

enable



enable

CAN TECHNOLOGY HELP PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA AND THEIR CARERS?

Presented by Jurate Macijauskiene

Geriatric Clinic, Kaunas University of Medicine, Lithuania





The aim of this presentation -

to introduce combined quantitative data from all five countries, mainly focusing on profile of completers and drop-outs, use and usefulness of the devices, quality of life and carer burden.



Number of completers after 3 months and drop-outs

Countries	Participants		
	At the beginning	Drop outs	Completers
England	32	19	13
Finland	26	9	17
Ireland	34	14	20
Lithuania	12	2	10
Norway	25	5	20
Total	129	49	80

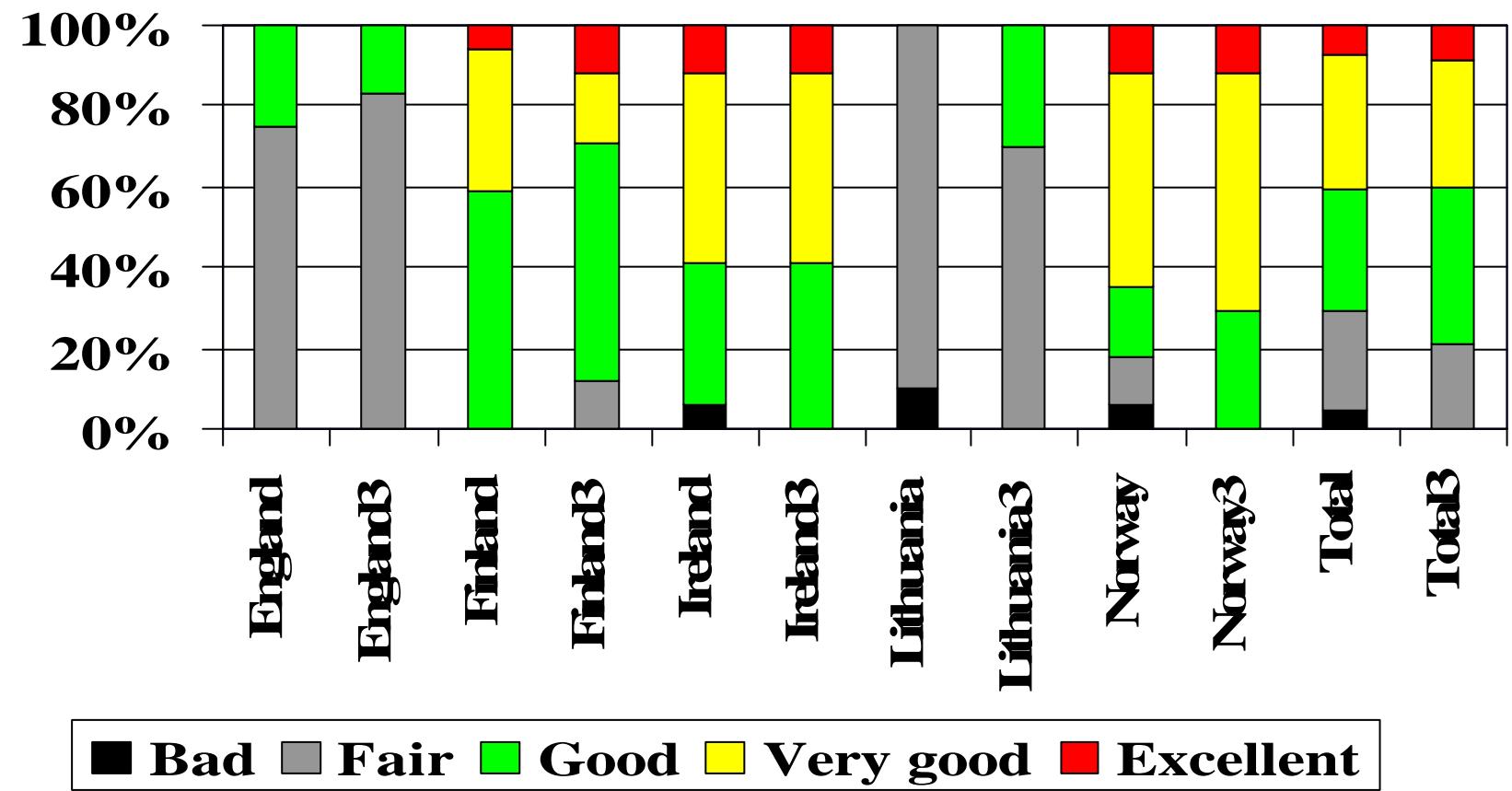


Characteristics of completers by the country

Country	Age, yrs (range)	Gender Males/females	MMSE score (range)	Living alone
England	81 (69-91)	3 / 10	21 (19-24)	38.5%
Finland	69 (61-87)	8 / 9	21 (12-28)	25%
Ireland	76 (61-97)	7 / 13	22 (12-29)	40%
Lithuania	77.5 (54-82)	3 / 7	17.5 (14-24)	30%
Norway	79 (65-91)	5 / 15	22.5 (12-28)	47.7%
Total	78 (54-97)	26 / 54	21 (12-29)	37.2%



Quality of Life ratings *(using Brod dementia quality of life scale)*



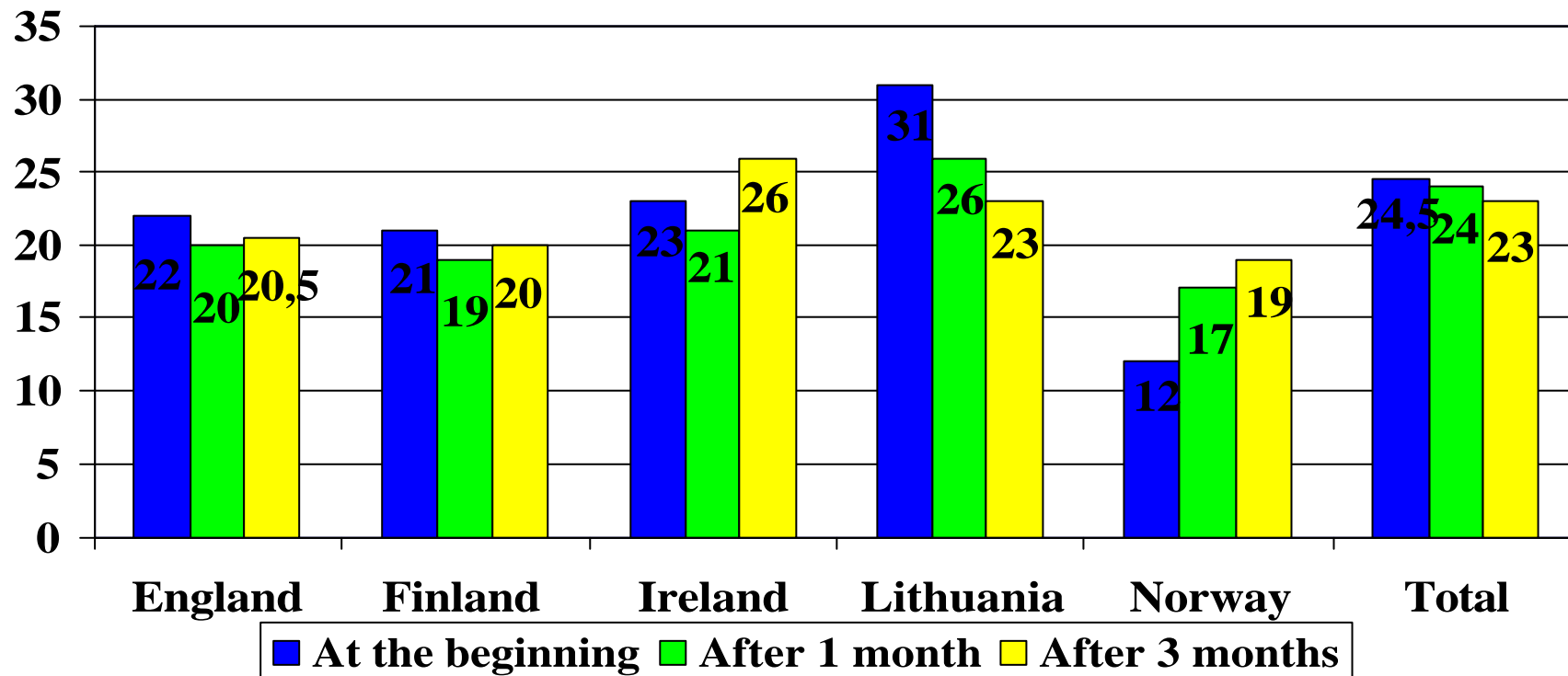


Characteristics of primary carers

Country	Age, yrs (range)	Gender Males/females	In paid work
England	55 (33-84)	2 / 11	5 (41.7%)
Finland	62 (29-77)	5 / 12	5 (29.4%)
Ireland	60 (36-81)	5 / 15	6 (30%)
Lithuania	47.5 (38-75)	2 / 8	7 (70%)
Norway	53.5 (39-78)	10 / 10	7 (36.8%)
Total	57.5 (29-84)	24 / 56	30 (38.5%)



Carer burden: median score of Green caregiver burden scale (higher score indicating greater levels of burden experienced)





The results after 3 months



Use of the devices by person with dementia after 3 months

Device	Person with dementia used the device, n		Total
	Yes	No	
Calendar	32	2	34
Medicine reminder	4	1	5
Lamp	4	-	4
Locator	13	5	18
Gas cooker monitor	1	-	1
Picture phone	11	1	12
Total	65	9	74



Use of the devices by carers after 3 months

Device	Carer used the device, n		Total
	Yes	No	
Calendar	16	19	34
Medicine reminder	4	1	5
Lamp	1	4	5
Locator	12	6	18
Gas cooker monitor	1	-	1
Picture phone	11	1	12
Total	43	31	74

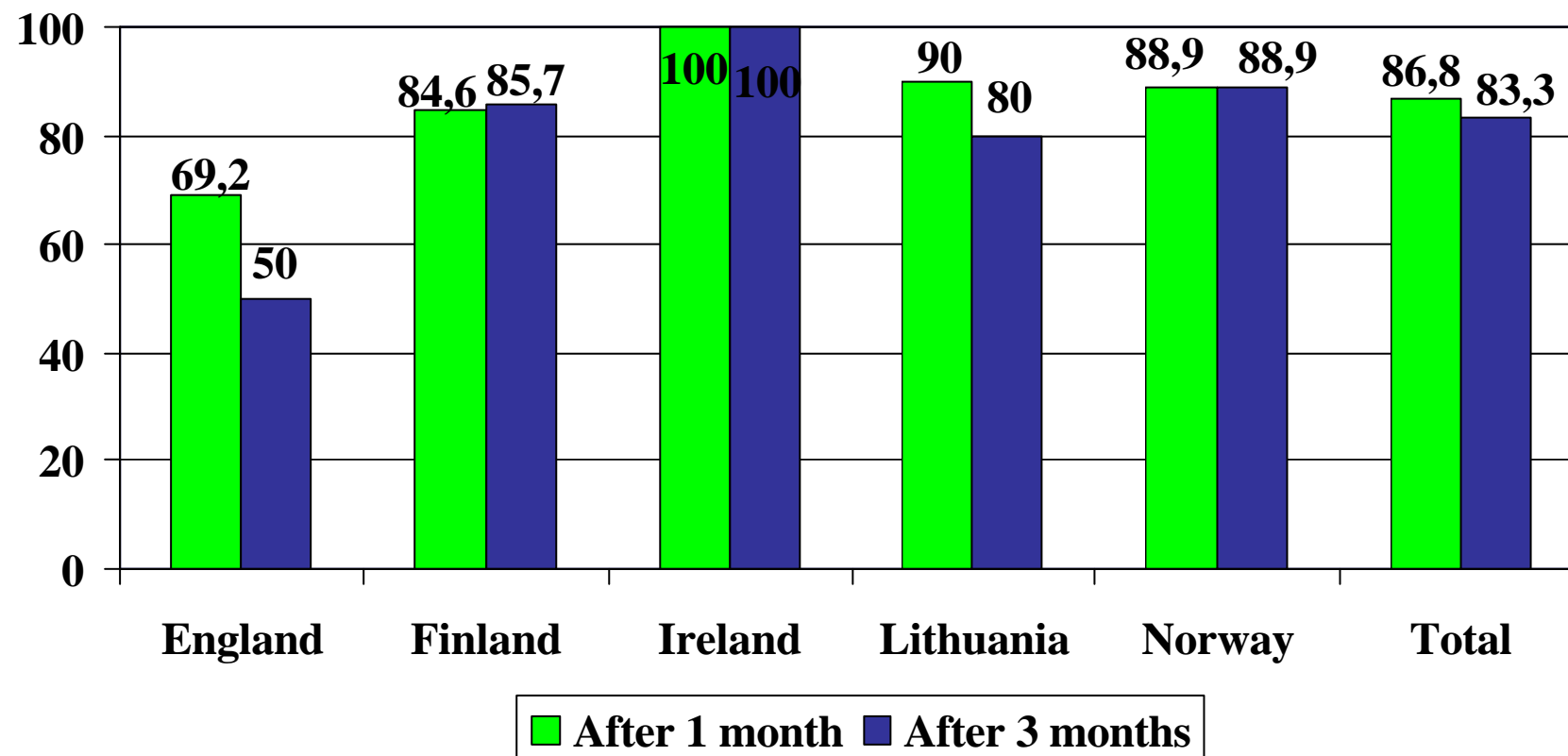


Use of the devices in the countries after 3 months

Country	Pwd used the device		Carer has used the device
	pwd opinion	carer opinion	
England	9 (75%)	5 (41.7%)	4 (33.8%)
Finland	15 (88.2%)	14 (87.5%)	11 (64.7%)
Ireland	17 (89.5%)	14 (73.7%)	12 (63.2%)
Lithuania	9 (90%)	9 (90%)	4 (40%)
Norway	15 (83.3%)	16 (89.9%)	11 (61.1%)
Total	65 (85.5%)	58 (77.3%)	42 (53.3%)

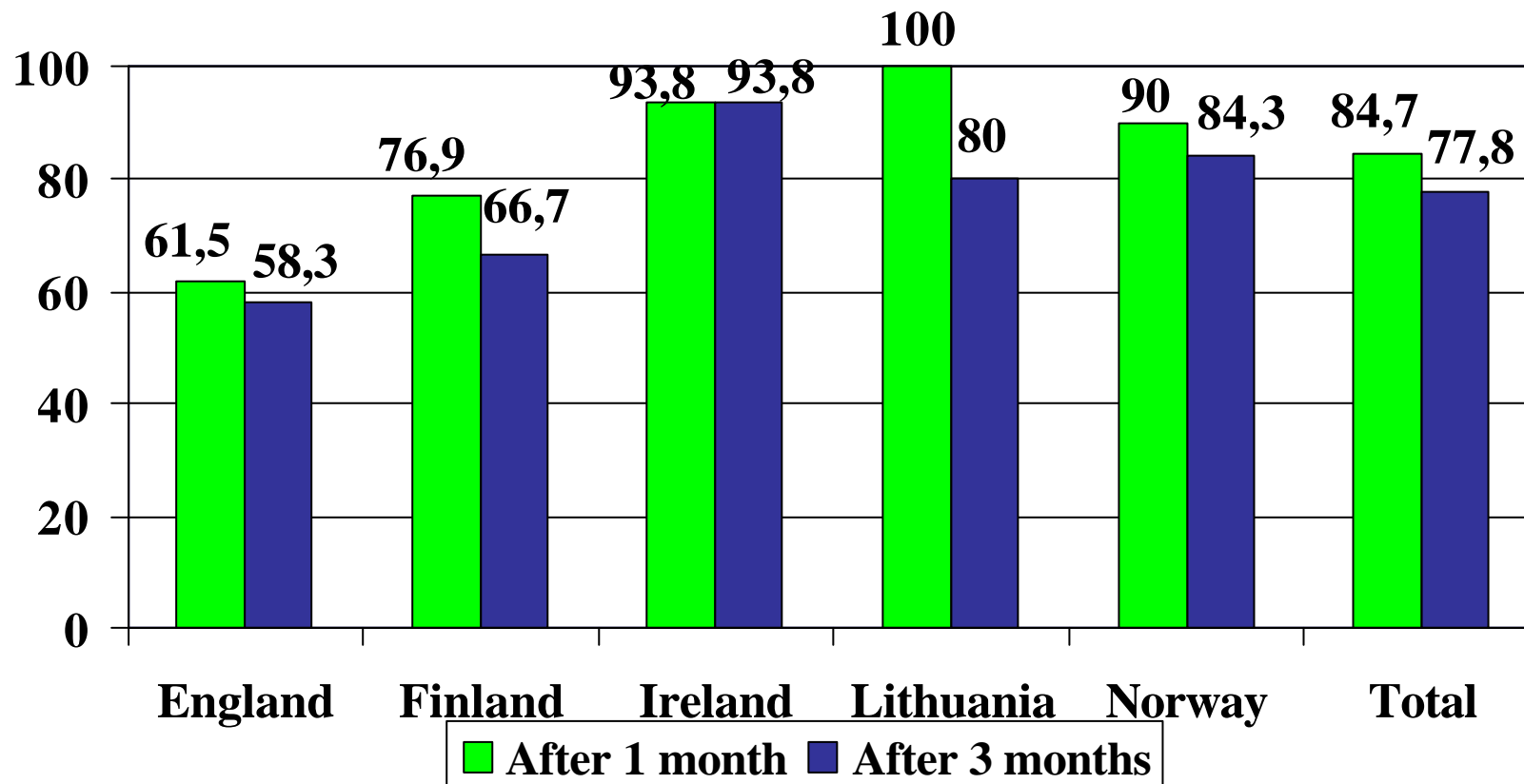


Person with dementia finds device useful





Carer finds device useful





Drop-outs -

**those who dropped out of the study
before T3 evaluation (before
3months' evaluation)**



Drop-outs by the devices and countries

Countries	Calendar N (% of all recruits)	Lamp N (% of all recruits)	Cooker monitor N (% of all recruits)	Locator N (% of all recruits)	Phone N (% of all recruits)	Careousel N (% of all recruits)
England	10 (50%)	3 (60%)	2 (100%)	4 (80%)	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	1(11%)	3 (100%)	n.a.	5 (45%)	0	n.a.
Ireland	0	3(50%)	3 (100%)	6 (54%)	0	n.a.
Lithuania	0	n.a.	1 (50%)	1 (20%)	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	2 (18%)	n.a.	n.a.	2 (50%)	0	1 (17%)
Total	13 (25%)	9 (64%)	6 (86%)	18 (50%)	0	1 (17%)



The reasons for drop-outs I

(users reporting more than one reason)

- **Device related:** faulty device, device did not function as foreseen (22)
- **Person with dementia:** lack of motivation, device not used/useful, want to withdraw (17)
- **Institutional/residential care** (8)
- **Person with dementia's habits** - unplug/ "waste of electricity", remind of memory problem (3)
- **Person with dementia or carer passed away** (2) (in one of these cases carer passed away and the participant moved to institutional care)
- **Product design** - could not read the text (1)



The reasons for drop-outs II

- There is no significant statistical correlation between those reporting problems with devices and those dropping out of the assessment
- For those PWD who dropped out of the assessment there was a significant correlation with permanent changes in accommodation from T0 to T2 (.259, $p < 0.05$) and from T2 to T3 (.259, $p < 0.05$). No correlation was found between dropouts and temporary changes in accommodation at either stage.



Can we predict the successful completers and users, who benefit from the products?

There is a variety of reasons and intermixture of reasons for use and usefulness.

Quantitative data and statistics can not give short and one-meaning answer. Subjective components and qualitative data may better explain some findings (*presented further*).



Conclusions

There is a potential for the devices assessed to support independence and reduce carers' worry.

Use: 87.8% (range 72.2-100%) of the persons with dementia and 63.5% (range 25-100%) of their carers used the device

Usefulness: 86% (range 67 -100%) of the persons with dementia and 76% of their carers found the device useful.

Overall satisfied with the device: 87% of the persons with dementia, and 90% of their carers.

Quality of life: majority of the persons with dementia reported good quality of life.

Reduce emotional burden for carers: 5 of the products reduced the general emotional burden from worry for one or more of their carers



Can technology help people with dementia and their carers?

Yes,
but...

We can not forget:

- person with dementia
- carer
- product
- service providers
- environment



Acknowledgements:

To all ENABLE team and our participants of the project in all countries who contributed to this study enormously



Can technology help people with dementia and their carers?

J.Macijauskiene