



**CAREGIVERS OF PEOPLE
SUFFERING FROM
DEMENTIA**

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Providing care for a dementia patient costs money, causes distress, and results in poorer quality of life for caregivers. Yet, without their caregivers, dementia patients would experience poorer quality of life and require immediate institutional care. Balancing caregiving with other demands (e.g., child-rearing, career, and relationships) are obstacles that caregivers face daily, implying an increased susceptibility to burden, stress, depression, and other health concerns.

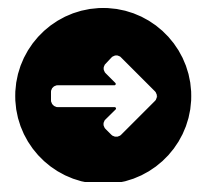
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The concept of care providers and care managers by Archbold (1981) demonstrates how family caregivers care for their loved ones experiencing dementia. The one who gives hands-on care, such as dressing, helping with finances, and other activities of daily living, is the care provider. The care managers organize others to provide care, for instance, a nurse for personal care and a professional accountant to help with finances.



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Known as the “invisible second patient”, family caregivers of people with dementia are crucial to the care receivers’ quality of life. Sometimes the effects of being a family caregiver are positive, but generally, it is accompanied by high chances of burden, psychological concerns, social isolation, problems with physical health, and financial problems.

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Family caregivers are crucial to dementia patients' quality of life. Personal characteristics that indicate which care providers are susceptible to the symptoms listed above are widely recognized. Hence, caregivers prone to negative consequences must be identified and prioritized for interventions.

