पूर्व योजना

यस सहायता पत्रले अभावी योजना बुझे तथा बिनेत्रीय तथा कालीनी मामलाहरूलाई आयोजना गर्न तथा महत्त्व गर्न संस्थाधुरु हुन तथा मानिसहरूको सृष्टि तयार गर्न उपायहरूको बारेमा खलफल गर्न।

पूर्व योजना

पूर्वयोजनले परिवार तथा हेप्लाइटॉड्सलाई दिनेसियाको भएको व्यक्ति कालीनी मामलाहरूलाई व्यवस्थापन गर्न परिवार तथा हेप्लाइटॉड्सलाई संस्थाले बनाउन सक्दछ। समस्त यस पनि अर्नुहोसै कि दिनेसिया भएको योजना जरुरी मानिसहरूलाई हुन सक्दछ र उनलाई बाजारहुन सुनिधान गर्न सक्छ।

पौष १३, सार्वजनिक संस्कृति, बर्मा जाँच

यदि बैक बाटो चुकौ नामाकरण छ भने, दिनेसिया भएको व्यक्तिको सांख्यिकीय बनकोपार्थी हुनुहुनुहुनु हुन निर्धारण गर्न सक्दछ। तपाईं बैक दिनेसिया भएको मान्छ्दै यात्रालाई अनुपयुक्त दोष बताउन सक्दछ र उनलाई नामाकरण जरुरी मानिसहरूलाई हुन सक्दछ।

पूर्व योजनाको अर्थ:

• सबै बिनेत्रीय खाताहरू संयुक्त हास्यको राज्य
• ब्यवस्थित बिनेत्रीय मामलाको बिनेत्रीय संयोजनस्वरूप इतरको छैन भनि दिनेसिया भएको व्यक्तिको कमिसी र कहिले उनिहरूको व्यवस्थापन प्रथम बाटो चुकौ विद्यमान भएको छ।
कसले सहयोग गर्न सक्छिन्?
- बाटौल
- कान्तुसमाज बा सम्पर्क (Law Society बा Institute), बा
  कान्तुस सहाय्य (Legal Aid)
- सार्वजनिक बागल (Public Advocate) बा सार्वजनिक अभिधारक
  (Public Guardian)
- लाई अडिएलया

इच्छाप्रति (सील)

इच्छाप्रति (Will) भने बृहत अभियोग छन् भन्दा छन् यसको निर्दिष्ट अभियोग
बुझ्दै, त्यस्रो पर दिइने दिमापिया भएका तबको इच्छाप्रति वनायन बोझ्ने, यस्रो
बा इच्छाप्रति अवधारणा गर्नका नापौ उम्मीद इत्यादी गर्नका
लाई समाप्तता मा रण्यामा र्मे नै उचित यसो गरुङ्गन जरङ्गन हुन्छ।

पूर्ण योजनाको अभियोग:
- अवधारणालाई
- कार्यान्वयनका को हो र इच्छाप्रति र्छ राखिएको छ जाने
कसले सहयोग गर्न सक्छिन्?
- बाटौल
- कान्तुसमाज बा सम्पर्क (Law Society बा Institute), बा
  कान्तुस सहाय्य (Legal Aid)
- लाई अडिएलया

औषधीयपाराक्रमान्तरीनियन

लाई अडिएलया भएको बृहत अभियोग छन् भन्दा छन् यसको निर्दिष्ट अभियोग गर्नका
समाप्त गर्नुहोस्। यसले आफै ट्याबो डेंमेंटिया र अभियोगको लाभ अर्नुहोस्
को रिक्ष्य गर्न्छ। त्यसको निर्दिष्ट अभियोग गर्नका लागि आफै ट्याबो डेंमेंटिया
र अभियोगको लाभ अर्नुहोस्। त्यसको निर्दिष्ट अभियोग गर्नका लागि आफै ट्याबो डेंमेंटिया
र अभियोगको लाभ अर्नुहोस्।

पूर्ण योजनाको अभियोग:
- लाई अडिएलया भएको बृहत अभियोग छन् भन्दा छन् यसको निर्दिष्ट अभियोग गर्नका
  समाप्त गर्नुहोस्। त्यसको निर्दिष्ट अभियोग गर्नका लाभ अर्नुहोस्।
- कान्तुसमाज बा सम्पर्क (Law Society बा Institute), बा
  कान्तुस सहाय्य (Legal Aid)
- सार्वजनिक बागल (Public Advocate) बा सार्वजनिक अभिधारक
  (Public Guardian)
- लाई अडिएलया

अभियोगकल तथा प्रशासन

स्के राज्य तथा प्रशासनको लाभ अभियोगकल बोई (Guardianship Board)
बा ट्रिब्युनल (Tribunal) व्यापार व्यवस्थापक हुन्छ जसले आफ
निर्दिष्ट गर्न नसके। आफै ट्याबो डेंमेंटिया कान्तुस सहाय्य
लाई अडिएलया भएको बृहत अभियोग छन् भन्दा छन् यसको निर्दिष्ट
अभियोग गर्नुहोस्। त्यसको निर्दि
Early planning

This Help Sheet discusses ways to plan ahead and organise financial and legal affairs and lists people and organisations that can help.

Dementia affects people differently. One person may begin to lose the ability to handle money or make competent business decisions at an early stage, while another person may keep these skills much longer.

However, sooner or later their abilities will decline and the person with dementia will be unable to make their own decisions about their financial and legal matters.

Planning ahead

Planning ahead can make it easier for families and carers to manage the affairs of a person with dementia. It may also mean that the person with dementia can participate in the planning and make sure that their wishes are carried out in the way that they would like.

Wherever possible, get advice while the person with dementia can still participate in the discussion and is legally competent to sign any documents.

Money matters

If a bank account is in joint names, the partner of the person with dementia can continue to operate it without any change in arrangements. However problems can occur if the person with dementia uses the account inappropriately or has accounts in their name only. To avoid these difficulties the person with dementia can give authority, while legally competent, for another person to operate the account. It is important to remember that this authority will be invalid if completed when the person is no longer legally competent. If they are unwilling to agree to a change of arrangement it may be helpful to consult the bank manager about a possible solution.

Planning ahead means:

• Having joint signatures on all financial accounts
• Discussing future financial affairs with a financial adviser
• Arranging how and when the person with dementia will access their finances

Who can help?

• Bank manager
• Accredited financial adviser
• Solicitor
• Dementia Australia

Enduring Power of Attorney

In most States and Territories a person can sign a document called an enduring power of attorney if they are legally competent at the time of signing. An enduring power of attorney is a legal arrangement that enables a nominated person to look after the financial affairs of another person should they become unable to do so. Many people have enduring powers of attorney regardless of any illness or diagnosis.

An ordinary, or general, power of attorney is also available but is only valid while a person is legally competent. An enduring power of attorney continues until the person's death, unless revoked.

One of the benefits of having an enduring power of attorney is that it allows the person with dementia to choose someone to act on their behalf in legal and financial matters when they are no longer able to do so themselves.

Planning ahead means:

• Ensuring that the person with dementia has the opportunity to consider making an enduring power of attorney if they don’t already have one, as soon as possible after diagnosis and whilst they have the capacity to do so
• Ensuring that family and carers also have their own enduring powers of attorney to ensure that their affairs are well managed in case they also become incapable
• Having a copy of the enduring power of attorney, and knowing where it is kept

National Dementia Helpline 1800 100 500
dementia.org.au

This help sheet is funded by the Australian Government
Who can help?
- Solicitor
- The Law Society or Institute, or Legal Aid
- The Public Advocate or Public Guardian
- Dementia Australia

Wills
A will gives instructions as to how the estate of a deceased person should be distributed.

A will is only legal if the person understands its implications, so it is essential that if the person with dementia wishes to make, or update their will, they do so while they are still competent to sign.

Planning ahead means:
- Having an up-to-date will
- Knowing who the executor is, and where the will is kept

Who can help?
- Solicitor
- The Law Society or Institute, or Legal Aid
- Dementia Australia

Decisions about medical treatment
If a person with dementia loses the legal capacity to make decisions about their medical treatment, someone else needs to make those decisions for them. In most States and Territories a trusted relative or friend can be appointed to make these decisions. If this has not been put in place, the law in every State and Territory allows a particular court to appoint someone to make decisions on behalf of the person with dementia.

Two types of tools are available to help plan ahead for decisions about medical treatment:
- An enduring power of attorney covering health matters. This allows the person with dementia to appoint a person to be a substitute decision-maker for medical decisions
- An advance directive. This is a written document expressing the wishes of the person with dementia about medical treatment

Different names may be used in some States and Territories, but the function of the document is much the same.

Planning ahead means:
- Ensuring the person with dementia has the opportunity to make an enduring power of attorney covering health matters or an advance directive
- Having a copy of the document, and knowing where it is kept

Who can help?
- Solicitor
- The Law Society or Institute, or Legal Aid
- The Public Advocate or Public Guardian
- Dementia Australia

Guardianship and Administration
In most States and Territories there is a Guardianship Board or Tribunal that can appoint a guardian or administrator for a person who is no longer able to make decisions for themselves. If there are problems dealing with the affairs of the person with dementia, or there is conflict about the person’s best interests, an application for the appointment of a guardian or administrator may need to be considered.

Dementia Australia can be contacted to discuss whether an application to appoint a guardian or administrator may be needed, and how to go about it.

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

This publication provides a general summary only of the subject matter covered. People should seek professional advice about their specific case. Dementia Australia is not liable for any error or omission in this publication.