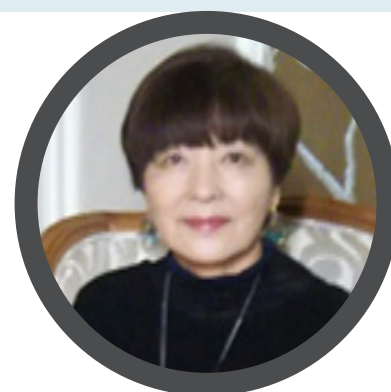


STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE WORLDLY COMMUNICATION SCALE (LWCS) FOR ELDERLY WHO NEED LONG-TERM CARE

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Biography

Yasuko Fukaya has engaged in education and research on gerontological nursing and home care nursing. Her research themes are exploring how to communicate between the elderly and the care staff and searching the way of support for the elderly ADL independence. In particular, global concern was given to her research on elderly communication. Her article (Fukaya, et al .2016) will publish as chapter in eBook "Top 10 Contributions on Nursing and Health Care". Her research article (Fukaya.2017) got the World Academic Championship-2018 in Nursing (Clinical Communication).

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In our previous studies, we clarified that there were two types of linguistic communications between elderly people who need long-term care and care providers: "Type I communication: Task oriented communication" and "Type II communication: Life-worldly communication". In geriatric care facilities, the average speech duration of the elderly people was 4 minutes per day, which was extremely short. It was because, much of the conversation was occupied by type I communication and the speech of the elderly was restricted. On the other hand, Type II communication was proved to increase the elderly speech duration. The lack of type II communication not only affects the quality of life of the elderly, but also may affect the deterioration of the mental activity and the occurrence of dementia of the elderly. Therefore, this study aimed to develop Life Worldly Communication Scale for evaluating type-II communication in geriatric facilities and home care. The survey consisted of 75 participants (24 in home care, 51 in geriatric care facility). The average age was 83.0 years (SD 5.44). The survey contents were: basic participant attributes, utterance duration by elderly people, LWCS, motor function (FIM), cognitive function (HDSR), depression score (CESD), and life satisfaction (PGC). As the interim LWCS, we chose 16 items consisting of: provided topics that fit the elderly (9), spontaneous utterance by elderly (3), and conversations prompted by care providers (4) and created a four-point Likert scale. We excluded 2 items from the results of item analysis, and created LWCS of 14 items. We examined the stability of test-retest, construct validity and criterion-related validity of LWCS.