

# **Dynamic of stigma associated with living in a care home: Perspectives of Staff working in Care Homes, Thailand**

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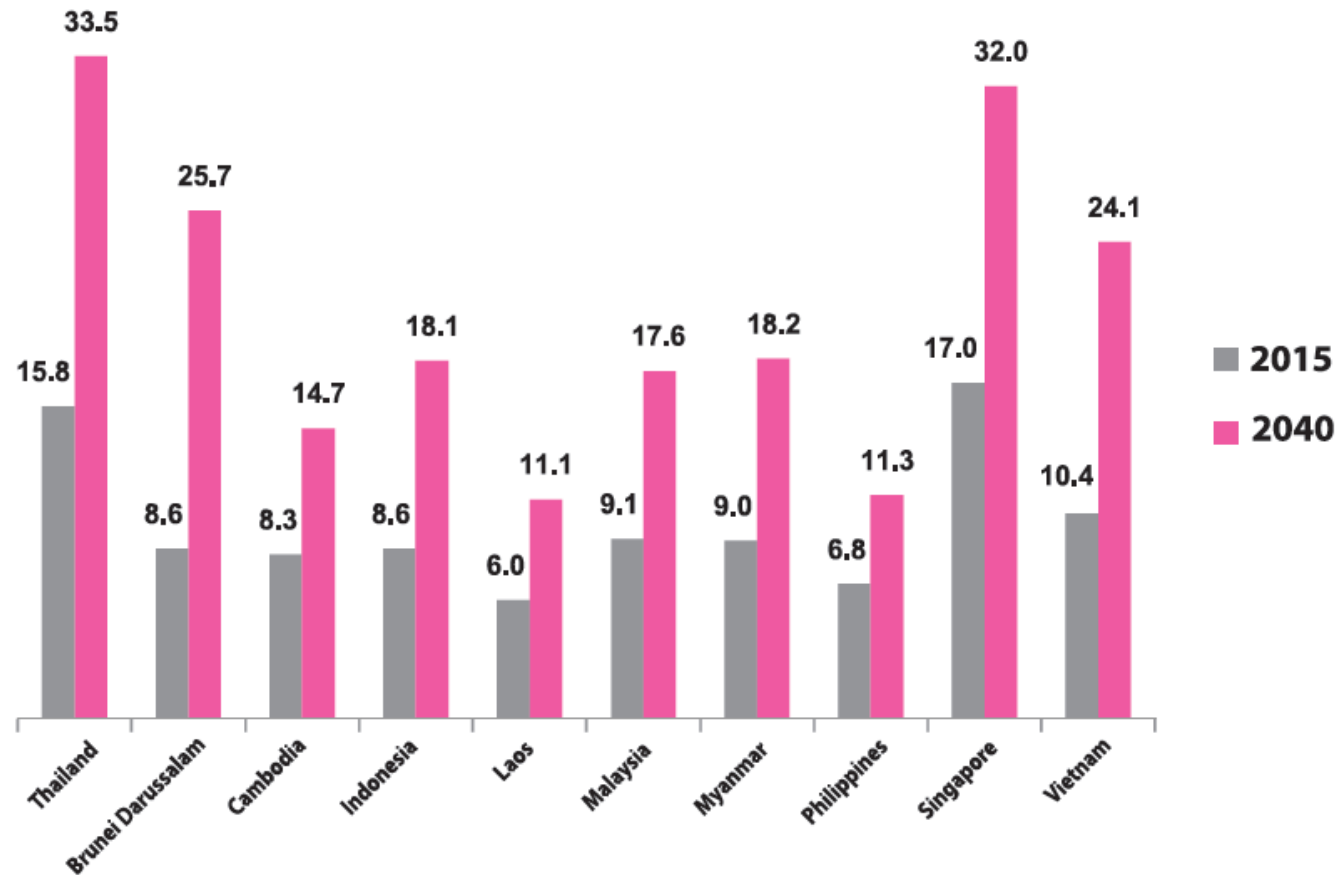


# Outline

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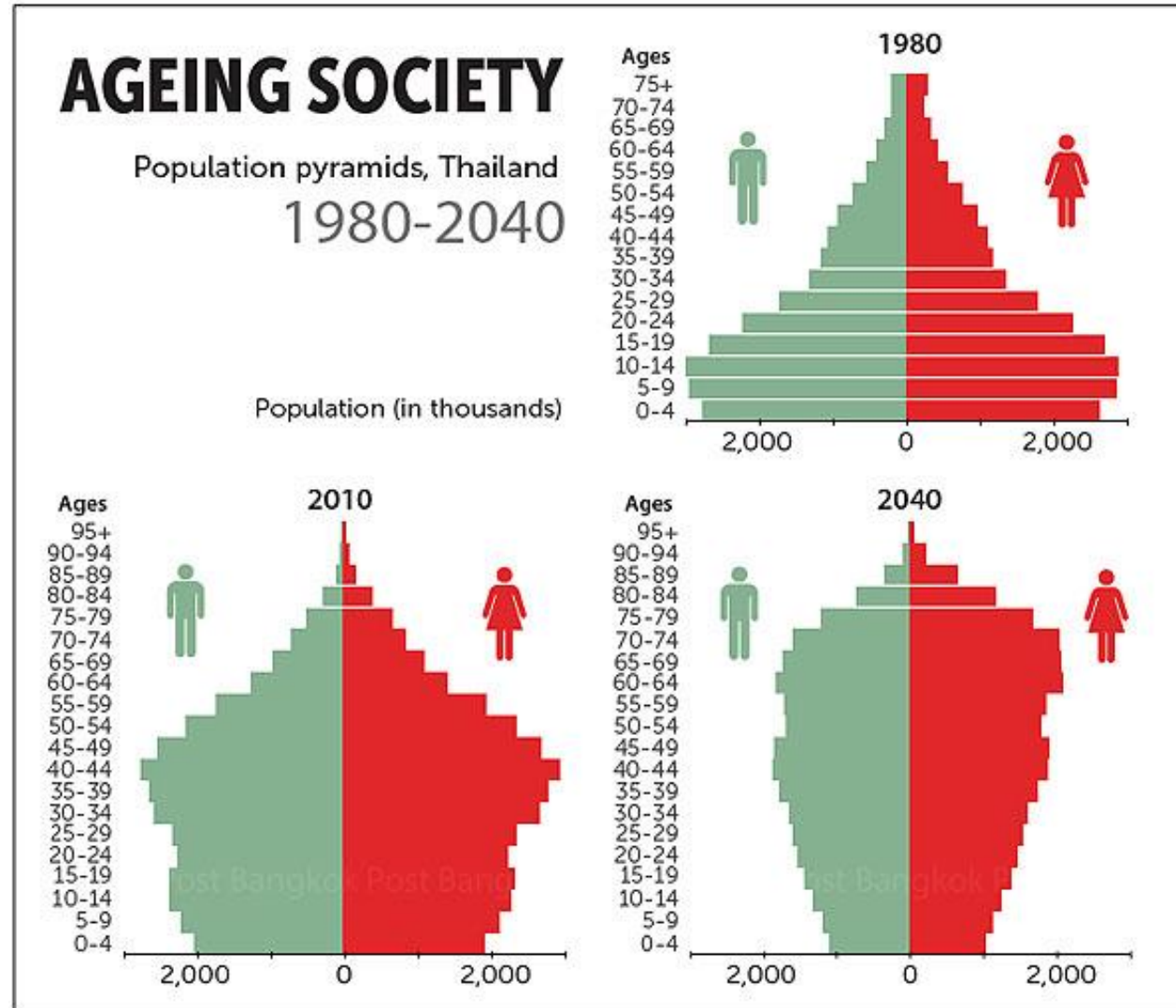
- Background and rationale
- Research design
- Research method
- Results
- Discussion and Conclusion

# Ageing Population in ASEAN (%)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>)

# Ageing Population in Thailand



Source: [http://www.ipsr.mahidol.ac.th/ipsr-th/population\\_thai.html](http://www.ipsr.mahidol.ac.th/ipsr-th/population_thai.html)

POSTgraphics

# Thai Cultural Context

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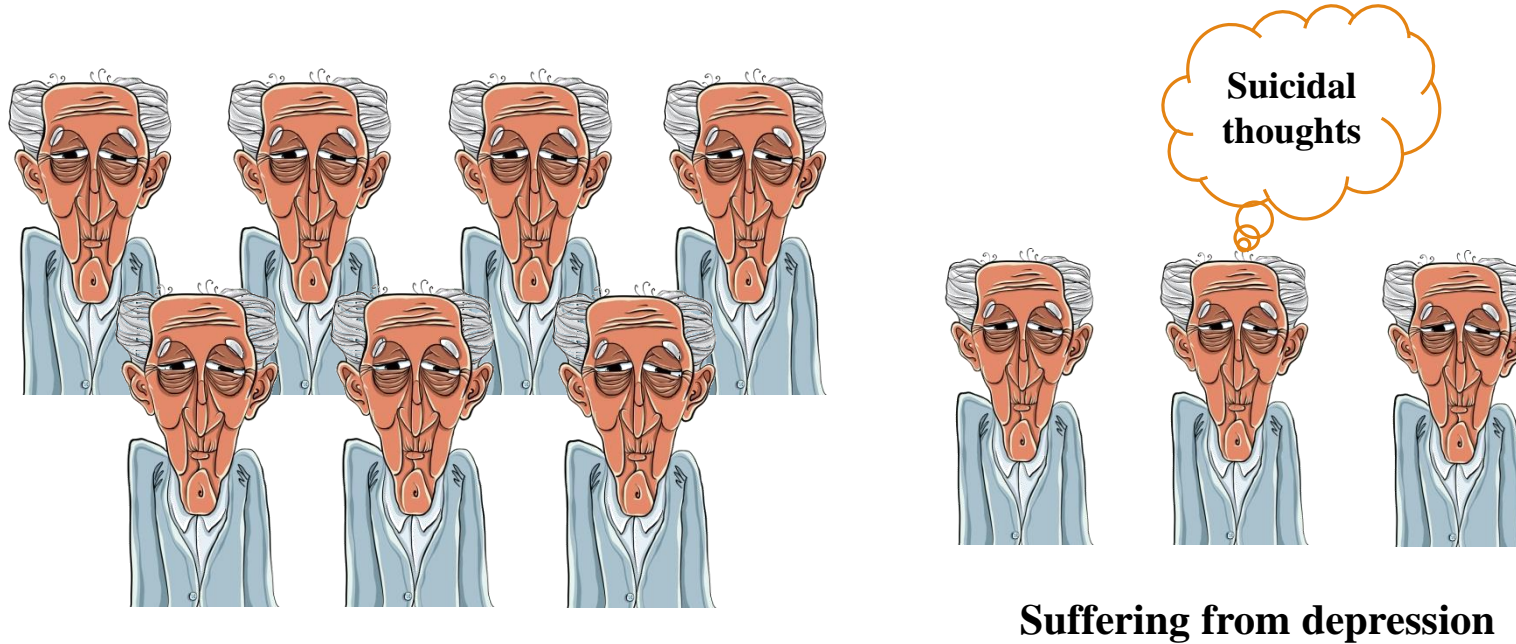
Gratitude is the sign of grateful and good people in Buddhist religion (Choowattanapakorn et al., 2004)



The value of familial responsibility for older adults (Rittirong et al., 2014)



# Prevalence of Depression



High prevalence rate of depression among older peoples living care homes in Thailand

(Tosangwarn, Clisett and Blake 2017)



# Literature Review

**Depression** is one of **the leading causes of death** and of the burden of disability among ageing population (World Health Organization 2012).

**Depression** has a strong **negative impact** on older adults, their families, and their social networks (Manthorpe and Iliffe 2005).

A systematic review reported that the prevalence of **depression is higher among** older adults living in **the care homes** (14% to 42% ) compared to those living than in the community (0.9% to 9.4%) (Djernes 2006).

The systematic review of Polyakova et al. (2012) found that **living in care homes** is one of the **risk factors** associated with **minor depression** among older adults.

An ethnographic study conducted in **care homes** found that images of the old as frail, dependent, and incapable of socialization related to **stigma** in care homes (Dobbs et al. 2008).

# Stigma

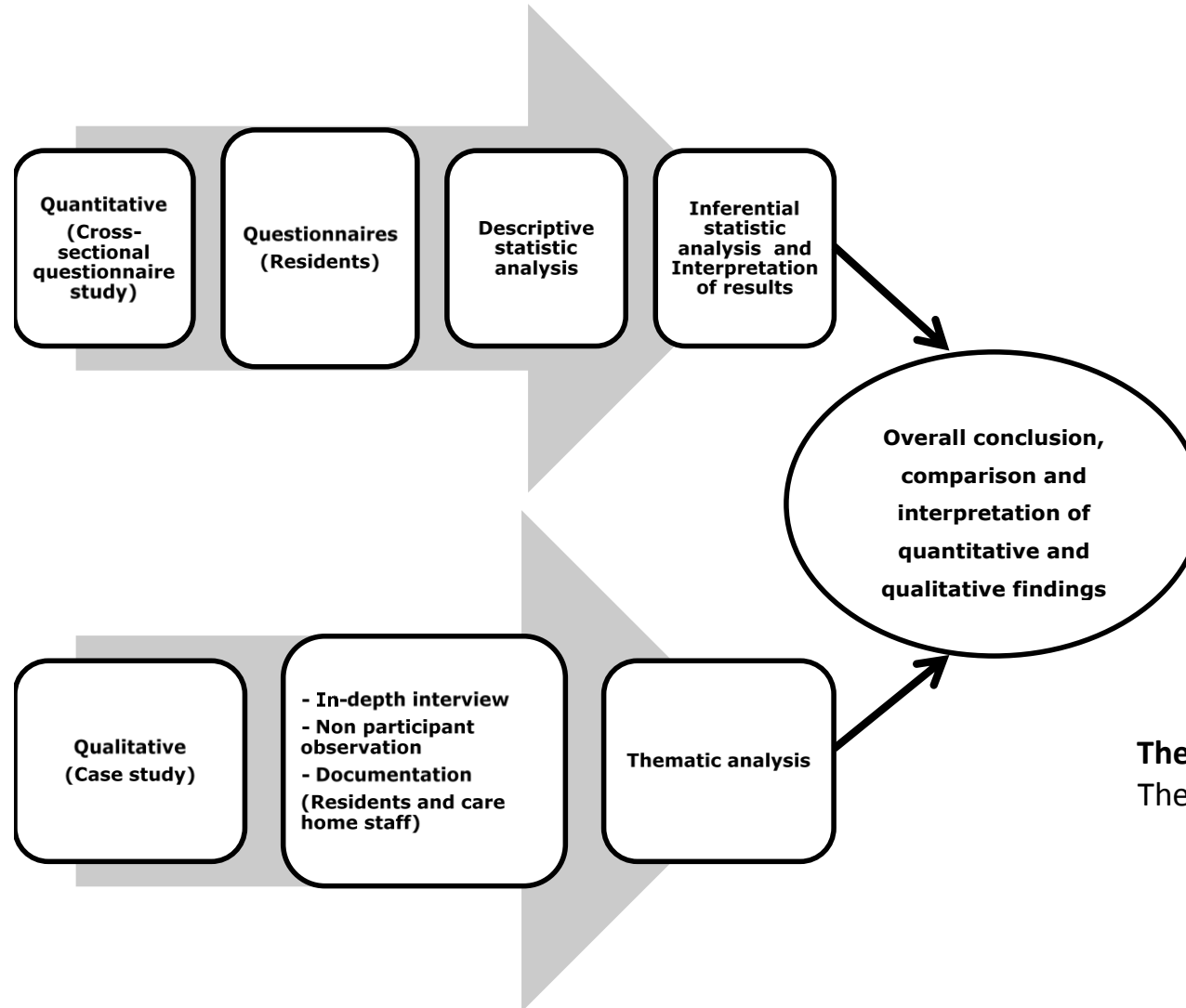
*“An attribute that is deeply discrediting which reduces the bearer from a whole and usual person to a tainted, discounted one”*

(Goffman, 1963, p.3)

- **Public stigma** as negative perceptions held by the general public towards the stigmatised group (Corrigan and Watson, 2002)
- **Self-stigma** or **Internalised stigma** as negative attributes ascribed to the stigmatised individual by themselves (Corrigan and Watson, 2002)



# Mixed Method: Convergent Parallel Design



**The typology of mixed method designs:**  
The convergent parallel design (adapted  
from Wooley, 2005)

# Participants

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A purposive sampling strategy was used to select eligible staff

## **Inclusion criteria**

- Fluency in Thai language
- Working experience in care home for at least three months
- Working closely with residents including a nurse, a nursing assistant, a care assistant, a social worker and a head of a care home

# Data Collection

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## An in-depth interview

- Semi-structured interviewed by the researcher
- Approximately 60 minutes
- Interviews were audio-recorded

## Non-participant observation

- Observations were conducted in various public spaces of the care homes
- Approximately eight hours per week for one month

# Ethical Considerations

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## **Ethical approval**

- Maharat Nakhon Ratchasima Hospital Institutional Review Board
- The Nakhonratchasima Provincial Administrative Organization



## **Informed consent**

- The participant information sheet
- Freely withdraw at any time
- Consent to participate were be taken by the researcher using a consent form



## **Data protection and confidentiality**

- The identify of participants are not be disclosed
- The data is confidential and stored in a secure and locked office



## **Emotional distress**

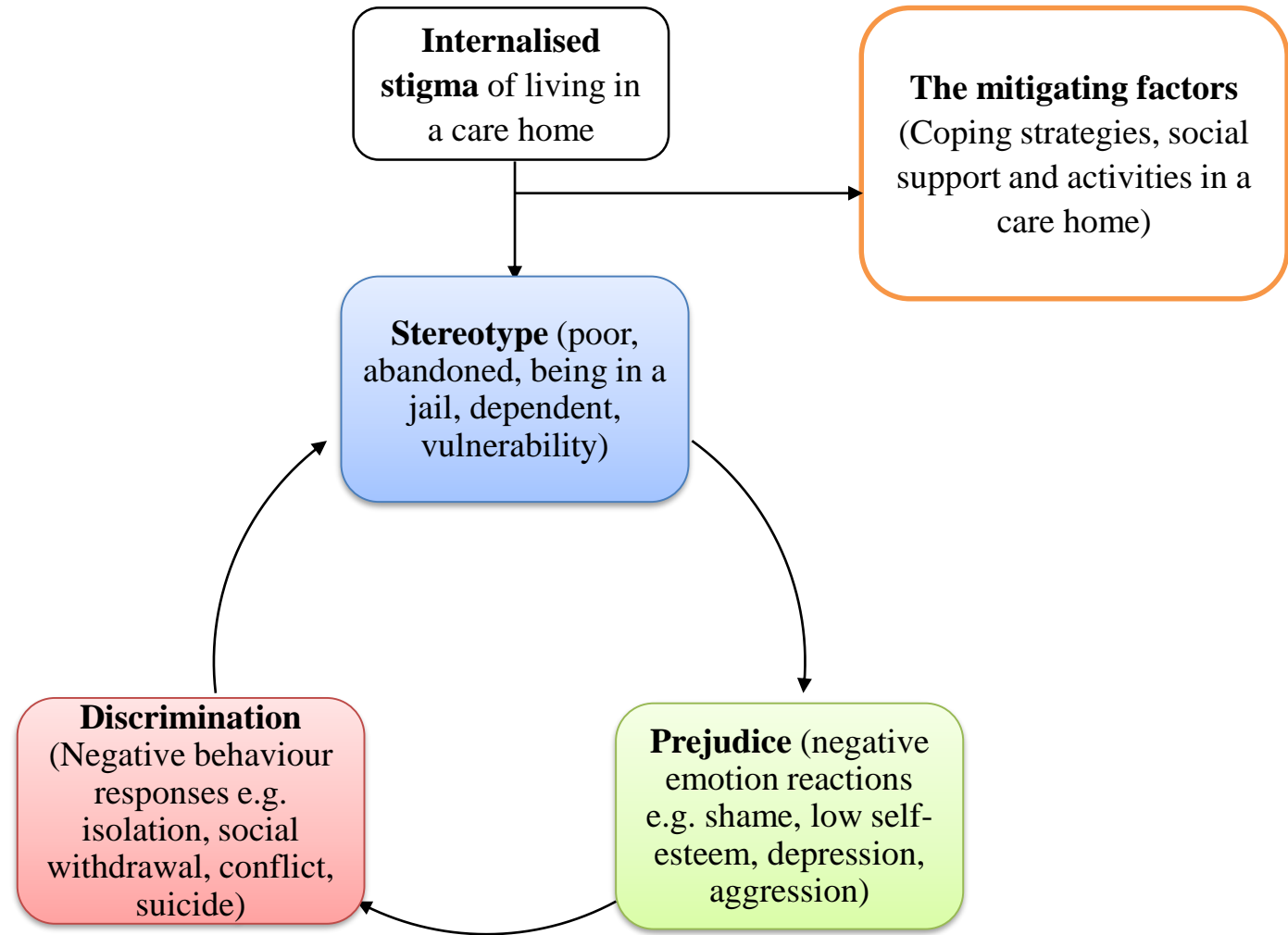
- Encourage to pause or stop if they find it very stressful
- Inform to the administrator of the care home to provide an appropriate care

## Results: Demographic data

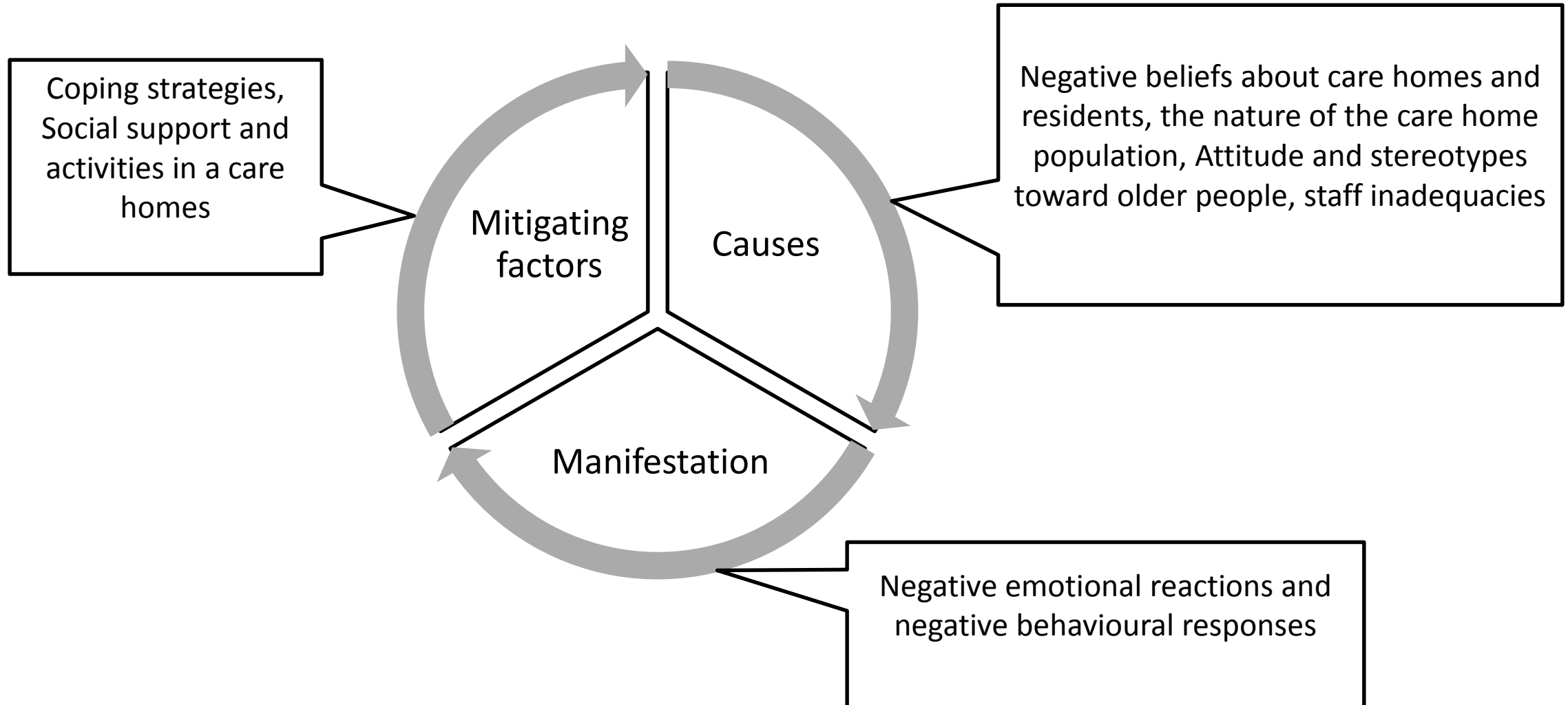
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- Age: between 32 and 58 years old (Mean=44.60, SD=8.51)
- Gender: Male (2) and female (18)
- Marital status: Single (6), Married (13), Divorce (1)
- Highest qualification: Primary school (1), Secondary school (4), Diploma (6), Bachelor degree (5) and Master degree (4)

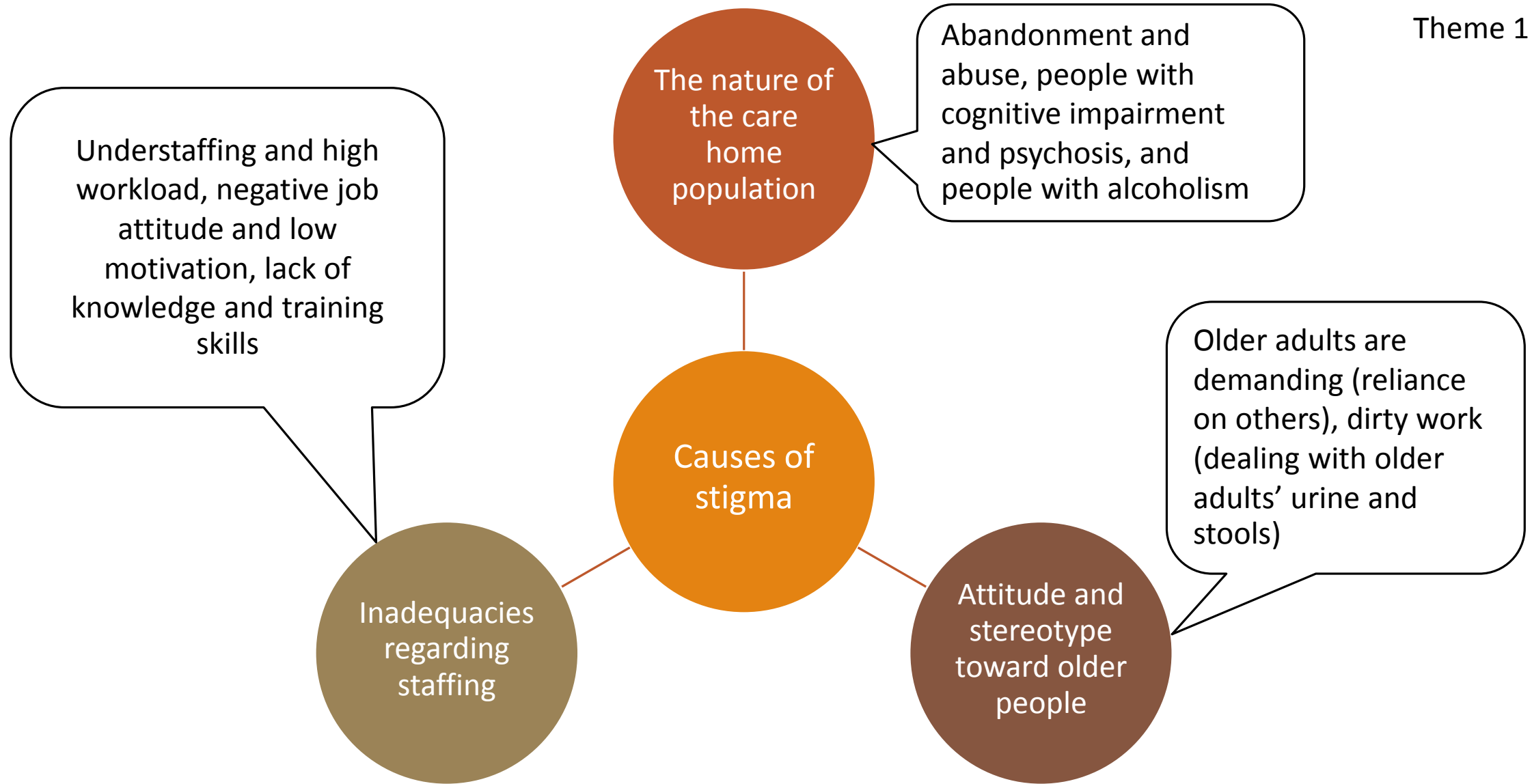
**Figure:** The process involving internalised stigma associated with living in care home (based on Corrigan and Watson 2002)



# Results: Dynamic of stigma







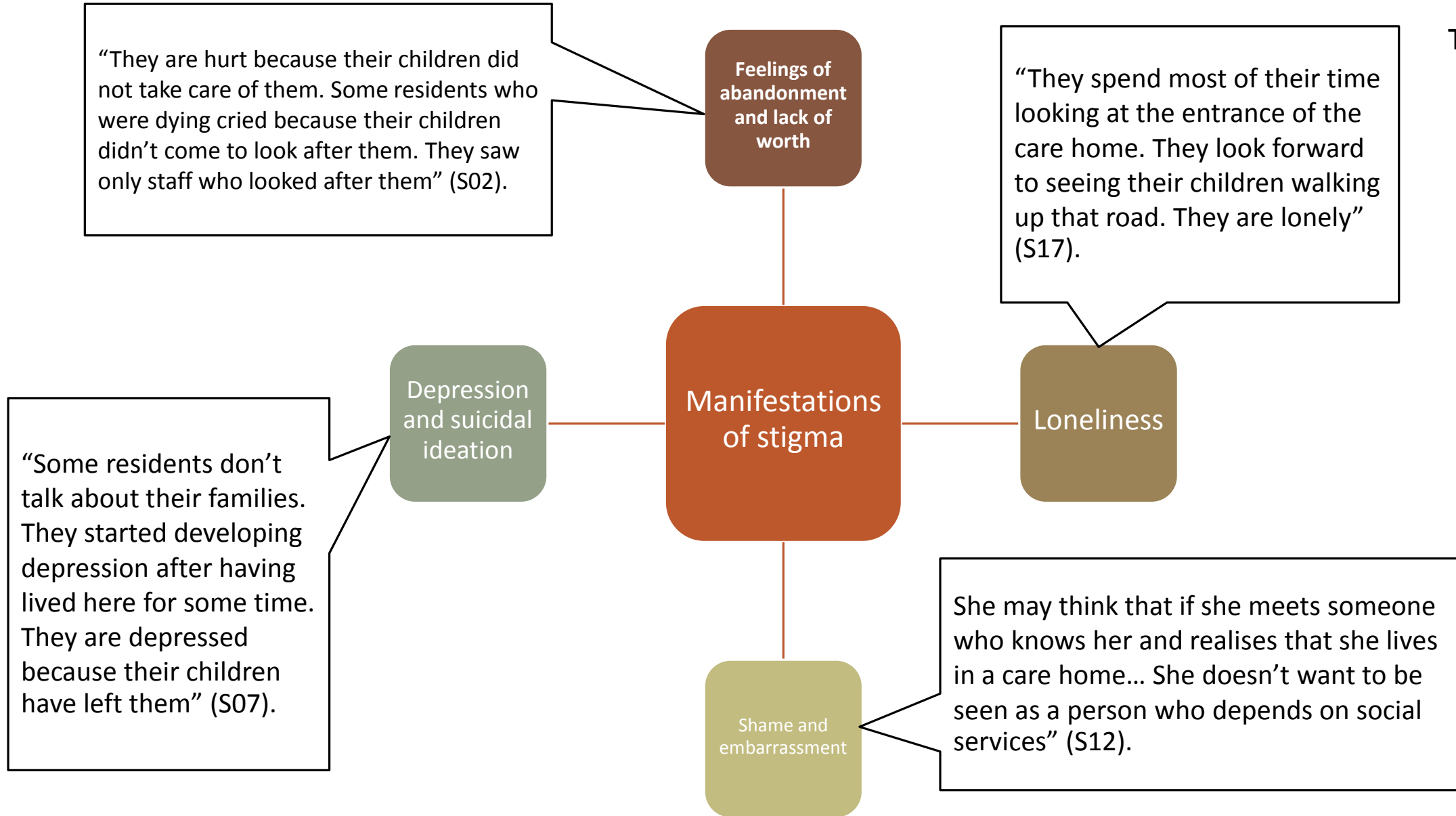
# Causes of stigma

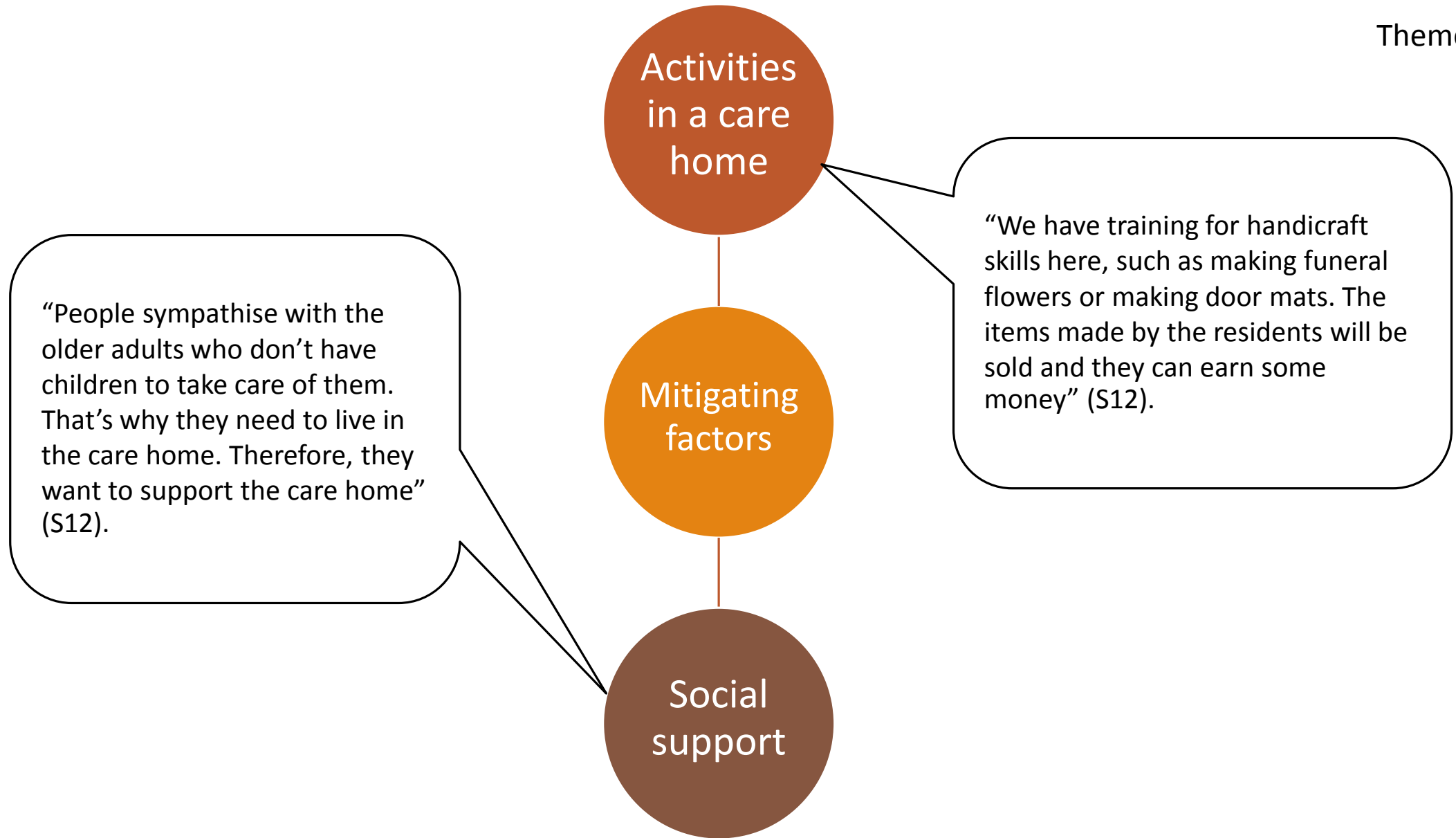
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*“It seems like older adults who live in a care home were abandoned by their children. They were lonely when they lived at home or they were physically or mentally abused by their families” (S16).*

*“If a resident is wet or soiled, I will give him/her another shower. I also have to clean the room again” (S08).*

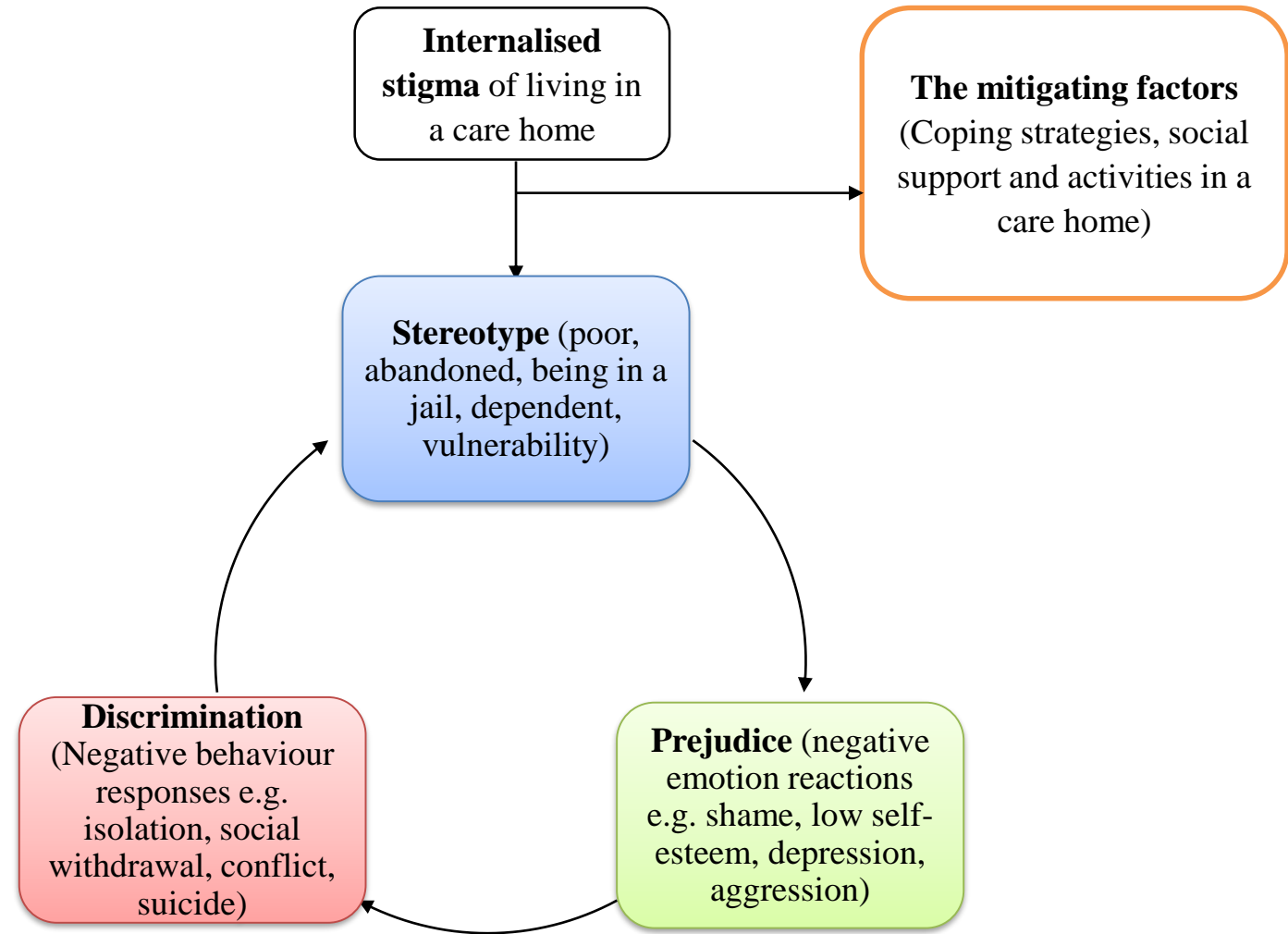
*“This work does not sound nice because we have to work with urine and faeces. They are very smelly. The urine from an adult nappy, for example, is really stinky” (S09).*





# Conclusion

**Figure:** The process involving internalised stigma associated with living in care home (based on Corrigan and Watson 2002)



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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



 Stigma and Depression Research  
*Promoting Mental Health in Older Adults*

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