

Module: Community Care and Management of Longer-term Conditions

Module code: LCHS7003

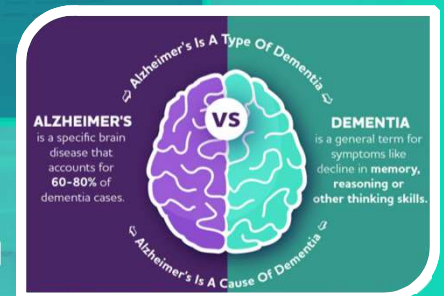
Assignment Title: Component 2

Individual Presentation

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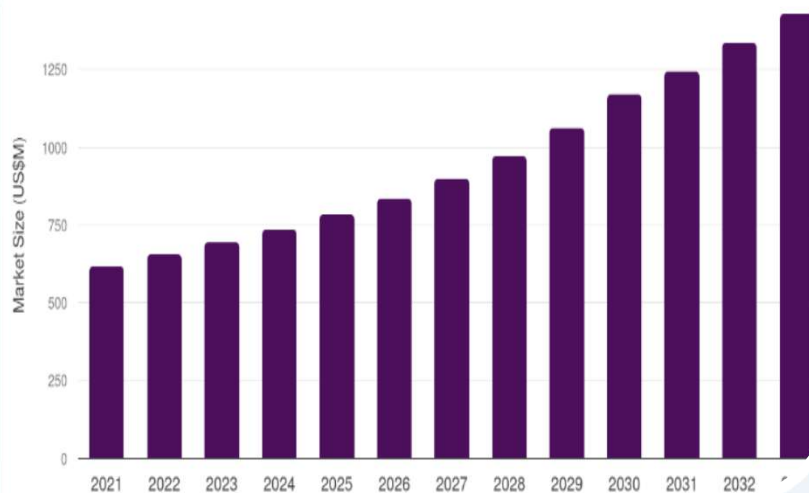




Introduction

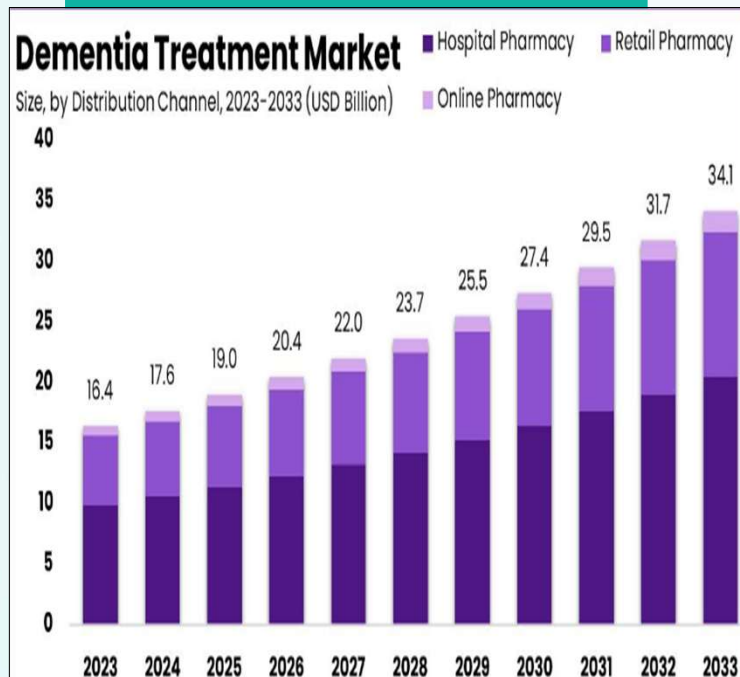
- Community and health-care management of the long-term conditions are mainly focusing on the multidisciplinary, long-term support (Mansour, Pokhrel and Anokye, 2022)
- Different key components include case management, self-care promotion and integrated teamworking (World Health Organization, 2024)

Market Indication - Dementia Treatment Market, 2021-2033





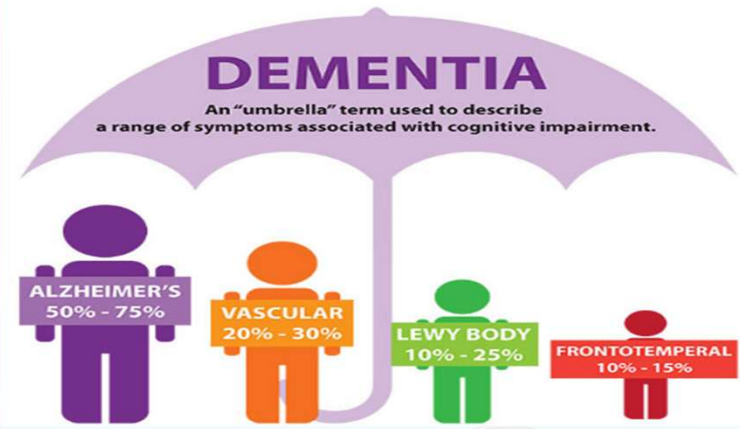
Overview of the long-term conditions including symptoms, definition and aetiology



Definition: Dementia is describing a set of symptoms rather than a single disease that reflects ongoing brain cell damage which affect thinking, memory, language and ability for carrying out everyday tasks (Sharifi *et al.*, 2024)

Symptoms: Different symptoms those faced by Dementia patient includes communication barrier, behavioural shift, mood shifts, memory loss and planning issues (Sharifi *et al.*, 2024)

Aetiology (Causes): Dementia is mainly caused by various physical disease those damage brain cell, main causes include vascular dementia, Alzheimer's disease and frontotemporal dementia (Schneider, 2022)



Long-term condition in the UK and worldwide

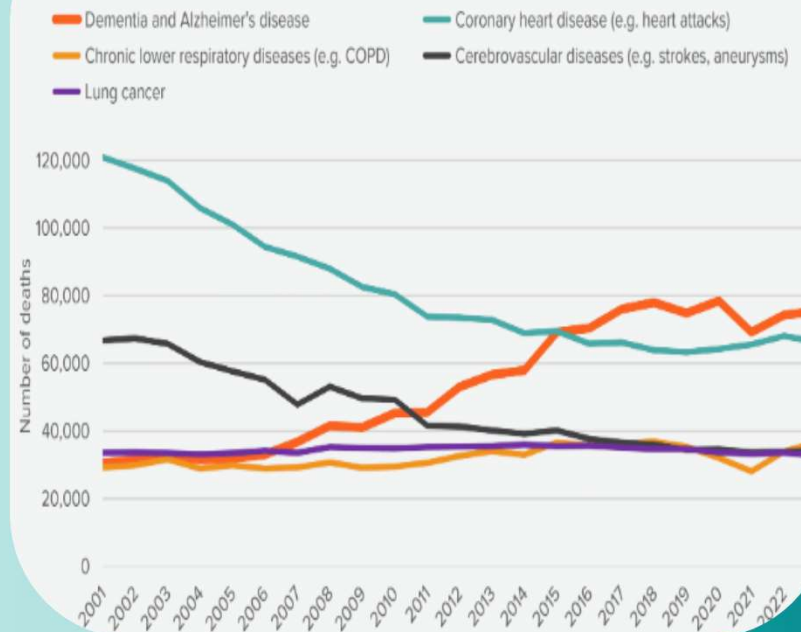
Dementia is highly prevalent in UK along with 1 in 3 individuals are born for developing the conditions in their lifetime

Globally, this disease dealing with over 57 million people those are living in this condition worldwide and nearly 10 million new cases are diagnosed everyday (WHO, 2026)

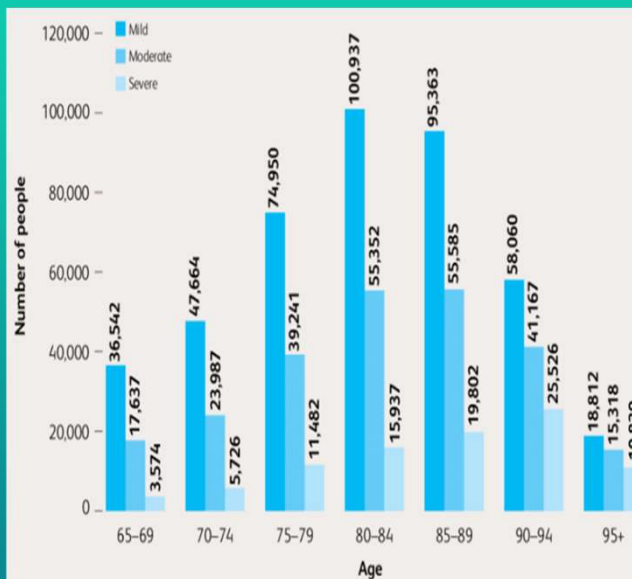
Social and economic burden in the selected long-term condition

- **Economic burden:** It is going to be forecasted to reach around £42 billion and rise sharply by £90 in 2040
- **Social burden:** Nearly around 700,000 people in the UK are providing informal, unpaid care for the patients those are facing dementia that leads to forced recruitment, lost earning and compromised mental, physical health (Herron and Runacres, 2023)

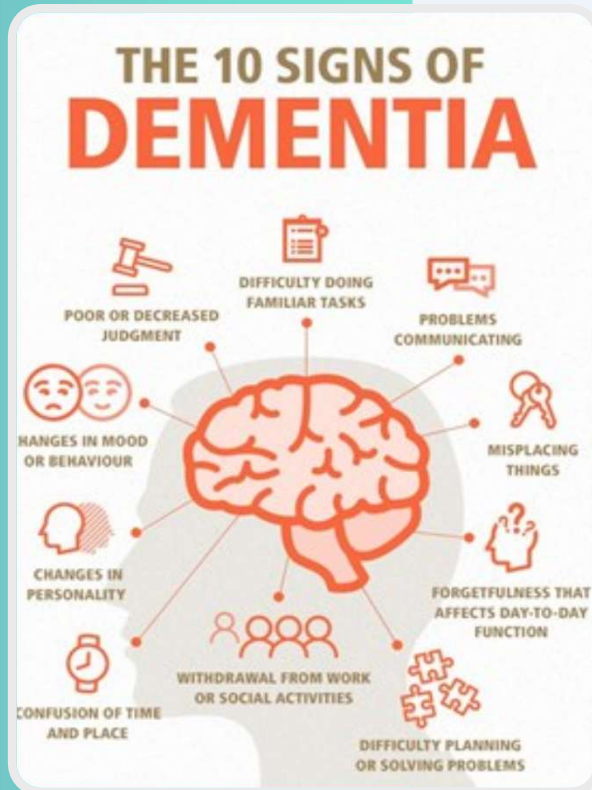
DEMENTIA CONTINUES TO BE THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE UK



Management of the long-term conditions by following UK guidelines



- Long-term dementia care for the UK healthcare sectors is following NICE guidelines (Vinay and Biller-Andorno, 2023)
- NICE guideline for dementia is mainly focusing on various aspects such as diagnosis, cover assessment, person-centred management (Vinay and Biller-Andorno, 2023)



Frameworks and models have implemented for recent practices for developing patient's outcomes those affected by the long-term condition

- “*Person-Centred Care Model*” can be followed for treating dementia that is a widely used across UK dementia services which also follows NICE guidelines (Udkunta, Efstathiou and Guo, 2026)
- Key principles of this model include delivering meaningful support for relationships, effective decision-making and understanding personal history (Ahmed, van den Muijsenbergh and Vrijhoef, 2022)

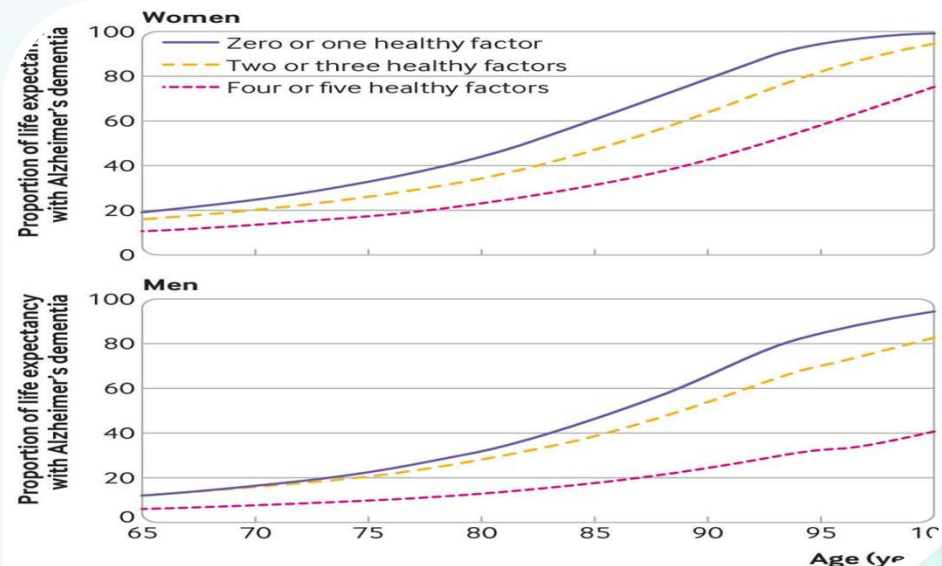
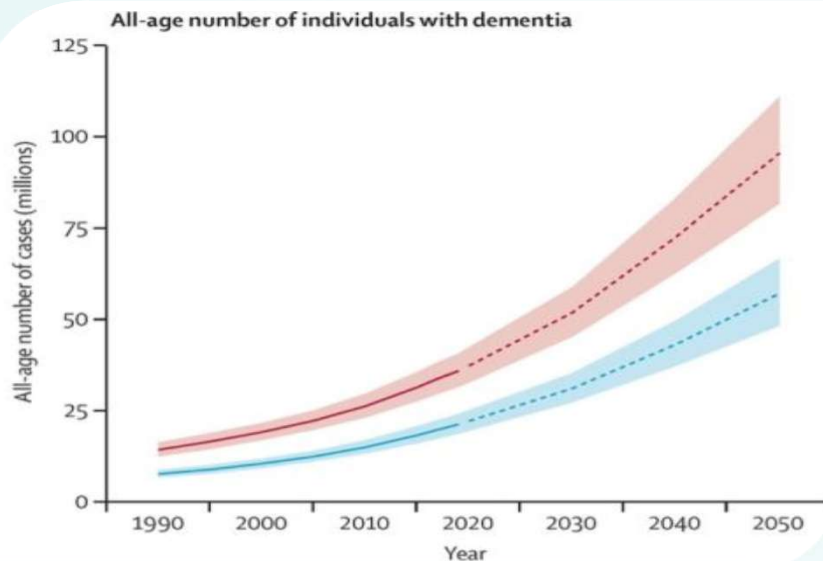
Treatment options those are available for long-term conditions in UK



- Different types of treatment options those are provided by the UK based healthcare for dementia includes medication treatment, medicine for the symptoms and therapy (Reuben, Kremen and Maust, 2024)
- “Cognitive Stimulation Therapy” is also recommended for problem-solving, memory, communication and social interaction (Vasinc, 2025)

Treatment options those are available for long-term conditions in UK

- NHS in the UK has adopted a person-centred, multidisciplinary model for the treatment of long-term conditions such as dementia
- For many patients those treating with dementia, non-drug interventions are the first line of defence.



Highlighting comorbidity for selected long-term conditions for dementia in the UK patients

- Primary comorbidities related to Dementia include cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus
- Anxiety and depressions are most common health comorbidities in dementia (Mukherjee, 2024)

Dementia Treatments

- Medications
- Mind stimulating activities
- Therapy
- Lifestyle changes

Dementia Support

There's no cure for dementia yet but there's support for those with a diagnosis and their loved ones, during it's journey

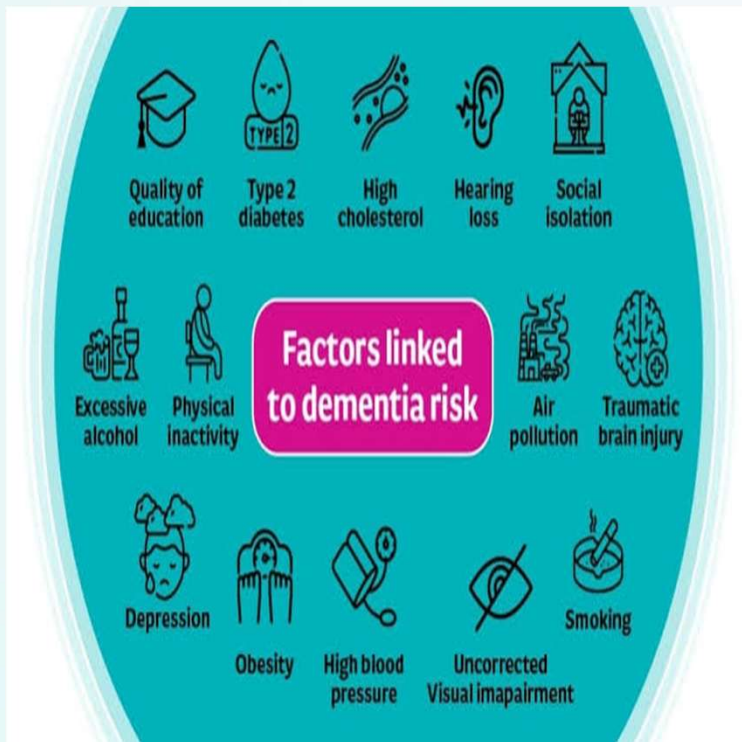
Care Tips

- Adjust your communication style
- Plan ahead
- Councelling and support
- Develop a routine

Search Local Community Services for further support

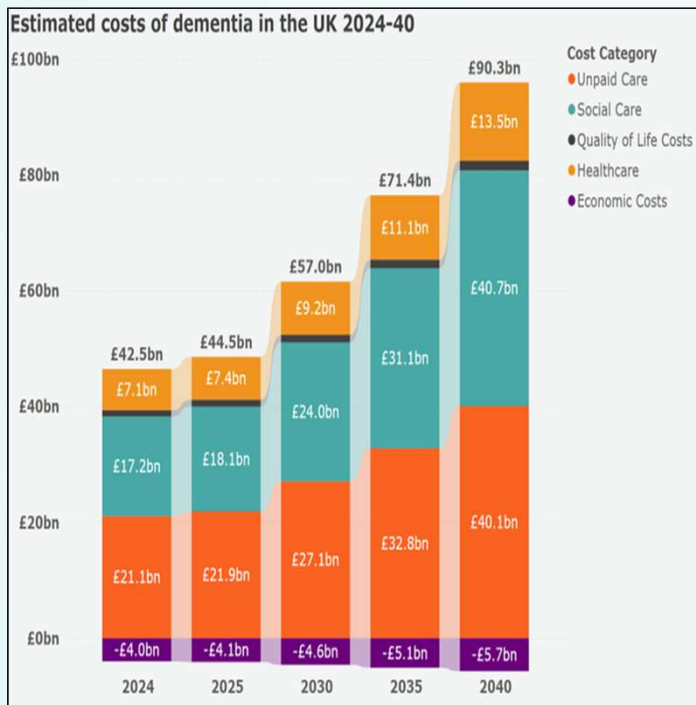


Explanation of how long-term conditions can be managed



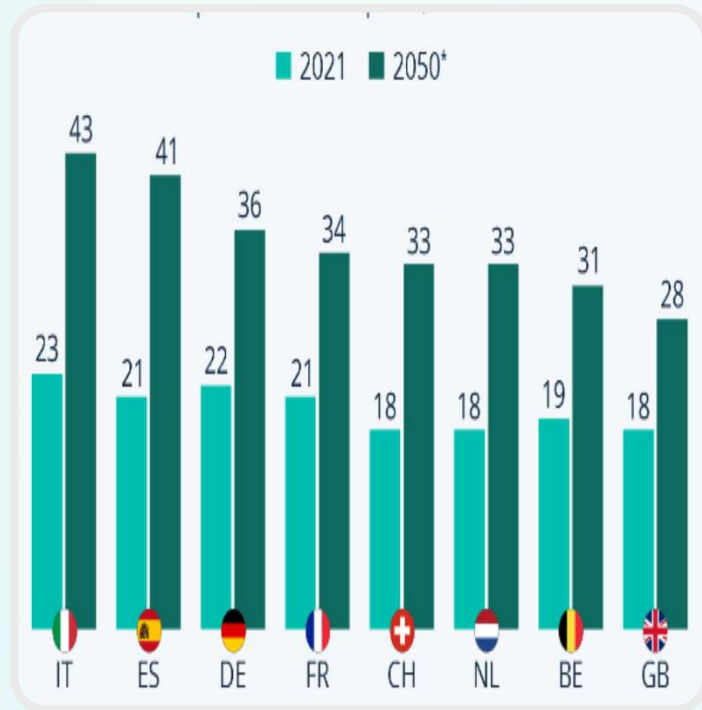
- NHS, UK has managed long-term conditions of dementia through a multi-disciplinary, personalized approach that mainly focusing on the medication, diagnosis and lifestyle support (NHS, 2026)
- Different medical treatment those provided includes cognitive enhancement, reviewing of the distress behaviours

Explanation of how long-term conditions can be managed



- Cardiovascular health is playing a crucial role for managing dementia by monitoring blood pressure monitoring (Nijskens *et al.*, 2023)
- Regular exercise can also develop blood circulation for the brain that reduce inflammation and enhancing cognitive function

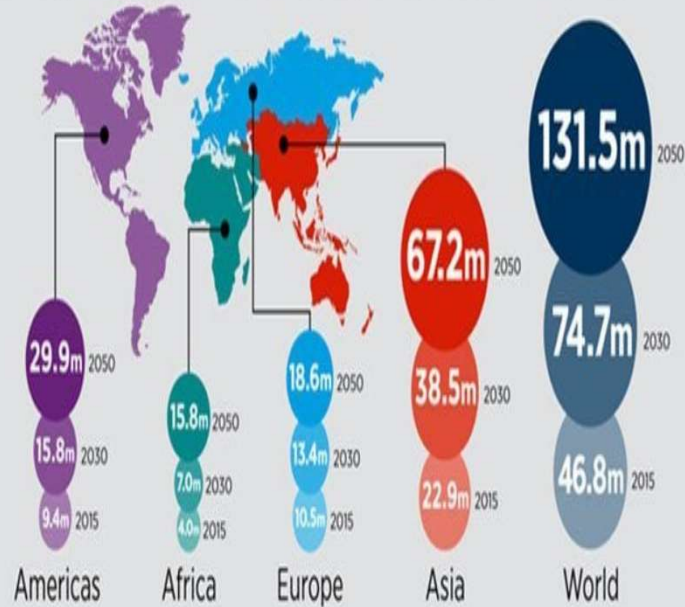
Critical evaluation of values, skills and behaviours those required for co-productive care



- Skills: Skills those required included decision-making skill, communication skill and team working skill
- Values: Giving proper respect for autonomy, dignity, empathy and following cultural beliefs
- Behaviours: Nurses needs to be encouraged partnership in working, collaborative problem-solving skill

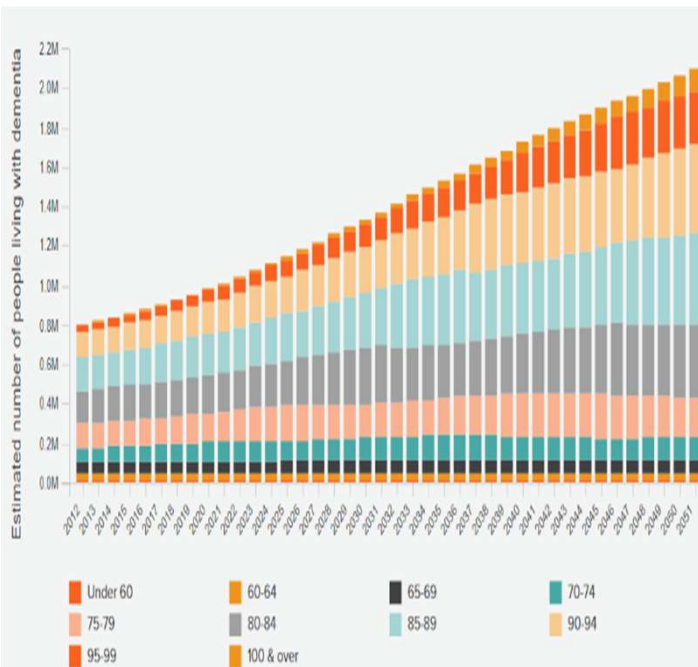
6 Evidence-based components

People living with **dementia** around the world



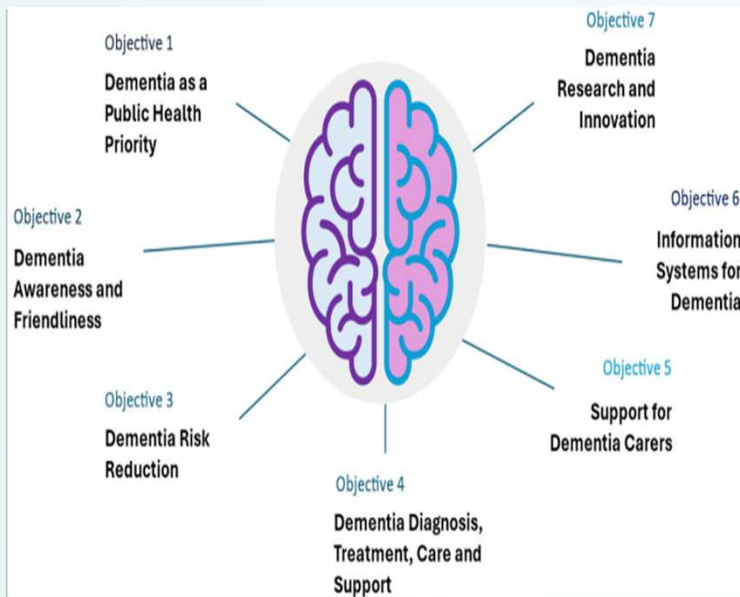
- Comprehensive Model of Personalised Care” is providing a framework for sharing person-centre service to the individuals
- This model consists of six-stages those includes shared decisions-making, enabling choices, personalized care, support planning, community-based support, self-management and health budgets (Collin, 2022)

6 Evidence-based components



- The third stage of this model is based on “enabling choice”, that can promote autonomy by helping individuals for making effective decisions
- Fourth component is “community and social prescribing” that particularly supporting in the dementia care by conducting exercise programmes and memory games

Conclusion

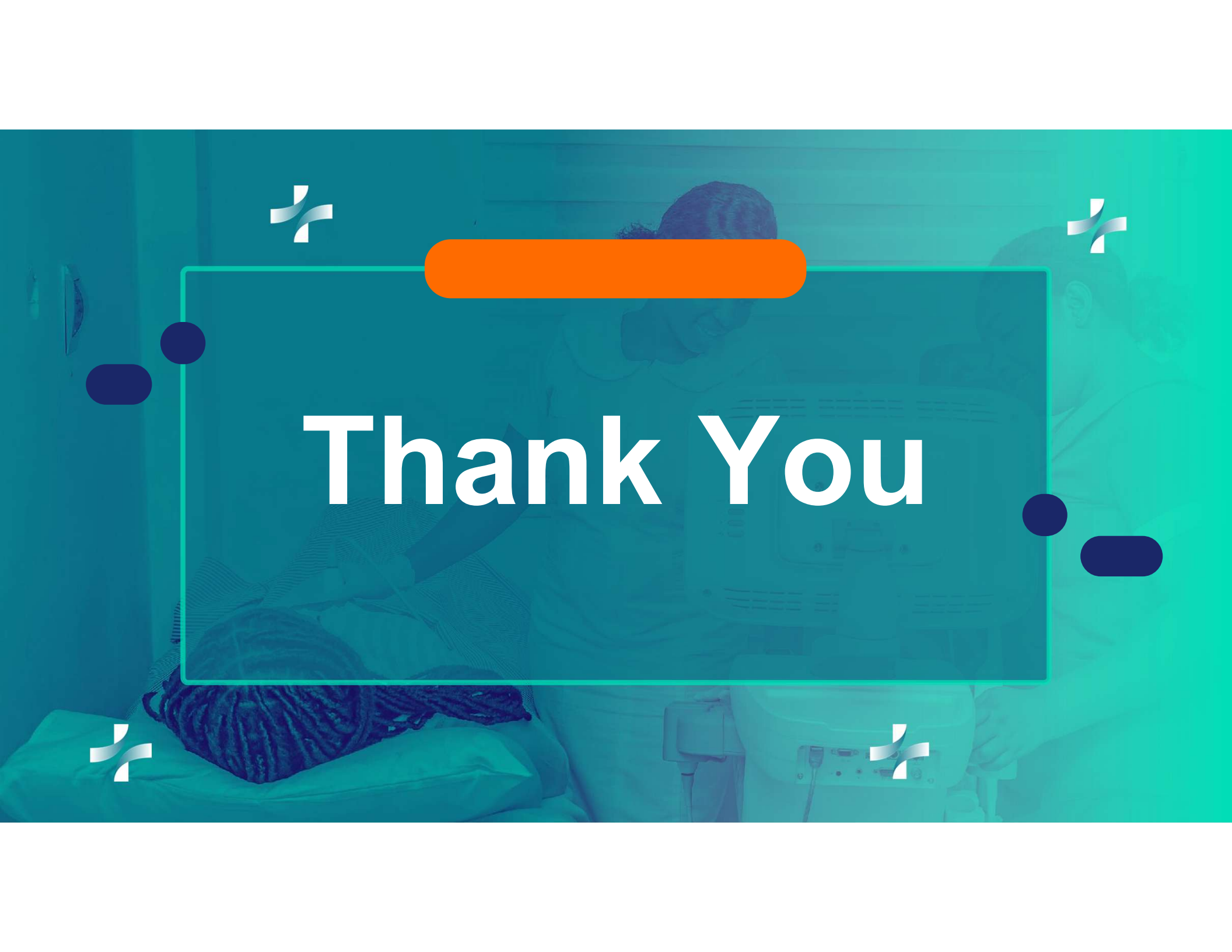


- Dementia symptoms are included trouble in communication, memory loss and confusion those getting worse over time
- UK based NHS has implemented different guidelines, protocols for providing extra care for the dementia patients

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The background of the slide features a photograph of a person lying in a hospital bed, partially obscured by a semi-transparent teal overlay. The person appears to be resting or sleeping. The overlay is decorated with several elements: a bright orange horizontal bar at the top center, a thin teal rectangular frame surrounding the text, and four white stylized 'X' or cross-like symbols positioned at the corners of the frame. Additionally, there are dark blue circular and pill-shaped accents scattered around the frame.

Thank You