

Critical Appraisal: Potency of Collaborative Concern for Older Adults With Alzheimer Disease

in Prime Concern

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## Potency of Collaborative Concern for Older Adults With Alzheimer Disease in Prime Concern

### **Introduction**

The goal of this randomized controlled trial study is to examine the potency of a collaborative concern model to improve the standard of concern for the Alzheimer's patients. This study was conducted by "Christopher et al." in the year 2006 and was published in "Journal of American Medical Association". The critical appraisal on a quantitative research study is required in this essay. The approach and results will determine the validity of the topic (Callahan et.al, 2006). This study has been taken from an authentic source. Over the past decades, the focus in the prime concern has been on the quality advancement efforts for the geriatric diseases (Unutzer et.al, 2002; Reuben et.al, 2003). In spite of the current evidences of the early recognition and treatment of cognitive impairments may bring advancement to the patients concern. There is still a delay in the early diagnosis (Petersen et.al, 2005).

### **Literature Review**

The significance of searched literature is observed by Gerrish and Lacey (2010). According to the author, it engages interpretation, glance and categorization to extract the "wheat from the chaff" in order to discover imperative information and to write about it from the perceived data in the mind. Conversely, Rees (2003) mentioned that the key point on which the whole research is based should be stated clearly to build attention on the key element of that specific research. Barker (2013) noticed the precision and reliability of the material provided in the literature review as it is considered to reflect the whole report and is genuinely essential. Majority of the elderly patients addressed with dementia received their treatment and health

concern from the general physicians (Landefeld et.al, 2003; Sachs et.al, 2004). The physicians that deliver prime concern address the psychoactive drugs to the elderly individuals. The evaluation consisted of the neuro-psychological sequence in order to establish the occurrence of Alzheimer's disease (Morris et. al, 1989).

### **Research Problem and Purpose**

Majority of the old adults suffering from dementia will be given proper concern by the prime concern physicians but the concern concern practice environment present important challenges to the provided quality concern. The potency of a collaborator concern for the treatment of Alzheimer disease resulted in significant advancement in the quality of concern and the patient's condition. Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia will be improved in between the prime concern patients and the concern givers. These advancements can be achieved without the use of antipsychotics or seductive hypnotics.

### **Study Framework**

The framework of the research goal is accurate and the structure is rationally implemented to such studies in the nursing homes. A semi structured interview was conducted with the health concern professionals (Hall et.al, 2000) and a targeted cardiovascular and neurological physical assessment. The previous studies (Ganguli et.al, 2004; Reuben et.al, 2003) of the same population size displayed a reduction in the estimate of a collapse in cognition surrounded by the elderly patients, who are being taken concern of with cholinesterase inhibitors in comparison with the elders treated with placebo.

### **Research Goals, Questions, or Hypotheses**

The aim of this research is very clear that is to improve the standard of concern for the Alzheimer patients through assessing the potency of collaborative concern model. An extremely fine link is found between all the hypothesis and questions that were raised and the goal of studies.

### **Variables**

The main emphatically treated variable is time. Intervention status and its interactions with time are being included in the study as fixed effects. As Alzheimer's disease has very important concern with time, therefore, this variable is the main focus in this research and is clearly described.

### **Method/Design**

A controlled randomized trial is applied on this research. The method used here obtained a written approval from both the participants and their concerngivers. The consent was obtained in two stages. Firstly, the patient consented for the diagnostic evaluation success. Among those eligible for the clinical trial followed by the diagnostic assessment and additional informed consent was obtained from the patient and the concern giver. The procedure defined for the treatment was transparent and does not carry any false result.

### **Sample Population and Settings**

Controlled clinical trial of 153 older adults with Alzheimer and their health professionals who were randomized to receive collaborative concern management (n=84) or usual concern

(n=69) at the prime concern centre. This research was conducted in two main universities that are affiliated with US health concern systems from January 2002 – August 2004. The patients, who met the criteria became eligible through screening or medical records, were included in this study.

## **Measurements**

Outcomes were measured through Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) which was administered at the baseline following at 6, 12 and 18 months respectively. The secondary outcomes measured includes Cornell Scale from depression in dementia (CSDD), daily activities, cognition, use of resources and the severity of the concern giver's depression.

## **Data Collection and Data Analysis**

The procedure followed to collect the data is well defined and involved both, the Alzheimer's patients and their concerngivers. The data collection clearly represented the main research goal. The procedure of data evaluation was conducted through an analysis tool. The patients involved in this research received a 1 year of concern management by the group that was guided by higher practice nurse working with a family concerngiver of the patient and integrated within the prime concern. Standard protocols were used for the initiation of the treatment and monitoring the behavior and psychological symptoms of dementia which imposes stress on the non-pharmacological management.

### **Interpretation of Findings**

This research study follows previously reported findings that described the pros and cons of dementia screening and diagnosis programs within the prime health concern settings (Boustanied et.al, 2005). This case study reveals the treatment for depression, behavioral disturbances and hazardous activities without the use of medication. The target of this research is to evaluate three important points with respect to Alzheimer disease, which includes:

**Prime Prevention** – To stop the onset of the disease during the detection of the conditions that is accountable for the neurodegenerative progression that lead to Alzheimer's disease and the associated dementias.

**Secondary Prevention** – The slow onset of the scientific development of a previously developed disease by better understanding of all the steps of the procedure i.e. mechanisms, diagnosis and early intervention was undertaken.

**Quality of life** – The individuals suffering from this disease should be relieved and the standard of living and health concern should be progressed and support should be provided to the ones having it. Quality concern should be accessible to all the individuals and more efficient dealing by the health concern professionals should be delivered to the patients with dementia.

### **Evaluation**

The strength of intervention is believed to be the approach either comprehensive or integrated. Main limitation was the cost potency of the study and the currently structured

environment of the prime concern practices. The sample size was not sufficient to detect the minute changes. The findings of this study might underestimate the impact of the intervention when compared with true concern. No clue was found that the intervention either improves or makes worst the daily activity or the nursing home placement rates.

## Conclusion

The appraisal of an article is performed to grant a chance to overview the key points of an article of quantitative research through inspecting the information, characterizing the strong points and limitations present inside the research article. This gives the viewer a chance to view the individual relevance to that report. The point of discussion in this research was imperative and displayed that advancements were made in the behavioral and psychological onsets of dementia, which brought significant advancements in the stress of concern giver. According to Ross (2012) “evidence based “expression means that you have a fine perceptive and understanding level that has been developed by the individual to count on to explore in his ground.

The results displayed were improved from the outcomes of the previous researches that spotlighted the pharmacological treatment specifically and did not consider any other method of treating the patient. This study has set protocols to be followed for the treatment by all the physicians and concern givers. It is concluded that the health and condition of the Alzheimer patient can be taken towards betterment if the proposed changes will be made in the prime concern setting. However, this cannot be achieved without making considerable changes in the structure of concern.

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