TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY CARE OF ELDERLY IN IGANDO IKOTUN LCDA OF LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

PRESENTED BY

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THERE IS NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST

INTRODUCTION

 The needs of the elderly are often underscored by members of the society, especially in developing countries.

• Globally, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) is expected to be more than double, from 841 million people in 2013 to more than 2 billion in 2050. (UN 2013).

INTRODUCTION 2

 Older persons are projected to exceed the number of children for the first time in 2047. (NU 2013)

 Presently, about two thirds of the world's older persons live in developing countries. (UN 2013)

 Nigeria has the largest number of over 60 years of age people south of the Sahara, (Okumagba 2011).

PURPOSE OF THE PRESENTATION

 The purpose of this presentation is to assess quality of care received by the elderly in Igando-Ikotun Local Council Development Area of Lagos State, Nigeria.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

 To assess the elderly knowledge of quality care given by the care givers in Igando Ikotun LCDA

 To identify the elderly attitude to quality care given by the care givers in Igando Ikotun LCDA

 To assess the services received/quality care given by the care givers to the elderly in Igando Ikotun LCDA

SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

- This study created awareness on the types of care to be given to the elderly in Nigeria thereby making it possible for the elderly to know what quality care is all about.
- The elderly should demand for quality care from their care givers.
- Nigeria will experience a longer life expectancy and provision for healthy aging will be available.

METHOD

 A simple random sampling technique was used in selecting the respondent, thus giving all the eligible elders an equal chance of being part of the study.

• The formula n/ (1+n/N) was used to calculate the sample size, where n = population of the elderly in the Igando Ikotun LCDA, N = population of elderly in Alimosho Local Government Area, i.e. 175/(1+175/3850) = 120. respondents.

• Permission to conduct the study among the elderly were obtained from the Lagos State Health Research and Ethic committee.

METHOD-2

- Simple random sampling technique was used in selecting 120 respondents. 125 questionnaires were distributed and all were retrieved, only 119 was well filled for analysis.
- Individual consents was granted by each respondent before the questionnaires were given to them.
- A total of three weeks was used for date collection using the elder's forum meetings which takes place ones every week.

RESULT

• 17(50%) of the men and 35(41.2%) of the female had good knowledge of quality care for the elderly. This shows that the respondents have a poor knowledge of quality care for the elderly.

• However findings shows a good practice of quality care for the elderly as 25(73%) of the men and 36(42.4%) of the female indicated receiving quality care from their care givers.

RESULT-2

• In addition 30(88.2%) of the men and 68(80 %) of the female respondents had a positive attitude toward quality care, but 84(70.6%) were not satisfied with the care they received from care givers.

• They admitted the care givers believe that they were old and about to die and should not be given adequate care.

CONCLUSION

- According to Duffy (2009) quality care model knowledge of the caring factors, relationship of the caregivers and patient, the environment were care is taking place, skills, intentions and time plays an important role in assessing quality care.
- The weakening of the family institution that takes care of the elderly in Africa as a whole and Nigeria in particular should be revived. The elders should be educated on their rights and the content of quality care they should receive from care givers.

SUPPORTING DETAILS

- Adebowale, Atte and Ayeni, (2012) globally, the population of elderly is increasing and their well-being is becoming a public health concern. In Nigeria, poverty is widespread and elderly persons are at higher risk.
- In Nigeria especially in Akwa Ibom State, the findings from a study of 300 elderly men and women by Akpan and Umobong, (2013), made them to conclude that there is a high prevalence of elderly abuse.

SUPPORTING DETAILS: 2

• Similarly, Asogwa and Igbokwe, (2010) found a low prevalence of physical abuse (7.8%) in their Enugu State study but reported a moderate prevalence of inadequate food. However, there was high prevalence of denial of freedom of interaction (88%) and verbal abuse (73%) such as "Agadi" and "Usebo" (worthless and Witch/Wizard). They attribute the low incidence of physical abuse to the fear of attracting curses because it is a taboo to hit an elderly person.

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