CASE MANAGEMENT IN DOMESTIC CARE SETTINGS - A PERSON CENTERED CARE APPROACH FOR PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA AND FAMILY CAREGIVER

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Where we come from?

Prof. Dr. Liane Schirra-Weirich / Katholische Hochschule NRW, Abteilung Aachen
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Aims of the DementiaNet Aachen

• People with dementia can **stay at home** as long as possible
  
  • **Changing of residence from own house** or own habitation to a rest home can be avoided

• Relatives are **central** and **very important** actors in the care of people with dementia
  
  • Family caregivers take over a great number of tasks in the care and the support of people with dementia

The DementiaNet takes care of the dementia patient **and** family caregiver

A fundamental presumption is: **Only if the family caregiver feels well, also the people with dementia can feel well.**
Structure of the DementiaNet Aachen

Family doctor

Psychiatrists or doctor of neurology

Geronto-mental hospital

- Diagnostic of dementia
- Establishing a case management

people with dementia
family caregiver
Tasks of case management

- **Examples** for held and supports
  - **Organization** of
    - maintenance services
    - housemaid services
    - visit services

**Organization** of visits of professionals in the house of the patient
- Counseling

- **Arrangement** of groups for self-aid

- **Participation** on training courses
Types of care settings

- **Intrageneration** care-scenario: Generations-intern
  - Dementia-patient and family caregiver are in a similar high-level age
    - Health restrictions of family caregivers
    - Increasing risk for further health dysfunctions
    - Risk for instability of care situation

- **Intergeneration** care-Scenario: Generations-Crossing
  - Age difference between patient and family caregiver
  - Burden situation results from the challenges arising from two generations
    - Increasing risk for instability of patient’s care
    - Increasing risk for instability of family caregiver situation in consequence of multiple burden
Tandem-study

- Hierarchical cluster-analysis
  - High-age of dementia patient
    - Under 80 year
    - 80 years and older
  - Structure of care arrangement
    - Intrageneration setting
    - Intergeneration setting
  - Age of family caregiver
    - Under 65 years
    - 65 years and older
## Patient-Relativ-Typologie Tandem-Study

### Cluster_1: Young opportunity rich group with a traditional care concept
- Patient elder than 80 years: 0%
- Careing by wife, husband or life partner: 61,5%
- Family caregiver younger than 65 years: 100%

### Cluster_2: Sandwich-Caregiver with familial care concept
- Patient elder than 80 years: 100%
- Careing by wife, husband or life partner: 30%
- Family caregiver younger than 65 years: 80%

### Cluster_3: Risky caring coevals
- Patient elder than 80 years: 58,8%
- Careing by wife, husband or life partner: 100%
- Family caregiver younger than 65 years: 0%
Patient-Relativ-Typologie

Cluster 1: Young opportunity rich group with a traditional care concept

- **Intrageneration** care setting
- Organization and coordination a **functional care network** to stabilize the care situation
- **Counseling** and **supervising** as preparing and accepting necessary specific actions
- Case Manager is a **mediator**
Patient-Relativ-Typologie Cluster_2: Sandwich-Caregiver with familial care concept

- Intergeneration care setting
- Organization and coordination a functional care network to support family caregiver and to delegation responsibility
- Case manager is a networker
Patient-Relativ-Typologie
Cluster_3: Risky caring coevals

• **Intrageneration** care setting

• Counseling and support as **emotionally and affectively supporting** actions

• Organization and coordination a **functional care network**

• Case Manager **redu emotional pressure**
Conclusion I

- Case management has to be adapted to **specific target groups**
- Case Management as method in the supply of dementia patient and family caregivers takes over a **supporting function**
- **Depending on the specific target groups** case management has to be more oriented on
  - Organizing and coordinating interventions
  - Communicative and accompanying interventions
- **A target group-oriented point of view** is basic to establish a matching case management for dementia patient and family caregivers
Thank you very much for your attention