خذ قسط من الراحة

كيف تأخذ فرصة من أعباء العناية

هناك طرق كثيرة لأخذ فرصة من أعباء العناية، ويعتبر الأمر على ما تستجيب أنغامك.

ويمكن لهذه الطرق أن تكون:
- فرصة الشك threading ممولة، حيث يمكنك تسعير نفسه (Dementia) بتجارب جديدة أو مألوفة.
- الاستمتاع والاسترخاء بأي طريقة تعبد عن الروتين المعتاد.
- قد يكون الأمر كما يُناسبك أنت وعائلتك.

ويمكن لهذه الطرق أن تكون:
- الاستمتاع بالأعمال التجارية أو reap ومشاركة الأنشطة المُخطَّطة.
- قد يكون الأمر كما يُناسبك أنت وعائلتك.

وغير حكومات أستراليا والولايات المتحدة من برامج العناية البديلة التي تتيحك فرصة إستراحة من أعباء العناية، إما إمدادًا أو بشكل متقطع أو إمدادًا للأبوات. ويمكن تقييم العناية البديلة وفقًا لظروفك في مجموعات أنشطة مخصصة، وتقديم بعض الخدمات المُخصَّصة للمتضررين الذين يستخدمونها.

ومع ذلك، يمكن أن تكون هذه الطرق تجهيزًا من قِبَل فريق تقييم العناية بالمسنين على مستوى العناية بالمسنين أو عاملين في إستراحة من أعباء العناية.

إن أخذ قسط من الراحة مهمة هامة للعائلات والمُقدمين للعناية

إن العناية بالشخص المصاب بالخَرَف مسألة قد تكون مرهقة بشكل عاطفي وبدنيًا، وتعاديًاًا. يمكن أن تعاني الأسر ومقدمي العناية من القلقانون الاجتماعي، خاصة إذا لم ينكموا من ترك الشخص الذي يعاني به.

إن ضمان التأسيس بال nhựa بالعمل أو التلوين من منصات من الراحة، إذ يجب أن يكون التأسيس بال بلاصة، ولا يعتمد على العناية. إن العناية بالشخص المصاب بالخَرَف بحاجة إلى المساعدة والموجبة على إعادة التأسيس أو إجازة.

ما هو التأسيس بال خاصة للشخص المصاب بالخَرَف (Dementia)?

يأخذ معظم الناس فرصة من نوع أو أو أسماء مأثرة، خاصة خلال عطل نهاية الأسبوع، ولكن ترب صعب على القلقانون الاجتماعي، خاصة إذا لم ينكموا من ترك الشخص الذي يعاني به. إن علاج الخَرَف يعتمد على التأسيس بال والإعتياد على وجود أشخاص آخرين يقدمون الدعم ويعملون.

ويمكن أن يُعيق العائلات والمُقدمين للعناية من أخذ قسط من الراحة?

إنه يُعيب العائلات ومقدمي العناية من أخذ قسط من الراحة إذا:
- إنه يتقدم مصطلح أحدهم أو أمته أو آخر في آخر ظروف الأدب.
- الشعور بعدم إستفاقي العناية عن فرصة من أعباء العناية.
- عدم تحديد ما هو مثالي لهم أو كيفية العناية على المساعدة لتنظيم أخذ قسط من الراحة.
- إن إمكانيات القدرة على اتصالышية لأي شخص أو شخصية على بعض الأسر.

ويمكن التأسيس باليع ليومي للعناية بالعيلة أو بعض الأسر.

ويمكن إتصال بعض الخدمات بالمُسنين على مستوى العناية بالمسنين أو عاملين في إستراحة من أعباء العناية.

ينتقل المشاعر إلى بعض الأسر.

ويمكن إتصال بعض الخدمات بالمُسنين على مستوى العناية بالمسنين أو عاملين في إستراحة من أعباء العناية.

ويمكن إتصال بعض الخدمات بالمُسنين على مستوى العناية بالمسنين أو عاملين في إستراحة من أعباء العناية.
ABOUT DEMENTIA

The need for planning for a positive experience

It is common for those with dementia to feel instability in new environments and with new people, therefore it is necessary to plan in advance for a positive experience in the field of temporary alternative care.

Many families and caregivers found that it was beneficial to use temporary alternative care whenever possible so that everyone could get used to caring for the person with dementia, and it is usually the best thing to start with short breaks and build up to longer periods over time.

You need to know when to tell the person with dementia about this opportunity. Reassure them if they are concerned and be positive about this opportunity even if you feel some anxiety.

Talking to families and caregivers about dealing with matters to achieve a positive experience in temporary alternative care will give you some practical ideas to manage the issue and think about it.

If you want to take a break opportunity - all you need is to ask

If you need help planning what would suit you now or in the future - all you need is to ask

If you want to just view what is available of assistance - all you need is to ask

The government is committed to providing temporary alternative care and has funded many types of temporary alternative care services to help caregivers.

Many organizations will help you take a break from caring and are usually called temporary alternative care services and include religious groups, local council groups, and community groups.

Who can provide assistance?

Temporary alternative care for older people (ACAT) provides evaluation teams to determine the support needs of people in their homes or in aged care facilities. There is a wide range of specialized services, such as health workers for older people and social workers who work together as part of ACAT. You can call your local team on 1800 052 222 (free calls)(excluding mobile phones).

If you have concerns about accessing temporary alternative care, you can discuss it with the ACAT monitoring service (DBMAS) - a national telephone service that provides guidance, advice, and support to families and caregivers and workplace staff who are concerned about the behavior of people with dementia. It provides confidential advice, assessment, days, intervention, education, and professional support around the clock.

For more information, contact Dementia Australia - the national helpline for people with dementia dementia.org.au or call 1800 100 500 for translation services 131 450.
Taking a break

Taking a break is important for families and carers
Caring for someone with dementia can be physically and emotionally tiring and stressful. Families and carers can easily become isolated from social contacts, particularly if they are unable to leave the person they are caring for.

Regular breaks mean that you can have a rest, go out, attend to business or go on a holiday.

Taking a break is important for people with dementia
Most people take breaks of some sort, perhaps pursuing hobbies that they enjoy, or weekends and holidays away. This gives us something to look forward to and experiences to look back on. Breaks are important for the same reasons for people with dementia. It gives the person an opportunity to socialise and meet other people, and to get used to other people providing support and caring for them.

What stops families and carers taking a break?
• Putting their own well being last
• Feeling that a break is not deserved
• Not knowing what is available, or how to get help organising a break
• Being too tired to make the effort
• Wanting a break, but the person being cared for doesn’t
• Feeling that it’s all too much trouble
• Believing that it is their responsibility to provide all the care, all the time

How to take a break
There are lots of ways to take a break. It depends on what suits you and your family.

Breaks can be:
• Time for the person with dementia to enjoy themselves with new or familiar experiences
• Time to relax and recharge in whatever way suits you
• Taking time together away from the usual routines

Other family members and friends may be happy to help out by giving you a break from caring. Often it’s just a matter of asking.

The Australian and State governments fund a number of respite programs for regular, occasional and emergency breaks. They include out of home respite, in home respite and residential respite. Respite can also be provided in local day activity centres by attending planned activity groups. Some centres offer specialised activities for people with dementia. The care offered by day centres ranges from a few hours to several days a week. Some centres offer extended hours, weekend or overnight care.

Another way to take a break is to have a care worker come to the house to enable you to do things outside the house. They may also accompany the person with dementia to an activity that they enjoy. This is often called in-home respite as it begins and finishes at home.

Respite can also be used to provide care in an emergency, or arranged for a longer period of time in a residential facility. To use residential respite, the person with dementia must be assessed by an Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) to determine the level of care required. Contact My Aged Care on 1800 200 422, visit myagedcare.gov.au, or call the National Dementia Helpline on 1800 100 500.

National Dementia Helpline 1800 100 500 dementia.org.au

This help sheet is funded by the Australian Government

dementia australia
Planning for a positive experience

It is common for people with dementia to find new environments and new people unsettling. Because of this it is important to plan ahead for a positive respite experience.

Many families and carers have found it useful to start using regular respite as early as possible so that everyone can get used to sharing dementia care. It is often best to start with small breaks and build up to longer ones.

You will know best how far in advance to tell the person with dementia about the break. Reassure them if they are anxious and make sure that they know that you are positive about the break, even if you’re feeling a little anxious yourself.

Talking with other families and carers about ways they’ve managed to make respite a positive experience may give you some practical ideas for managing.

Ask for a break

• If you want to know more about how to take a break – just ask
• If you need help planning what might suit you now, or in the future – just ask
• If you just want to know what’s available – just ask

The Government is committed to providing respite care and has funded many different types of respite to help carers. Many organisations will help you take a break. These are usually called respite care services and include church groups, local councils and community groups.

Who can help?

Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACAT) provide assistance to older people in determining their needs for home based supports or residential care. A range of health care workers such as geriatricians, social workers and occupational therapists work together as part of the ACAT. You can contact your nearest ACAT by calling My Aged Care.

The Australian Government has established My Aged Care, a service to provide support and assistance with queries about access to home and community care, respite fees, and bonds and charges. They can also help you look for Government funded aged care homes that meet your particular needs. Call 1800 200 422 or visit myagedcare.gov.au

Carer Gateway website and contact centre provides practical information and resources to support carers. Freecall: 1800 422 737 (not mobile phones)
Weekdays 8am-6 pm. Website: carergateway.gov.au
For emergency respite at other times, call 1800 059 059.

The Carer Advisory and Counselling Service provides carers with information and advice about relevant services and entitlements. Contact your closest Carer Advisory and Counselling Service on 1800 242 636 or visit carersaustralia.com.au

Commonwealth Respite and Carelink Centres provide free and confidential information on local carer support, disability and community services. Centres are located throughout Australia and you can contact your nearest Centre by phoning 1800 052 222 (free call except from mobile phones).

If you have concerns about accessing respite discuss these with the Dementia Behaviour Management Advisory Service. DBMAS is a national telephone advisory service for families, carers and care workers who are concerned about the behaviours of people with dementia. The service provides confidential advice, assessment, intervention, education and specialised support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and can be contacted on 1800 699 799.

If the type of respite you want isn’t available in your local area let someone know. Contact Dementia Australia’s National Dementia Helpline on 1800 100 500 or carer advocacy groups (Carers Australia on 1800 242 636) for advice on how to raise the issue of unmet respite needs. People often find that when respite needs are not met, informing local press and politicians can make a difference now and in the long term.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Dementia Australia offers support, information, education and counselling. Contact the National Dementia Helpline on 1800 100 500, or visit our website at dementia.org.au

For language assistance phone the Translating and Interpreting Service on 131 450