विराम लेना

यह महाव्यता पत्रक विराम लेने के लिए नजरांकित किया जाए तथा मदद कोन कर सकता है, इन विधियों पर विचार-विमर्श करता है।

परिजनों एवं देखभाल प्रदाताओं के लिए विराम लेना आवश्यक है।

दिमेशिया से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति की देखभाल करने का कार्य अशांतिक एवं मानवस्तुक रूप से व्यक्ति के लिए बिना नियंत्रण प्रदान करने के लिए कम है। परिजन एवं देखभाल प्रदाता सामाजिक संपर्कों में आमतौर से अपराधी हो सकते हैं, विभिन्नप्रकार ऐसे संदर्भ में जब वे उस व्यक्ति को छोड़ कर जाएंगे से असंख्य हो सकते हैं जबकि वे देखभाल कर रहे होते हैं।

विराम किस प्रकार लेना चाहिए?

विराम लेने के बहुत से तरीके हैं। यह व्यापक रूप से निर्भर करता है कि आपके व आपके परिवार के लिए क्या उपयुक्त है।

विराम:

- दिमेशिया से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए नया या परिवर्तित अनुभवों के साथ आवास लेने का समय हो सकता है।
- व्यक्ति प्राप्ती अपने उपयुक्त लोगों, उस प्रकार आराम करने तथा आत्मविश्वास को प्रदान करने के लिए एक साथ समय वितरण कर सकता है।

समाजी विवाहों के कारणों से अलग किसी अन्य गतिविधियों को करने के लिए एक साथ समय बिताना हो सकता है।

परिजनों के लिए विराम लेने का समय प्राप्त हो सकता है, कई लोग आपके आसपास के साथीं क्योंकि वे दौरे के लिए आपके साथ रहने के लिए स्वीकार करते हैं, अ परिवार के लिए आपके साथ रहने पर दौरे का समय प्रदान करने के लिए स्वीकार करते हैं।

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National Dementia Helpline 1800 100 500
dementia.org.au
सबसे नज़दीकी जैसे अलग-अलग सवालों के साथ आप इस बात का ध्यान दें कि देखभाल का आयोजन करने में आपके हानि नहीं होता है। इसका मतलब है कि आप जो चाहें, वहीं तक काम करना सीख सकते हैं क्योंकी देखभाल आपके लिए आसान और सही रूप से एकत्रीकृत किया जाता है।

कई उपलब्ध मार्गों व योजनाओं के माध्यम से, आप विभिन्न सहायताओं और सलाह का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। यह आपके कौशल, प्रबंधन की तात्विक उपाय, मानवीय सुविधा और वाणिज्यिक साक्षरता के रूप में इन योजनाओं को पूरा कराने में सहायता करता है।

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Taking a break

This Help Sheet discusses the importance of taking a break from caring, how to organise it and who can help.

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.
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.