

# Index

- abuse/neglect, 4, 38, 69  
accommodation needs, 4, 20, 24, 28  
activities of daily living (ADLs), 15, 35–6, *see also* daytime activities needs  
advance care planning, 15, 16  
age as risk factor  
    for long-term care, 87  
    for people with depression in residential homes, 38  
    for primary care patients, 21  
ageing, demographic trends toward and dementia, 10  
    in Korea, 52  
    in Poland, 86  
    in UK, 44  
    in US, 44  
    worldwide, 1, 44  
alcohol needs, 25, 59, 83  
Alzheimer's disease, 53, 77  
Andersen model, 91, 92, 93  
anosognosia, 29  
anxiety, 15, 62, 88  
Australia, 6, 77, 78
- behavioural and psychological symptoms in dementia (BPSD), 17  
benefits needs, 54, 59  
bipolar disorder, 6  
Brazil, 3
- Camberwell Assessment of Need, 2  
Camberwell Assessment of Need for the Elderly (CANE)  
    adaptations of, 3–5  
    amendments to, 100  
    electronic version of, 100  
    instructions for long version, 105–8  
    instructions for short version, 138–9  
    international use of, 3  
    overview, 2  
    structure of, 2  
    time required to administer, 3, 99  
    translations of, 3–4  
Canada, 5  
CANE. *see* Camberwell Assessment of Need for the Elderly (CANE)  
cardiovascular diseases, 20, 21, 24–5, 28
- caregiver burden, 99  
    alleviated by case management, 64  
    of carers of people with dementia, 52, 56–9  
carers  
    assessment of their relatives' needs, 25, 28  
    caregiver burden, 56–9  
    causes of crises for, 62–3  
    future research on, 99  
    long-distance carers, 44, 49  
    need for outside help, 56, 59  
    of people with dementia, 10, 52, 64  
    spouses and children of people with young-onset dementia, 80–2  
caring for someone else (CANE category), 20, 54  
case management, 14, 16, 63–4  
Chile, 3  
China, 4  
chronic pain, 29  
Cogknow Day Navigator, 98  
communication. *see* eyesight/hearing/communication needs  
community health, 5–6  
community services  
    and case management, 64  
    needed by people with dementia and their carers, 56  
company needs  
    impact on caregiver burden, 59  
    of people with dementia, 46, 54, 88  
    of people with dementia living at home, 15, 16  
    of people with depression, 6, 38, 39  
    of people living alone, 48  
    of people in long-term care, 87  
    of people in residential homes, 38  
    of people in rural communities, 4  
    of primary care patients, 20, 21, 26, 27  
continence needs, 24, 27, 79  
continuity of care, 15, 16  
coordination of health services, 14, 16  
costs of health care, 91–5  
crises  
    causes of, 62–3
- interventions to prevent and manage, 63–5, 66–8, 72–3  
management of, 63  
crisis intervention models, 63
- daytime activities needs  
    impact on caregiver burden, 56, 59  
    of people with dementia, 46, 54  
    of people with dementia living at home, 15, 17, 59  
    of people with depression, 6, 38, 40  
    of people living alone, 46, 48  
    of people in long-term care, 87–8  
    of people in rural communities, 4  
    of primary care patients, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27  
Delphi process, 65  
DelpHi Standard, 11, 14  
dementia, 6, 14, *see also* interventions for people with dementia  
    caregiver burden of family carers, 56–9  
    crises, 62–3  
    diagnosis and evaluation, 14, 16, 78  
    and environmental needs, 14–15, 16  
    health outcomes in home environment, 62  
    and people with depression in residential homes, 10–17, 40, 45–9, 54–6, 88  
    and primary care patients, 20–1, 24, 29  
    satisfaction with help received, 56, 59  
    and self-assessment of needs, 10  
    statistics in the UK, 62  
    symptoms, 10, 16, 78  
    and technology use, 98–9  
    young-onset, 77–84  
depression, 6, 24–5  
    and primary care patients, 20–1, 24–6, 28–9  
    difficulty of recognising in old age, 28  
    impact on self-reported needs, 6, 40  
    and people in residential homes, 34, 38–41, 87, 88

## Index

- diagnosis  
 of dementia, 14, 16  
 of young-onset dementia, 78  
 disease awareness, 79, 80, 83
- EASY-Care, 5
- eyesight/hearing/communication needs  
 of people with dementia living at home, 15–16, 46, 59  
 of people with depression, 6, 38  
 of people in long-term care, 87–8  
 of people in residential homes, 38  
 of primary care patients, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28
- falls. *see* mobility/falls needs
- family carers. *see* carers
- FIMA. *see* Questionnaire for Health-Related Resource Use in an Elderly Population (FIMA)
- food needs. *see* nutritional needs
- gender as risk factor, 38, 46, 87
- general practitioners (GPs), 20  
 and depression in older people, 29  
 inappropriate attitudes about dementia diagnosis, 14  
 perspective of needs of primary care patients, 25–8
- Geriatric Care Model, 5
- Germany, 4, 5, 6, 29, 93
- GPs. *see* general practitioners (GPs)
- Groningen Activity Restriction Scale (GARS), 35–8
- health inequalities, 1, 97, 98
- hearing. *see* eyesight/hearing/communication needs
- home treatment package for people with dementia  
 development of, 65–72  
 evaluation of, 72–3  
 need for, 63–4  
 preliminary work, 64–5
- homeless population, 5–6
- hospital admissions, prevention of, 62, 63, 64, 73
- hypertension, 28
- India, 4
- information needs  
 of family carers, 54, 56, 99  
 of people with dementia, 14, 16, 29, 59  
 of people living alone, 48  
 of people with young-onset dementia, 79  
 of primary care patients, 24
- interventions for people with dementia, 64–5, 72, 73  
 and case management, 63–4  
 for family members, 82  
 psychosocial interventions, 97–8
- intimate relationships needs, 93  
 of people with dementia, 15, 54, 88  
 of people with depression, 6  
 of people in long-term care, 87, 88  
 of people in rural communities, 4  
 of people with young-onset dementia, 79  
 of primary care patients, 21
- Iran, 4
- Johns Hopkins Dementia Care Needs Assessment (JHCNA), 11, 14
- Korea, 4
- Lebanon, 4
- legal issues, 15, 16
- living alone, 44–9
- loneliness  
 of people living alone, 44, 48  
 of people with dementia, 15  
 of spousal carers, 81  
 risk factor for dementia and depression, 98
- long-term care settings  
 met and unmet needs, 88–9  
 needs of general population, 87–8  
 needs of people with dementia, 88  
 overview of, 86–7
- long-term conditions, 97, 98
- looking after home needs  
 of people with dementia, 48, 59  
 of people in rural communities, 4  
 of people living in residential homes, 38  
 of primary care patients, 21, 27, 28
- major depressive illness, 6
- Malaysia, 4
- marital status as risk factor, 21, 87
- memory needs  
 impact on caregiver burden, 56, 59  
 of people with dementia, 29, 54  
 of people with dementia living at home, 15, 59  
 of people with dementia in long-term care, 88  
 of people living alone, 48
- Minimum Data Set for Home Care (MDS-HC), 5
- mobility/falls needs, 21  
 of people with dementia, 29, 59  
 of people with depression, 6, 38  
 of people in residential homes, 38
- of people with young-onset dementia, 79–80
- of primary care patients, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28
- money/budgeting needs  
 impact on caregiver burden, 56, 59  
 of people with dementia, 54, 59  
 of primary care patients, 25
- musculoskeletal disorders, 20, 21, 24
- needs assessment  
 and community health, 5–6  
 definition of, 1–2, 97  
 difficulties due to mental illness and somatic disorders, 28–9  
 discrepancies between needs reported by individuals, family carers and medical staff, 6, 20, 89  
 engaging older people in, 98  
 interrelatedness of needs, 14, 16  
 and mental health, 6  
 overview of older people's health needs, 1–2, 97  
 research areas, 97–101  
 and self-reported needs, 16
- neglect. *see* abuse/neglect
- Netherlands, 6, 34  
 e-health programs, 82  
 health care costs, 83  
 studies of people with dementia, 3, 56, 59, 78  
 studies of primary care patients, 5, 20
- Norway, 77
- Nottingham Health Needs Assessment (NHNA), 28
- nutritional needs  
 of people with dementia living alone, 46  
 of people with dementia living at home, 59  
 of people with dementia in long-term care, 88  
 of people in residential homes, 38
- objective vs. subjective needs, 10
- person-centred care, 10, 16–17, 138
- pharmaceutical treatment  
 non-pharmacological interventions, 15, 16  
 problem for people with dementia, 15, 17
- physical health needs  
 of people with dementia living at home, 15–16, 17, 59  
 of people with depression, 6  
 of primary care patients, 20, 21, 24–6
- Poland, 3–4
- polymorbidity, 15, 16

- polypharmacy, 15
- Portugal, 3, 4, 6, 30
- post-diagnostic support for dementia, 14–15
- primary care patients, needs of, 20–31
  - CANE adaptations for, 4, 5
  - discrepancies between perspectives of individuals, relatives and GPs, 27–8, 29
  - perspective of GPs, 25–8
  - perspective of relatives, 25
  - unmet needs, 24
- psychological distress needs
  - of family carers, 54, 56
  - of people with dementia, 15, 16, 46, 59, 88
  - of people with depression, 6, 38, 40
  - of people in long-term care, 87
  - of people in residential homes, 38
  - of people with young-onset dementia, 78–9
  - of primary care patients, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29
- psychosocial needs. *see also* individual needs categories
  - of people living alone, 49
  - of people in long-term care, 87–8
- psychotic symptoms needs
  - of people with dementia living alone, 46
  - of people with dementia in long-term care, 88
  - of people with depression, 38, 40
  - of people in residential homes, 38
- quality of life
  - definition of, 10
  - of family carers, 59, 63
  - and Geriatric Care Model, 5
  - and health inequalities, 100
  - and needs assessment, 1, 101
  - of people with dementia, 10, 16, 17, 62, 63, 64
  - of people with depression, 29, 34
  - of people in long-term care, 86, 87, 88
  - of people with mental illness, 6
  - of primary care patients, 30
- Questionnaire for Health-Related Resource Use in an Elderly Population (FIMA), 92
- research on needs assessment
  - and clinical care, 99–100
  - and family carers, 99
  - and health of older people, 97–8
  - and social health, 98
  - and technology, 98–9
- risk factors for unmet needs, 21, 30, 48
  - for crises for people with dementia, 65
  - for hospital admissions, 64
  - for long-term care, 87
- schizophrenia, 6
- self-care needs, 48
- self-harm (accidental), 16, 46, 48
- self-harm (deliberate), 21, 54
- sight. *see* eyesight/hearing/communication needs
- sleep disorders, 100
- social isolation
  - of cardiac patients, 28, 29
  - and intimate relationships needs, 93
  - of people with dementia living at home, 15
  - of people living alone, 44
  - of people in rural communities, 4
  - risk factor for dementia and depression, 98
- social needs. *see also* company needs; daytime activities needs; intimate relationships needs
  - of people with dementia living at home, 59
  - social roles, 15
  - SPICE assessment tool, 4, 30, 99
  - stroke aftercare, 4–5
  - subjective needs, 79, *see also* objective vs. subjective needs
  - suicidality, 29
- technology, 98–9
- Thailand, 4
- Threshold Assessment Grid (TAG), 65
- United Kingdom
  - CANE studies in, 5, 6, 20, 57, 59
  - demographic overview of dementia, 62
- United Nations, 1
- United States, 6, 44
- wellbeing
  - of carers, 63, 64, 97, 99
  - of children of people with dementia, 81
  - and healthy ageing, 97
  - and needs assessment, 1, 10, 88
  - of people with dementia, 10, 79, 97, 99
  - of people living alone, 48
  - and social health, 98
- young-onset dementia
  - needs of family members, 80–2
  - needs of individuals, 78–80
  - overview, 77–8
  - use of CANE with care homes residents, 82–4