Dementia and the psychological wellbeing of older people and their formal and informal carers

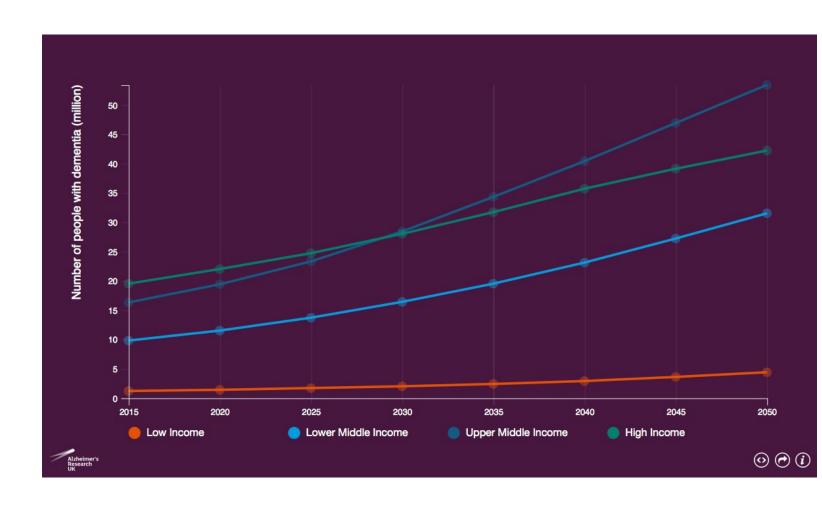
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Dementia in a global context



- ❖ An umbrella term
- Mainly affect older people
 - but not a normal part of ageing & can affect younger age groups
- Estimated to affect 50 million people
 - Projected to reach 82 M in 2030
 - ❖ Nearly 60% live in LMICs
 - Under-reporting in many LMICs
- Considerable physical, psychological, social & economic cost



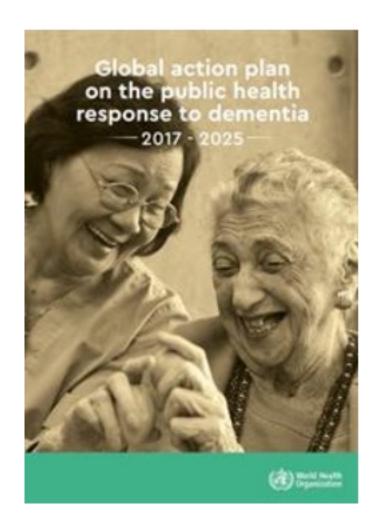
Policy attention



WHO

- Human rights' approach
- Dementia plan guide
 UN Decade of Healthy Ageing & SDGs
 Economic & societal cost
 Impact on the individual and family (informal carers)

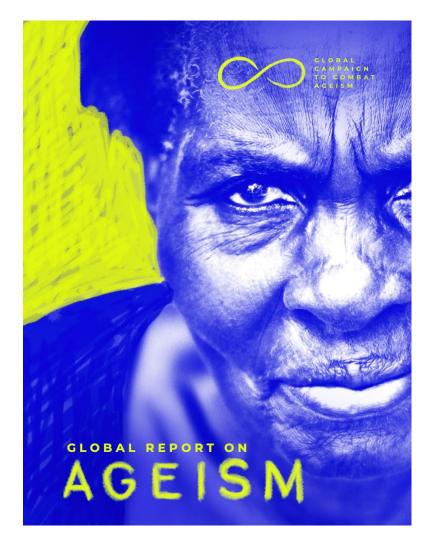
Less attention on the paid workforce



Ageism, Social Norms & Isolation in the context of dementia



- ➤ Pre-existing & new perceptions
- ➤ Definitional challenges: what does 'ageism' mean in different contexts and settings?
 - Benevolent and hostile elements
- Operates at different levels: cognition, emotional & actions
- Different components: stereotyping; prejudice and discrimination
- ➤ Intersectionality: age, disability, gender, race etc.



Dementia Care span both health & Long-Term Care systems



- > The formal & informal spheres of care
- > Workforce training & development
- LTC working conditions and workers' wellbeing
 - Relationships and emotional work; personal & professional boundaries
- > Recruitment, retention & sustainability
- > Supporting informal carers
 - Care burden
- > Self-care
 - ➤ AI & Assistive technology
- > Care models and preferences



LTC eco-systems in LMIC



- Universal health coverage remains an aspiration
- LTC is in a policy blind-spot, for many reasons
- Reliance on families (traditional hubs of care)
 - Within a context of dynamic changes in family structures, living arrangements ...
- Environment & infrastructures

- Some recent national, regional and global policy attention
 - Narratives of intergenerational solidarity, families
 & ageing in place
- Limited LTC services
 - Primarily community based, NGOs and informal arrangements
- Lack of acknowledgment of caring burdens (provided mainly by women)
- Opportunities: population dividends & labour supply

Wellbeing & inequalities

Strengthening responses to dementia in developing countries (STRiDE)

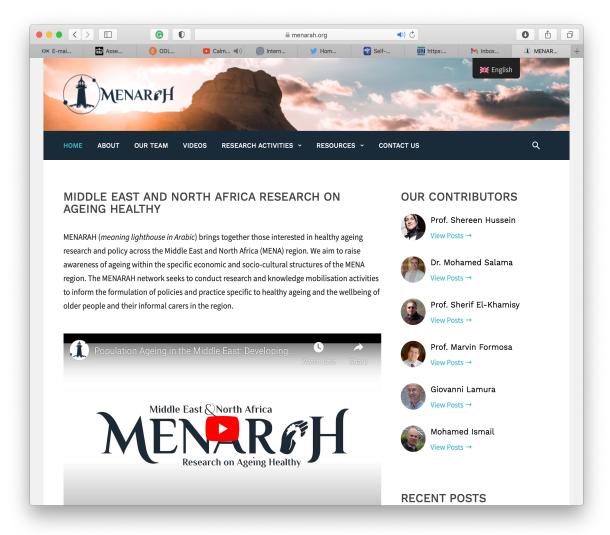


- Theory of Change (ToC)
- Dementia awareness & Stigma
- The cost of unpaid care
- Cost & data
- Models of Care
- Training & Building capacity
- Accessible evidence
- Impact, Knowledge exchange & engagement



The Middle East and North Africa Research on Ageing Healthy (MENARAH) Network

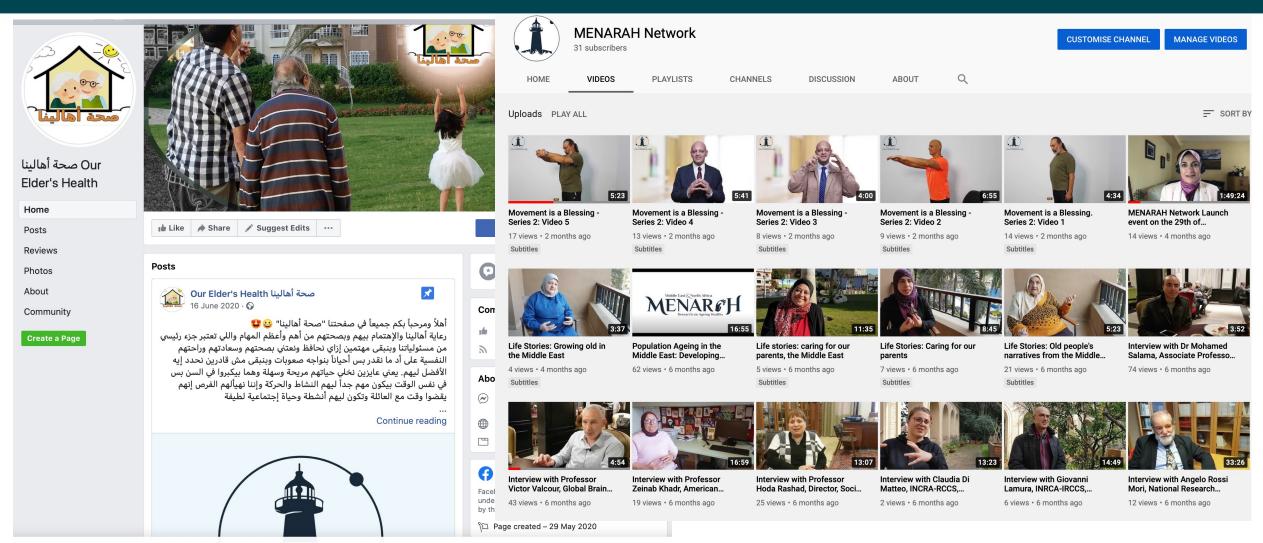




- Focuses on healthy ageing including brain health & dementia
- A network of researchers, NGOs, policymakers and practice professionals
- Aims to
 - Evidence generation
 - Knowledge mobilisation
 - Raising awareness & engagement
 - Inform policy & practice development
 - ❖LTC, dementia care & UHC

Developing Practical Online Tools





The impact of dementia



Context and broader health systems

- Fragilities of care systems (Un)availability of dementia-specific formal support
- Intersectionality of gender, class & socio-economic status

Unbalanced care burden Support mechanisms

Societal norms

- Stigma
- Public awareness & attitudes

Individual's experience

Perceptions of ageing in general & dementia in particular

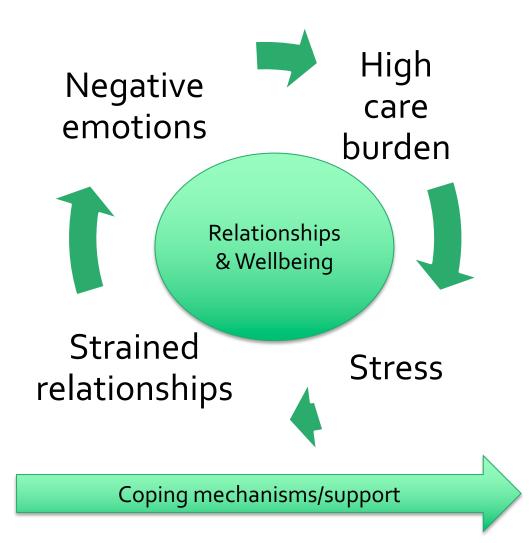
Differentials by societal & individual factors Variations in health and wellbeing at older age is not random

Impact on individuals and families



Managing the disease and its consequences

- Access to & trust in medical support
- Managing negative views & stigma
- Cultural context
- ❖ (lack of) control
- Doing it 'alone'
 - Shame and embarrassment
 - Relating & interacting with others
- Self-stigma
- Power relationships
- Abuse & neglect



Care Pathways



Medical and LTC pathways

Multi disciplinary approach & coordination

The role of traditional healers (LMIC)

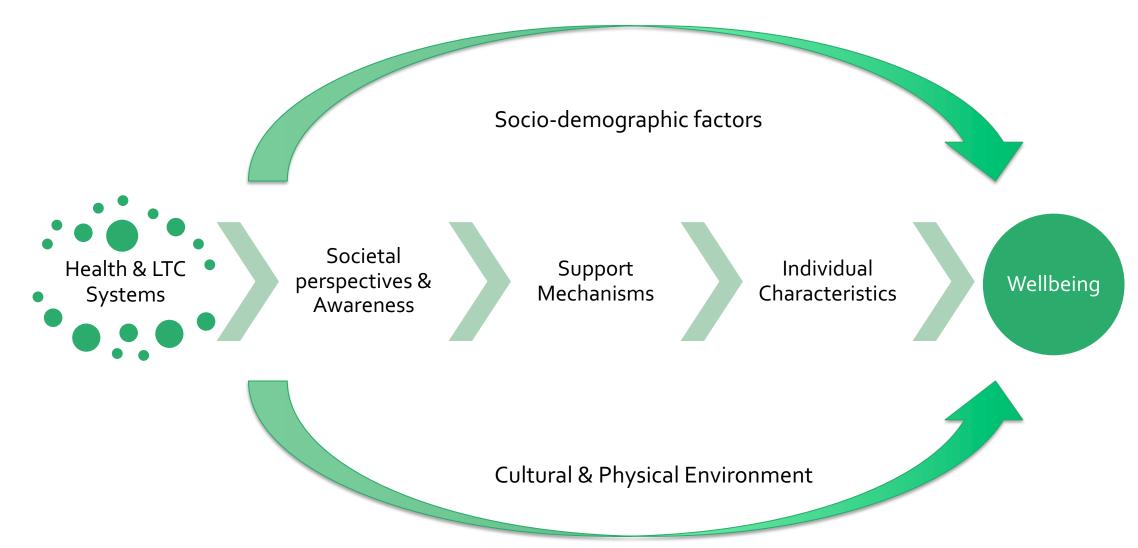
- Should be a recognized element of care pathways
- Community support

Public awareness & Media

Importance of building trust & good relationships

Determinants of dementia-related wellbeing





Key messages



- Cultural-sensitive and context-specific policy & strategic direction
 - Ensuring all stakeholders perspectives
- Recognising the impact of stigma in accessing care and wellbeing of individuals and their family carers
 - Public perception and awareness raising
- The burden of dementia care is multi-dimensional
 - Financial, emotional, social exclusion
- Intersectionality
 - Gender, social class, poverty
- Training for formal and informal carers
- Ageism, abuse & neglect

Thank you for Listening



- @DrShereeHussein
 - @MENARAH3
- @STRiDEDementia

