

Moderatore:

grazie allora a Cristina Manuli per questa esperienza, che ci ha raccontato anche attraverso le immagini che hanno reso senza dubbio più viva e molto più emozionante l'esperienza da lei raccontata.



Unione Comuni Modenesi Area Nord

Il sistema integrato di assistenza alla persona affetta da demenza

Consultorio Psicogeriatrico A.USL Modena - Distretto di Mirandola

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Una nuova categoria di "malati"

"...Quella degli anziani caratterizzati da una particolare vulnerabilità per la contemporanea presenza di più malattie croniche, fragilità e disabilità, tali da richiedere un adeguamento delle proprie competenze professionali ed una diversa e specifica organizzazione assistenziale..."

American Medical Association White Paper on Elderly Health, 1990

Demenza: problema sanitario e sociale

Demenza = paradigma della medicina nella complessità

1907: Augusta D., 51 anni

2009: Maria M., 90 anni



Demenza disturbi psicotici

DEMENZA
Disturbi psicotici
Ipovedenza e presbiacusia
Scompenso cardiaco
Osteoartrosi con anchilosi
Fratture di femore da caduta
Polifarmacoterapia
SOLITUDINE

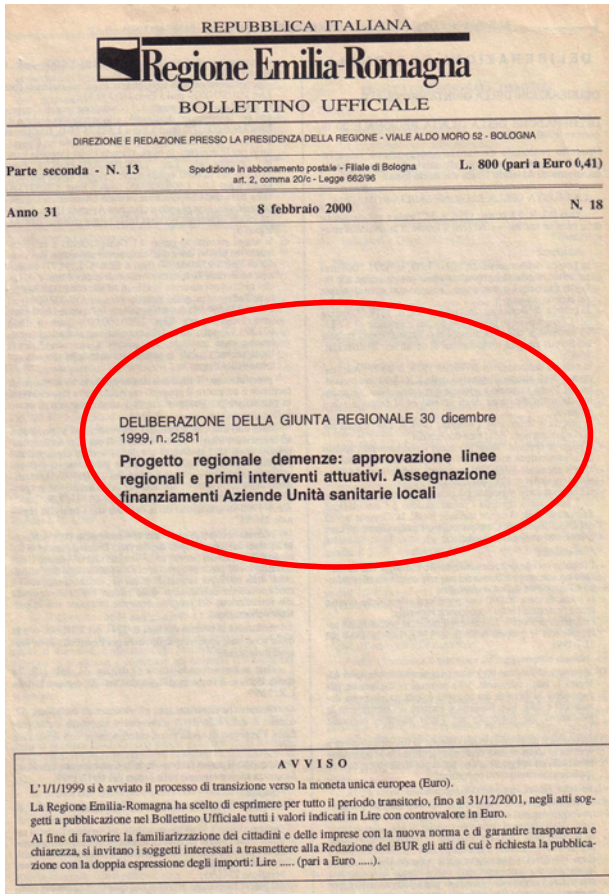
Le modifiche del contesto sociale



- ✓ Invecchiamento della popolazione con incremento degli anziani con età > 85 anni ad elevata morbilità e disabilità (incremento delle malattie croniche)
- ✓ Perdita del ruolo “attivo” dell’anziano come custode di esperienze trasmissibili
- ✓ Cambiamenti delle caratteristiche delle famiglie (famiglie mononucleari, anziani soli)
- ✓ Aumento delle difficoltà economiche e aumento costi legati all’assistenza
- ✓ Assistenza prestata dalle badanti: necessità di integrazione con questi soggetti (nuovo livello di sfida)

La “cura” del paziente affetto da demenza è DIFFICILE

- ✓ Stabilire e mantenere un'alleanza con il paziente e con la famiglia
- ✓ Fornire interventi riabilitativi e psicosociali
- ✓ Utilizzare farmaci attivi sul declino cognitivo
- ✓ Trattare i sintomi non cognitivi
- ✓ Valutare e trattare le patologie concomitanti
- ✓ Prevenire e trattare le complicanze
- ✓ Definire un piano globale e individuale di trattamento
- ✓ Supportare e gestire le problematiche del caregiver



EMILIA - ROMAGNA
PROGETTO DEMENZE
Delibera Giunta Regionale
n. 2581, 30/12/1999

- ✓ Non solo Alzheimer
- ✓ Non solo farmaci
- ✓ Non solo pazienti

Effectiveness of Collaborative Care for Older Adults With Alzheimer Disease in Primary Care A Randomized Controlled Trial

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JAMA

2006; 295: 2148-2157

Context Most older adults with dementia will be cared for by primary care physicians, but the primary care practice environment presents important challenges to providing quality care.

Objective To test the effectiveness of a collaborative care model to improve the quality of care for patients with Alzheimer disease.

Design, Setting, and Patients Controlled clinical trial of 153 older adults with Alzheimer disease and their caregivers who were randomized by physician to receive collaborative care management (n=84) or augmented usual care (n=69) at primary care practices within 2 US university-affiliated health care systems from January 2002 through August 2004. Eligible patients (identified via screening or medical record) met diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer disease and had a self-identified caregiver.

Intervention Intervention patients received 1 year of care management by an interdisciplinary team led by an advanced practice nurse working with the patient's family caregiver and integrated within primary care. The team used standard protocols to initiate treatment and identify, monitor, and treat behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia, stressing nonpharmacological management.

Main Outcome Measures Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) administered at baseline and at 6, 12, and 18 months. Secondary outcomes included the Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia (CSDD), cognition, activities of daily living, resource use, and caregiver's depression severity.

Results Initiated by caregivers' reports, 89% of intervention patients triggered at least 1 protocol for behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia with a mean of 4 per patient from a total of 8 possible protocols. Intervention patients were more likely to receive cholinesterase inhibitors (79.8% vs 55.1%; $P=.002$) and antidepressants (45.2% vs 27.5%; $P=.03$). Intervention patients had significantly fewer behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia as measured by the total NPI score at 12 months (mean difference, -5.6 ; $P=.01$) and at 18 months (mean difference, -5.4 ; $P=.01$). Intervention caregivers also reported significant improvements in distress as measured by the caregiver NPI at 12 months; at 18 months, caregivers showed improvement in depression as measured by the Patient Health Questionnaire-9. No group differences were found on the CSDD, cognition, activities of daily living, or on rates of hospitalization, nursing home placement, or death.

Conclusions Collaborative care for the treatment of Alzheimer disease resulted in significant improvement in the quality of care and in behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia among primary care patients and their caregivers. These improvements were achieved without significantly increasing the use of antipsychotics or sedative-hypnotics.

Trial Registration clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT00246896

JAMA. 2006;295:2148-2157

www.jama.com