5th International Conference on

Alzheimer's Disease & Dementia

September 29-October 01, 2016 London, UK

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Dysphagia and behavioural feeding problem has long been a prevalent issue in advanced stage of dementia (Easterling & Robbins, 2008). Instead of prescribing tube-feeding to tackle the impairment (Carmel, 1999), comfort feeding (or namely careful hand feeding) is an alternative to the dementia patient and caregivers in view of its comparable mortality rate to tube feeding (Sanders et al., 2000) and the patient's quality of life (Sampson, Candy, & Jones, 2009). erefore, it has always been a struggle for medical profession, as predictably as the patient's caregiver, to choose between an adequate safe nutritive support and quality end-of-life care on feeding. In this study, caregivers of advanced dementia patients of four di erent feeding and swallowing scenario were interviewed about their choice of feeding. e four scenarios include family choosing: (1) comfort feeding for patient diagnosed with severe dysphagia despite aspiration risk; (2) tube-feeding for patients with severe dysphagia; (3) comfort feeding for patient with feeding problem despite malnutrition; and (4) tube-feeding due to poor oral intake of the patient.

Narrative analysis (Labov & Waletzky, 1997) was used for analyzing the four interviews about caregiver's experience during discussion with medical profession on mode of feeding. e study then compares and contrasts the four narratives. Implications for stakeholers in relating and working with families and patients are explored, suggesting a framework for a family-centered decision making model on mode of feeding issue for families with patients of advanced dementia. Also, by self-re exivity of the author (Burck, 2005)9 419.1644 Tl an(p)-5 (a)8.9.9 (a)8 (b)-9 (omn)9 (o)12 (t)-js1 (g i)3 (/Spanih)2

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