Social Care and Long Term Care

Ageing Asia and the Pacific: Developing Long Term Care Systems and Effective Responses
ADB, 28-29 June 2017

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DEFINITIONS:

“Social care in England is defined as the provision of social work, personal care, protection or social support services to children or adults in need or at risk, or adults with needs arising from illness, disability, old age or poverty. The main legal definitions flow from the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990’’


“LTC refers to myriad services designed to provide assistance over prolonged periods to compensate for loss of function due to chronic illness or physical or mental disability”

4 Pillars:

- Income Security
- Health and Access to Care
- Life-long Learning
- Participation

Source: WHO
NEEDS OF THE OLDER POPULATION

Health Care Needs
- Preventive, self care, primary care
- “PCMH”, Home-based Care
- Hospices, Home-based EoL Care

Long Term Care Needs
- Transportation
- Transportation, Centre-based Care, Home Help & Personal Care

Social Care Needs
- Social isolation (physical, emotional isolation) - depression, anxiety, boredom, caregiver’s stress, elder abuse, loss of role and meaning – displacement, changing family structure and its impact, livelihood, income security
WHAT HAILS INTEGRATION OF CARE?

Policy + Service Designs

Work Processes

Mindset Change
PERSON-CENTRED MEDICAL HOME

• A medical home not simply as a place but as a model of the organization of primary care that delivers the core functions of primary health care

• 5 Key components of PCMH
  • Patient-centered
  • Comprehensive care
  • Coordinated care
  • Superb access to care
  • A systems-based approach to quality and safety

  – Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: PCMH Resource Center
  http://pcmh.ahrq.gov/portal/server.pt/community/pcmh___home/1483/what_is_pcmh_
LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS:

Action Plan for Successful Ageing

- $3Bn to cover more than 70 initiatives over 12 areas

Taken from: Celebrating Longevity, MOH
THE SINGAPORE EXAMPLE

Community case finding, up to retirement age

Health care to Health

Hospital to Community

Capitated Care

Caregivers’ support

Development of primary care + care management
We have and will continue to grow capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centre-based Care</th>
<th>Home Care</th>
<th>Nursing Home Care</th>
<th>Palliative Home Care</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity in 2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,100 day places</td>
<td>3,800 home places</td>
<td>9,400 beds</td>
<td>3,800 places</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity in 2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500 day places</td>
<td>6,900 home places</td>
<td>12,000 beds</td>
<td>5,150 places</td>
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<td><strong>Targeted Capacity by 2020</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6,200 day places</td>
<td>10,000 home places</td>
<td>17,000 beds</td>
<td>6,000 places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And raising quality

- Guidelines for Centre-based Care
- Guidelines for home care services
- Enhanced Nursing Home Standards
- National Palliative Care Guidelines

Taken from: Celebrating Longevity, MOH
Beyond Hospital to the Community

- Acute Hospital
- Care at Home
- National Speciality Centre
- Community Hospital
- Nursing Home
- Polyclinic
- GP Clinic
- Senior Care Centre

Taken from: Celebrating Longevity, MOH
THE ComSA COMPONENTS USING PUBLIC HEALTH, PREVENTIVE, LIFE COURSE COMMUNITY WIDE SYSTEMS CHANGE APPROACH

ComSA

- Care Management System
  - Risk Screener
  - Risk Stratification
  - Care Management
  - Primary Care
  - Service partnership and volunteers

Housing and Transport
- Infrastructure and neighbourhood
  - Long-term care facilities in ‘stealth’
  - Person-centred universal design
  - Food, shopping and recreation

Community Development
- Community Assessment
- Capacity Building
- Outreach and engagement

Evaluation
- Process
- Outcome

Patient-centred Medical Home (Primary Care)
THANK YOU