



International Family Nursing Association

Transparent Assignment Design

Family Care of Aging Family Members in the Community in Japan and the U.S.

Lecture #2

1. Purpose:

1. Discuss family nursing competencies for the care of older adults and their families
2. Identify practices and systems for providing care to older adults and their families
3. Compare family-focused approaches to care of older adults living with dementia and other chronic conditions in Japan and the US

2. Essential Concepts

A. Generalist Competencies

1. International Family Nursing Association (IFNA) Generalist Competencies for family nursing practice
2. Definitions of Human Health, Family Health and Family Nursing practice.

B. Caring for older adults and their families

1. Trends (US)

- a. 80% of US want to age in place
- b. $\frac{1}{3}$ request major home modification and human help
- c. 84% drive
- d. most important community features: maintained streets, readable traffic signals, safe parks, hospital access

2. Trends (Japan)

- a. 79.4% die at home
- b. cities structures so that driving need limited
- c. Japan-social support, housing, public services,

1. Dementia cafes

2. Public training (7 M people trained) in dementia care, identified with orange bracelets; training includes VR-Movie, Discussion, Lecture, VR (same cycle)

3. Integrated Community Care Systems (ICC)

a. US VS. JAPAN ICC AIMS

i. U.S: aims to improve the physical, mental health, well-being and social capital of individuals, families, groups, and communities.

ii. JAPAN: encourage the seniors in need of nursing care to keep best quality of life and live in community in harmony

b. US VS. JAPAN ICC MODELS

i. U.S:

1. Thiam and colleagues' model of ICC: local area, social care, temporality, health care, proximity, and integration FACTORS.
2. PACE Model/program (live at home with comprehensive care at day program)

ii. JAPAN:

1. ICC SYSTEM PROVISION: 1) housing, 2) health care, 3) long-term care, 4) prevention services, and 5) living support in the community. established by local government
2. Dementia Cafes: public training (7 M people trained) in dementia care, identified with orange bracelets

4. Aging in Place (AIP)

a. US

- i. 1CDC definition
- ii. Technology assist: social media allows caregivers to share information & garner social support (72% of adults are users) Allows advocacy and support

b. JAPAN

- i. Kahiwa city example

5. Family-Focused Approach to Care US V. Japan

a. US

- i. family caregiving

b. JAPAN

- i. community and family training
- ii. research focus: 'holistic' and 'harmony'

3. Task:

Compare and contrast different health care systems and programs
Discuss and describe a possible change to one's own practice

4. Resources Required

- a. Presentation videos:
 - i. <https://youtu.be/ucMuRPyFoJo>
 - ii. <https://youtu.be/ODURY-xPTGE>
- b. Transcripts supplement
 - i. <https://internationalfamilynursing.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Japanese-Transcript-Presentation-2-Anderson.pdf>
 - ii. <https://internationalfamilynursing.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Japanese-and-US-transcription -Fukahori Sakka.pdf>
- c. References:
 - i. [IFNA Position statement on Generalist competencies](#)
 - ii. [IFNA Position statement on Graduate competencies](#)

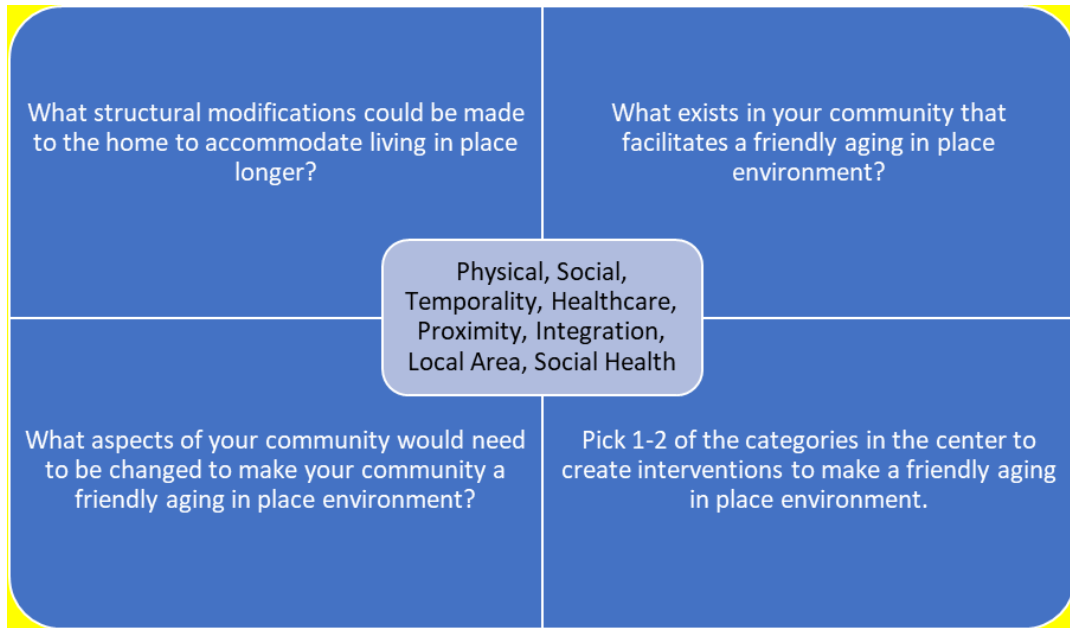
Criterion for Success:

Community design

Tools and Templates

[Transparent Assignment Examples](#)

Activity - Make Your Community Dementia and/or Older Adult - Friendly



List/discuss one or two *nursing actions** to implement desired changes

*(i.e. family care, advocacy, research, educational intervention)

RESOURCE GUIDE

See LECTURE 1 for transparent Assignment toolbox