



# Prevention and Intervention Lesson learnt from

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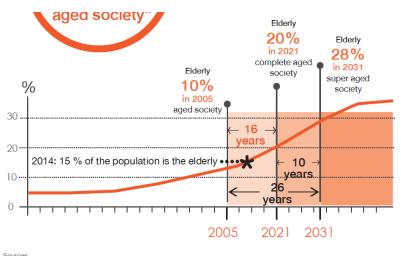
Department of Medical Services, Ministry of Public

Health

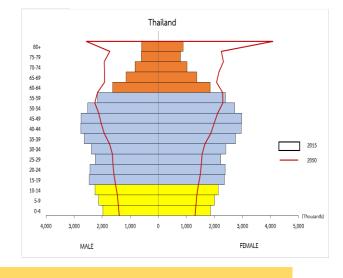




# **Current situation in Thailand**







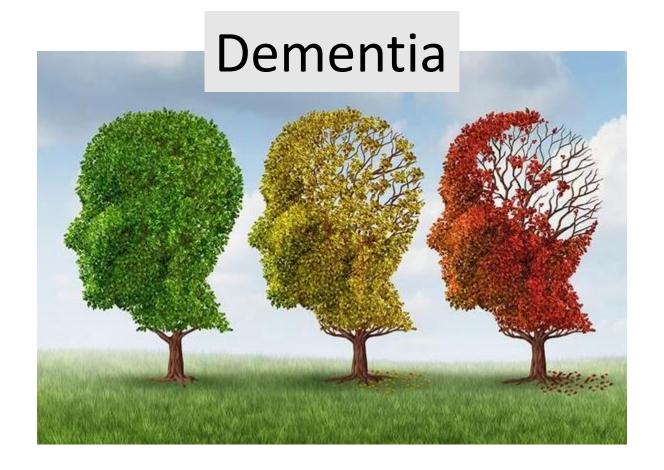
- Population and Housing Gensus: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010, NSC
- Population Projections for Thailand, 2010 2040. NESDB

# Estimated number of older persons with dementia

- Year 2016 = 617,000
- Year 2037 = 1,350,000











# **Global Action Plan** On the public Health lesponse to dementia 2017-2025





# (Draft) National Strategy for ntia Care 2021-2025

(on going for approval by the national board)

- Strategy 2: Increase awareness, knowledge of prevention and risk reduction, being friendly to people with dementia.
- **Strategy 3:** Develop a comprehensive social and health service system that are integrated, accessible and suitable for the context of Thailand.
- **Strategy 4:** Improve the competency of family member and care giver by focusing on participation of all sectors.
- **Strategy 5:** Develop dementia data and information systems
- **Strategy 6:** Develop research and innovation that is suitable for the Thai context.



# Dementia Awareness & Health Literacy





# History of dementia care system







Brainstorming by health and social experts, caregivers, patients' families + related organizations







Develop system in 5 prototype areas

- Ban Fang District, Khon Kaen Province
- Khiri Rat Nikhom District, Surat Thani Province
- Lam Son District, Lopburi Province
- Cho Ho Mueang Community,

Mueang District, Nakhon

ระบบสุจ

### 2019-เชียงราย แม่ฮ่องสอน กาหสินธุ์ ยโสธร อำนาจ อุบลราชธานี สุรินทร์ นครราชสีมา ศรีสะเภษ ราชบุรี \_ 6 ประจวบคีรีขันธ์ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร นนทบุรี ปทุมธานี 4. นครปฐม 5. สมุทรปราการ 6. สมุทรสาคร 7. สมุทรสงคราม 8. พระนครศรีอยุธยา 9. อ่างทอง 10. สิงห์บุรี สุราษฎร์ธานี

นราธิวาส

# **Implementing Process (3**

Phase 1

- Over view of situation and policy
- MOU signing
- Basic knowledge of dementia care
- Sharing knowledge from pilot area
- Brain storming for system design
- Capacity building



Phase 2

- Gap analysis
- Knowledge and technical support to close the gap



Phase 3

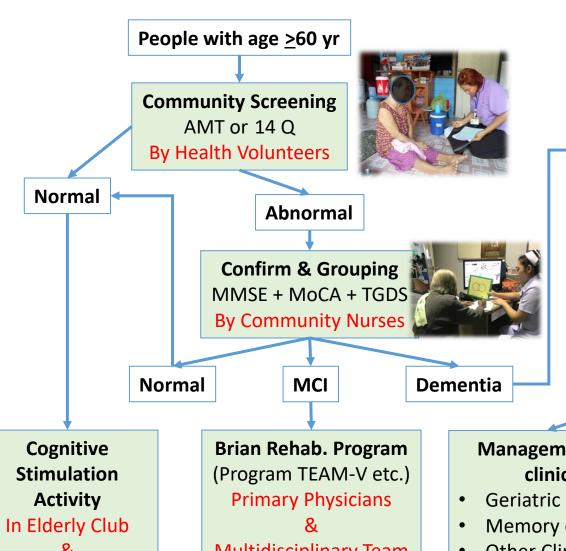
- Monitor & evaluation
- CQI











### **Confirm Diagnosis Find Correctable** Cause

By

- **Primary Physician** & Multidisciplinary team in jury system or
- Specialist

### **Plan of Management**

- Non-pharmacologic
- Pharmacologic

### Management in clinic

- Geriatric clinic or
- Memory clinic or
- Other Clinic



### **Community LTC**

By

- **Care Managers**
- Semi-paid CG
- Fully-paid CG







Multidisciplinary Team



- 112,551 elderly people were screened in this project.
- 1,192 mild cognitive impairment and 364 dementia patients were detected and enter the care system.



## What we have learned?

- Dementia care is a complicated system if we can successfully set it up, it will be the infrastructure for other geriatric syndrome.
- It can't be accomplished by just health sector.
- Care giver support is very important and still be a big challenge.



Aging is a power. If you get older, it is advantageous because you have more experience. Older people who maintain good morals are comparable to young people. The nation with

Royal speech on the birthday of the King Bhumibol Adulyadei, 2006, it is