The new version of Taiwan’s 10-Year Long-Term Care Plan launched in 2016 aims to reinforce the integration of home- and community-based services (HCBS). The underlying HCBS use patterns and effectiveness of functional improvement among care recipients merit investigation. The purpose of the study was to examine the association of HCBS and changes in ADLs among care recipients with different levels of disabilities in Taiwan. We accessed the sub data of Taiwan’s Long-Term Care Services Management Online System. Samples were aged 65 and over and had completed records of baseline and reassessment information during 2018 (N = 4787). Latent class analysis and multivariate linear regression were applied to examine the relationship of HCBS and functional changes. Four HCBS subpatterns were found: home-based personal care services (home-based PS) (59.16%), home-based reablement services (home-based RS) (23.90%), home-based multiple services (home-based MS) (11.93%), and community-based services (5.01%). In the cases with mild disabilities at baseline, recipients receiving home-based RS had higher probabilities of improving in ADLs among four HCBS subgroups (for example: β = 2.65, SE = 1.19 in comparison to home-based PS). Care recipients with moderate-to-severe disability at baseline, ADLs improvement was only found in home-based PS (β = 1.63, SE = 0.82 in comparison to home-based MS). In the cases with profound disabilities, home-based PS showed positive effects on ADLs improvement (β = 2.45, SE = 0.80 in ADLs, compared to home-based RS). The study suggested that HCBS subpatterns had different impacts on older adults with different disability levels.

Leadership Among Directors of Social Work at Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs)

John Paul Abenojar, Walden University, Arlington, Virginia, United States

Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) provide ongoing care to the seniors and chronically ill. To maximize the quality of this care, SNF staff must be trained to respond to patient care crises and communicate across departments. Although researchers have studied the leadership styles, strategies and interactions of facility administrators and nursing directors there is a substantial gap in the literature on the leadership styles and strategies employed by Directors of Social Work (DSW). The aim of this phenomenological study was to address this gap in research by exploring how DSW influenced leadership policies, prepared subordinates for crisis intervention and management, perceived that social workers influence decision making in patient care, and believed that communication amongst LTC staff about patient care could be improved.

Preparing Effective Interprofessional Teams to Meet the Needs of Older Adults in Integrated Healthcare Settings

Karen Bullock, Kim Stansbury, David Fitzpatrick, and Gloria Anderson, 1. North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States, 2. NCSU, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States

Background: Gerontology education has evolved from focusing primarily on the individual practitioner outcomes to promoting integrated, inter-professional team approaches to integrated care. Practicum training and service learning are effective pedagogy for paraprofessionals in integrated care settings to support clinicians and advance their effectiveness in meeting the needs of older adults. Interprofessional education (IPE) aims to enhance the capacity of practitioners to work collaboratively as integrated team members. Yet, little is known about the implementation of IPE in colleges and universities that are not affiliated with a medical center or medical school. This presentation will describe the implementation of IPE in a School of Social Work without a medical school system. We will explore students’ experiences with the implementation, facilitation, and evaluation of this workforce development model, and will discuss both challenges and successes.

Methods: Narrative data collected over the past two-year period with social work student participants in IPE reflect their perspectives on the selection process for the specialized training, placement in an interprofessional integrated care setting, and the learning experience. Participants represented cohorts of more than 200 trainees.

Results: Challenges of effective interprofessional health care teams include the approach taken to integrating the teams, level of knowledge and skills required to be an effective team member, and the need for supervision within integrated care experiences. Successes include increased professional self-efficacy. Participants reported post-completion of IPE, (1) desirable outcomes achieved for their patients, such as care satisfaction and role satisfaction for themselves as practitioners.

Communication across professionals within SNFs and in their role in patient decisions.

Leadership Among Directors of Social Work in Long Term Care Facilities

John Paul Abenojar, Walden University, Arlington, Virginia, United States

Long term care facilities (LTC) provide ongoing care for seniors and chronically ill. To maximize the quality of the care, LTC staff must be properly trained to respond to patient care crises and communicate across departments. Although researchers have studied the leadership styles, strategies and interactions of facility administrators and nursing directors there is a substantial gap in the literature on the leadership styles and strategies employed by Directors of Social Work (DSW). The aim of this phenomenological study was to address this gap in research by exploring how DSW influenced leadership policies, prepared subordinates for crisis intervention and management, perceived that social workers influence decision making in patient care, and believed that communication amongst LTC staff about patient care could be improved.

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