

Comparison of Health Care Model for the Elderly: Thailand and Japan

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Abstract

This research aims to compare the health care model for the elderly in Thailand and Japan. Data collect consisted of interviews of providers and foundation analysis. Comparing the patterns of health care for the elderly, as well as most of the elderly long-term care policy, elderly care by family and community, welfare for elderly, good practices, architecture, artifacts for the elderly, but are different in some details, for example Standard of care of the elderly in Japan are the same for both public and private. The elderly are involved with the cultural context. It has to be a long-term care system for the elderly. Using family and community-based care, A society of elderly seniors doing activities together, training volunteers to care for the elderly, elderly care business contract and a network of care for the elderly.

Key words: Health care model, Elderly

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Introduction

In the last two decades. Developing countries and the developed countries. Rapid changes in economic and social conditions. Changes in the labor sector, the manufacturing industry from agriculture is increasing. (The Port Authority of Thailand, 2005) Changes in economic and social impact on the population, causes the death of Thai people. The transition of health problems from infectious diseases to chronic diseases caused by the behavior is most like cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer and death from any accident (Jitapunkun, S. 1998; Piromchai, J. 1999) Thai population is increasing, according to the office of the national economic and social development. Thailand found that elderly into society then. Because the population aged more than 10 percent since 2005, and the ratio is expected to increase to 10.7 million elderly people, or 15.28 percent in the year 2020 and in 2030 will increase to more than two-fold 25 percent of the country. "Aging society completely" (Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and development institute, 2012) advanced to the elderly need to focus both on health care that will contribute to a better quality of life. In health care, the elderly, and then focus on the elderly healthy enough. And the ability to care for themselves. Including activities of daily living without the burden of their family members or relatives (Keleher & Murphy, 2004), so it should be reviewed. Compare health care model in the highly populated countries such as Japan the elderly. To streamline the process and improve the quality of services and care of the elderly, encouraging quality of life continues and sustainable.

Research Methods

The study reviewed research papers and reports on patterns of health care, interviewing providers in health facilities in Japan 10 purposively selected. And site visit two prototype organization Sozokai Medical Plaza and Nihon University ITABASHI Hospital. Instruments used in the research includes interviews and questionnaire. The questionnaire used to interview service providers to get information about health care, good practice survey questionnaire in order to analyze organizational model. Benchmarking is the process of data collection, data analysis by content analysis.

Conclusion

The analysis underly the organization of the second Sozokai Medical Plaza and Nihon University ITABASHI Hospital with good practices Sozokai Medical Plaza follows a policy of long-term care for the elderly with a clear mission to care for the elderly. Managed Zoning, building Care for the environment as is appropriate. For example, the bedroom and the bathroom floor with a ramp system for the elderly as well. Forward elderly home care to the elderly. There are activities for the elderly, according to the festival. For seniors boxes and mental health as well. For Halloween Open House Tea (Tea House), and provides care for the elderly and bed overnight. Stay for a short time and returned to the day care. A welfare system for the nurse. As a place for child care. Has organized volunteers to care for the elderly. As a volunteer No compensation. A multidisciplinary team care for the elderly. Seniors over the age of 100 years, the government has awarded. Nihon University ITABASHI Hospital had policies and a clear mission. A multidisciplinary team composed. And a focus on human resource development has visited a Home Health Care, emergency unit with modern appliances. There is a good environment for clients.

Health care model for the elderly in Thailand and Japan

Japan has the statutory health insurance (Health Insurance Act) since 1922 and Health Act “national” citizens nationwide universal coverage since 1961, which coincides with the first year of the plan of economic and social development in Thailand. Then there is the “system” continues to include. “Elderly Health Care System” since 1983. The care system is tied to the health care system. When the cost of caring for the elderly is very high. Began to build “Sustainability” of the system by an enactment. “Long-term Care Insurance System” since 2000 and found that the elderly over age 75 years, a group of health care needs and costs very high to begin with, “Health insurance system for the aged over 75” in 2008, and Japan recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of health insurance coverage in 2011. Health care model for the elderly in Thailand and Japan too, mostly as a long-term elderly care policies. Elderly care, family and community. Welfare for the elderly, good Practice/ Architecture/ inventions for the elderly.

Elderly care by families and communities in Thailand and Japan

Have been implemented to reduce the reliance of the elderly and the elderly to be self-reliant, while the number of elderly is increasing and the elderly aged more enduring. You need a long-term care for the elderly. More clearly the family and community-based care. A society of elderly seniors doing activities together. A care in everyday life. Basic Health Care Management Training Volunteers care for the elderly. To knowledge Understanding and motivation to care for the elderly. Business services for the elderly. A network of elder care.

Discussion

Two prototype organization is an organization Sozokai Medical Plaza and Nihon University ITABASHI Hospital with good Practices, a good model to adopt in the care of the elderly, which makes health facilities and communities. Can be applied to reduce the time to try a form consistent with the findings of Yuvadee Rodjarkpai, Kunwadee Rojpaisarnkit and Piboon pongsanpun (2006). Quality improvement model for and health care services providing to HIV/AIDS patients and for developing appropriate preventive strategies among HIV/AIDS patients at Rayong Hospital. The five organization later adopted by making operations more quickly. And have confidence in the operation. Health care model for the elderly in Thailand and Japan, as well as a majority of the elderly long-term care policy. Elderly care, family and community. Welfare for the elderly good Practice/ Architecture/ inventions for the elderly, but there are differences in some details, for example. The standard of care of the elderly in Japan is the same in both public and private. Elderly care is a cultural context involved. As day meet in the Tea House, which is consistent with the findings of Buttumchalearn Kanitta and Sasun Sirepun (2009) study. Long-term care system: a comparative analysis to policy recommendations. Found that the care system of various levels of government have different roles depending on the basic concepts of each country.

Recommendations

Elderly health care model. Family is very important to care for the elderly. Care system should focus on the family, because it is long-term care provided to the elderly. And the Alliance for the operation of the network and the community should have the exchange and dissemination of good practices and good practices for the good of others applications. The agency will be able to enhance the work, but to take the good Practices of others and not to copy all of them. Should be adapted to suit the context of their own organizations. Create a master development communities and families to care for the elderly. A comparative study of health care model for the elderly in Thailand and other countries.

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