Long-Term Care in an Aging Society Theory and Practice 1st edition Rowles Test Bank

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Instructors' Manual to Accompany

Long-Term Care in an Aging Society: Theory and Practice

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CHAPTER 1

The Long-Term Care Continuum in an Aging Society

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this chapter, you should have an understanding of:

- The demographic context of contemporary long-term care
- The diversity and characteristics of populations needing long-term care
- Characteristics of persons providing long-term care
- Changing components of long-term care
- The long-term care continuum
- The political economy of long-term care
- Widening perspectives on long-term care

KEY TOPICS

- Definition of long-term care
- Demographics of long-term care and patterns of change
- Populations for long-term care
- Informal caregivers
- Formal caregivers
- Residential alternatives
- The long-term care continuum
- Social context of long-term care
- Future direction for long-term care
- Long-term care challenges

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. A friend has two aging parents and is the only sibling who lives in the vicinity. What should you guide the friend to consider when becoming an informal caregiver?
2. You are concerned that an aging family member is experiencing changes in functioning. What can you use to assess this family member? Why is this information important?
3. An aging couple live in the neighborhood. The male partner has chronic renal disease and the female partner has sleep apnea. What formal support would be appropriate for this couple?

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ASSIGNMENTS

- How many facilities in your neighborhood would be considered long-term care? Does this number represent an increase or decrease in the number of facilities?
- Access the website of a local long-term care facility. What types of services are offered? What information is provided about the residents of the facility? What information is provided about the staff and facility certification?
- Review the 10 principles of the Eden Alternative. What type of facility or living arrangement would need to be created to support the majority of these principles?

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

The following questions will help you test your knowledge. The correct answer is identified in **(BOLD)** and the page number of the text is provided where the correct answer can be found.

1. What does a contemporary definition of long-term care include?
   A. Explanation of random services and functions
   B. Review of concrete options constantly present
   C. Identification of formal and informal services
   D. Discussion of static and finite services available to all

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2. What is used as a framework for long-term care?
   A. Continuum of care
   B. Rules and regulations
   C. Healthcare professions
   D. Government standards

   Page 10

3. Which phrase best describes demographic transition?
   A. Smaller family unit
   B. Increased longevity
   C. Pattern of illness and death
   D. Percentage of people experiencing old age

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4. What is considered the major cause of death and disability today?
   A. Old age
   B. Chronic illness
   C. Infectious disease
   D. Traumatic injuries

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5. An individual is described as being in the "third age." What does this mean?
   A. Believing in life after death
   B. Living in an extended care facility
   C. Engaging in activities and interests after retirement
   D. Managing chronic illnesses with minimal assistance

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6. Which are considered instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)? Select all that apply.
   A. Taking a shower
   B. Putting on clothes
   C. Grocery shopping
   D. Managing medications
   E. Balancing a checkbook

   Page 16

7. Which is considered a primary source of long-term care?
   A. Family and friends
   B. Acute care hospitals
   C. Rehabilitation facilities
   D. Skilled nursing facilities

   Page 18

8. What is meant by the term "aging network?"
   A. Services and resources that support long-term care needs
   B. A cable television channel that focuses on the needs of the older adult
   C. A group of older people who provide emotional support for each other
   D. A website that identifies nursing facilities to aid families with placement

   Page 19

9. What is an example of person-centered care?
   A. Deciding that an older person needs to be admitted to a nursing facility
   B. Consulting with family before providing information to an older person
   C. Explaining the features and costs associated with an assisted living facility
   D. Asking an older person the preferred course of treatment for a health problem

   Page 24

10. What three plagues contribute to the suffering of older people?
    A. Fear, financial ruin, and malnutrition
    B. Loneliness, helplessness, and boredom
    C. Hearing disorders, arthritis, and cancer
    D. Chronic illness, physical weakness, and lack of motivation

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CHAPTER 2

History of Long-Term Care

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After reading this chapter, you should understand:

- The English philosophy of care that shaped early colonial policy
- Why almshouses were established and their impact on support of the poor and aged
- The role and impact religious beliefs of the 19th century had on institutional care
- The foundation of old-age homes in 19th-century America
- Beliefs about older adults in the first half of the 20th century
- The effect of Social Security on institutional care
- How legislative and judicial rulings in the second half of the 20th century affected long-term care

KEY TOPICS

- Colonial practices
- Impact of religious reform
- New asylums and the elderly
- Development of old-age homes
- Growth of old-age homes
- Almshouse residency myth
- Attack on the almshouse
- Pensions, Social Security, and long-term care
- Nursing home industry expands

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. An older relative of yours is becoming more disabled from chronic illnesses. What can you explain to help reduce the fear that your family member has about going into a nursing home?
2. During a conversation at a social event someone mentions that all nursing homes should be closed permanently. How would this action influence the care of older individuals today? Is this a reasonable suggestion? Why or why not.
3. A 68-year-old individual is upset to learn about the need to go into a skilled facility for several weeks after knee replacement surgery. What information can be used to help this person understand that this is not a nursing home?

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ASSIGNMENTS

- Access an internet search engine and enter the words "almshouse" and the name of your home state. What information is available? Did your state have many of them? Were they for specific health problems, the elderly, or just the poor?
- Access the Social Security Administration website: http://www.ssa.gov/. Where is information about benefits for nursing homes or other long-term care needs located?
- Using the internet locate a list of nursing home/skilled-nursing facilities in your neighborhood. What regulations are these facilities expected to follow? Where is the information about how the facility is meeting these expectations?

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

The following questions will help you test your knowledge. The correct answer is identified in **(BOLD)** and the page number of the text is provided where the correct answer can be found.

1. What was an outcome of the English Poor Law of 1601?
   A. Orphans were sent to orphanages until 18 years of age
   B. A portion of tax money was used to provide care for the ill
   C. People who were sick were banned from community functions
   D. Families were required to provide for the needs of their relatives

   Page 36

2. In colonial times, how much of an estate could a widow inherit?
   A. The entire estate
   B. One-third of the total estate
   C. Nothing unless it was explicitly identified in the will
   D. Whatever was left over after other family members received a share

   Page 37

3. In a colonial almshouse what was an expectation of a resident?
   A. Stay within an assigned cell
   B. Contribute to their sustenance
   C. Contact family for financial help
   D. Beg for money in the town square

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4. Why were older people turned away from long-term care in the 1800s?
   A. Were considered insane of old age
   B. Would receive better care by family
   C. Were to be placed in foster homes for care
   D. Could not afford to pay for room and board

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5. What were the first old-age homes in the 1900s?
   A. Prisons
   B. Libraries
   C. Almshouses
   D. Vacated hotels

   Page 44

6. Why were almshouses eradicated?
   A. Many had minimal residents
   B. They were not cost-effective
   C. They were of insufficient size
   D. There was not enough property to build more

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7. What piece of legislation was enacted to eliminate the poorhouse?
   A. Social Security
   B. Olmstead decision
   C. Affordable Care Act
   D. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

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8. What was the primary purpose of the Hill-Burton Act?
   A. Build hospitals
   B. Convert almshouses to mental asylums
   C. Limit the amount of money provided as a pension
   D. Expect payment at the time of receiving healthcare

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9. Which was created as a health insurance plan for individuals covered by Social Security?
   A. Cigna
   B. Anthem
   C. Medicare
   D. Medicaid

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10. What found the institutionalization of disabled individuals as unconstitutional?
    A. Kerr–Mills Act
    B. Olmstead decision
    C. Special Committee on Aging
    D. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act

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