

P82: A video-based qualitative analysis of case conferences to reduce BPSD

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Background and objectives: Case conferences are described as a goal-oriented, systematic method that team members can use to develop person centred treatment actions for a particular care problem. However, not all case conferences have proven to be effective. The Norwegian Targeted Interdisciplinary Model for the Evaluation and Treatment of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms (TIME) is an effective multicomponent model based on case conferences that informs approaches to behavioural and psychological symptoms in residents with dementia. Our aim was to explore how TIME case conferences structured based on cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) contributed to person-centred actions and how the specific structure of the TIME may have contributed to the effectiveness of the model.

Methods: We used video observation of six case conferences. Videos in research provide extended opportunities for studying in detail the complexity of interactions that take place in social groups. We analysed these videos by iteratively watching them and performing a thematic cross-case analysis of their transcripts. Based on Habermas's theory of communicative action, we emphasized what was talked about in the case conferences, and the display of communication between the participants in the case conferences.

Results: Our findings showed that the theoretical principles behind the TIME, including both person-centred care and the inductive structure of CBT, reflected many aspects of Habermas's theory of communicative actions. In particular, the TIME case conferences emphasized the lifeworld perspective for both residents, staff, and contributed to what Habermas labelled communicative rationality as a means to develop shared understanding among staff and create person-centred action.

Conclusions: One causal assumption of how and why the TIME case conferences contributed to the effectiveness of the TIME in reducing BPSD in nursing homes is that the specific inductive structure of the case conferences with the column technique based on the ABC method together with PCC emphasized the importance of the lifeworld for both the resident and the staff. Even though case conferences have been highlighted as useful, it is not indifferent how these case conferences are structured and conducted.

P84: This has been far from easy: How do people affected by dementia in Wales experience their diagnosis, and how can it be improved?

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Background: The Dementia Action Plan for Wales (UK), published in 2018, includes aims for improving assessment and diagnosis, as well as suggestions for what might characterise services that provide optimal support. Wales is a largely rural country, a factor shown previously to impede access to services. Suitable support for people living with rarer dementias is also limited, which may be further exacerbated by living in a rural area. This a relatively unexplored area of research.

Objectives: This study explored diagnosis and post-diagnostic support experiences of people affected by dementia across Wales, as well as exploring any differences as a function of type of dementia (typical/rare), and rurality (rural/urban). Further, it sought to gain insight and recommendations from people living with dementia and their carers around how the process may be improved for people in Wales.

Methods: A survey was developed using a range of both closed- and open-ended questions. It explored respondents' experiences guided by the aims of the Dementia Action Plan for Wales around diagnosis and post-diagnostic support. The survey was shared online, open to anyone living with, or caring for someone living with dementia in Wales.

Results: 71 respondents completed the survey (people with dementia, n=10; carers/family members, n=61), living in rural/semi-rural (n=37) and in urban/suburban (n=34) areas, and experiences from people affected by both rare (n=17) and typical (n=49) dementias are reported (plus n=5 with no specific diagnosis). The results identified several challenges in the provision of support, indicating that there is some way to go before realising the ambition of Wales becoming a dementia-friendly nation. There are, however, examples of satisfaction with services and testimonials of good practice.

Conclusion: The results of this work highlight areas to target within the Dementia Action Plan for Wales to improve support, and more broadly provide recommendations for improving policy and practice, based on the experiences and wishes of people with lived experience.

P85: Risks of suicide among family members of suicide victims: A nationwide sample of South Korea

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Objective: Identifying the risks of completed suicide in suicide survivors is essential for policies supporting family members of suicide victims. We aimed to determine the suicide risk of suicide survivors and identify the number of suicides per 100,000 population of suicide survivors, bereaved families of traffic accident victims, and bereaved families with non-suicide deaths.