



Information Access of Latino Family Caregivers of People with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias

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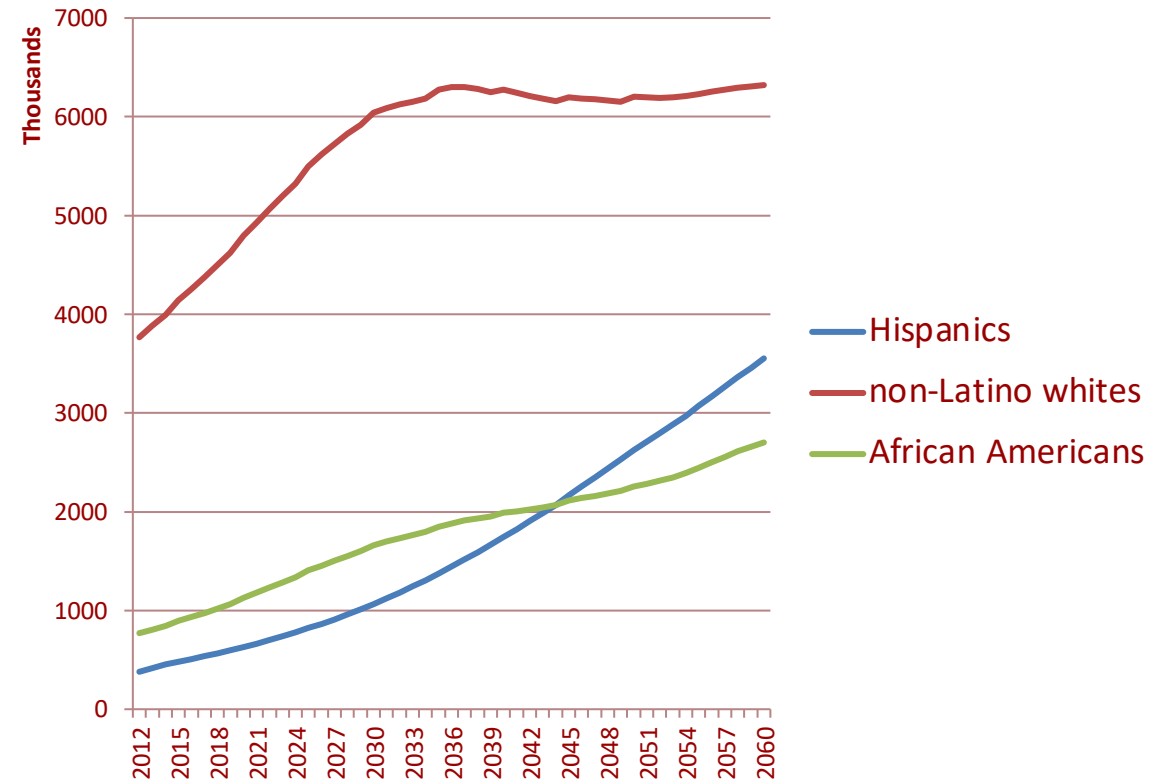
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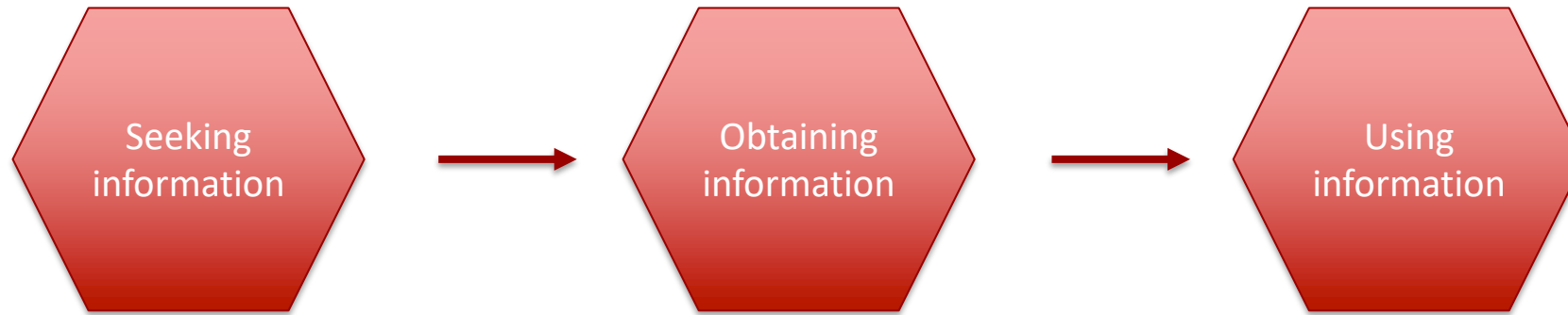
Background & Study Objective

- Latinos are 1.5 more likely to develop dementia compared to non-Latino Whites. Along with population growth and aging, the ADRD prevalence is projected to increase steadily, reaching 3.5 million people by 2060.
- Family caregivers need information to help them care for people with about ADRD and that is accessible and useful to them.
- The study objective was to understand the information access of Latino family caregivers of Latinos with dementia





Process of Information Access to Improve Outcomes



- Awareness of information needs and availability
- Skills and time to seek information

- Availability of information
- Information meeting language and cultural preferences

- Information is actionable
- Information is used to guide the process or decisions to improve outcomes

Longo, D. R. (2005). Understanding health information, communication, and information seeking of patients and consumers: a comprehensive and integrated model. *Health Expectations*, 8(3), 189–194.



Research Methods

- Semi-structured qualitative interviews with Latino caregivers (N = 21), healthcare providers (N = 5) and social service providers (N= 1) in Los Angeles, CA
- Recruitment occurred March 2018-February 2019
 - 15 from Rancho Los Amigos/USC California Alzheimer's Disease Center (CADC)
 - 4 from a caregiver support group
 - 1 from social media account of Alzheimer's Los Angeles and on the Alzheimer's Association TrialMatch website
 - 1 referral by participants
- Interviews were transcribed by a professional transcription company, coded by 3 bilingual researcher/RAs using Dedoose, and analyzed by themes of information access



Characteristics of Latino Caregivers (N = 21)

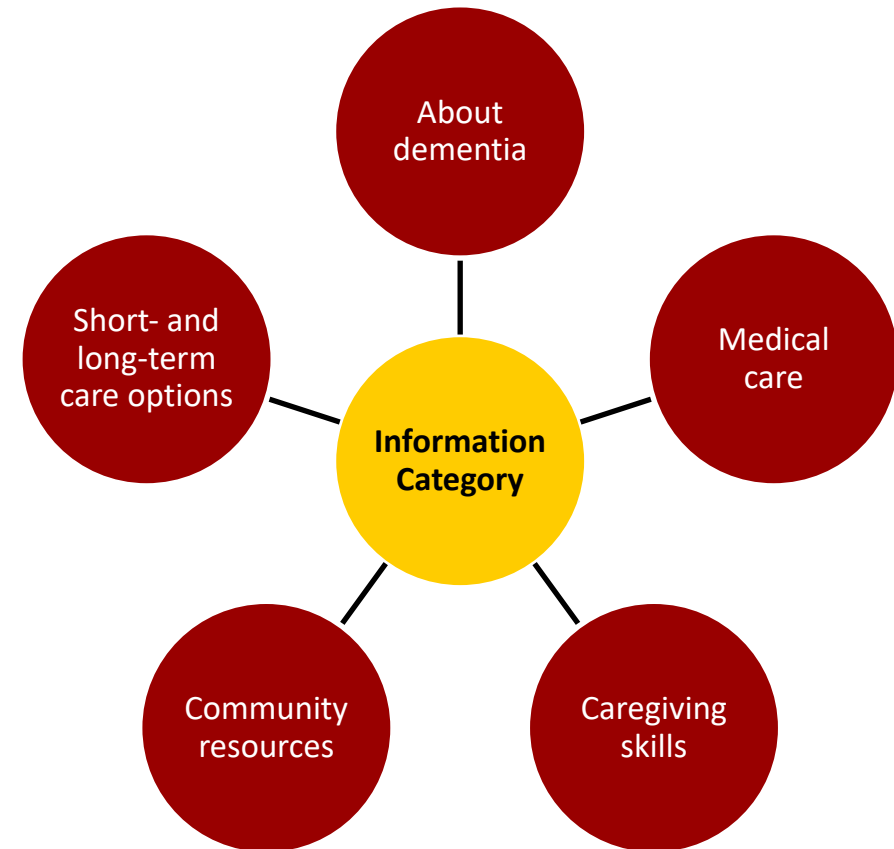
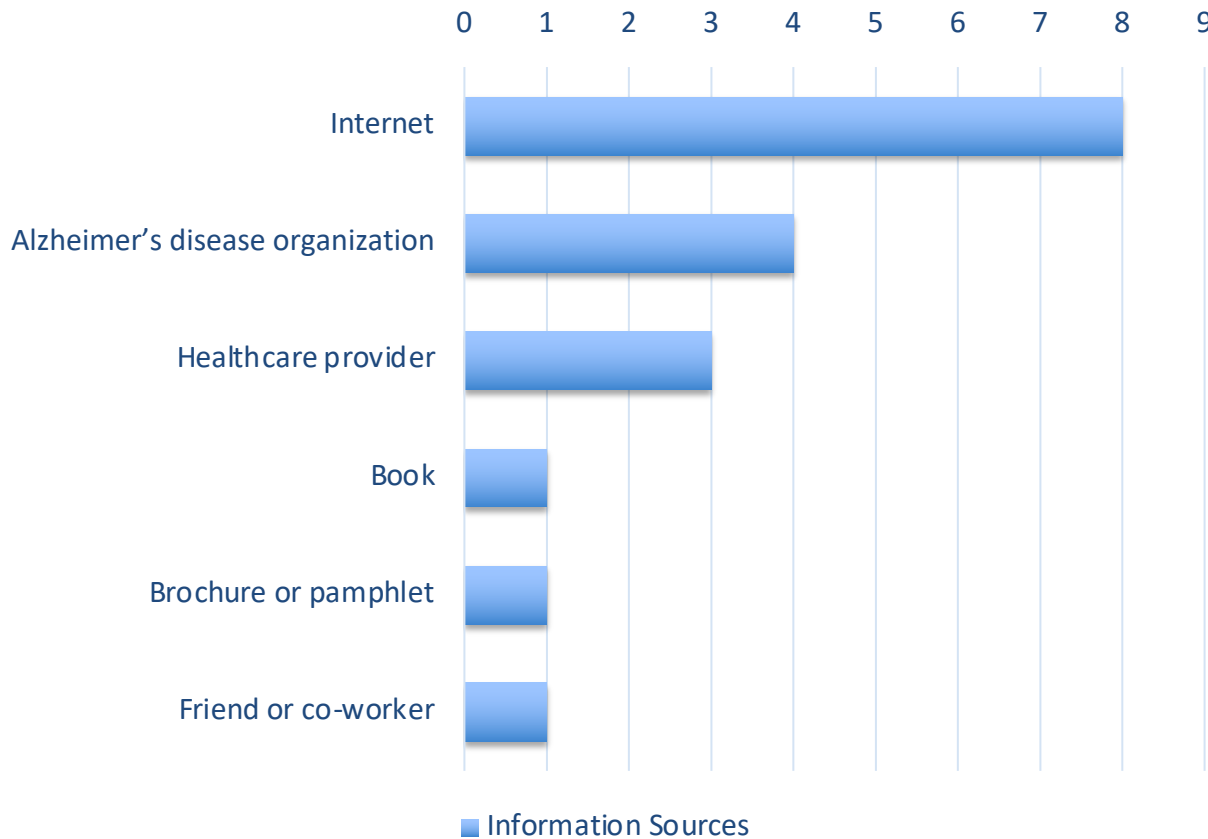
Age & Gender
54 (± 10) years old
17/21 female

Preferred language	
Spanish	12
English	9
Mean household size (standard deviation)	4 (2)
Children under age of 18 in household	
Yes	16
No	5
Mean years in caregiving role (standard deviation)	4 (3)
Weekly hours of caregiving	
Less than 14 hours	2
21-34 hours	2
35 hours or more	17
Relationship to person with dementia ^b	
Adult child	14
Spouse/partner	5
Close family member	2
Lives with person with dementia ^b	16



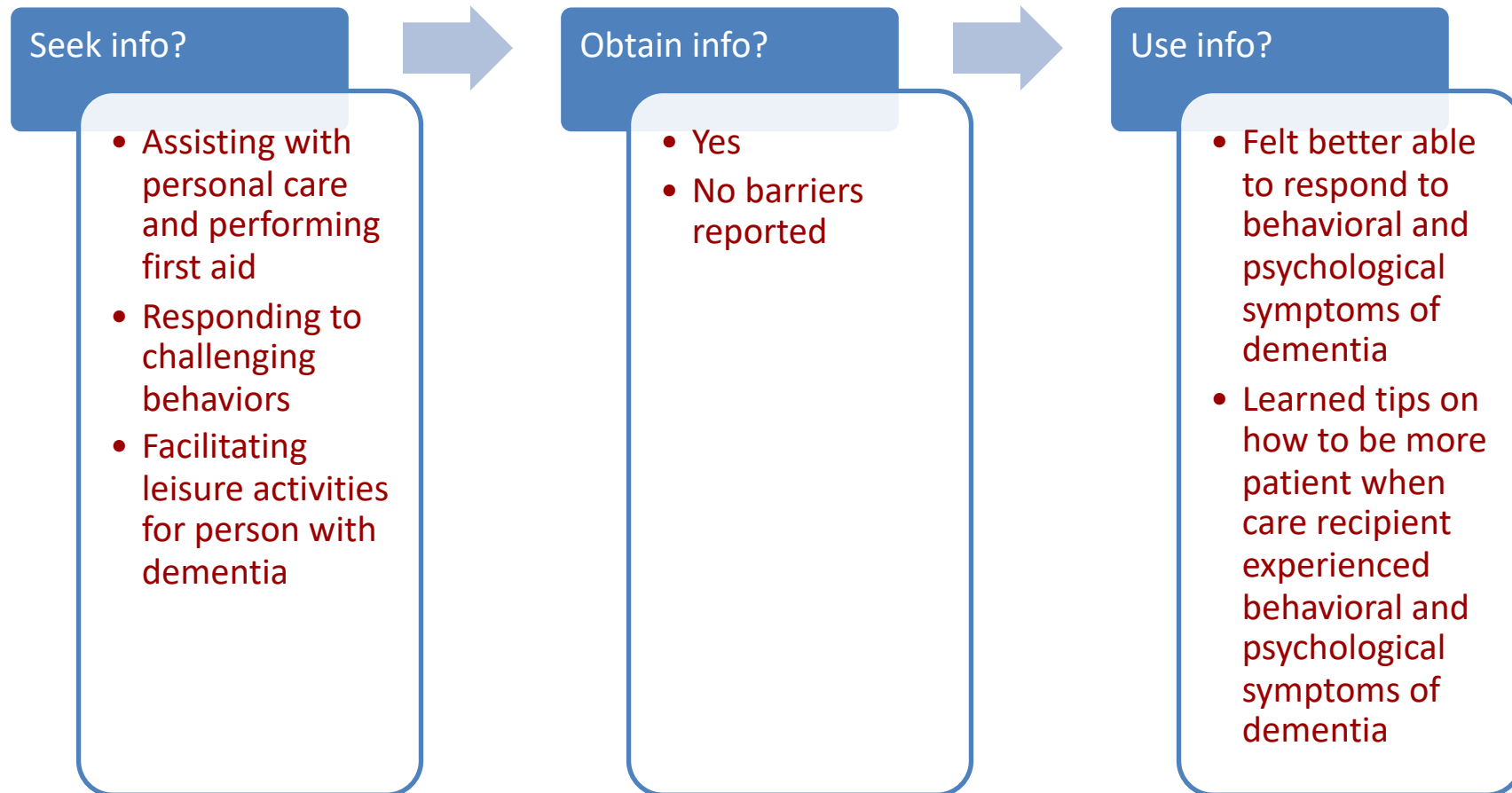
Sources and Categories of Information Sought

Information Sources



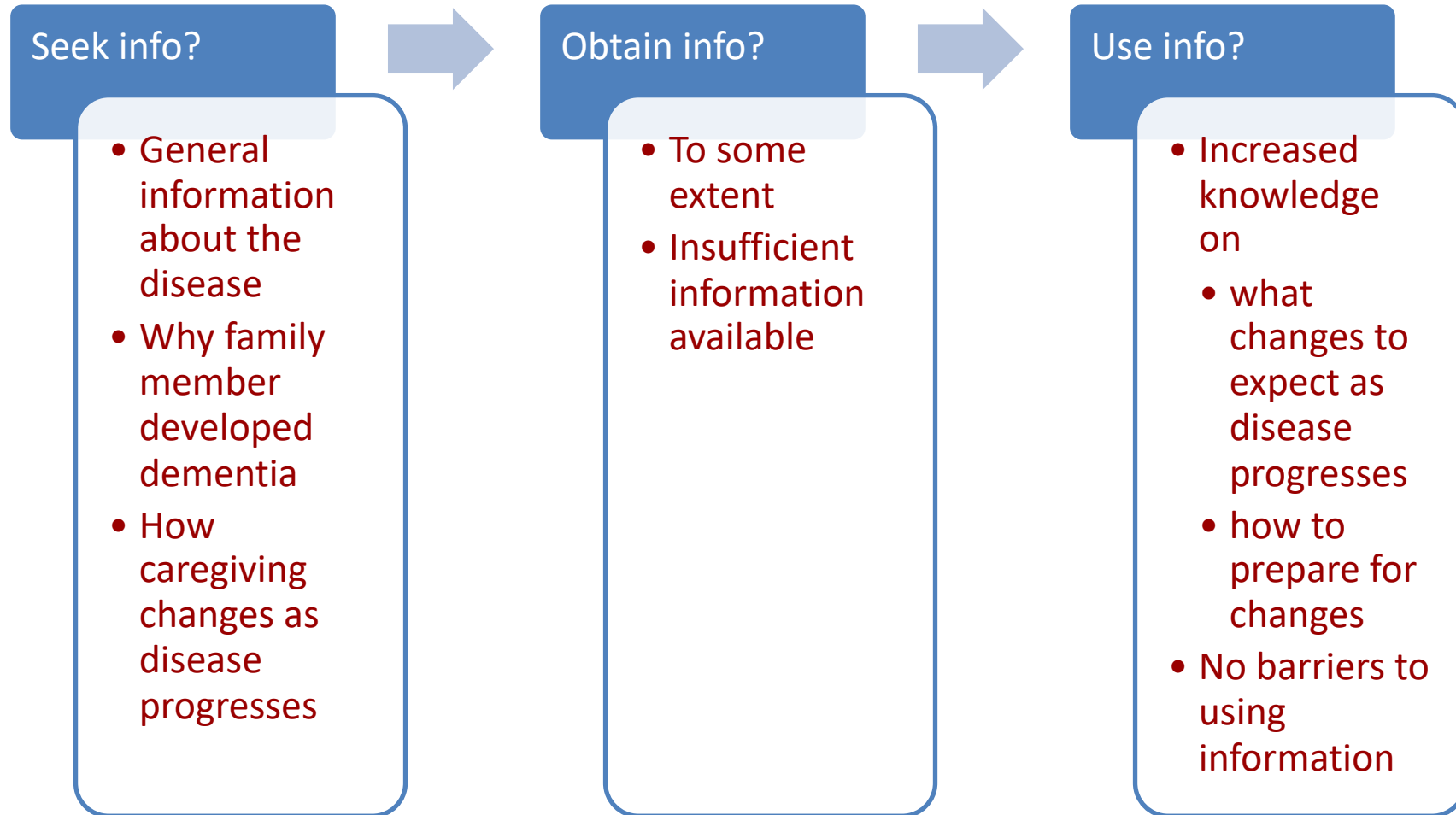


About Caregiving Skills



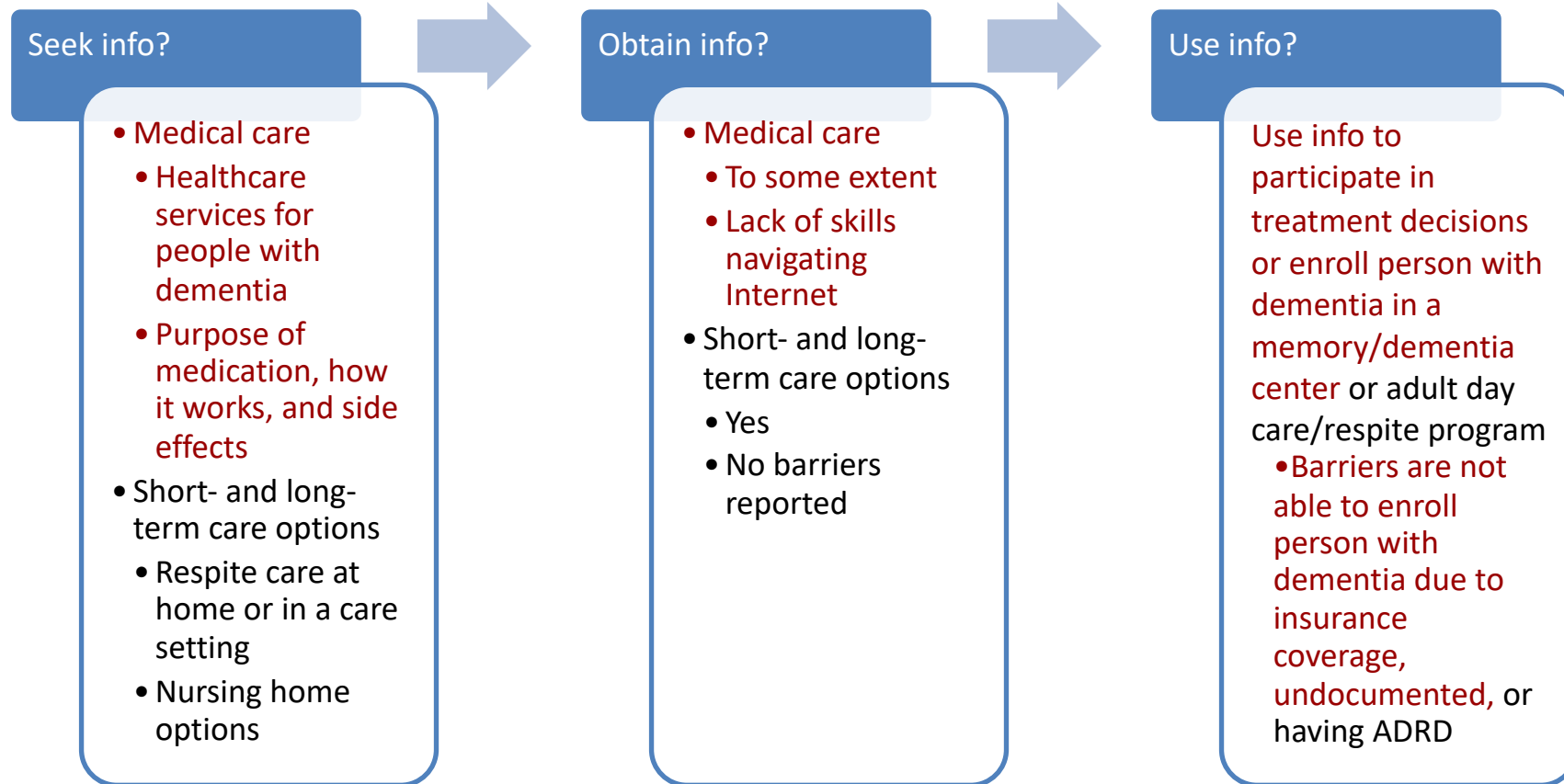


About Dementia



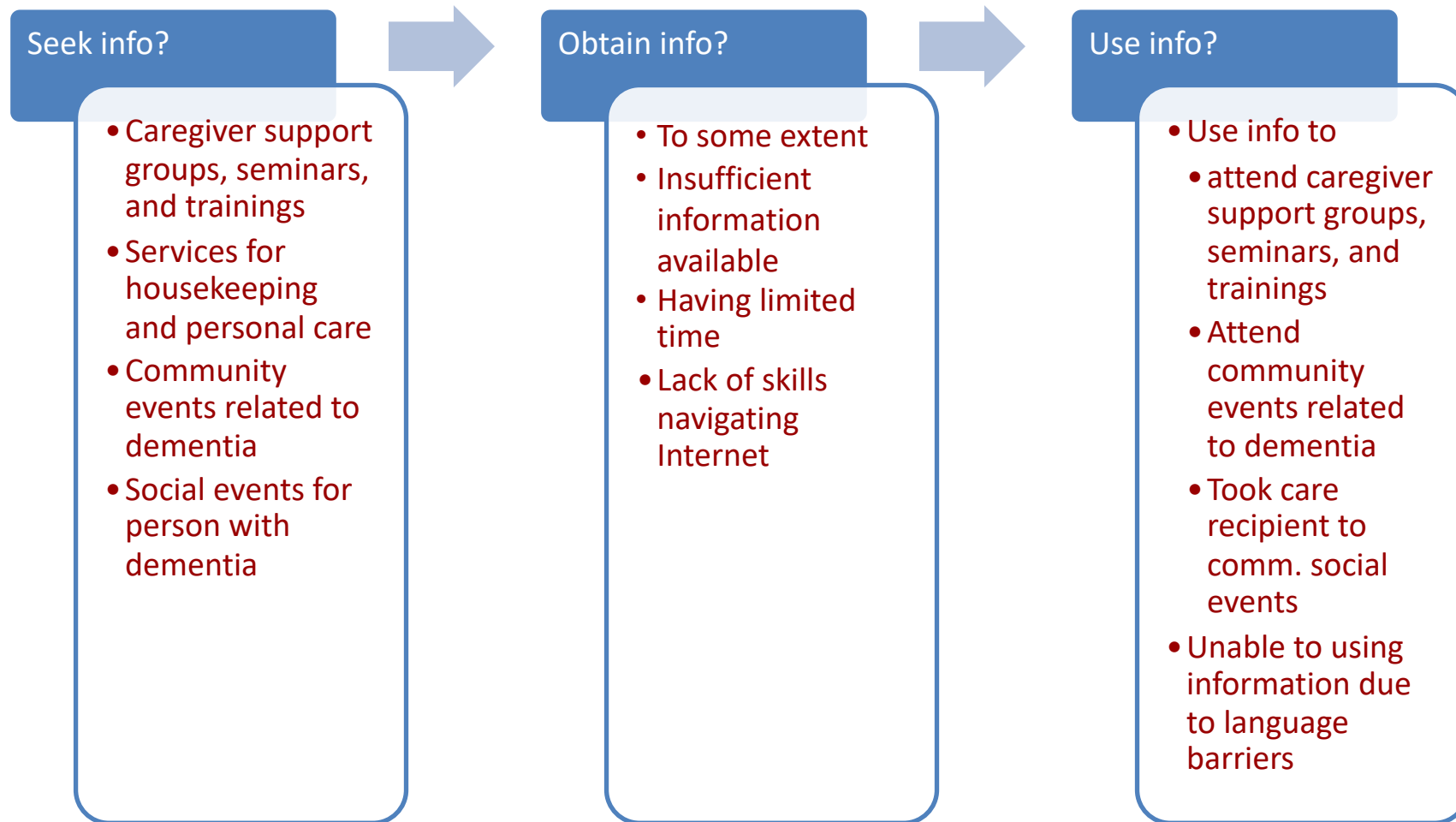


About Medical Care & Short- and Long-term Care Options





About Community Resources



Future Directions to Improve Outcomes



Awareness of Care Coordination

- Informal caregivers must work collaboratively with formal caregivers, and often also with community service providers, to meet needs of AD care recipient
 - To streamline communication and information sharing

More Info & Better Access to Community Resources

- A major information need for Latino caregivers was learning about community resources
 - Latinos in California are less likely to have health insurance than other Californians and have less access to healthcare
 - Esp. related to insurance, immigrants, and for people w/ LEP

Skills and Tools to Access Information

- Many Latino caregivers lack skills and time to navigate information
 - Internet is the primary source of information
 - Most info on the Internet is about caregiving skills
 - Provide caregivers skill training to better access info
 - Develop info tools



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Thank you!

For more information or questions, please contact

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