

AGE STRUCTURE CHANGE IN PATIENTS BETWEEN 1995–2015 AND ITS IMPACT ON NURSING CARE

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OUTLINE

1. Age structure change – impact on care of the patient undergoing hemodialysis
2. Impact on nursing care staff
3. Paradigm shift
4. Conclusion – What to expect

Aging and the health system

The population is getting older, absolutely and relatively, on a global scale. The change in the demographic structure is also reflected in the healthcare structure.

The number of chronic patients has increased as well as the number of care-dependent patients.

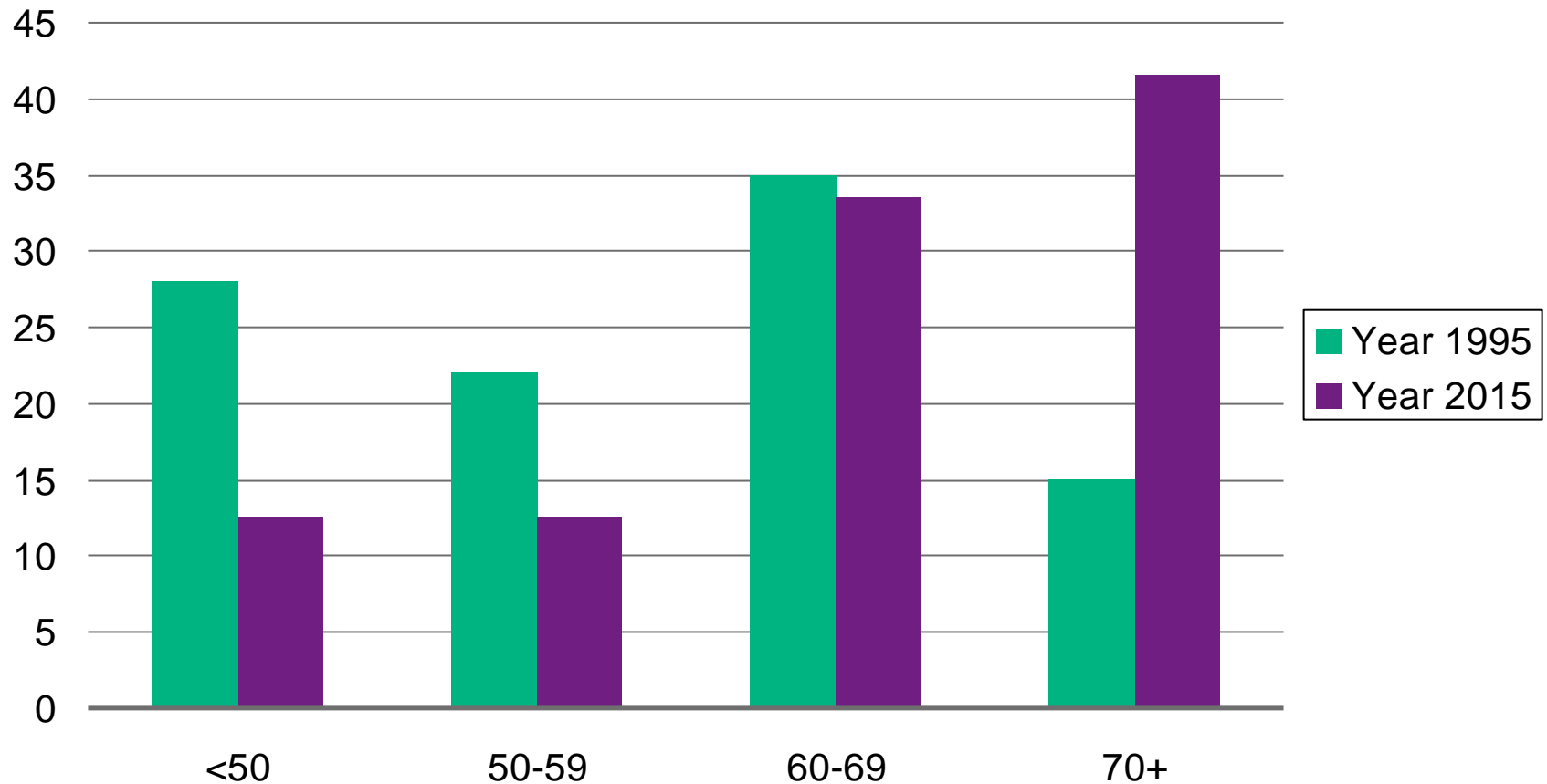
The number of polymorbid patients has been increasing.

People with polymorbidity are 3-7 times more likely to have a mental health disorder.

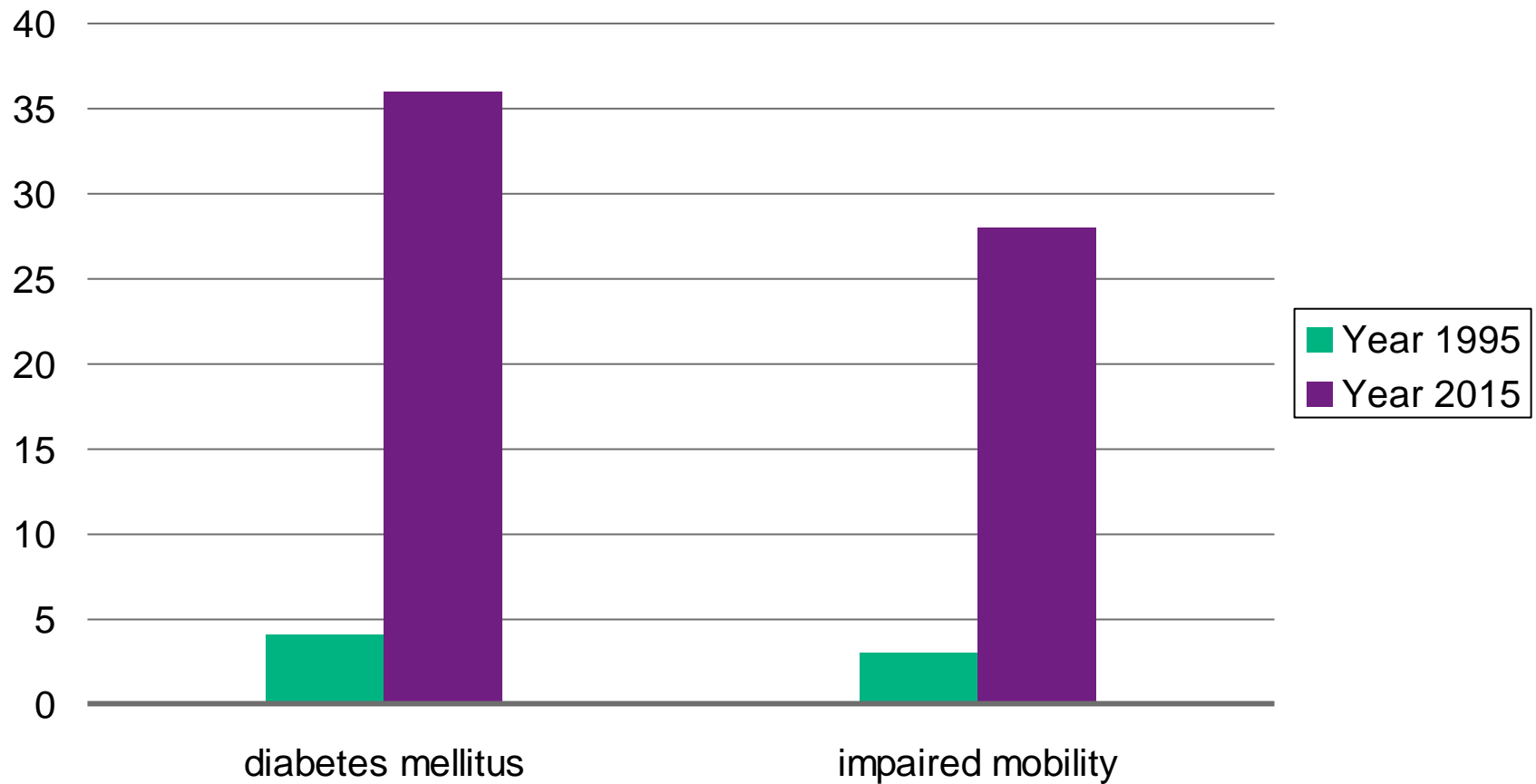
This trend is also apparent in chronic kidney disease treatment.

Young, B., 8th Prague International Health Summit, May 19-21, 2016

Empirical evidence: Patients' age in 1995 and 2015 Dialysis Centre in Litoměřice (CZ)



Empirical evidence: Immobile patients and diabetics in 1995 and 2015 Dialysis Centre in Litoměřice (CZ)



Patient age structure change and its consequences

The analysis shows the number of patients aged over 70 has nearly tripled

36% of patients are diabetic at the same time

28% of patients suffer from impaired mobility and are dependent on compensation aids



Changing demands on healthcare professionals

- Elderly form a heterogenous group
- Individual approach is necessary
- Healthcare staff training required, including communication training
- Patient education still significant, family engagement
- Loss of functional abilities taken into account
- Increased demands on nursing care due to the necessary assistance with positioning and providing physical comfort
- More demanding communication with patients with reduced cognitive functions, quality care requires more frequent family contact
- Increased demands on psychological communication skills

Goals of providing care for the elderly

Complex and systematic process of evaluation, planning, organization, coordination and monitoring of long-term care for individual clients over time, for the respective case (case management).

The care-taking process must include all the stages.

- Information collection and client assessment/evaluation
- Defining nursing diagnoses
- Nursing plan drafting
- Implementation
- Periodic assessment of the effect of the provided care

Responsibilities of nurses

- Holistic approach
- Empathy, applying emotional intelligence
- Knowledge of psychology
- Ability to use suitable communication techniques efficiently
- Awareness of offer and the possibilities to apply new rehabilitation and compensation aids
- Efforts to engage the family or other close people in the care
- Preference of the patients' own efforts to maintaining self-sufficiency

Conclusion

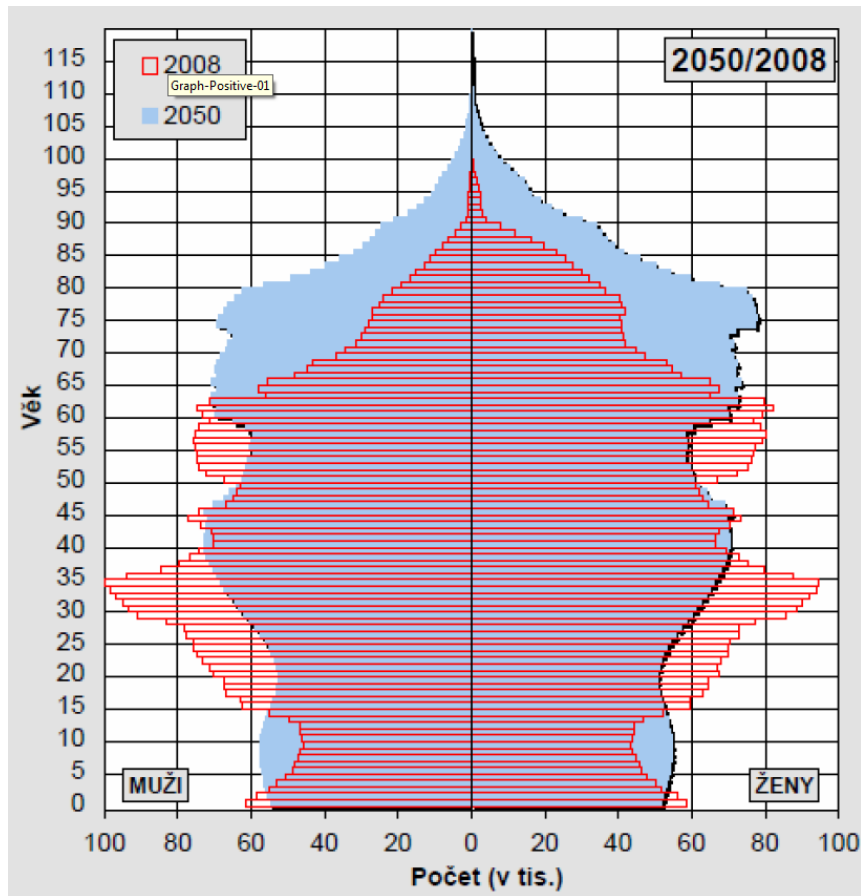
Modifications are applied to the nursing process based on these findings to provide the right response to the changing needs of our patients who are getting older and sicker.

By means of new findings and processes we are trying to achieve the highest possible quality of life and satisfaction of our patients.



What next?

Estimated development of population age structure by 2050



Source: (Burcin, Kučera, 2010)



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR TIME