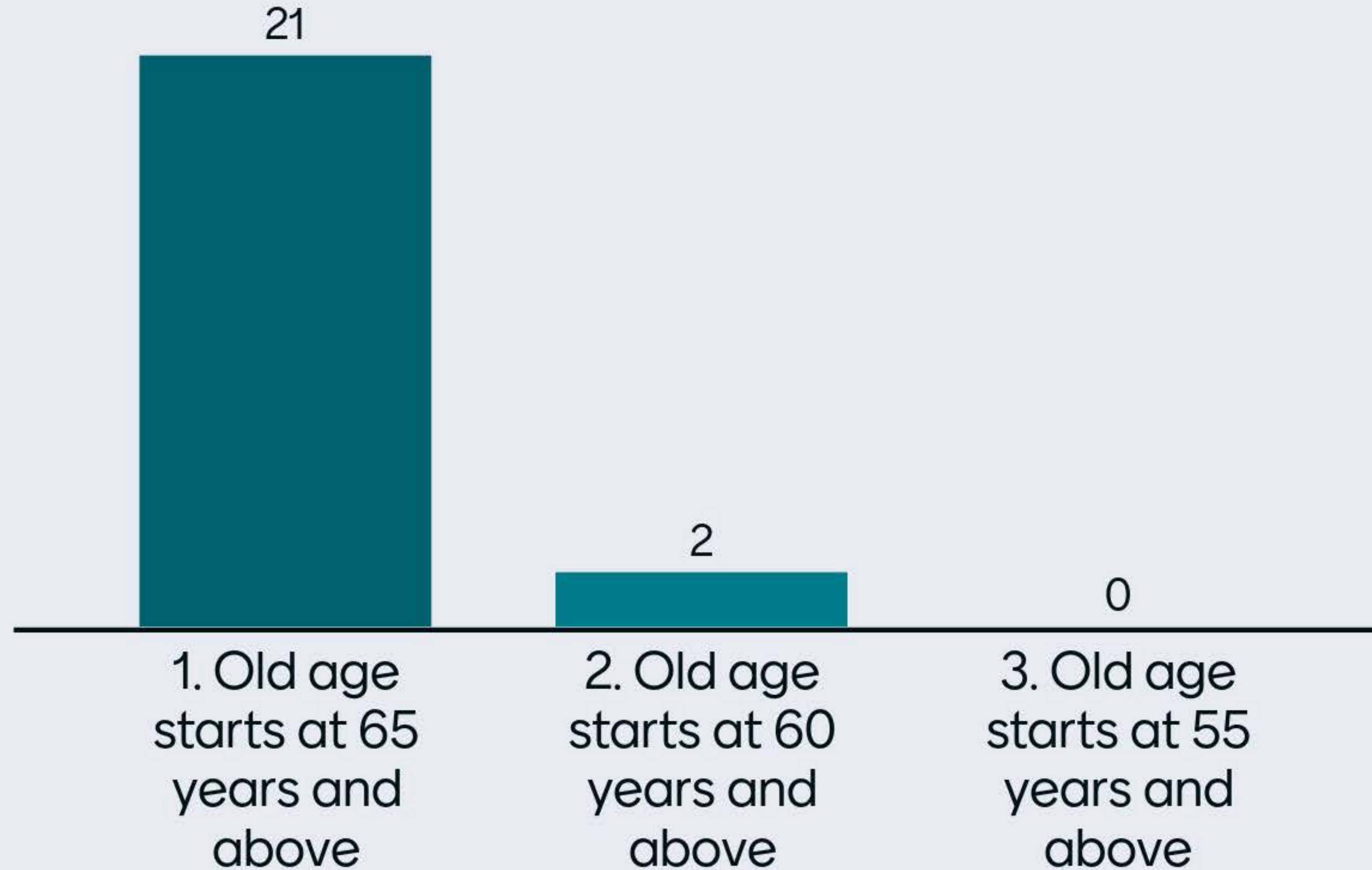


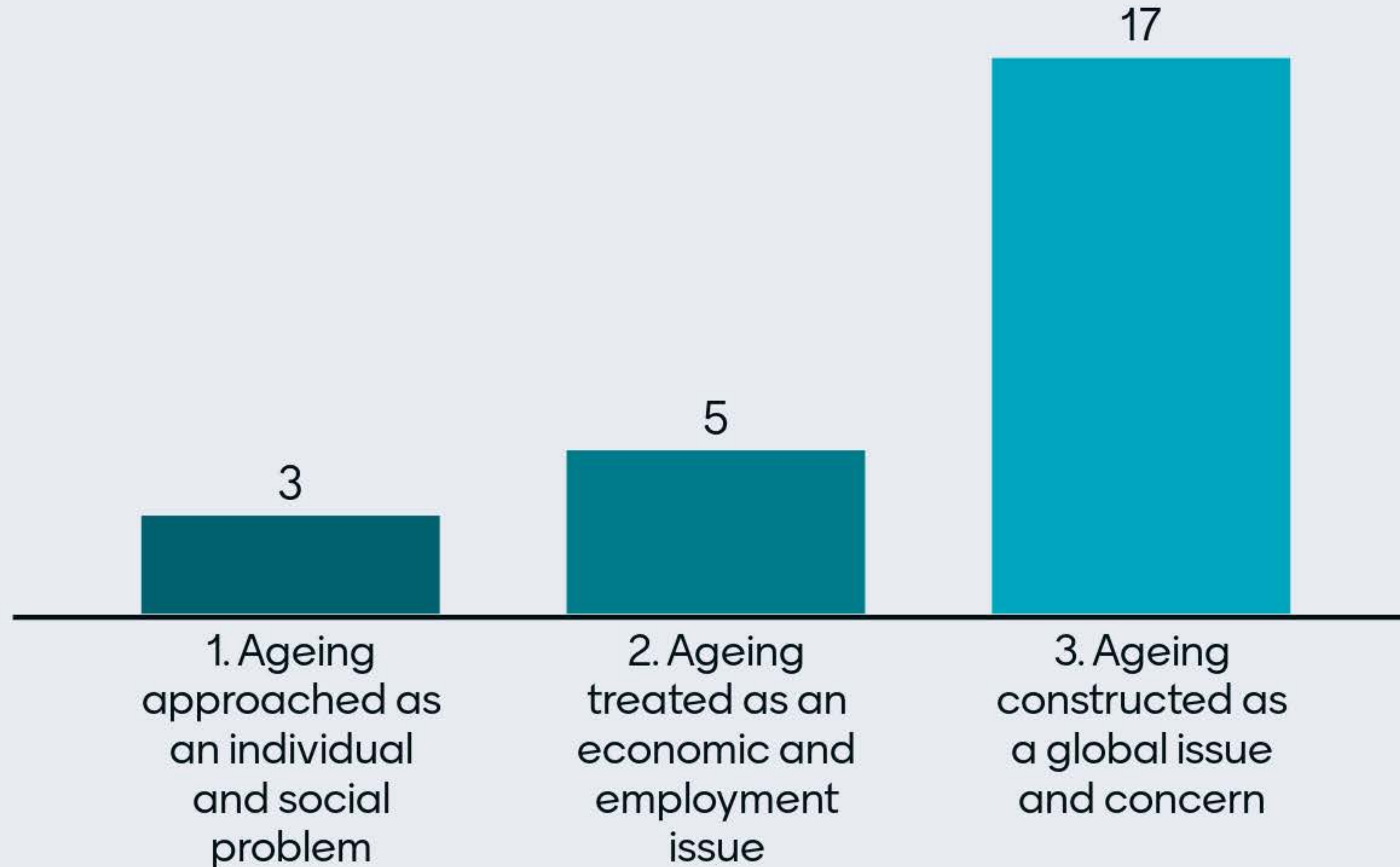
1) How does the WHO defines Old Age?

The World Health Organisation believes that most developed world countries characterise old age starting at 60 years and above



2) How is aging approached in the 21st century

3. Ageing constructed as a global **issue** and **concern** (1990s to present)



3) Why do care workers have power over the residents?

Correct are
1: Because workers can control the elderly their daily lives with their actions;
2 and 4

Treatment with dignity and respect in turn empowers the elderly.



4) What are some of the issues that face paid care workers in health and social care?

All good examples of issues facing paid workers

shortages of staff.

underpaid

Management

Shortage of equipment

workload

Long hours

Health issue.

1) Low pay for care workers.2)
Classification as unskilled work

Care home suffers during pandemic
An ageing causing population

4) What are some of the issues that face paid care workers in health and social care?

All good examples of issues facing paid workers

. staff underpayment Lack of equipments

workload and lack of management

no regulating body

not enough payover worked

Pay , equipments , support for the workers

underpaid

Poor pay structure does not motivate workers and secondly their is no room for selfdevelopment

Policy and legalisation

Shortage of workers, low pay

4) What are some of the issues that face paid care workers in health and social care?

All good examples of issues facing paid workers

Too much paper work

slow govt response to problems

Low paid ,

shortage staff

underpaid

Government cuts and lack of respect

over work

the health issues and stress work load

classified as unskilled so they don't pay well

4) What are some of the issues that face paid care workers in health and social care?

All good examples of issues facing paid workers

Poor communication

Lack of training.

worker burnout, low salaries, work-related stress, poor organizational structures

no training

Staffing level

lack of equipment

no training

5) What is compassion fatigue?

Compassion Fatigue refers to the profound emotional and physical exhaustion that helping professionals/caregivers can develop over the course of their career as helpers.

Not enough compassion

feeling detached

Emotional feeling

1) It is a situation where the carer's patience has been overstretched to its limit.

not enough compassion due to overwork

Providing therapy that introduces you to extreme or severe issues.

physical and emotional exhaustion

emotional distress

Things that affect the caring, overwork, back pain and other challenges.

5) What is compassion fatigue?

Compassion Fatigue refers to the profound emotional and physical exhaustion that helping professionals/caregivers can develop over the course of their career as helpers.

overworking of brain and mind

Emotional and physical exhaustion.

Emotional symptoms affecting life

Its an emotional stress on compassion on others

physical and emotional exhaustion or negative cost in caring works

Stress appetite,

fatigue, emotional distress, apathy resulting from the constant demands of caring for others

When professionals are exhausted because of overwork, pressure etc

Cognitively

5) What is compassion fatigue?

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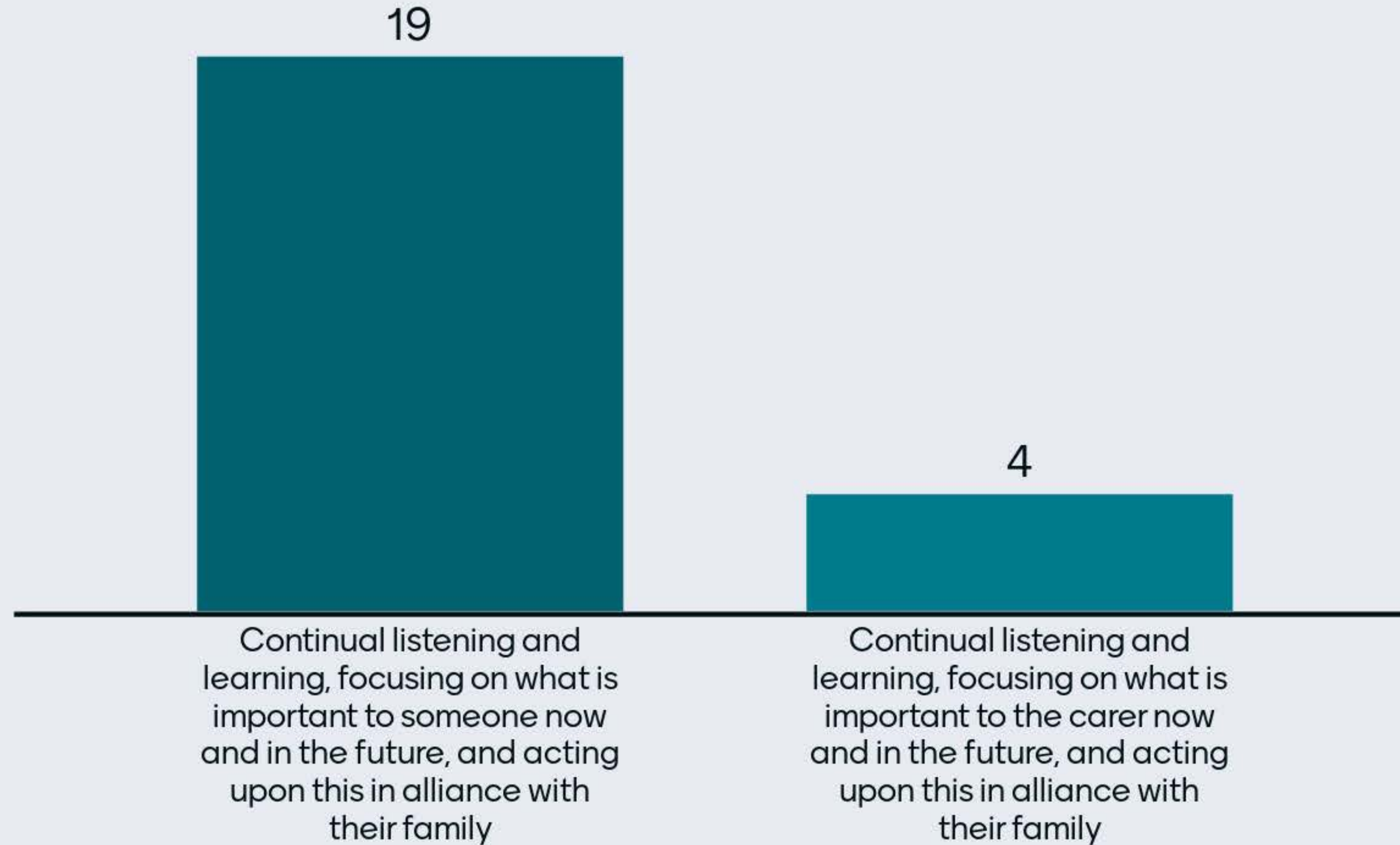
Stressed and emotional

overworking trying to help others

Emotional exhausted

6) What is person-centred care?

Correct is the 1st option



7) What is the Mental Capacity Act 2005?

Framework to empower and protect vulnerable people who are not able to make their own decisions.

a persons who is able to take decision

To protect people with lack of capacity

empower people

To safeguard people with no capacity

being able to make your own decision

It is the act of being able to take a decision for a person who is unable to.

to protect and empower people who may lack the mental capacity to make their own decisions about their care and treatment

Decisions should be made in the patient's best interest

To make sure that everyone is treated equally

7) What is the Mental Capacity Act 2005?

Framework to empower and protect vulnerable people who are not able to make their own decisions.

is designed to protect and empower people who may lack the mental capacity to make their own decisions about their care

Us the law that tells you how to plan

Making decisions on behalf of adults

Empowering person to take it on responsibility for its own life

Is a primary purpose that provide a legal framework for acting and making decisions on behalf of adults

It is focusing on protecting vulnerable people that are unable to make decisions

safeguarding service users

The law that makes you to plan ahead for those who cannot

is Act in UK to provide protection for adult to make decision for themselves

7) What is the Mental Capacity Act 2005?

Framework to empower and protect vulnerable people who are not able to make their own decisions.

To provide a legal framework for acting and making decisions

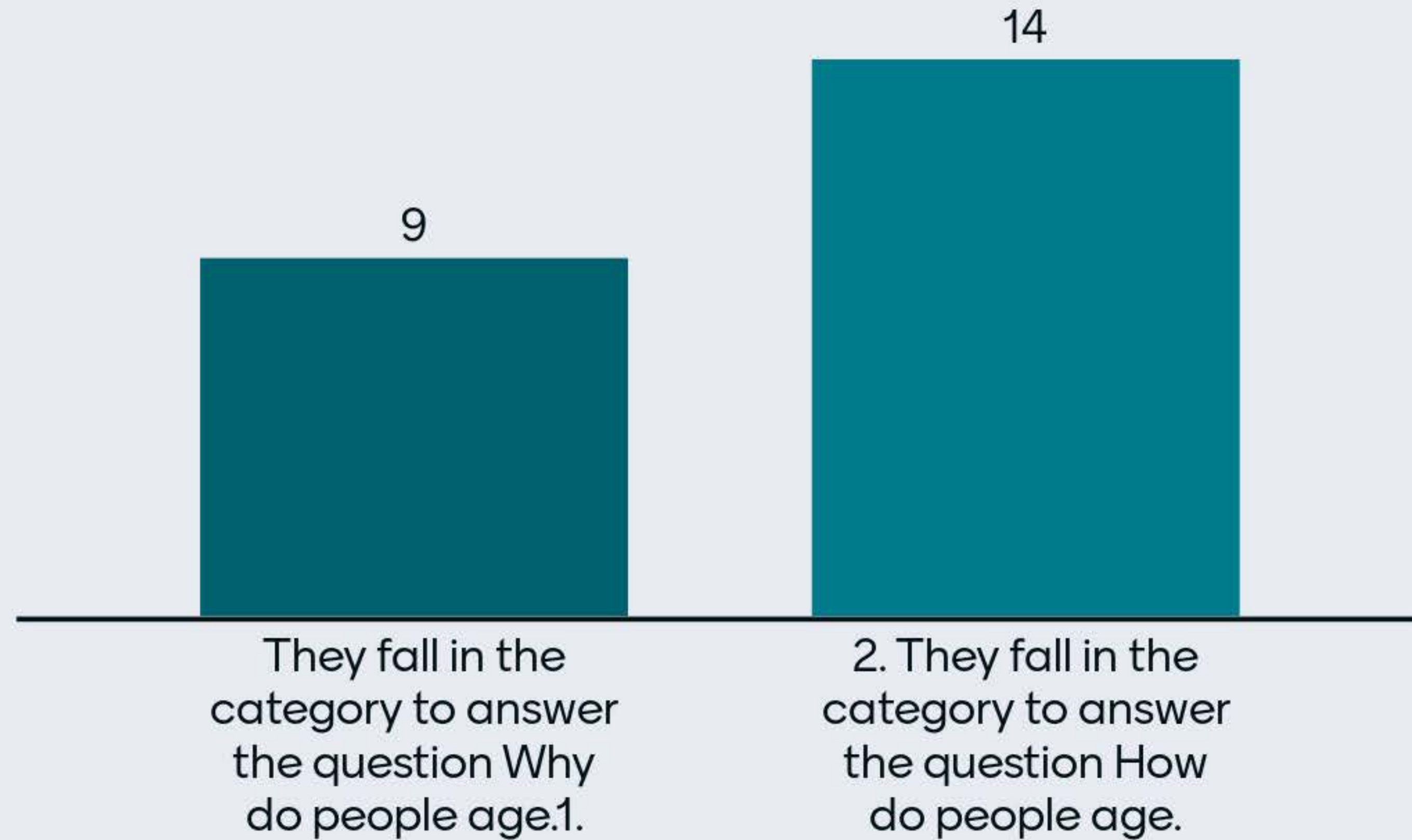
To protect the vulnerable people over age 16 around decision-making

Every adult, whatever their disability, has the right to make their own decision

law that lets you plan ahead in case you can't make a decision for yourself

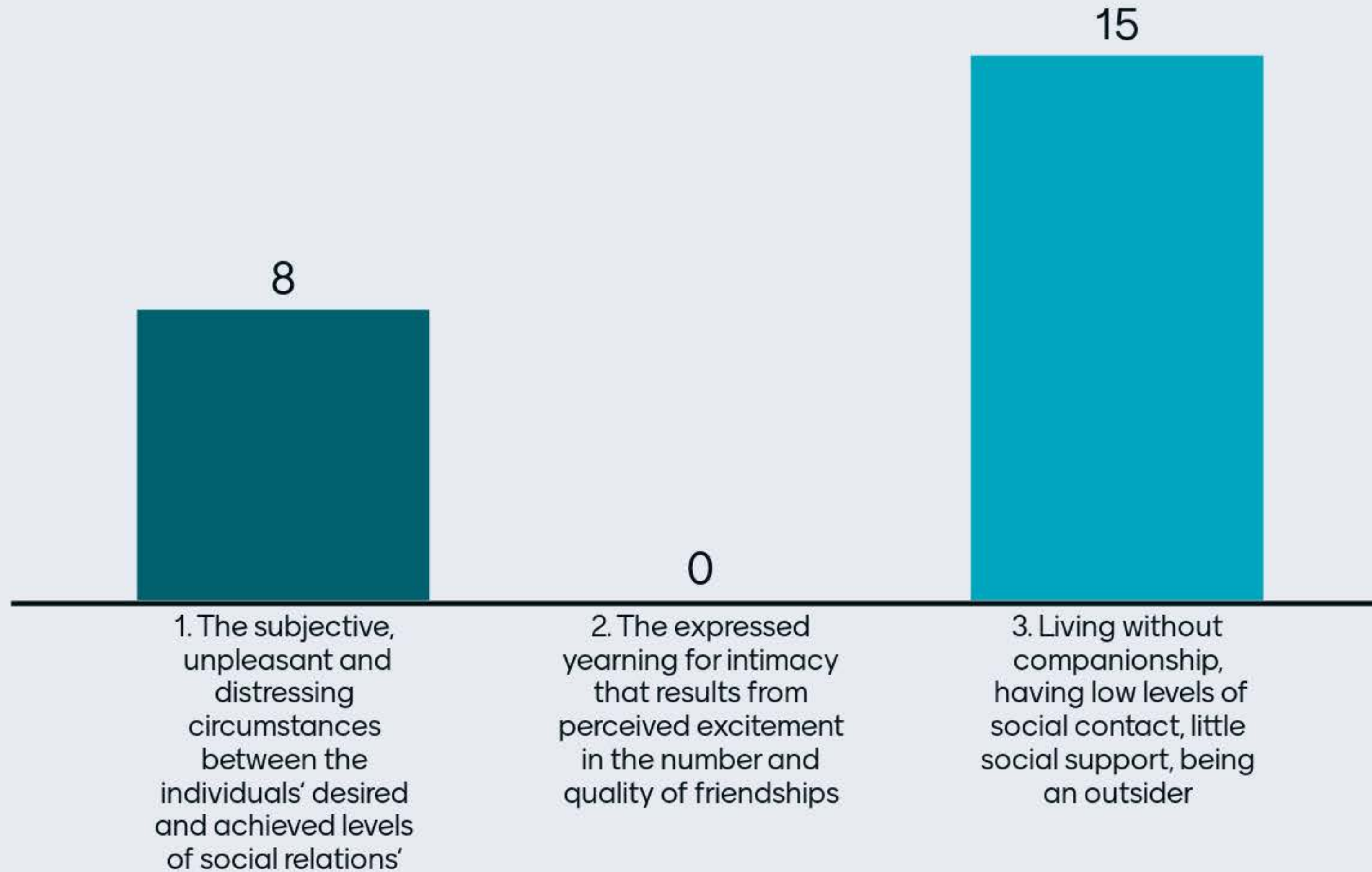
8) The seven theories of aging fall in which category?

Correct is the 2nd option



10) What is loneliness?

Correct is 1



11) What is isolation?

Correct answers are linked to:

Separation from social or familial contact, community involvement or access to services

Being by yourself not communicating with others

It is when you withdraw yourself from society

no interaction

Act of being alone

the lack of social contacts and having few people to interact with regularly.

socially exclusion

When person has no physical ability to interact with society

Being cut off from other people

when you dnt include you or illness redraw you from something

11) What is isolation?

Correct answers are linked to:

Separation from social or familial contact, community involvement or access to services

lack of interaction with others

No communication, no family, you don't have anyone

When there is withdrawal ---- inferior bracket

Isolation is when you want to live by yourself, withdrawn, don't want to communicate with other people

Keep alone from the public

socially isolated

Isolation is when an individual is unable to access amenities and interaction

It is the lack of interpersonal relationship with people around you or online

Isolation is when you don't mix or engage yourself.

11) What is isolation?

Correct answers are linked to:

Separation from social or familial contact, community involvement or access to services

it is negative on the health and wellbeing
impact of loneliness within care settings

Extracting your self to others and no
communicating with other people .

the state of being in a place or situation
that is separate from others

When you separate from others

b

12) What are the burdens on society that are identified and are caused by aging?

Correct answers are linked to: Economic burden on the working population Burden of chronic diseases Impact on health services An increase of people are living longer.

cost to society

Stressful lifestyle

The cost of living

pressure on health care workers

Cost of treatment in nhs

finances

An overstretched health service and increased taxes on the work force

Financial issues

Lack of policy

12) What are the burdens on society that are identified and are caused by aging?

Correct answers are linked to: Economic burden on the working population Burden of chronic diseases Impact on health services An increase of people are living longer.

Stressful lives, the cost off living,

v

higher public expenditure

1) Cost, 2) Treatment 3) Emotional stress

care and treatment,

Finance cost of living

the high cost for the funding government globally depends on the policies of their countries

Finances

Policies

12) What are the burdens on society that are identified and are caused by aging?

Correct answers are linked to:
Economic burden on the working population
Burden of chronic diseases
Impact on health services
An increase of people are living longer.

Cost to society

Yes contribute in different ways

13) Can Artificial Intelligence support caring for the elderly?

Yes, AI can support the elderly (lonely) in various areas of care, however, the soft side of care is hard to be mimicked.

yes because they can mimic man

yes in some aspect but not all situation

Yes artificial technology is the future in many departments

yes, They can get in touch with family

Yes. It contributes in different ways

Yes

Yes it can support but can't replace human beings.

NOAI - Most of the time it fails, and is unreliable.

Can help patients keep on top of care plans so yes

13) Can Artificial Intelligence support caring for the elderly?

Correct answers are linked to: Economic burden on the working population Burden of chronic diseases Impact on health services An increase of people are living longer.

Yes- improve caregiving

Yes because it can improve support.

Yes, it be of great importance to elderly

Yes, to some extent. AI cannot take the place of a human being. As they cannot read the body language.

yes because AI applications can remind seniors when to take medication, about doctors' appointments

Yes, but not in every situation

yes, as my case study helps sthepen hawking in artificial intelligence help him to ability to express what is feeling

yes