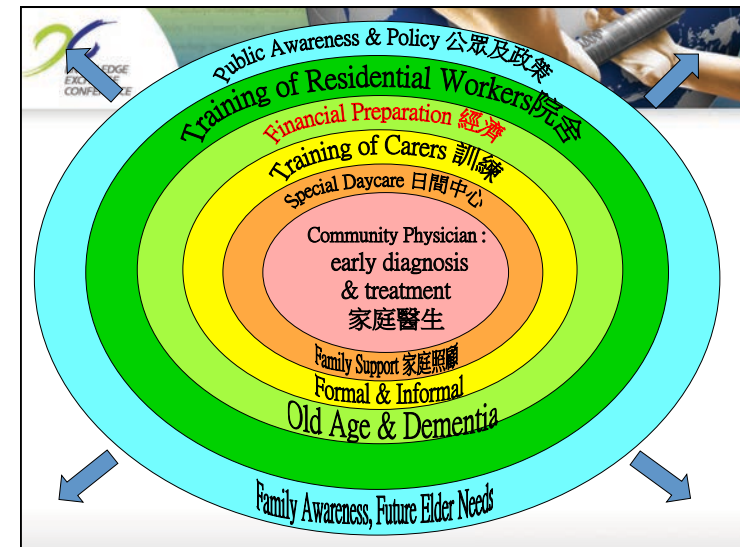
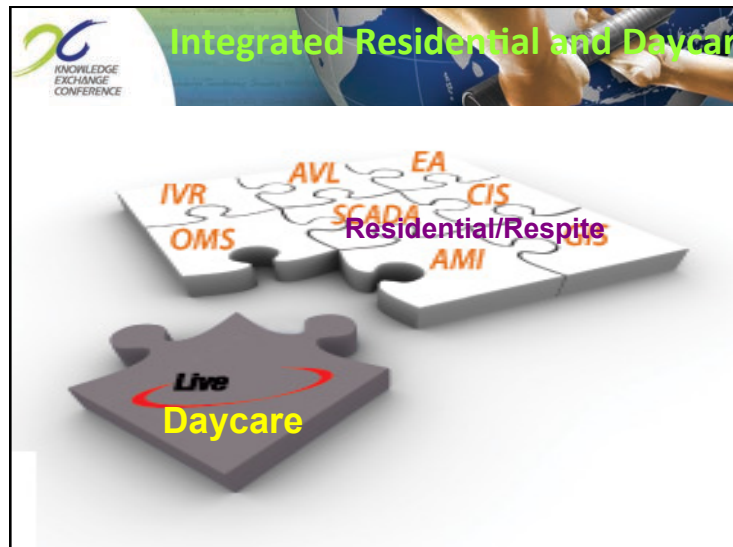
Nurses are central to implementing person centered approaches and interventions across settings

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Is Home Care the Answer?

(JAMDA 2011; 12: 487-492)

- A limit regarding cost-effectiveness of homecare as the level of disability increases
- Care integration and management



Long-term Care Market Competition and Nursing Home Dementia Special Care Unit
 Andrea Gruneir, PhD, Kate L. Lapane, PhD, Susan C. Miller, PhD and Vincent Mor, PhD

Because people with dementia make up the largest single group of long-stay NH residents, many of whom are private pay on admission, attracting these potential residents is an important aspect of NH market

Medical Care Vol 45 (8); 2007:739-744

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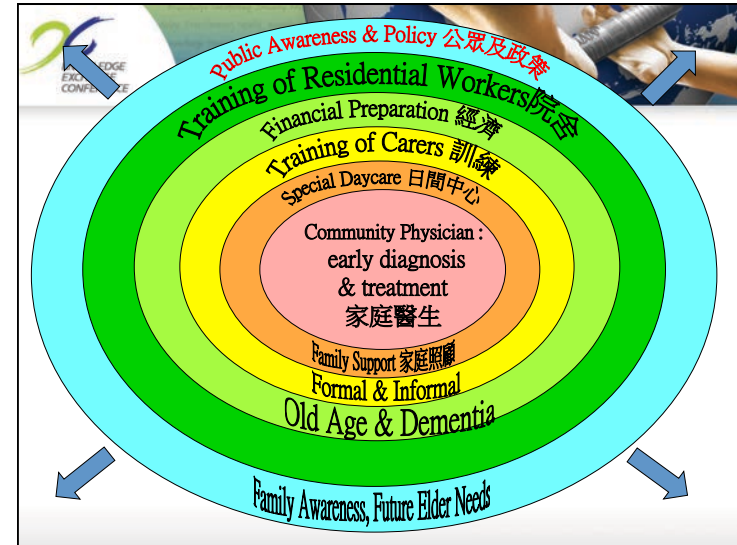
Positive Transformation

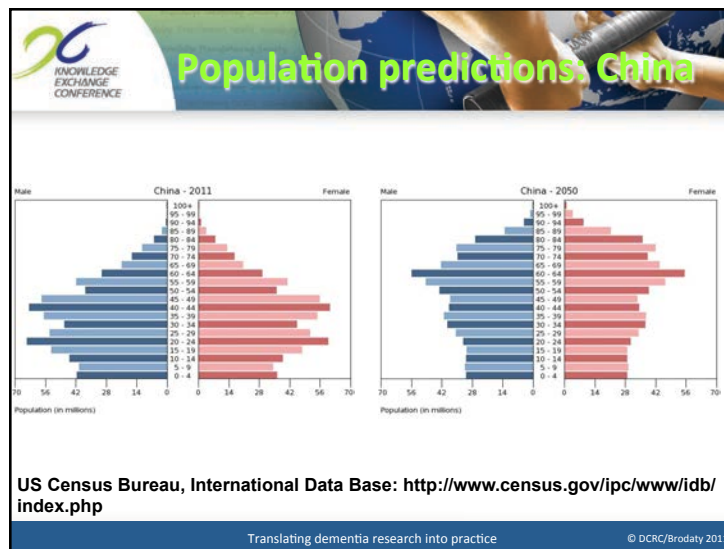
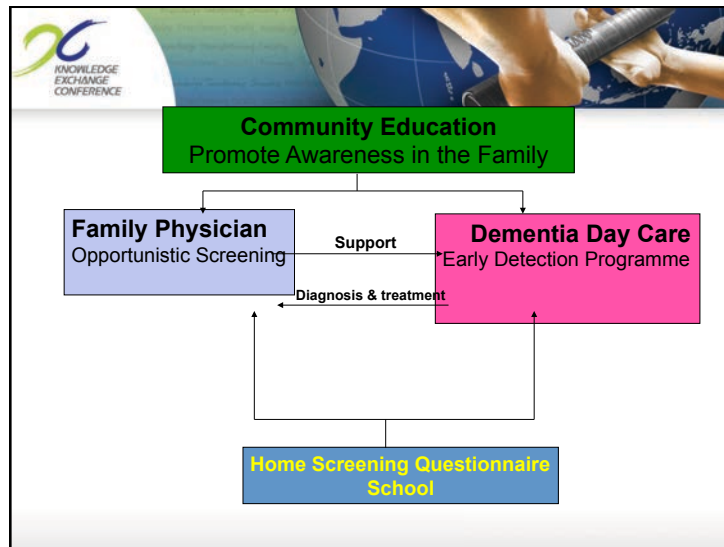
Putting People First

Table 1: World Class Commissioning competencies and outcomes

Below is a table summarising the detail provided in section 3, which illustrates each of the 11 World Class Commissioning competencies in the context of dementia care. It sets out the outcomes that can be achieved by each competency.

Competency	Fit with NDS objectives
1. Locally lead the NHS	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
2. Work with community partners	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
3. Engage with public and patients	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17
4. Collaborate with clinicians and professionals	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
5. Manage knowledge and assess needs	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
6. Prioritise investment	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17
7. Stimulate the market	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17
8. Promote improvement and innovation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17
9. Secure procurement skills	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17
10. Manage the local health system	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
11. Make sound financial investments	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17





Nursing Homes In China?
Joseph H. Flaherty, MD

China's population aging, although a world away, will be dramatic, rapid, similar yet different. China's population aging can give us hope, for our own aging population, if we delve into these differences, and similarities, and learn from each other

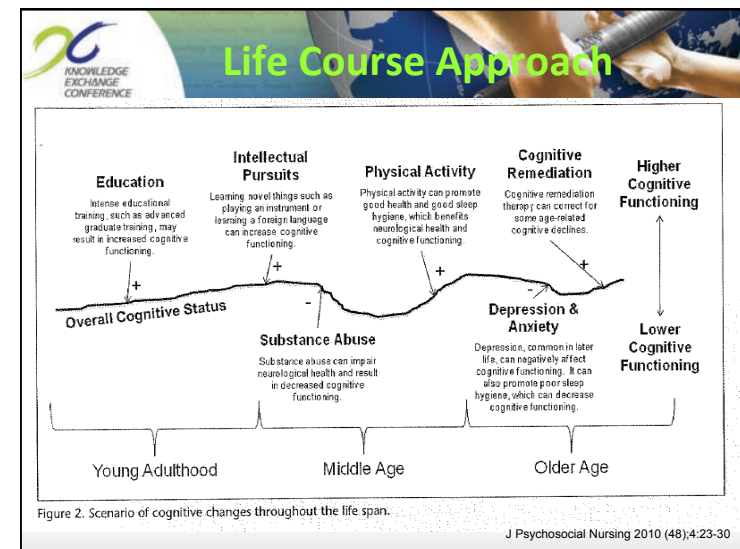
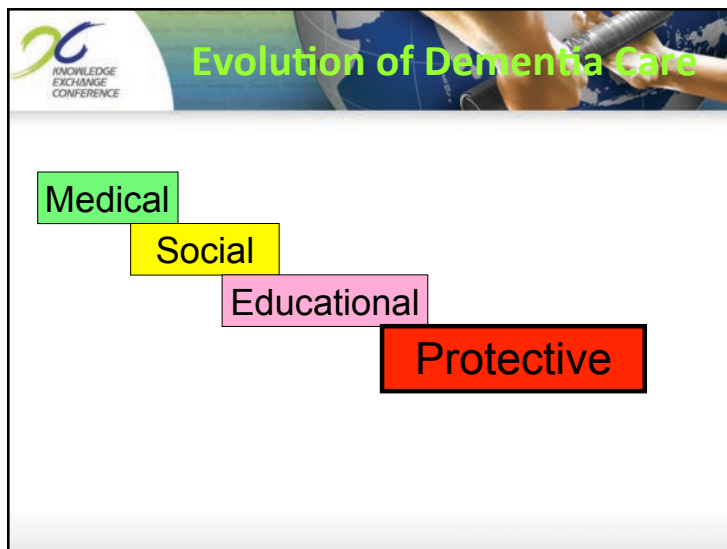
JAMDA 2009.06.006

社會養老服務體系建設“十二五”規劃

為積極應對人口老齡化，建立起以
居家為基礎、社區為依託、機構為支撐，人口老齡化進程相適應、與經濟社會發展水準相協調的社會養老服務體系

China's 12th Five-Year Plan

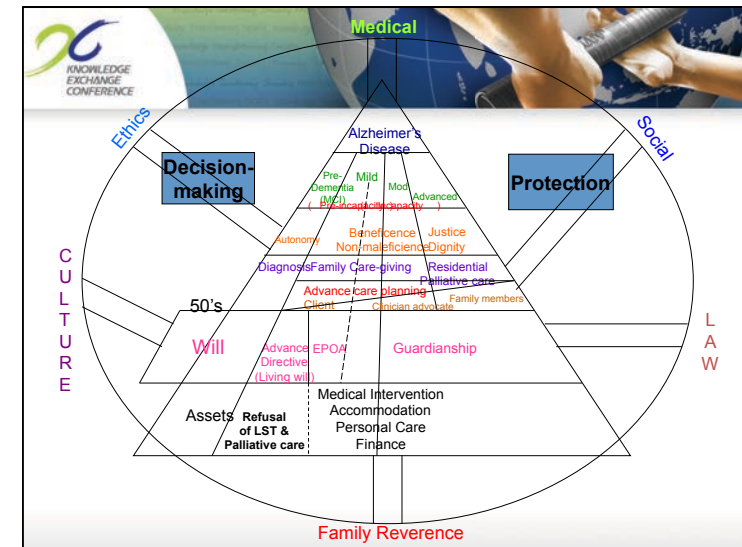
加快人才**培養**，提升服務品質。加強養老護理**職業教育**，有計劃地在高等院校和中等職業學校增設養老服務相關專業和**課程**，開闢養老**服務培訓基地**，加快培養老年醫學、護理、營養和心理等方面的**專業人才**，提高養老服務從業人員的**職業道德、業務技能和服務水準**。



MODELS OF DEMENTIA e.g. Person centred Relationship-centred Partnership-centred Disability Medical	HOLISTIC HEALTH e.g. Physical health Daily living needs Nutrition Pain Spirituality
CORE CAPABILITIES e.g. Therapeutic relationships Assessment MDT working Advocacy Change Management Risk assessment and management Education and training skills	PARTNERSHIP WITH CARERS e.g. Developing partnerships with carers The contribution made by carers Supporting carers
ETHICS AND DEMENTIA e.g. Consent Autonomy/Citizenship Abuse End of life issues	CULTURAL ISSUES & DIVERSITY e.g. supporting people with dementia from different cultures, breaking down barriers and reaching out
THE LAW AND DEMENTIA e.g. Capacity Mental health legislation Duty of Care Vulnerable adults	RESEARCH e.g. Evidence based practice Developing research skills Research paradigms for dementia care, e.g. Dementia Care Mapping
THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS e.g. PSL Activity/ occupation Sensory stimulation Reminiscence Validation	YOUNGER PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA e.g. Meeting the needs of people with early-onset dementia
PHARMACOLOGY e.g. Cholinesterase inhibitors and other cognition-enhancing drugs Neuroleptics	LEARNING DISABILITIES e.g. meeting the needs of people with Learning Disabilities and dementia

Nurse Education Today 2007;27:5-

Figure 1 The dementia curriculum (Pulsford et al., 2003).



Early stage of dementia

Window of time to talk with family about what goals and values

Nursing home placement, end of life care

Without discussions, families are left struggling to make decisions

The Next Generation of Elders

- Older 老些
- Healthier (physically) 體能健康
- Better educated 高教育
- Better informed 資訊足夠
- Higher expectations 高期望
- More mobile in residence 移動性高
- Better prepared? 準備?
- Heightened anxiety? 焦慮?

