

Elder Mistreatment Abuse Neglect And Exploitation In An Aging America

The average age of the world's population is increasing at an unprecedented rate and this increase is changing the world. This "Silver tsunami" emphasizes the need to provide advanced training in epidemiology and increase the cadre of experts in the study of aging. This book is designed to summarize unique methodological issues relevant to the study of aging, biomarkers of aging and the biology/physiology of aging and in-depth discussions of the etiology and epidemiology of common geriatric syndromes and diseases. Contributing authors in the book represent many disciplines, not only epidemiology and clinical geriatrics, but also demography, health services, research, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, psychiatry, neurology, social services, musculoskeletal diseases and cancer. The aim of the book is to provide a broad multidisciplinary background for any student/researcher interested in aging. The material in the book is organized and comprehensive. It represents the most up-to-date information on the scientific issues in aging research written by academics who specialize in research and training in the broad field of aging. The structure and organization of the book reflects our course series in the Epidemiology of Aging starting with the broad issues of demography and methodology, and then addressing specific health conditions and geriatric conditions common to older persons.

As the first of the nation's 78 million baby boomers begin reaching age 65 in 2011, they will face a health care workforce that is too small and woefully unprepared to meet their specific health needs. Retooling for an Aging America calls for bold initiatives starting immediately to train all health care providers in the basics of geriatric care and to prepare family members and other informal caregivers, who currently receive little or no training in how to tend to their aging loved ones. The book also recommends that Medicare, Medicaid, and other health plans pay higher rates to boost recruitment and retention of geriatric specialists and care aides. Educators and health professional groups can use Retooling for an Aging America to institute or increase formal education and training in geriatrics. Consumer groups can use the book to advocate for improving the care for older adults. Health care professional and occupational groups can use it to improve the quality of health care jobs.

This scoping study reviews the literature on the definition and prevention of elder abuse. It investigates how elder abuse is conceptualised across different dimensions and settings, risk factors for abuse, what mechanisms and interventions have been used to ameliorate abuse, how effective these interventions have been, and current Australian state and territory policy. The study focuses on abuse by family members and close friends, and prevention efforts within the family setting rather than broader community or professional campaigns or schemes. The study finds that while the term 'elder abuse' is useful to describe a broad range of behaviours the actions required to address this social problem are many and varied, and blanket approaches are unlikely to be successful.

This first-of-its-kind work on elder abuse and mistreatment provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the subject. Covering almost all regions of the world, it highlights different dimensions of elder abuse and mistreatment in terms of their prevalence, incidence, prevention, treatment, management and response from governments and civil society, academic and research communities, and society in general. Written by international specialists from various disciplinary and presenting the latest findings and data, the handbook includes sections on the Americas; the Caribbean; Europe; Central, West and South Asia; East Asia and Asia-Pacific; and Africa. The chapters offer clarity on the concept and forms of elder abuse and neglect, discuss research methodology, and provide policy options, legislative solutions and programmatic responses to give relief to older people as victims of abuse and neglect as well as to deal with the perpetrators. This book is intended for a wide range of students and researchers interested in aging, from sociology, to social work, community medicine, public health, clinical psychology, and human rights/law.

Learn to detect elder abuse—and provide the help that your neglected or abused elderly clients need! Even to clinicians experienced in managing difficult client situations, elder abuse is perplexing, complex, and ethically charged. This kind of abuse can be hard to detect, with its subtle manifestations and indicators that could just as easily reflect other problems or illnesses. It can seem impossible to control, particularly when the victim refuses help or denies the seriousness of mistreatment. Moreover, decision-making when dealing with interventions for elder abuse is rarely easy and is frequently clouded by ethical dilemmas. The Clinical Management of Elder Abuse can help. This essential guide for present and future clinicians provides you with multidisciplinary perspectives on detecting elder abuse situations and interventions that can make a real difference in the lives of clients. Three case studies are presented and then examined from the professional perspectives of an attorney, a physician, a nurse, and a social worker. What these professionals have to say will leave you better informed about the dynamics and complexities of elder abuse, about important steps that must be taken in the clinical management of elder abuse, and about the importance and application of multidisciplinary teams in elder abuse work. The handy figures, lists of definitions, and tables you'll find in this well-referenced book make important concepts and complex information easy to access and understand. The Clinical Management of Elder Abuse shows how professionals in the above disciplines can address the effects of elder abuse, which may manifest as: physical effects, including pain and injury, sleep disturbances, eating problems, and headaches behavioral effects, including anger, helplessness, reduced coping abilities, and suicidal actions psychological effects, which can be wide-ranging and include denial, fear, anxiety, and depression social effects, such as increased dependence, withdrawal, and lessened contact with the outside world As the baby boom generation ages, incidents of elder abuse are certain to continue to increase. Whether you are a student, an educator, an experienced clinician, or a novice in the field, The Clinical Management of Elder Abuse is a resource that you'll return to again and again as you work to improve the lives of this important, growing population.

The mistreatment of elder adults and its detection by nonadult services professionals is the subject of this practical guidebook. Directed at human service professionals who provide direct services to older adults, the work provides an understanding of varieties of starting points in mistreatment identification; a discussion of risk factors and varieties of mistreatment measures; a review of the state of the art in risk instruments; and an assessment model for providers who are not specialists in geriatrics or elder mistreatment. Prospects for the future of risk assessment and prevention strategies are also discussed.

Retail trade has experienced dramatic changes over the past several decades in the United States, with changes in the types of outlets where goods are sold, the nature of the transactions

that provide goods to consumers, and the structure of retail operations behind the scenes. The recent changes include the rise of warehouse stores and e-commerce and the further growth of imports and large retail chains. These changes highlight and typify many aspects of the broader evolution of the economy as a whole in recent years - with the growing role of large firms and information technology - while taking place in a sector that directly serves the vast majority of the American population and provides substantial employment. Despite the everyday experience of these dramatic changes in retail, there is concern that the most transformational aspects of those changes may not be captured well by the economic indicators about the sector. In order to develop appropriate economic policies, we need to be able to capture more detailed data, including data about changes to productivity. At the request of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, this report evaluates changes in the retail trade sector, assesses measures of employment and labor productivity for the sector, and recommends a new satellite account that could measure retail-related employment and labor productivity in ways that would better capture the transformation.

"The UK Study of the Abuse and Neglect of Older People, carried out by the National Center for Social Research (NatCen) and King's College London (KCL), was commissioned by Comic Relief and the Department of Health. Over 2,100 people in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland took part in the survey between March and September 2006. The survey included people aged 66 and over living in private households (including sheltered accommodation)."--Page 3.

In this second edition of their classic volume, the authors present their elder abuse diagnosis and intervention model. This comprehensive model of detection, assessment, and intervention enables the practitioner first to identify the type of elder mistreatment, including physical, sexual, psychological, and financial. It then provides systematic and realistic interventions. This updated edition also includes information on legal interventions with suggestions on how the practitioner should act in the courtroom, give testimony, document findings, and prepare for legal involvement with the criminal justice system. Actual legal tools are included in the appendix. This is a classic resource for all health professionals who work with the elderly.

Aging populations are generating both challenges and opportunities for societies around the globe. Increases in longevity and improvements in health raise many questions. What steps can be taken to optimize physical and cognitive health and productivity across the life span? How will older people finance their retirement and health care? What will be the macroeconomic implications of an aging population? How will communities be shaped by the shift in age structure? What global interconnections will affect how each society handles the aging of its population? To address these questions, the National Academies organized a symposium, summarized in the present volume, to determine how best to contribute to an evidence-based dialogue on population aging that will shape policies and programs. Presentations in the fields of biology, public health, medicine, informatics, macroeconomics, finance, urban planning, and engineering approached the challenges of aging from many different angles. The presenters reviewed the current state of knowledge in their respective fields, identifying areas of consensus and controversy and delineating the priority questions for further research and policy development. Since the late 1970s when Congressman Claude Pepper held widely publicized hearings on the mistreatment of the elderly, policy makers and practitioners have sought ways to protect older Americans from physical, psychological, and financial abuse. Yet, during the last 20 years fewer than 50 articles have addressed the shameful problem that abusersâ€"and sometimes the abused themselvesâ€"want to conceal. *Elder Mistreatment in an Aging America* takes a giant step toward broadening our understanding of the mistreatment of the elderly and recommends specific research and funding strategies that can be used to deepen it. The book includes a discussion of the conceptual, methodological, and logistical issues needed to create a solid research base as well as the ethical concerns that must be considered when working with older subjects. It also looks at problems in determination of a reportâ€™s reliability and the role of physicians, EMTs, and others who are among the first to recognize situations of mistreatment. *Elder Mistreatment in an Aging America* will be of interest to anyone concerned about the elderly and ways to intervene when abuse is suspected, including family members, caregivers, and advocates for the elderly. It will also be of interest to researchers, research sponsors, and policy makers who need to know how to advance our knowledge of this problem.

Elder Abuse and Its Prevention is the summary of a workshop convened in April 2013 by the Institute of Medicine's Forum on Global Violence Prevention. Using an ecological framework, this workshop explored the burden of elder abuse around the world, focusing on its impacts on individuals, families, communities, and societies. Additionally, the workshop addressed occurrences and co-occurrences of different types of abuse, including physical, sexual, emotional, and financial, as well as neglect. The ultimate objective was to illuminate promising global and multisectoral evidence-based approaches to the prevention of elder maltreatment. While the workshop covered scope and prevalence and unique characteristics of abuse, the intention was to move beyond what is known about elder abuse to foster discussions about how to improve prevention, intervention, and mitigation of the victims' needs, particularly through collaborative efforts. The workshop discussions included innovative intervention models and opportunities for prevention across sectors and settings. Violence and related forms of abuse against elders is a global public health and human rights problem with far-reaching consequences, resulting in increased death, disability, and exploitation with collateral effects on well-being. Data suggest that at least 10 percent of elders in the United States are victims of elder maltreatment every year. In low- and middle-income countries, where the burden of violence is the greatest, the figure is likely even higher. In addition, elders experiencing risk factors such as diminishing cognitive function, caregiver dependence, and social isolation are more vulnerable to maltreatment and underreporting. As the world population of adults aged 65 and older continues to grow, the implications of elder maltreatment for health care, social welfare, justice, and financial systems are great. However, despite the magnitude of global elder maltreatment, it has been an underappreciated public health problem. *Elder Abuse and Its Prevention* discusses the prevalence and characteristics of elder abuse around the world, risk factors for abuse and potential adverse health outcomes, and contextually specific factors, such as culture and the role of the community.

Timely and insightful, Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation of Older Persons is the perfect source for training caregivers in abuse prevention by educating them on the types of elder abuse, sensitizing them to the indicators of elder abuse, and equipping them with effective intervention strategies to defuse abusive situations.

Now in its Second Edition, *Current Controversies on Family Violence* contains thoughtful--often heated--discussions that highlight the most current controversies, research, and policy directions in the family violence area. This volume includes chapters by academic and public policy researchers, therapists, lawyers, victim advocates and educators. Some of the controversies in the First Edition have been deleted while new ones have been added. Chapters in this Second Edition also are shorter and more accessible to readers who are not already experts in family violence.

PRESERVING A LIFE OF PEACE AND DIGNITY FOR THE AGING This ground-breaking volume offers a new, collaborative approach geared to enhance case review, improve victim safety, raise abuser accountability, and promote system change. Sharing the common goal of promoting elder victim safety, experts in adult protective services, law enforcement, prosecution, health care, advocacy, and civil justice have formed a unique, multidisciplinary team approach to tackle the following critical topics: Establishing a collaborative description of elder abuse history Identifying the criteria for the reporting of cases Accessing the intervention systems involved Highlighting benefits and obstacles to success Reviewing policy, legislation, research, and social change As the aging population continues to grow, so does the potential for increasing cases of elder abuse. Replete with case examples that allow the experiences of victims to speak for themselves, this book provides the framework to begin, and to build on,

collaborative approaches at the local, state, and national levels toward ending elder abuse.

"I found this book to be informative, well-researched, and well-thought out...The book is an asset to students, scholars, and seasoned practitioners alike." --International Perspectives in Victimology "Lisa Nerenberg provides the first comprehensive look at elder abuse prevention trends and strategies. Drawing from existing models and examining salient factors, she outlines approaches to intervention that consider victims and perpetrators and engage communities and service systems. She also offers meaningful response to the many challenges endemic to elder abuse work. As a result, Lisa gives hope to the field." "Beginning as a grassroots advocate a quarter century ago in San Francisco, Lisa developed and tested many viable elder abuse prevention programs herself through the local elder abuse network before exploring best practices elsewhere. This unique evolution and perspective gives her the depth and breadth of understanding needed to write a book like this, able to resonate equally with adult protective service workers struggling to manage caseloads of vulnerable elders, law enforcement personnel trying to prosecute abusers, and academics searching for effective responses to the problem."-- --Georgia J. Anetzberger, PhD, ACSW Assistant Professor of Health Care Administration at Cleveland State University and Editor of the Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect Recipient of the Legal Assistance for Seniors' "Leading the Fight for Seniors' Rights" annual award for 2007! Drawing from over twenty years of experience helping communities improve their response to elder abuse, Lisa Nerenberg describes what agencies, communities, tribes, states, and national organizations are doing to prevent abuse, treat its effects, and ensure justice. She further explores what remains to be done and offers a plan for the future. In doing so, she addresses the broader challenges of fortifying the long-term care, protective service, and legal systems to meet the new and imminent demands of a burgeoning elderly population. In short, the book is about making communities safer places to grow old. Ms. Nerenberg begins by exploring trends that have shaped or defined practice in the field of elder abuse prevention including the Supreme Court's Olmstead decision; a shift in focus from protecting to empowering victims; an increasingly multicultural elderly population; the "globalization" of the field; and heightened understanding of the "psychology of victimization" (or why victims do what they do and perhaps more importantly, why they often don't do what professionals think they should). She further describes eight models and theories on which practice has been based ranging from the widely recognized adult protective service and domestic violence prevention models to lesser-known approaches such as the family preservation and restorative justice models. She describes specific interventions and approaches that each model has contributed, their benefits and limitations, what is known about their impact, and factors that dictate what responses are appropriate to specific settings and situations. In addition to describing techniques used by individual practitioners, the author outlines strategies and services that agencies, communities, states, tribes, courts, and national organizations have designed, which include elder forensics centers, elder courts, family justice centers, elder shelters, "hybrid" multidisciplinary teams, fraud prevention programs, support groups, restorative justice programs, and culturally specific outreach campaigns. She details progressive public policy initiatives, which range from statutes that provide for the mandatory reporting of deaths in nursing homes, to efforts to improve the collection and distribution of restitution, to laws that address the role of undue influence in elder abuse.

This multidisciplinary volume assembles current findings on violent crime, behavioral, biological, and sociological perspectives on its causes, and effective methods of intervention and prevention. Noted experts across diverse fields apply a behavioral criminology lens to examine crimes committed by minors, extremely violent offenses, sexual offending, violence in families, violence in high-risk settings, and crimes of recent and emerging interest. The work of mental health practitioners and researchers is shown informing law enforcement response to crime in interrogation, investigative analysis, hostage negotiations, and other core strategies. In addition, chapters pay special attention to criminal activities that violate traditional geographic boundaries, from cyberstalking to sex trafficking to international terrorism. Among the topics in the Handbook: · Dyadic conceptualization, measurement, and analysis of family violence. · School bullying and cyberbullying: prevalence, characteristics, outcomes, and prevention. · A cultural and psychological perspective on mass murder. · Young people displaying problematic sexual behavior: the research and their words. · Child physical abuse and neglect. · Criminal interviewing and interrogation in serious crime investigations. · Violence in correctional settings. · Foundations of threat assessment and management. The Handbook of Behavioral Criminology is a meticulous resource for researchers in criminology, psychology, sociology, and related fields. It also informs developers of crime prevention programs and practitioners assessing and intervening with criminal clients and in correctional facilities.

Provide the most effective service possible to help victims of this growing social problem Elder Abuse and Mistreatment is a comprehensive overview of current policy issues, new practice models, and up-to-date research on elder abuse and neglect. Experts in the field provide insight into elder abuse with newly examined populations to create an understanding of how to design service plans for victims of abuse and family mistreatment. The book addresses all forms of abuse and neglect, examining the value issues and ethical dilemmas that social workers face in providing service to elderly abuse victims and their families. Elder abuse and neglect is a social problem of increasing concern to policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in the United States and around the world. Elder Abuse and Mistreatment incorporates health, mental health, and social service perspectives that assist social work and health care professionals with interdisciplinary teamwork. The book examines the Elder Justice Act, the Madrid 2002 International Plan of Action on Ageing, new and emerging practice modalities and international models such as shelter programs and support groups, and the latest research on practice methods, elder abuse with special populations, and interventions with victim-abuse dyads. Topics examined in Elder Abuse and Mistreatment include: abuse reporting statutes the roles of agencies involved in abuse investigations service commonly needed by victims funding sources common impediments to service delivery adult protective services (APS) local, state, and federal policies social and economic inclusion self-determination long-term care and nursing homes consumer fraud and financial abuse dependency and compliance and much more Elder Abuse and Mistreatment: Policy, Practice, and Research is an essential resource for educators and students of social work, nursing, and public health, and for social work practitioners.

Elder maltreatment is pervasive throughout the WHO European Region: at least 4 million elderly people are estimated to experience maltreatment in any one year and 2500 of them will die each year. Most countries in the region have an ageing population, putting increasing numbers of people at risk. This report highlights the biological, social, cultural, economic and environmental factors that influence the risk of being a victim or perpetrator of elder maltreatment, as well as the protective factors that can help prevent it. There is some evidence of effective interventions, including psychological programs for perpetrators and programs designed to change attitudes towards older people, improve the mental health of caregivers and, in earlier life, to promote nurturing relationships and learn social skills. The evidence base needs to be strengthened, but surveys show that the public and policy-makers are already concerned about the problem. This report proposes a set of actions for Member States, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, practitioners and other stakeholders to strengthen the policy response and devote adequate resources to the issue.

THE #1 Drug Guide for nurses & other clinicians...always dependable, always up to date! Look for these outstanding features: Completely updated nursing-focused drug monographs featuring 3,500 generic, brand-name, and combination drugs in an easy A-to-Z format NEW 32 brand-new FDA-approved drugs in this edition, including the COVID-19 drug remdesivir—tabbed and conveniently grouped in a handy “NEW DRUGS” section for easy retrieval NEW Thousands of clinical updates—new dosages and indications, Black Box warnings, genetic-related information, adverse reactions, nursing considerations, clinical alerts, and patient teaching information Special focus on U.S. and Canadian drug safety issues and concerns Photoguide insert with images of 439 commonly prescribed tablets and capsules Since the late 1970s when Congressman Claude Pepper held widely publicized hearings on the mistreatment of the elderly, policy makers and practitioners have sought ways to protect older Americans from

physical, psychological, and financial abuse. Yet, during the last 20 years fewer than 50 articles have addressed the shameful problem that abusers—and sometimes the abused themselves—want to conceal. Elder Mistreatment in an Aging America takes a giant step toward broadening our understanding of the mistreatment of the elderly and recommends specific research and funding strategies that can be used to deepen it. The book includes a discussion of the conceptual, methodological, and logistical issues needed to create a solid research base as well as the ethical concerns that must be considered when working with older subjects. It also looks at problems in determination of a report's reliability and the role of physicians, EMTs, and others who are among the first to recognize situations of mistreatment. Elder Mistreatment in an Aging America will be of interest to anyone concerned about the elderly and ways to intervene when abuse is suspected, including family members, caregivers, and advocates for the elderly. It will also be of interest to researchers, research sponsors, and policy makers who need to know how to advance our knowledge of this problem.

As many as 20 to 25 percent of American adults—or one in every four people—have been victimized by, witnesses of, or perpetrators of family violence in their lifetimes. Family violence affects more people than cancer, yet it's an issue that receives far less attention. Surprisingly, many assume that health professionals are deliberately turning a blind eye to this traumatic social problem. The fact is, very little is being done to educate health professionals about family violence. Health professionals are often the first to encounter victims of abuse and neglect, and therefore they play a critical role in ensuring that victims—as well as perpetrators—get the help they need. Yet, despite their critical role, studies continue to describe a lack of education for health professionals about how to identify and treat family violence. And those that have been trained often say that, despite their education, they feel ill-equipped or lack support from by their employers to deal with a family violence victim, sometimes resulting in a failure to screen for abuse during a clinical encounter. Equally problematic, the few curricula in existence often lack systematic and rigorous evaluation. This makes it difficult to say whether or not the existing curricula even works. Confronting Chronic Neglect offers recommendations, such as creating education and research centers, that would help raise awareness of the problem on all levels. In addition, it recommends ways to involve health care professionals in taking some responsibility for responding to this difficult and devastating issue. Perhaps even more importantly, Confronting Chronic Neglect encourages society as a whole to share responsibility. Health professionals alone cannot solve this complex problem. Responding to victims of family violence and ultimately preventing its occurrence is a societal responsibility.

Recent research has shown that between one and two million Americans age 65 or older have been abused and mistreated by someone (either a relative or caregiver) responsible for their care and/or protection. Although a frequent occurrence, little research has been conducted to examine the causes and effective means of preventing mistreatment of the elderly. By highlighting some of its causes and consequences, this report intends to bring forth a better understanding of the nature and scope of elderly mistreatment in the hopes that the information will prompt "the development of informed policies and programs" to help combat this problem.

Measuring the social and economic costs of violence can be difficult, and most estimates only consider direct economic effects, such as productivity loss or the use of health care services. Communities and societies feel the effects of violence through loss of social cohesion, financial divestment, and the increased burden on the healthcare and justice systems. Initial estimates show that early violence prevention intervention has economic benefits. The IOM Forum on Global Violence Prevention held a workshop to examine the successes and challenges of calculating direct and indirect costs of violence, as well as the potential cost-effectiveness of intervention.

"The authors provide a fresh, historically balanced, empirical and theoretical framework for the view that elder abuse and neglect is an extreme manifestation of family conflict." *Journal of Gerontology*

This book provides a global comprehensive and systematic state-of-the review of this field that fills the gaps between research, practice, and policy. The book addresses the epidemiology of the issue and the global prevalence of elder abuse in both developed and developing countries, which synthesizes the most up-to-date data about risk factors and protective factors associated with elder abuse and consequences of elder abuse; clinical assessment and management of elder abuse, including screening, detection, management of elder abuse, and the role of decision making capacity and forensic approaches; practice and services that describe adult protective services, legal justice, elder court systems, and guardianship system; elder abuse and culture, which provides more in-depth anthropological and ethnographic experiences; policy issues, which highlights the elder justice movement, GAO reports, elder justice act, older American act and elder justice coordinating council; and future directions, which explores translational research, practice, education/training and policy issues surrounding elder abuse. *Elder Abuse: Research, Practice and Policy* is a useful resource for aging researchers, social services, general internists, family medicine physicians, social workers, nurses, and legal professionals interested in the issues of elder abuse.

There is an increasing appreciation of the interconnections among all forms of violence. These interconnections have critical implications for conducting research that can produce valid conclusions about the causes and consequences of abuse, maltreatment, and trauma. The accumulated data on co-occurrence also provide strong evidence that prevention and intervention should be organized around the full context of individuals' experiences, not narrowly defined subtypes of violence. Managing the flood of new research and practice innovations is a challenge, however. New means of communication and integration are needed to meet this challenge, and the Web of Violence is intended to contribute to this process by serving as a concise overview of the conceptual and empirical work that form a basis for understanding the interconnections across forms of violence throughout the lifespan. It also offers ideas and directions for prevention, intervention, and public policy. A number of initiatives are emerging to integrate the findings on co-occurrence into research and action. The American Psychological Association established a new journal, *Psychology of Violence*, which is a forum for research on all types of violence. Sherry Hamby is the founding editor and John Grych is associate editor and co-editor of a special issue on the co-occurrence of violence in 2012. Dr. Hamby also is a co-investigator of the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), which has drawn attention to polyvictimization. Polyvictimization is a focus of the U.S. Department of Justice's Defending Childhood Initiative and has recently been featured in calls for grant proposals by the Office of Victims of Crime and National Institutes for Justice.

As an "ism," ageism reflects a prejudice in society against older adults. Ageist attitudes are perpetuated in many ways: for example, by the lack of positive images of the elderly in advertisements and on TV programs, as well as the widespread use of demeaning language about old age. The intentional mistreatment of, or harm to, elderly persons is classified as elder abuse. An abuser can be anyone that an older person comes in contact with, such as a caregiver, a neighbor, or others who has a negative attitude towards the elderly. But, mostly, elderly

people are abused by family members and relatives. Abuse can be verbal, psychological, emotional, financial, and physical. Due to the fear of victimization, elderly people isolate themselves, and thereby become "a prisoner in their own home." This collection contains 26 papers that highlight the various issues relating to ageism and elder abuse in developed and developing countries. The book will be a valuable source material to psychologists, sociologists, social workers, and gerontologists in planning the strategies to combat ageism and elder abuse in society at large.

Elder Mistreatment Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in an Aging America National Academies Press

Reports of mistreated children, domestic violence, and abuse of elderly persons continue to strain the capacity of police, courts, social services agencies, and medical centers. At the same time, myriad treatment and prevention programs are providing services to victims and offenders. Although limited research knowledge exists regarding the effectiveness of these programs, such information is often scattered, inaccessible, and difficult to obtain. Violence in Families takes the first hard look at the successes and failures of family violence interventions. It offers recommendations to guide services, programs, policy, and research on victim support and assistance, treatments and penalties for offenders, and law enforcement. Included is an analysis of more than 100 evaluation studies on the outcomes of different kinds of programs and services. Violence in Families provides the most comprehensive review on the topic to date. It explores the scope and complexity of family violence, including identification of the multiple types of victims and offenders, who require different approaches to intervention. The book outlines new strategies that offer promising approaches for service providers and researchers and for improving the evaluation of prevention and treatment services. Violence in Families discusses issues that underlie all types of family violence, such as the tension between family support and the protection of children, risk factors that contribute to violent behavior in families, and the balance between family privacy and community interventions. The core of the book is a research-based review of interventions used in three institutional sectors--social services, health, and law enforcement settings--and how to measure their effectiveness in combating maltreatment of children, domestic violence, and abuse of the elderly. Among the questions explored by the committee: Does the child protective services system work? Does the threat of arrest deter batterers? The volume discusses the strength of the evidence and highlights emerging links among interventions in different institutional settings. Thorough, readable, and well organized, Violence in Families synthesizes what is known and outlines what needs to be discovered. This volume will be of great interest to policymakers, social services providers, health care professionals, police and court officials, victim advocates, researchers, and concerned individuals.

WHO Ageing and Life Course Programme and the Center for Interdisciplinary Gerontology at the University of Geneva, with partners from all continents, conducted a study in order to develop a strategy to prevent elder abuse within the primary health care context.

Fully-updated edition of this award-winning textbook, arranged by presenting complaints with full-color images throughout. For students, residents, and emergency physicians.

This book helps mental health clinicians anticipate, recognize, and respond to elder abuse.

The NICHE model demonstrates improved clinical outcomes, positive fiscal results, enhanced nursing competencies, community recognition, and greater patient, family, and staff satisfaction. This official guidebook to the NICHE model of care provides nurses with the knowledge and skills for delivering best practice in the care of older adults. Primarily hospital-based, NICHE currently has a network of over 600 national and international healthcare organizations. The NICHE model ensures that every adult age 65 and over receives care that promotes dignity, autonomy and function. Written by world-leading experts in gerontological nursing, this distinguished publication serves as the gold standard manual for nurses and all clinical care providers looking to provide optimal, evidence-based care to their older patients. As the leading nurse-driven program designed to address the complex needs of older adults, the NICHE model emphasizes the role of the nurse as a change agent and leader for effective program development, implementation of best practices, and formulation of healthcare policy. This model engages frontline practicing nurses and staff, providing the requisite knowledge and skills to work autonomously with full responsibility and authority in complex healthcare systems. Key Features Reflects the best practices of the over 600 NICHE hospitals Features multiple case studies and exemplars Uses an interprofessional approach to care Draws on leading gerontological nursing experts nationally and internationally Highly relevant to a global audience This publication also serves as the policy, planning and implementation companion to Evidence-Based Geriatric Nursing Protocols for Best Practice, edited by Marie Boltz, PhD, RN, GNP-BC, FGSA, FFAN et al

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