

Exploration and research on the application of “respite care” model in community elderly care service from the perspective of ecosystem -- An analysis based on historical literature method

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Abstract: Based on the method of historical documents, the literature published in recent years was explored to understand the progress and existing problems of “respite care”. Data sorting and classification, the corresponding processing and analysis, draw the relevant conclusions; Summarize the countermeasures and suggestions for the continuous promotion of “respite care”. The aim is to provide new ideas and methods to solve the problems of pension and guarantee the level of care for the disabled elderly, ease the economic pressure of family caregivers, improve the quality of life of the caretakers, promote the support service system of community home care, and provide ideas and methods for the popularization of intervention services in our country.

Key words: wheezing service; Elderly care; Home care; Disabled and mentally retarded elderly

1. Introduction

As China enters a deeply ageing society, the number of disabled and mentally retarded elderly people are also increasing, and the pressure of social support related to public medical and pension services is increasing. In 2022, the “14th Five-Year Plan” of The State Council will include “respite care” as an important part of the development of national ageing undertakings, and it is imperative to improve and expand respite care.

2. Data and methods

2.1 Data sources

The data in this paper are from China National Knowledge Network (CNKI), the largest database of Chinese academic journals in China. In the journal paper database, the title = “respite care” as the search term, with “CSSCI” and “academic journal” as the source category, a total of 1197 articles; In the full text database of CNKI doctoral and master’s theses with title = “respite care” as the search term, a total of 68; In the CNKI conference papers database with title = “respite care” as the search term, a total of 5 papers were retrieved, and the above published years were limited from 2005 to 2023 (the literature search date was May 13, 2023).

According to the titles and abstracts of the above-mentioned literatures combined with the subject of the study, a second round of literature screening was conducted, and the following literatures were excluded: asthma services for children with disabilities, care for adults with disabilities and other unrelated contents; Articles not related to wheezing services or only briefly mentioned keywords and other technical articles. There were 144 valid articles.

1. Annual trend analysis of publications

According to the literature information statistics on the cumulative number of published papers in each year since 2005 and the statistical curve of the data, it can be seen that the number of published papers related to “respite care” (see Figure 1) in China has been on the rise, and in 2022, the number of literatures related to this topic has reached a new peak.

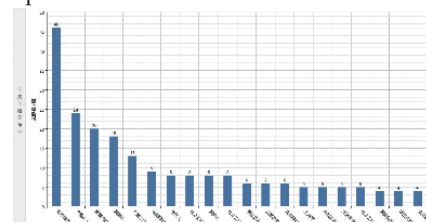
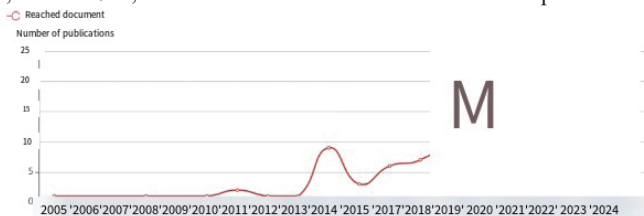


FIG. 1 Annual trend of literature publication on “respite care” and FIG. 2 Distribution of main topics of literature on “respite care”

2. Topic analysis of literature research

(1) Distribution of main topics. In this study, the main themes of “respite care” studied by various scholars mainly focus on (Figure 2) : disabled elderly (24 articles), family caregivers (20 articles), casework (13 articles), etc. As for the topic of wheezing service, various literatures start from the perspective of social work, take disabled elderly and their caregivers as the main research objects, and “long-term care” as the reference object, and through comparison and reference, enrich the available solutions of wheezing service.

(2) Distribution of secondary themes. As shown in the distribution chart of secondary topics in this study (Figure 3), the top four secondary topics are: family caregivers, social support (10 articles), family care for the elderly, and disabled elderly (8 articles).

3. Statistical analysis of literature authors

In this study, three authors, namely Chen Ying, Sun Jiale and Jiao Lizhu (2 articles), published more than 2 articles on the topic of “respite care” as the first author. There were 17 authors who published 1 article on “respite care” as the first author: Zhang Zhenxiang et al. (see FIG. 4)

4. Statistical analysis of literature subject

According to the statistics on the distribution of the retrieved literature disciplines (see Figure 5), Chinese politics and international politics take up the largest proportion (34.82%), followed by sociology and statistics (24.55%) and clinical medicine (16.52%). In addition, it also includes service industry, economy and trade, and state management. The importance of “respite care” being concerned by various disciplines can be seen.

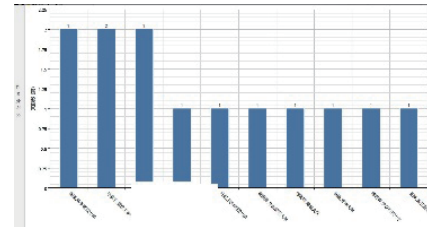
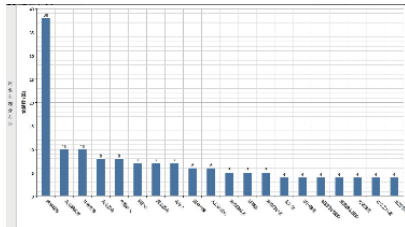


Figure 3 Distribution of secondary topics in literature on “respite care” Figure 4 Statistics of subject authors in literature on “respite care”

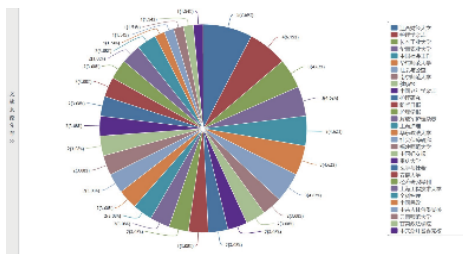
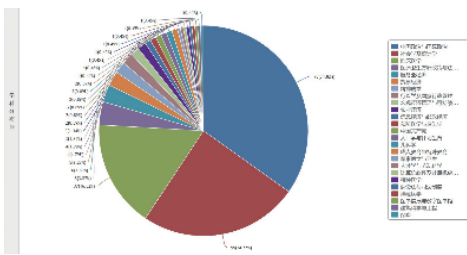


Figure 5 Subject statistics of literature on “respite care” Figure 6 Source statistics of literature on “respite care”

5. Statistical analysis of literature sources

According to the literature source search and statistics (see Figure 6), the top three journals with the highest frequency include Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics (7.69%), Nursing Journal (6.15%), China Social Work, etc. (4.62%).

6. Problems and dilemmas of the “respite care” model from the perspective of ecosystem

At present, the development of respite care in China is in its infancy, and there are few domestic examples for reference. The trial sites are mainly in first-tier cities in China, and the development of domestic respite care areas is uneven. In China, the coordination of various resources for respite care is the main difficulty.

2.2 Research methods

The method adopted in this paper is the historical document research method. Through reading and analysing the related research and literature materials of “respite care” mode, the development status of “respite care” is analysed comprehensively and correctly. By collecting and identifying a large number of historical documents, reading and extracting them in detail, and organizing the materials according to the outline into sections, researchers will analyse and form a report. The significance of document method for this study is as follows:

Provide evidence and research basis for researchers. The literature in the past 20 years shows that the respite care has been widely concerned and studied by all walks of life in China, and has obtained results worth learning, which provides a theoretical basis for researchers.

It provides material for comparative study. Respite care was implemented earlier in overseas and in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in China, providing successful examples and historical experience. Comparative study is an important form of academic research, and all kinds of research need literature to provide materials and examples for comparative analysis.

Provide guidance for new ideas in research. The report of the researcher is an extension and extension of the past historical documents. In the process of reading the documents, by combining the actual situation, a new approach and a new model more suitable for the region are explored on the basis of the original documents.

3. Results

3.1 Definition and classification of “respite care” mode

1. Definition:

“Respite service” is a project for the benefit of the people in which the government organizes a professional team to provide short-term care for the disabled elderly, so that their families can have a rest, and the government purchases the service.

2. Classification

Respite services are divided into in-home and institutional models.

The home respite service is mainly based on home care, and the cost is borne by the government. For the elderly, the risk of rushing and accidents is reduced; respite care teams come to the home to provide convenience for family members to learn caregiving knowledge and skills; Families spend less time and money, and can better monitor the quality of services.

Institutional respite services are suitable for elderly people living alone and provide professional services and places, mainly for emergency situations. The pilot service helps elderly people who live alone recover smoothly after falling ill, and it also applies to disabled elderly people whose children cannot take care of them.

3.2 Characteristics of wheezing services

The State Council requires that by 2025, the total number of beds for elderly care services should reach more than 9 million, and the

proportion of nursing beds in elderly care institutions should reach 55 percent. The respite service has the following features:

Flexibility: mainly reflected in the two aspects of time and space. Family members of disabled elderly people can flexibly choose the time and length of service and service location.

Economy: Compared with long-term care, there is no need to pay a high service fee at one time, as long as the long-term caregiver needs short-term, you can enjoy a higher cost agent care.

Public welfare: its essence is that the government buys the service, and the service cost is borne by the government, which is conducive to poor disabled elderly families.

Reliability: The agency is recognized by the government, and after a certain qualification certification, the elderly and family members who choose respite care can rely on such agencies.

3.3 The impact of respite care

Respite care as a benefit project: can make the elderly accept more professional and meticulous care; For the caregivers, on the one hand, it can reduce their own pressure, on the other hand, through the training of nursing staff, help family members to take care of science; For medical and nursing institutions, it can broaden the scope of business and increase economic benefits. For the government, respite services are beneficial to people's livelihood and reduce the burden of elderly care. In addition, encouraging unemployed people to participate in training and join medical and nursing institutions can improve the employment rate.

3.4 The existing problems of China's respite care

1. The legislation is not yet perfect:

Our country lacks relevant legislation, and the respite care needs legal support. In Germany, there are two conditions under which respite services can be applied: family carers can apply for respite for up to six weeks per year, and elderly people who are unattended can apply for four weeks of respite care. Australia has two payment systems for carers: a payment for people who are unable to work because they are caring for an elderly person, and a caregiving payment for heavy elderly carers.

2. Insufficient professional team building:

The supply and demand structure of respite care is unbalanced, and the number of professional medical and nursing institutions is not enough to meet the demand. The industry needs to expand relevant talents and adjust the industrial structure of the imbalance between supply and demand.

3. Low publicity and acceptance:

Respite services need to carry out active publicity to change the public's perception of elderly care services. On the one hand, families with disabilities need to strengthen the publicity of respite services to avoid missing the opportunity; On the other hand, respite services are at a development stage and the public's acceptance is low.

4. Conclusion

If the respite care is to achieve great progress and development, the focus is to resolve the above contradictions:

1. Speeding up the legislative process

By referring to the legislation of respite care in other countries and combining with the actual situation in China, a series of perfect evaluation criteria should be made for disabled elderly people and their families. At the legal level, such families should be guaranteed to the greatest extent, and at the same time, nursing staff should be assessed to retain talents for medical and nursing institutions.

2. Speed up the construction of professional teams and expand the scale and influence of service institutions

In order to ease the tension between supply and demand of services, more efforts should be made to train professional nursing personnel, improve the mechanism for the identification of vocational skill levels and qualifications, and enhance professional ethics and nursing standards. While ensuring service quality, the scale of institutions should be expanded in an orderly manner to provide adequate and high-quality services for disabled elderly people.

In addition, the supervision of nursing staff also needs to be further clarified, and relevant regulations are suggested to be issued, including customer evaluation of service quality, real-time video reporting of the service process of nursing staff, etc., to protect the rights and interests of the cared for.

3. Actively publicize and promote the change of concept

Timely carry out public science popularization activities, introduce the respite care and characteristic model launched by the institution, improve the acceptance and trust of the target group, and can use the combination of publicity and public evaluation to help the respite care publicity and improve the public's acceptance of the respite care.

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