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Application of transitional theory in the exploration of life adaptation on the transition to long-term care among elderly: A correlation study

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The main purpose was using the theory of relocation to investigate the relationships of relocated pressure, health status and life adaptation among new residents in long-term care institutions. This correlational study used a convenience sampling method to recruit 108 who resided institution least than a year from 11 Kaohsiung long-term care institutions. The questionnaire contained personal information, symptom checklist for relocated pressure and life adaptation scale. The SPSS/PC version 18.0 software was used for statistical analysis. The relocation and life adaptation was correlated with the following factors: economic status ($p=0.006$), payment source ($p=0.026$), residence status ($p<0.001$), residence time ($p=0.004$), morbidity ($p<0.001$), Barthel index scores ($p<0.001$), the number of relocated pressure ($p<0.001$), degrees of knowing institution ($p=0.005$), degrees of willing to be relocated ($p<0.001$) and decision ownership ($p<0.001$). The results can help care team understand the problems of life adaption for elderly's relocation in advance and provide appropriate care in order to enhance life satisfaction and health promotion. The most important thing is to make individual live a meaningful and purposeful life in future.

Biography

Ya-Ping Lin is a Master student at Graduate Institute of Nursing, Fooyin University and has worked as a nurse in the Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University.

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