

# Transition into Institutions and Quality of Life

Workshop

Aging, Care Need, and Quality of Life  
30th January – 1st February 2008

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# Overview

- Problem / Objectives
- Data
- Results
  - Transition into Nursing Home Care
  - Course after entering Nursing Home Care
- Conclusion

# Problem/Objectives

- Interventions into care processes need empirical knowledge about care patterns/courses of need for care
- Currently: very little is known about courses of care in a longitudinal way (= longitudinal studies) especially in the case of ***nursing home care***
- One main thesis states, that the health-status and the quality of life is simply worsening after entering nursing home care

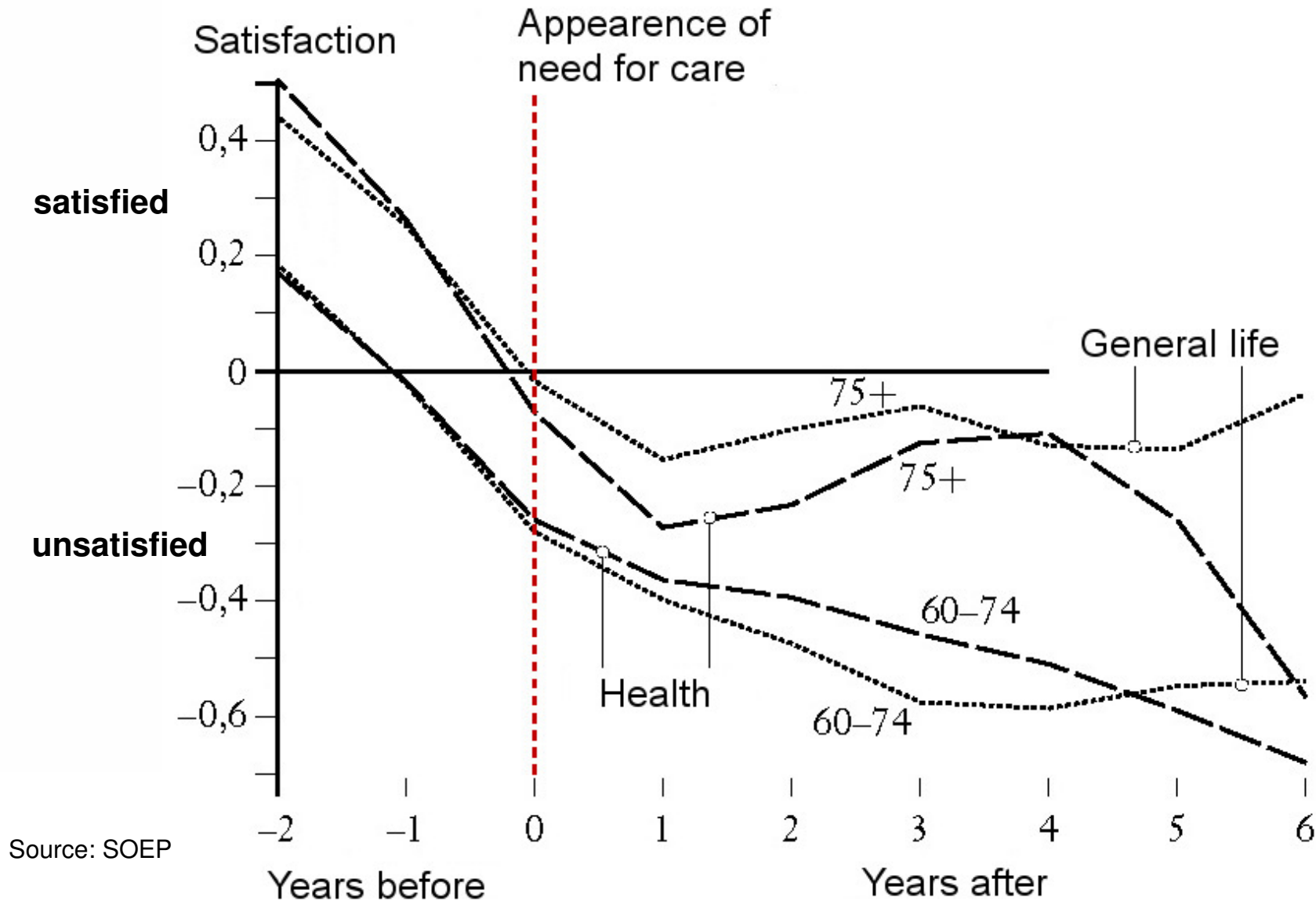
# Problem/Objectives

- Quality of life is difficult to measure through **subjective** criteria/attributes (especially in old age when persons are mentally handicapped)
- Therefore: **objective** criteria/attributes could be more appropriate and can be used as an approximation
- Aim of this presentation: information on
  - The transition into nursing home care
  - The course after entering nursing home care

# What is Quality of Life?

- Five dimensions:
  - **General well-being** (e.g. life/health satisfaction)
  - **Physical functioning** (e.g. mobility, daily activities, physical symptoms)
  - **Mental functioning** (e.g. depression, attitudes, expectations)
  - **Cognitive functioning** (e.g. memory, receptivity, discernment )
  - **Social functioning** (e.g. social activities/networks)

# General Life Satisfaction and Health Satisfaction



# Dependency Levels according to the German Long-Term Care Insurance

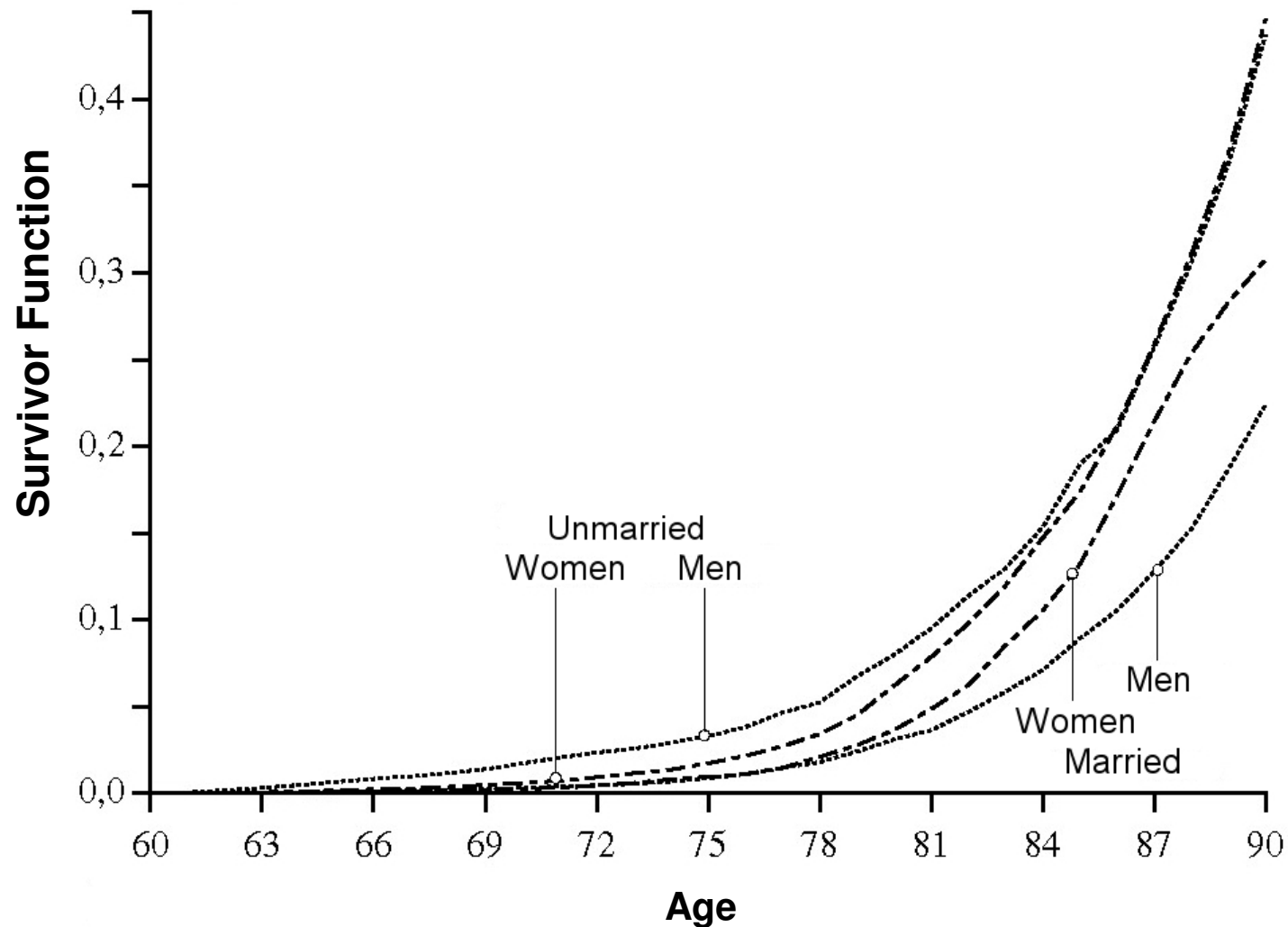
	Dependency Level 0 (Slight)	Dependency Level 1 (Moderate)	Dependency Level 2 (Severe)	Dependency Level 3 (Severest)
Amount of support	Unregular help in personal hygiene, nutrition, mobility	Help in at least 2 ADLs (personal hygiene, nutrition, mobility) <b>once</b> daily and additional help in housekeeping	Help <b>three times daily</b> in personal hygiene, nutrition, mobility and additional help in housekeeping	Daily help <b>around the clock</b> in personal hygiene, nutrition, mobility and additional help in housekeeping
Minimal amount of time	Less than 90 minutes	90 minutes	3 hours	5 hours

# Data

- Data is based on a big public health insurance (fund), the “Gmünder Ersatzkasse” (GEK) for the period 1998-2006
- Information about approximately 18.000 persons and their courses of care
- Data on socio-demographic (e.g. sex, date of birth, marital status) and care related attributes (e.g. level of dependency)
- Only men and women 60 years old or older are taken into account, who moved into a nursing home

# Transition into Nursing Home Care

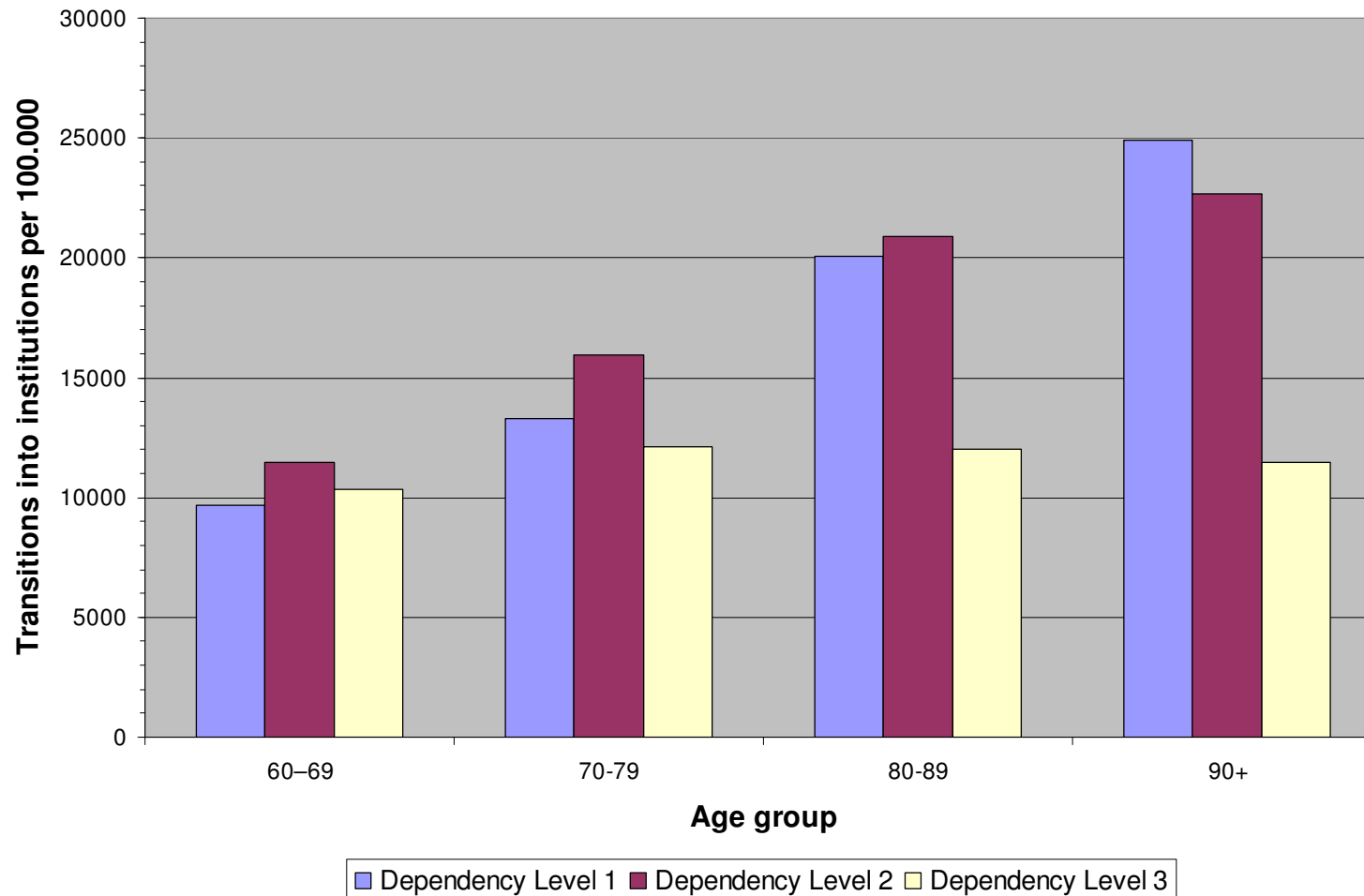
# Transition into Nursing Home by Sex and Marital Status



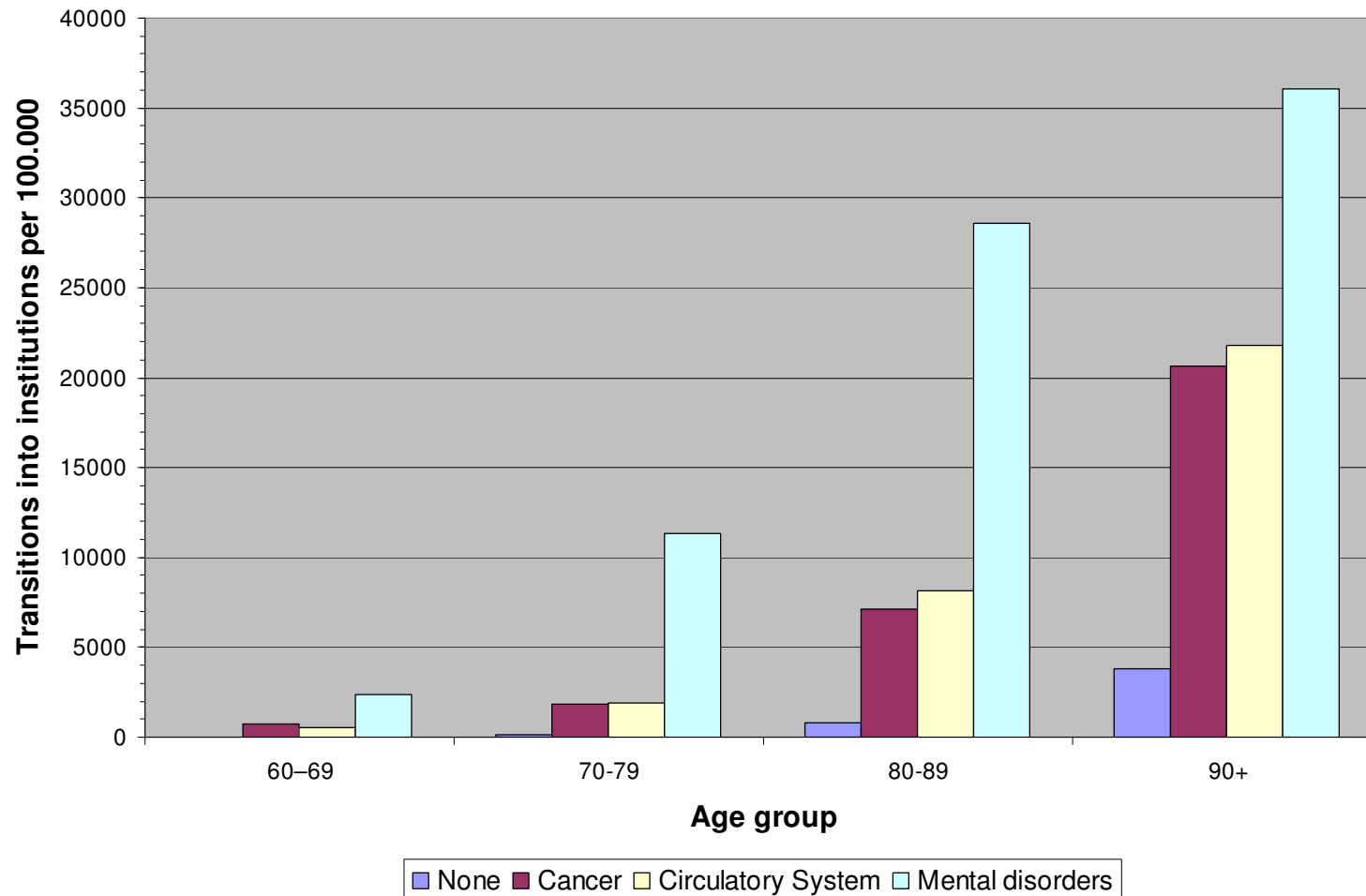
# Transition into Nursing Home Care

Variable		Number of Transitions per 100.000 by Age			
		60 – 69	70 – 79	80 – 89	90 +
<b>Need for Care</b>	Dependency Level 1	9.662	13.282	20.046	2.4911
	Dependency Level 2	11.470	15.953	20.903	2.2661
	Dependency Level 3	10.317	12.129	12.015	1.1474
<b>Diseases</b>	None	17	105	835	3.771
	Cancer	753	1.841	7.150	20.673
	Circulatory System	514	1.908	8.163	21.801
	Mental Disorders	2.403	11.320	28.618	36.069
<b>Multimorbidity</b>	1 Main Disease	157	701	3.909	13.610
	2 Main Diseases	519	1.910	8.334	22.605
	3 and more Main Diseases	2.131	5.883	16.482	32.105
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married	75	478	2.653	10.338
	Unmarried/Single	376	1.400	5.162	11.694
<b>Sex</b>	Male	131	570	2.867	11.177
	Female	121	845	4.540	11.431
<b>Former Employment Status</b>	Blue Collar	150	750	4.019	11.864
	White Collar	89	606	3.344	9.677

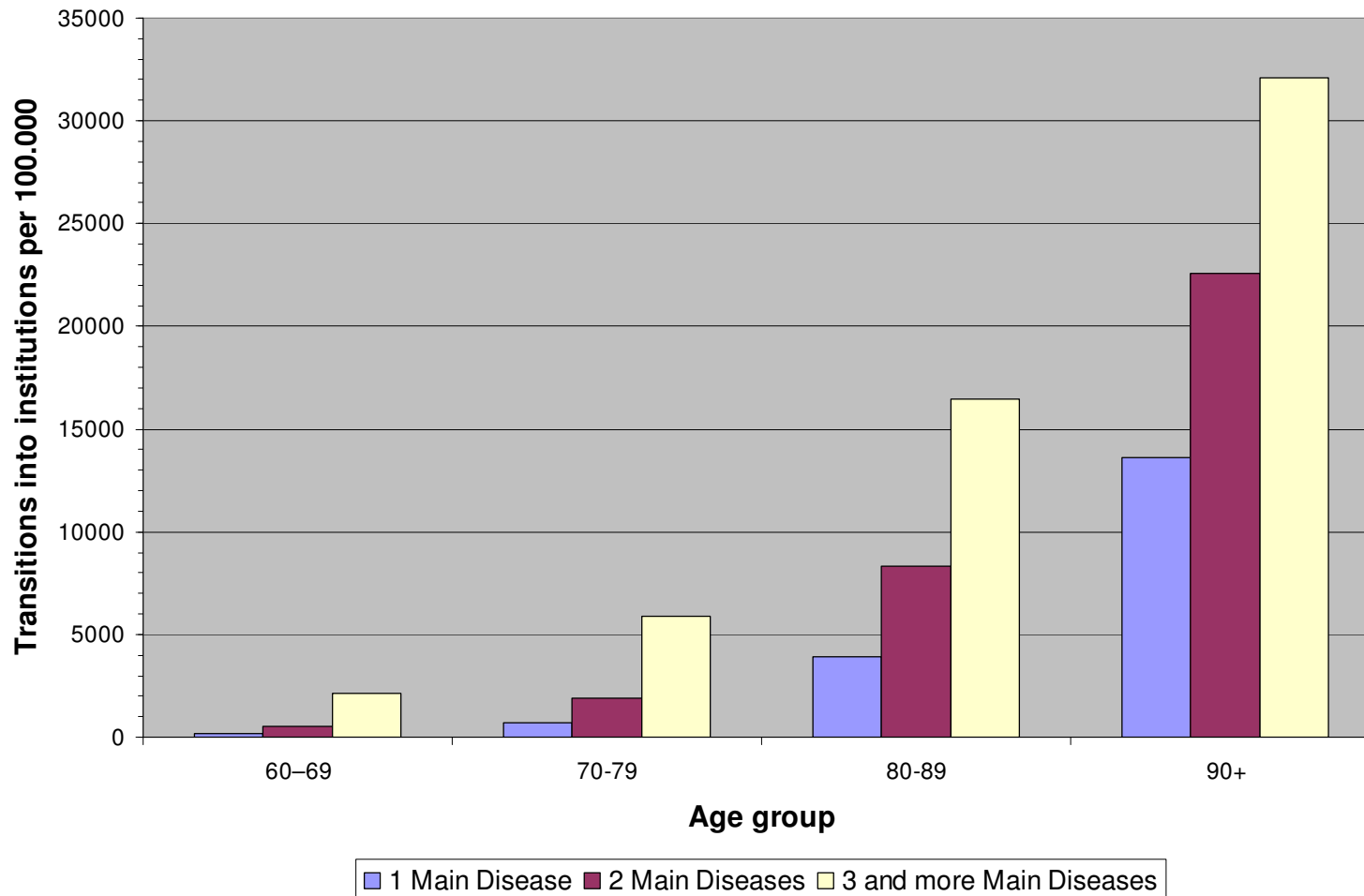
# Need for Care



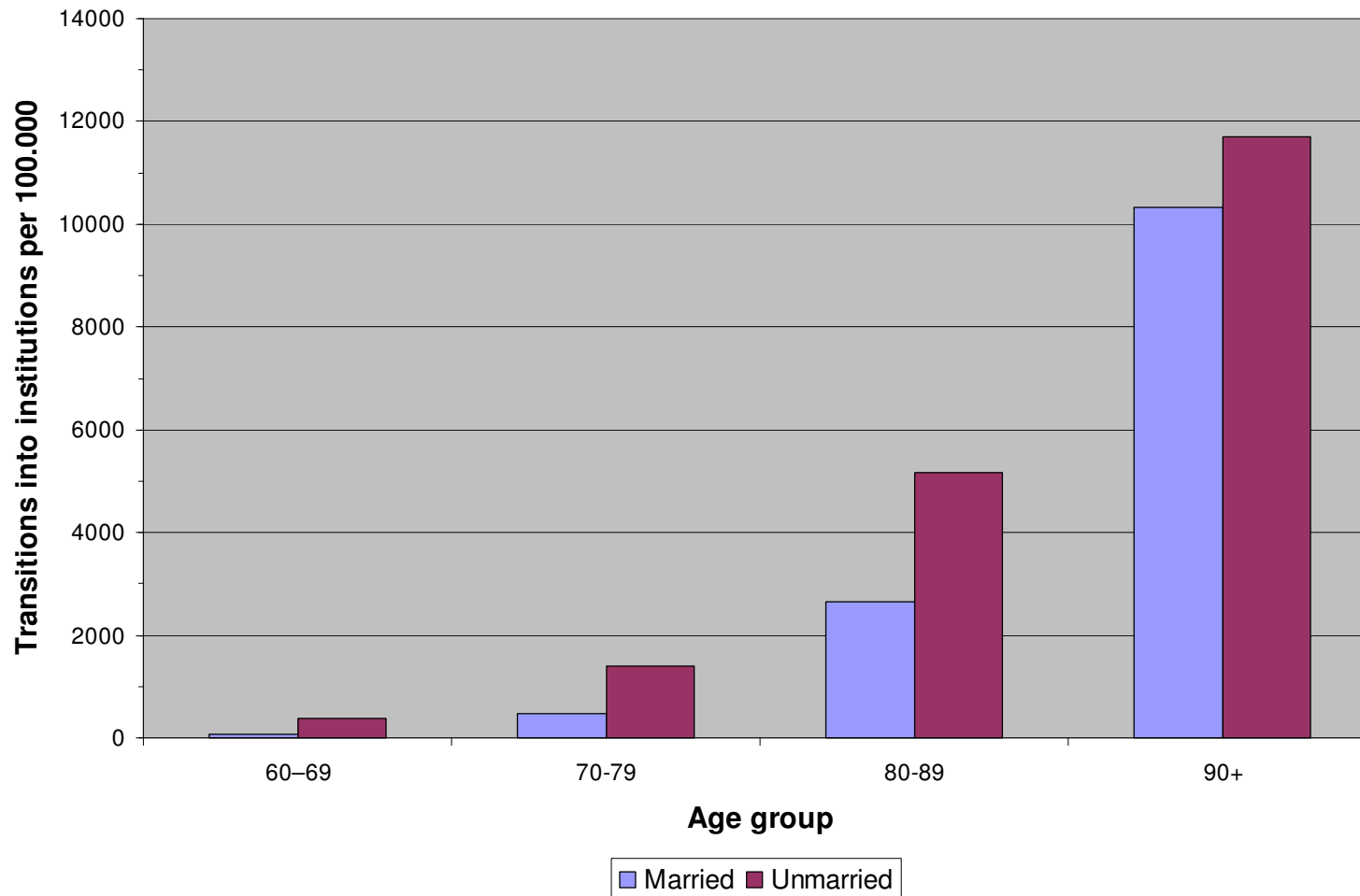
# Diseases



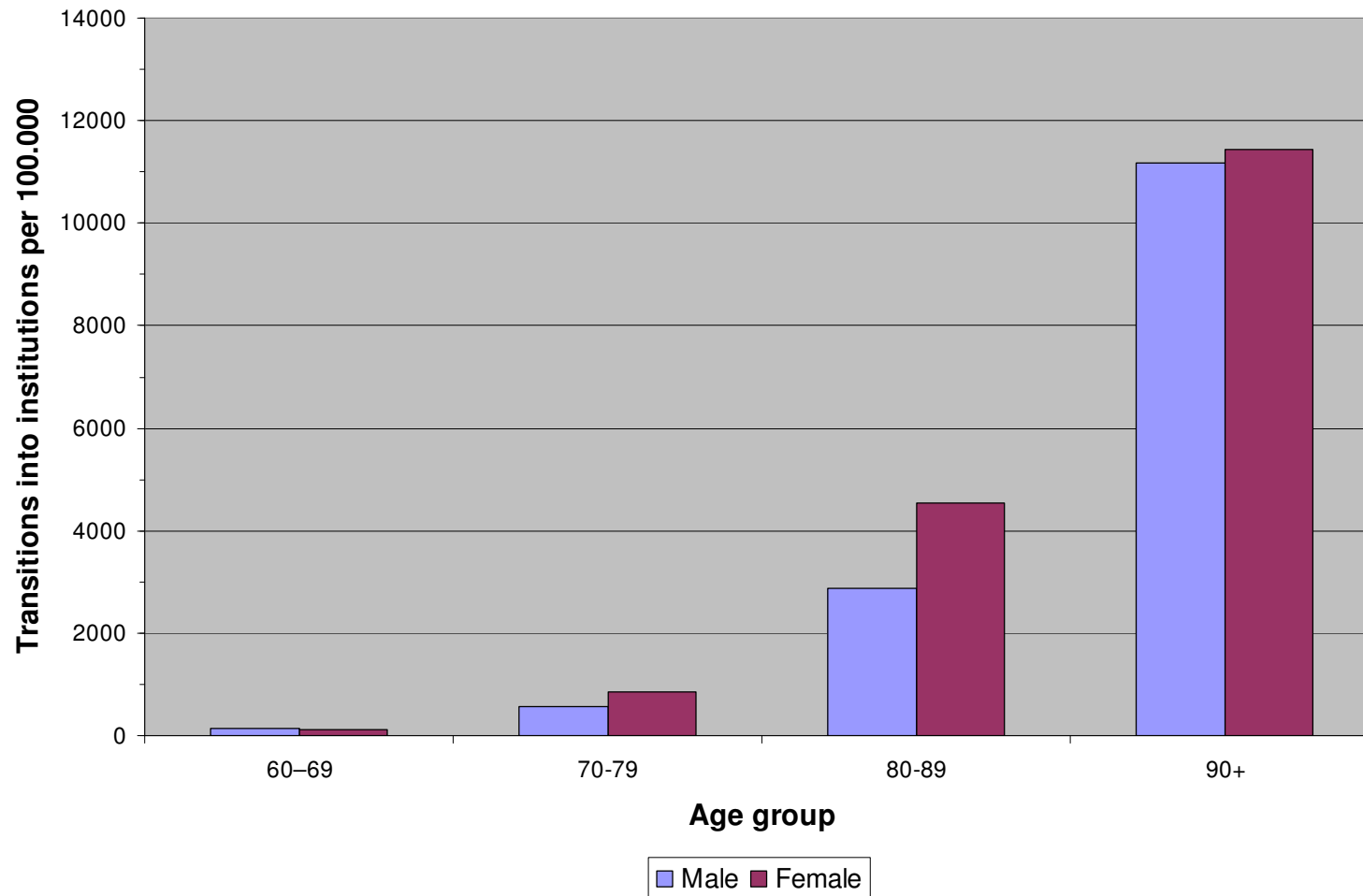
# Multimorbidity



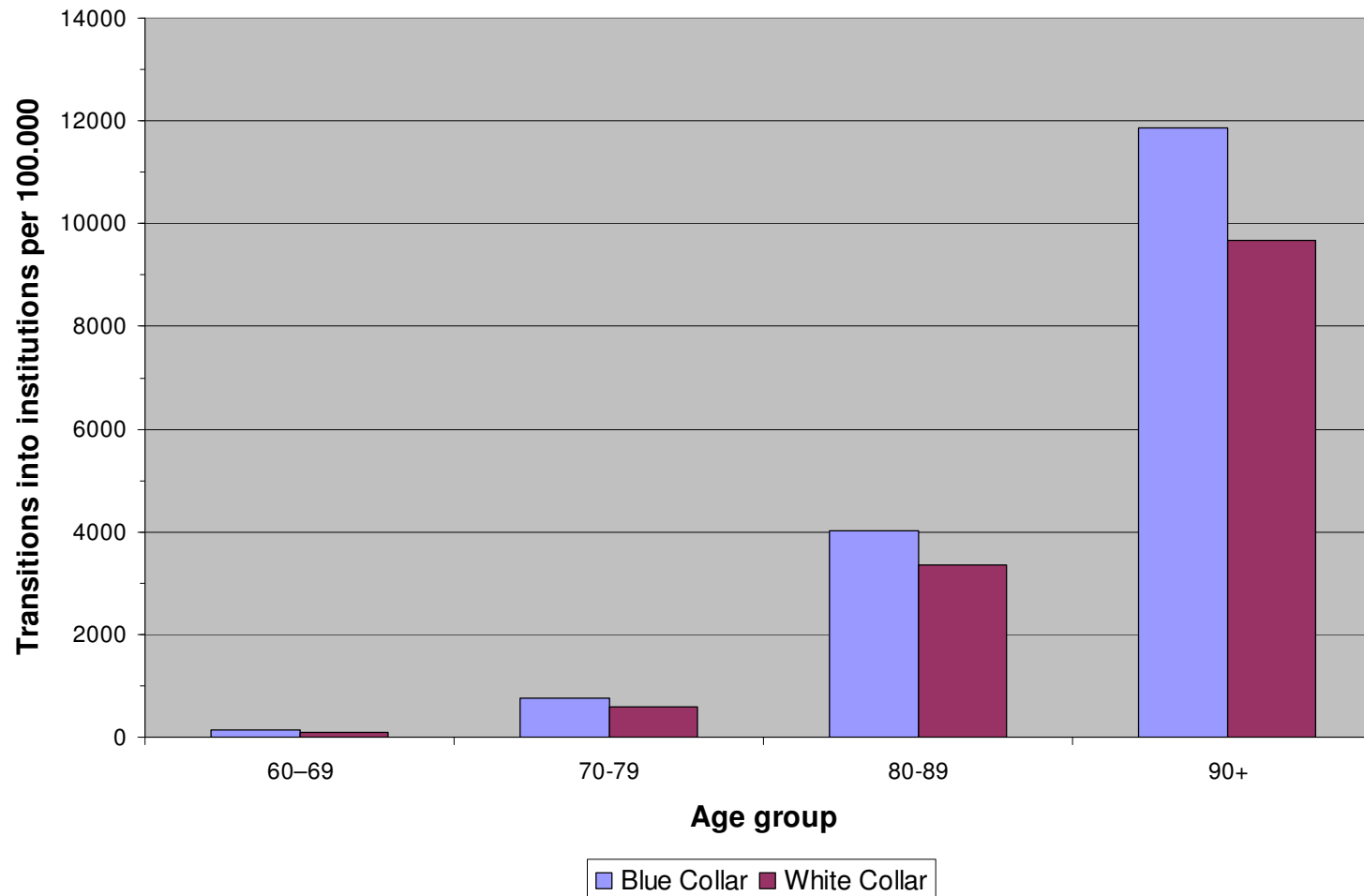
# Marital Status



# Sex

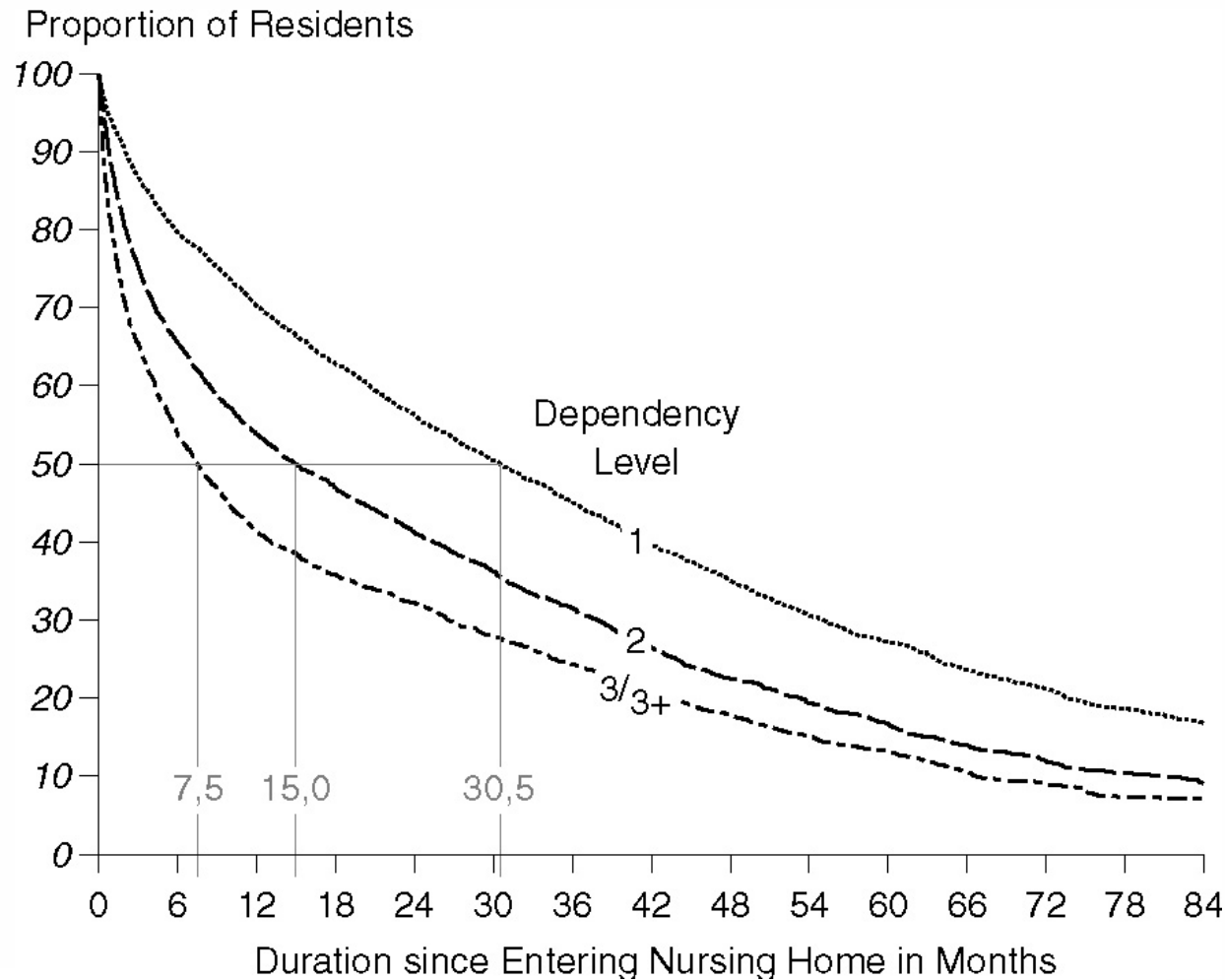


# Former Employment Status

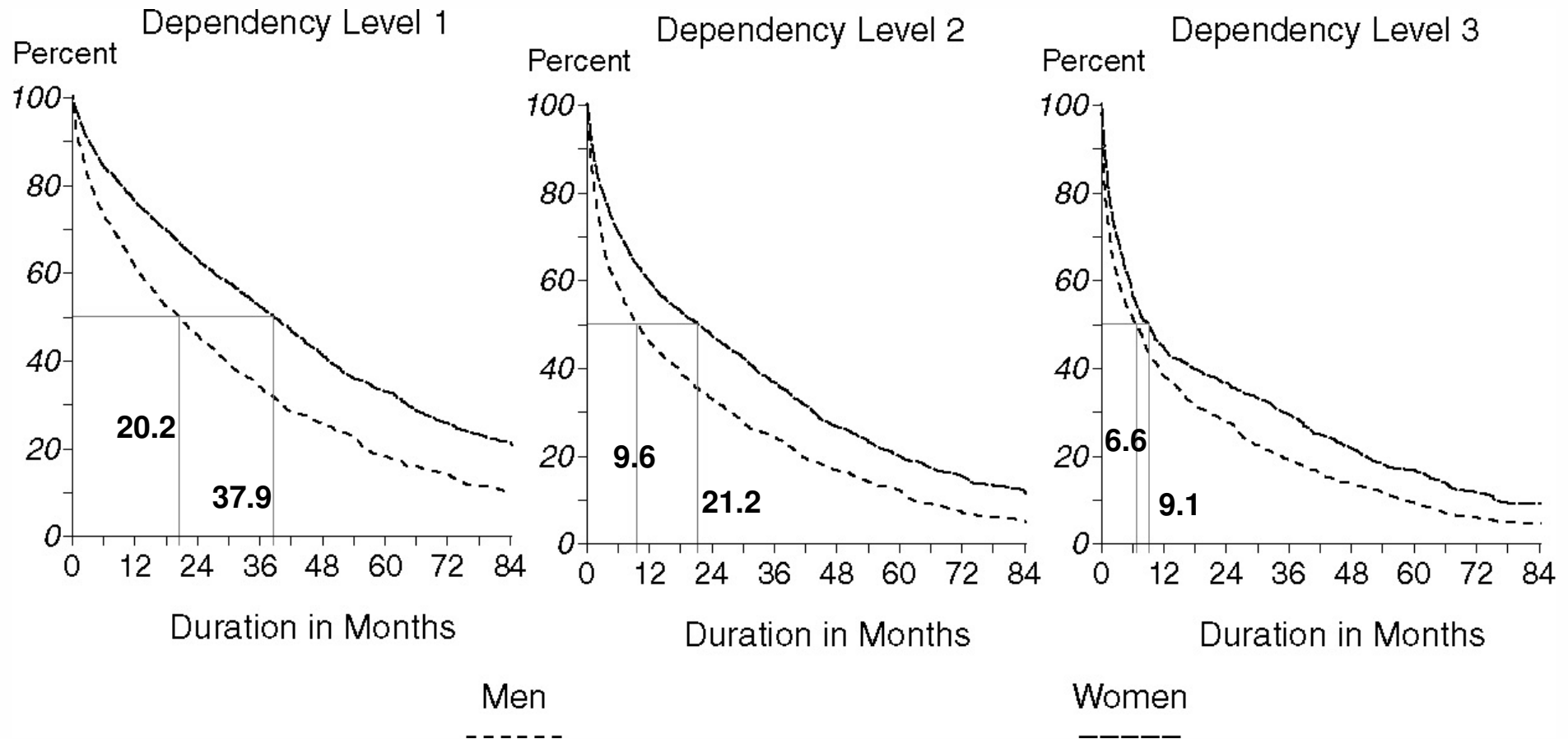


# Course after entering Nursing Home Care

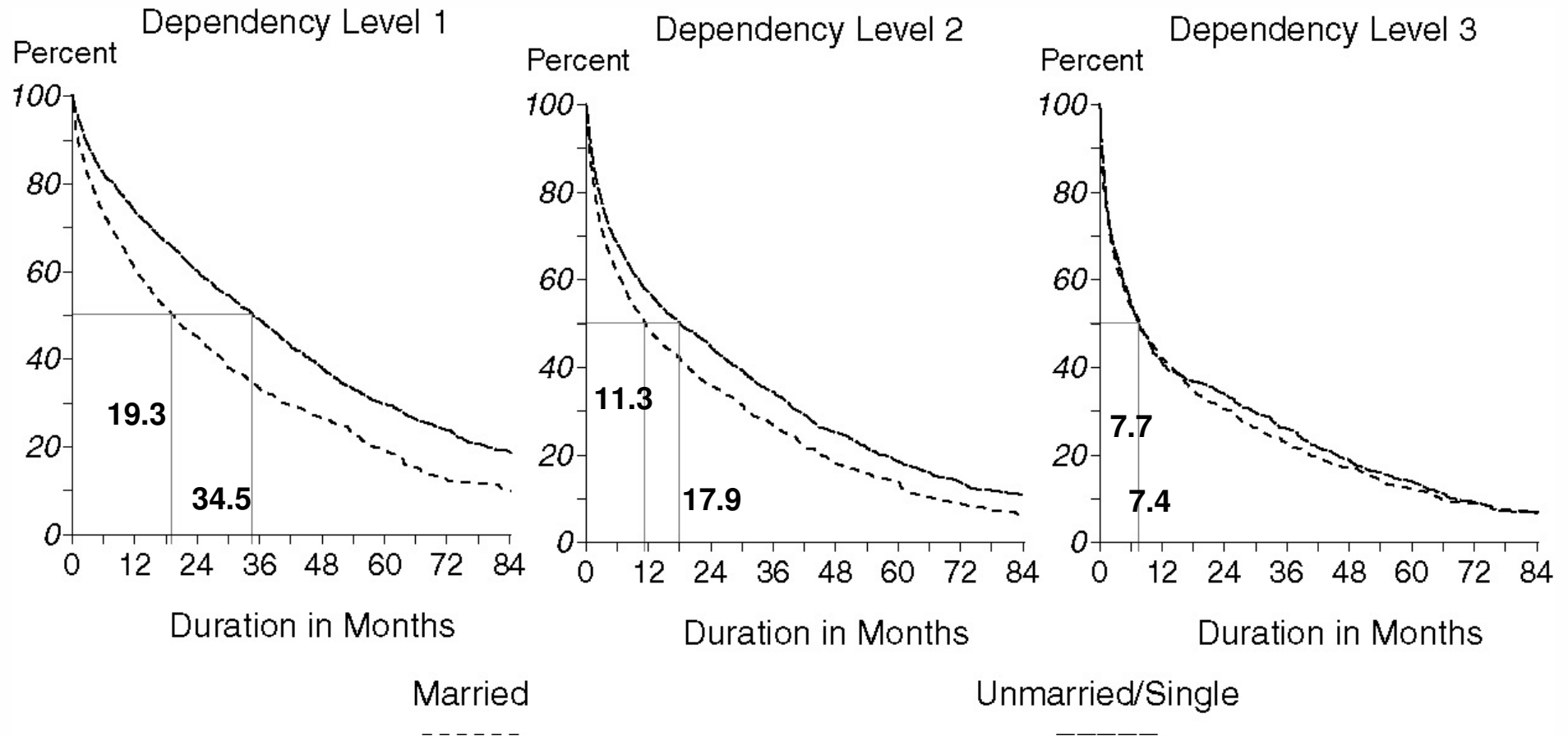
# Survival time in Nursing Homes by Level of Dependency



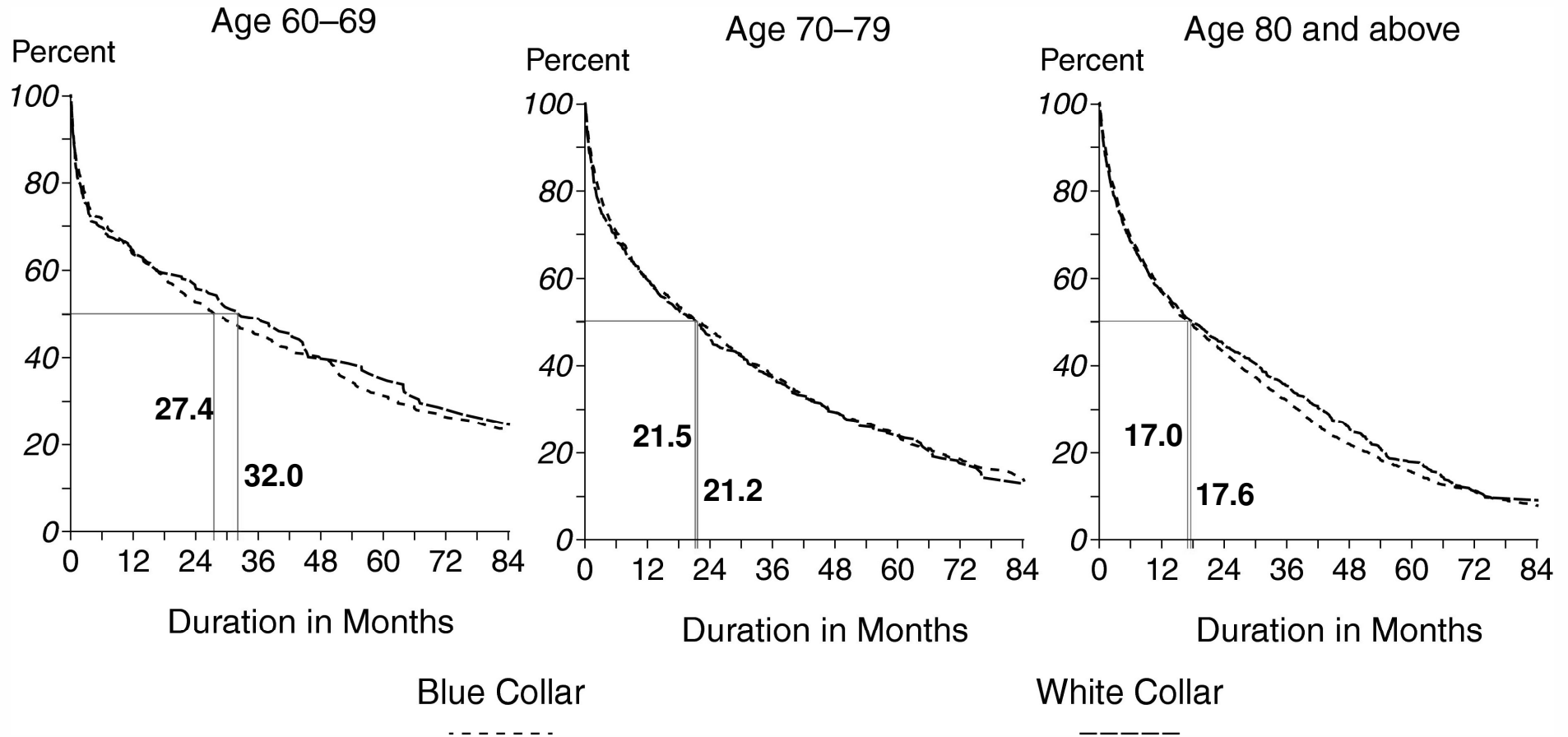
# Survival time in Nursing Homes by Sex



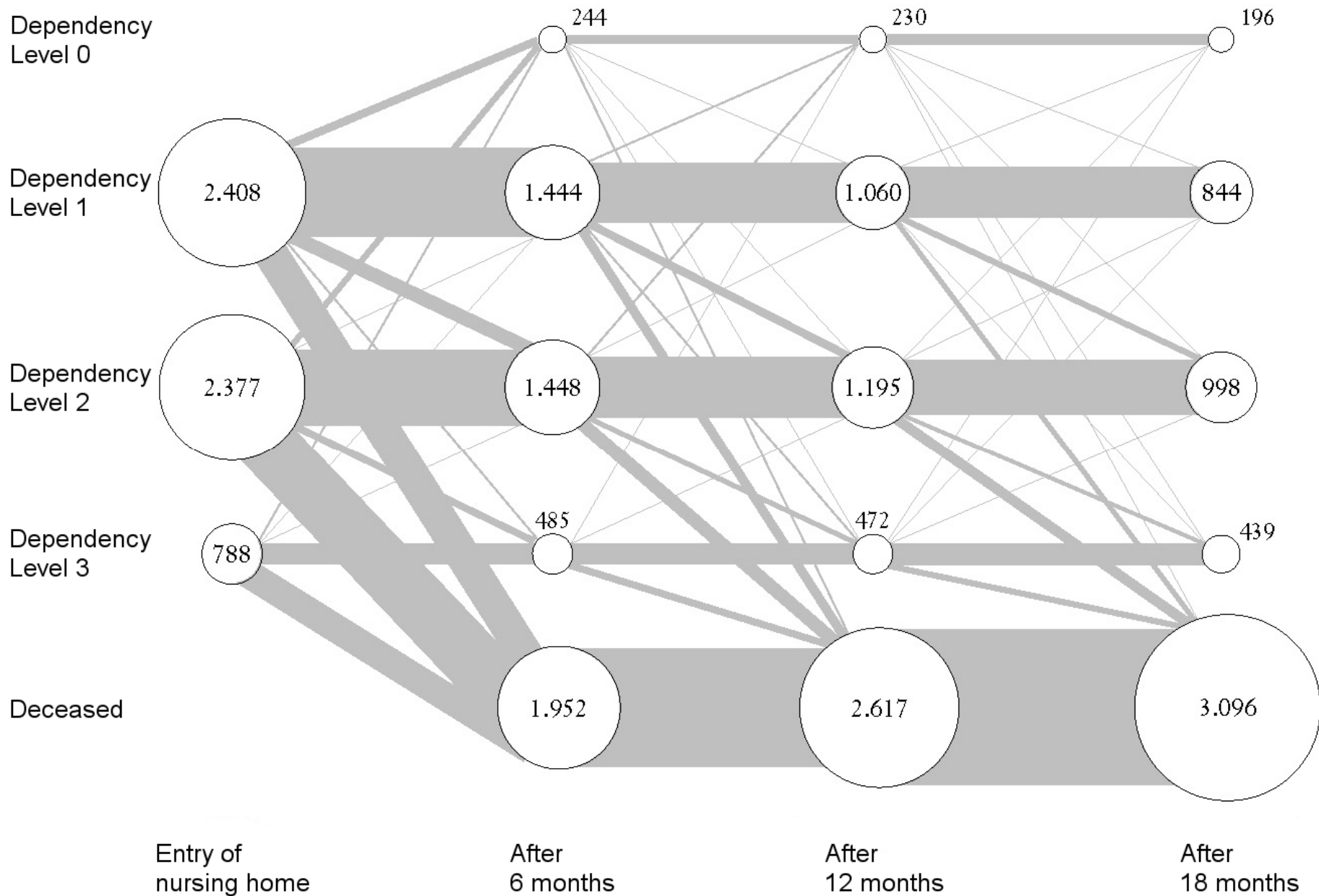
# Survival time in Nursing Homes by Marital Status

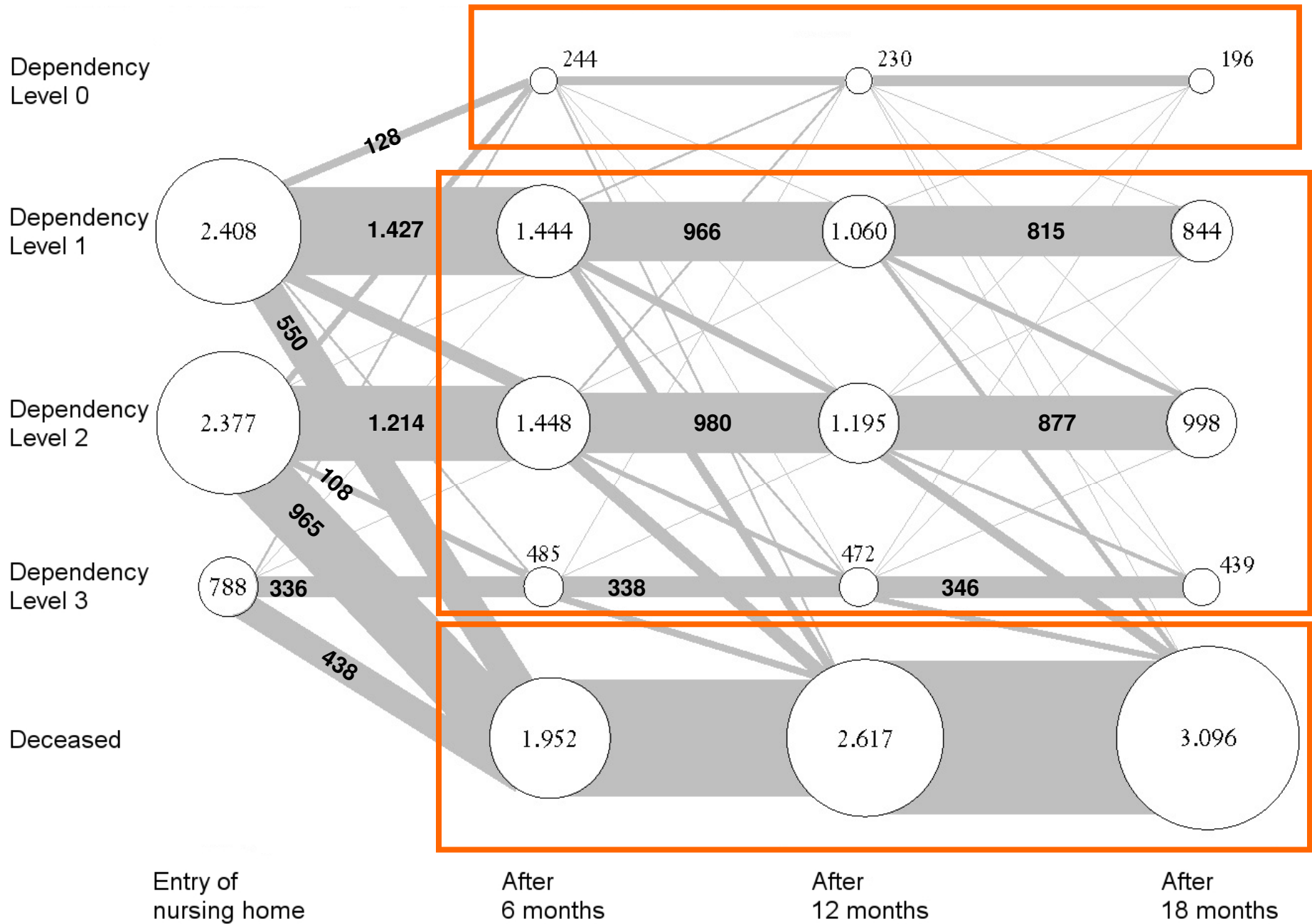


# Survival time in Nursing Homes by former Employment Status



# Mobility after entering Nursing Home Care





# Conclusion

- Objective criteria/attributes can be useful to analyse the quality of life for persons in need for care – especially for the population in nursing home care (e.g. need for care/dependency level)
- There is a special dynamic in the quality of life for persons in need of care in nursing homes (e.g. chances, stability, improvements)
- Duration of need for care:
  - For one part of dependent elderly only a short phase, but for another part a long lasting process
  - Need for care is always longer for women than for men (due to less nursing support before entering nursing home)

# Thanks for your Attention!

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