

Seniors Care in the 21st Century

What's Changing and How Can Technology Best Serve as an Enabler?

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Agenda

- Introduction to Peel Senior Link
 Supports for Daily Living (SDL)
 - Setting the Stage
 - Challenges faced by the sector
 - Current use of technology
 - Future opportunities how technology is changing senior care and how it can help



Peel Senior Link

History of Peel Senior Link



Recognition

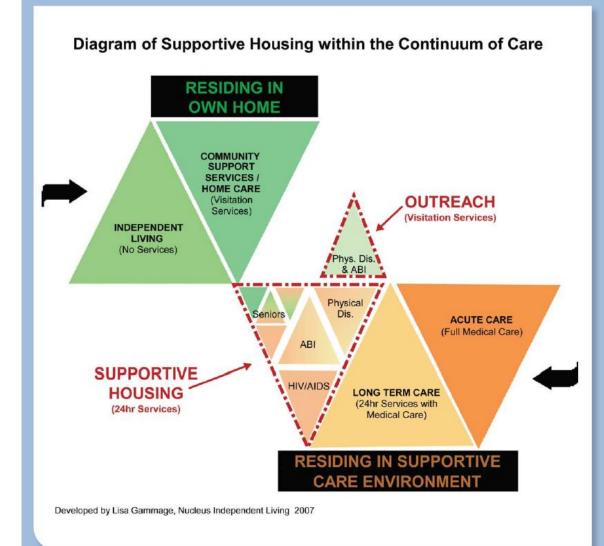
- 3M Health Quality Team Award 2011
- Inaugural Ontario Minister's Medal Honouring Excellence in Health Care & Safety 2013
- Medication Assistance Program 'Partnering for a Healthy Tomorrow Person Centred Care Quality Award – MH LHIN 2015'
- Accreditation Canada
 - Two consecutive Exemplary standing status (2013-2017 & 2017-2021)

Evidence-Based Approach

- Involved as a lead agency/partner in research studies that drive policy and service direction
- Two current research projects:
 - Sheridan College Centre for Elder Research Loneliness and Social Isolation study
 - University of Waterloo evaluating quality indicators for client assessments, and develop and pilot a self-reporting tool for caregivers

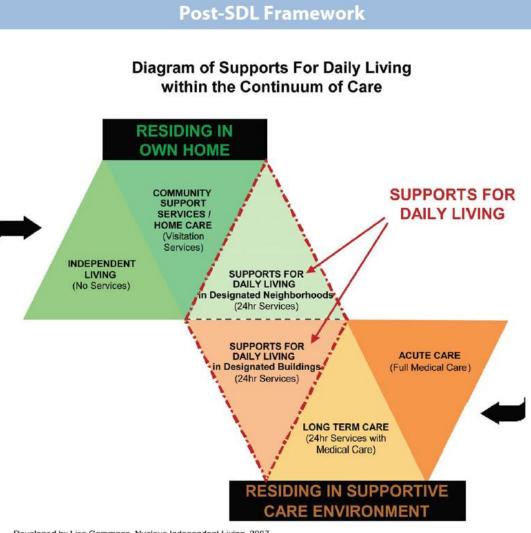
Supports for Daily Living

Pre-2008



Pre-SDL Framework

Post-2008



Developed by Lisa Gammage, Nucleus Independent Living 2007

Supports for Daily Living

- Hub (in buildings)
- Hub and Spoke
- Mobile



SDL Core Services

	Personal Hygiene Activities	Personal Routine Activities of Daily Living
Personal Support Services	 washing bathing mouth care hair care preventative skin care changing dressings (not wound care) routine hand and foot care 	 transferring/positioning turning dressing/undressing assistance with eating assistance with toileting (diapering, emptying/change leg bag, catheterization, bowel routine) assistance with exercise escort to medical appointments medication reminders; assistance with pre-measured medications
Homemaking Services	Light dusting, sweeping, vacuuming, mopping floors, washing dishes/ countertops, clean and disinfecting bathrooms Laundry and planning/preparing meals	
Attendant Services	Combination of personal support and homemaking services offered at clients' preferred, pre-determined time and pre-determined task they cannot physically do for self	

Setting the Stage

Setting the Stage



Baby Boomers

As of July 1, 2015, Canada has more seniors than kids under 15 Individuals 65+ will account for more than 20.1% of the entire Canadian population

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2024



Caregiver burnout

29.1% of individuals serving as caregivers in Ontario

Chronic

75-80% of seniors report having one or more chronic condition

⊌ <u>Medications</u>

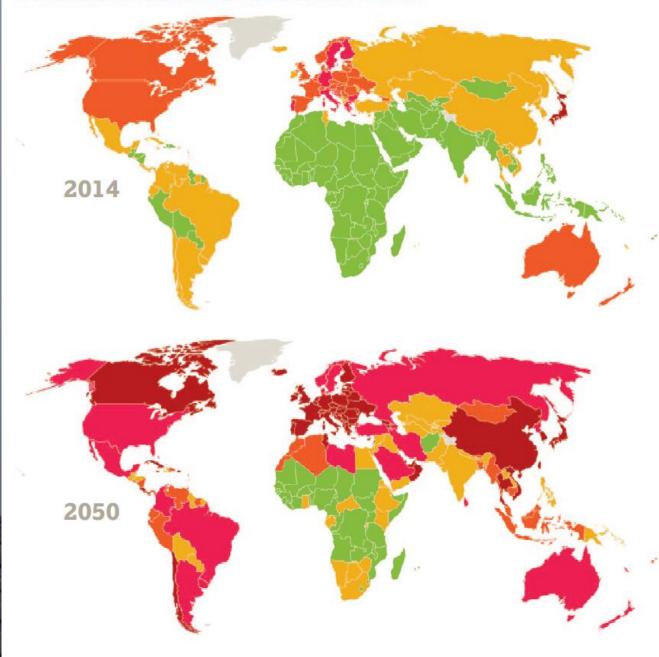
65% of seniors taking 5 or more medications



At home

2.2 million Canadian receive home care, 15% still reported unmet needs

Figure 1: Proportion of population aged 60 or over in 2014 and 2050



📕 0-9% 📕 10-19% 📕 20-24% 📕 25-29% 📕 30+% 📃 No data

Source: UNDESA Population Division, World population prospects: the 2012 revision, DVD edition, 2013

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Denmark

16.1% of Denmark's population is 65+ Established moratorium on building new nursing home beds in 1987 1998 – country-wide policy of home visits and assessments of people older than 75 Continuing care for seniors increased only 8% between 1985-97; Estimated to increase 71% in Canada from 2011-2026

England, Scotland, Wales

Re-ablement services: 68% no longer required home care services and 48% continued to be independent for up to 2 years

ces in Seniors Care

Australia

Restorative and Preventative

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Home Independence and Personal Enablement programs After 12 months, 6.5 times less likely to require ongoing care and 30% less like to use ER. Costs of providing services were also lower

Japan

By 2025, will have the largest proportion of seniors Starting at 40, every person pays an annual premium in return for personal care, nursing needs etc. (24/7). Abundant day programs for seniors

Challenges

Challenges

- Care slowly moving from non-profit to profit
- Addressing large and growing wait lists with fixed resources
- Maintaining quality and valued service
- Working in partnership with clients, caregivers, and advocates in health system development
- Reducing caregiver burnout through enhanced education and support

Non-profit vs For-profit

- Re-investment in care
- Accountability
- Volunteer hours
- Studies demonstrating the difference
 - "Investor-owned nursing homes provide worse care and less nursing care than do not-for-profit or public homes"¹
 - "On average, not-for-profit nursing homes deliver higher quality care than do for-profit nursing homes"²
 - Fewer nurses, shorter direct care, lower staffing levels, more ulcers, higher hospital admissions, worse outcomes³



Technology

Where does technology fit?

- Current state
 - Community Support Services have access to some information
 - Integrated Health Record
 - Still lagging in technology adoption
 - Lack of resources to enable adoption
 - E-health sharing information
- Opportunities and future direction
 - eConsult
 - Ontario Telemedicine Network (Telehomecare and Personal Computer and Video Conferencing)
 - ConnectingGTA

"How we take care of seniors at a time in their life when they are most vulnerable and need the greatest support is an important public policy challenge. It also is a clear statement about who we are as a society."

- Margaret McGregor and Lisa Ronald



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Central West Local Health Integration Network

Réseau local d'intégration des services de santé du Centre-Ouest



References



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- 6. McDonald S. Ontario's Aging Population: Challenges & Opportunities. Ontario Trillium Foundation. 2011
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ANY QUESTIONS?



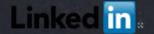


Mississauga Halton



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