

# Introduction of dementia care model in Japan

---

10:30-12:00, 18th May 2015

Miharu Nakanishi

Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of  
Medical Science



# Key points

---

## Japanese dementia care model

- Health and social care system
- Transition in care
- Dementia care coordination
- Housing options till end of life care
- Advocacy and safeguarding

# Health care system in Japan

---

## Universal health care insurance coverage

- Variety of insurers
  - For employees
  - For self-employed, farmers and pensioners
  - For people aged 75 and over

## Outpatient care and hospital care

- No registration system of general practitioners (GPs)
- Free access

# Adult social care in Japan

---

## Older adults

- Public long-term care insurance (LTCI) program for elderly care in local authorities
- In case of protection: Public tax-funded services for person who is 65 years old and over

## Younger adults with disabilities

- Public tax-funded care services for people with disabilities in local authorities

# Social care systems by age

	<b>Older adults</b>	<b>Younger with disabilities</b>
<b>Age</b>	Finance - Governance	Finance - Governance
0-17		Tax fund - Local authority
18-39		Tax fund - Local authority
40-64	Insurance - Local authority	
65-	Tax fund - Local authority	

- Care for people with dementia may involve all of these systems, except for children.

# Certification of LTCI care level



40-64 years old  
with specific diseases



65 years old  
and over

Residents in local authority



Application for use of services under LTCI

**Local authority**

**Investigation**

First  
judgment

**Physician's opinion**

**Certification Committee of Needed Long-Term Care**

Second  
judgment

**Independent**

**Needed support**

**Care level 1-5**

Certification

**Community general support centre**

**Care manager**

Care plan

Other services  
(not covered  
by LTCI)

**Preventive home**

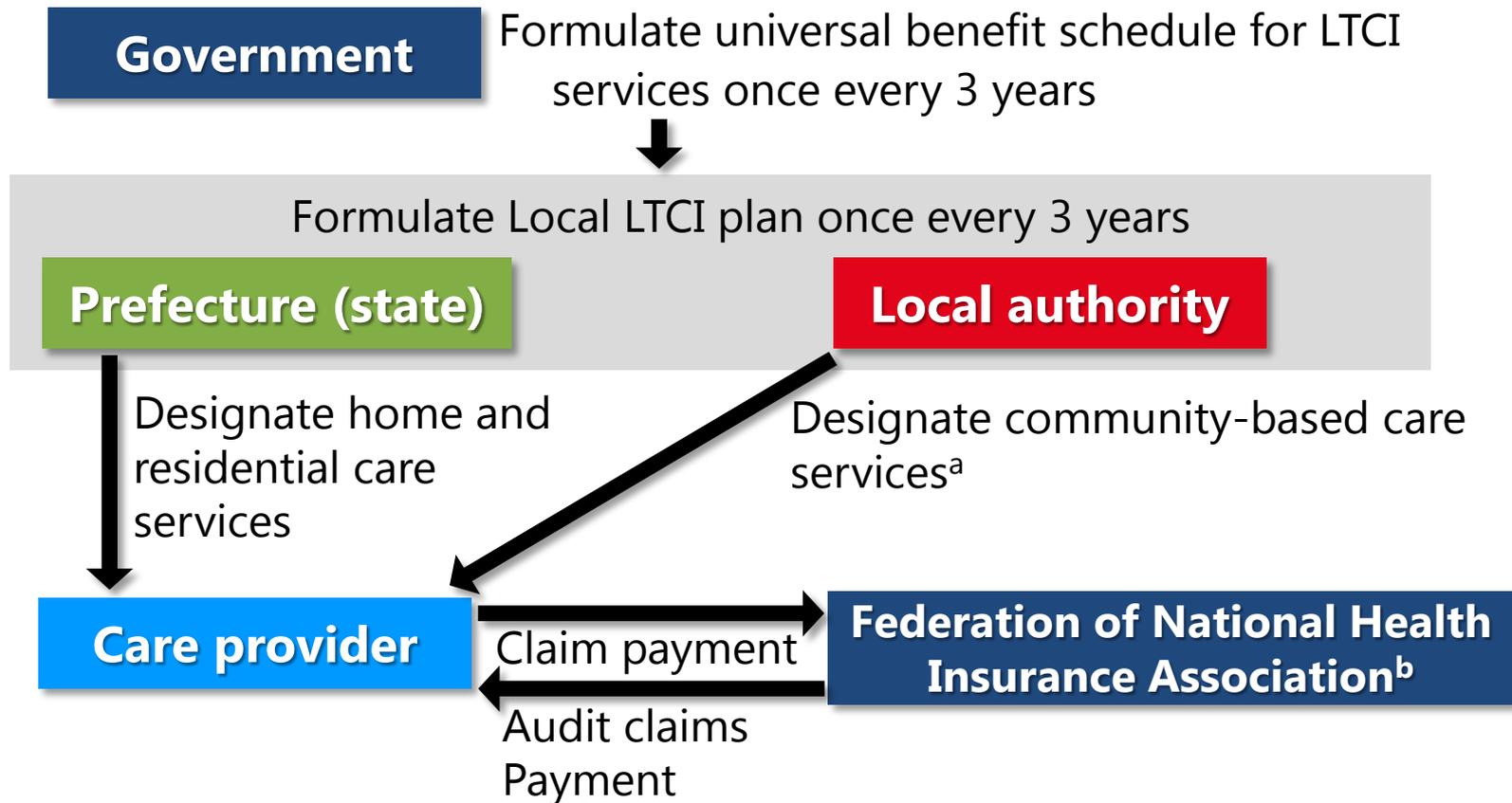
**Preventive  
community-based**

**Home care**

**Community-  
based care**

**Residential care**

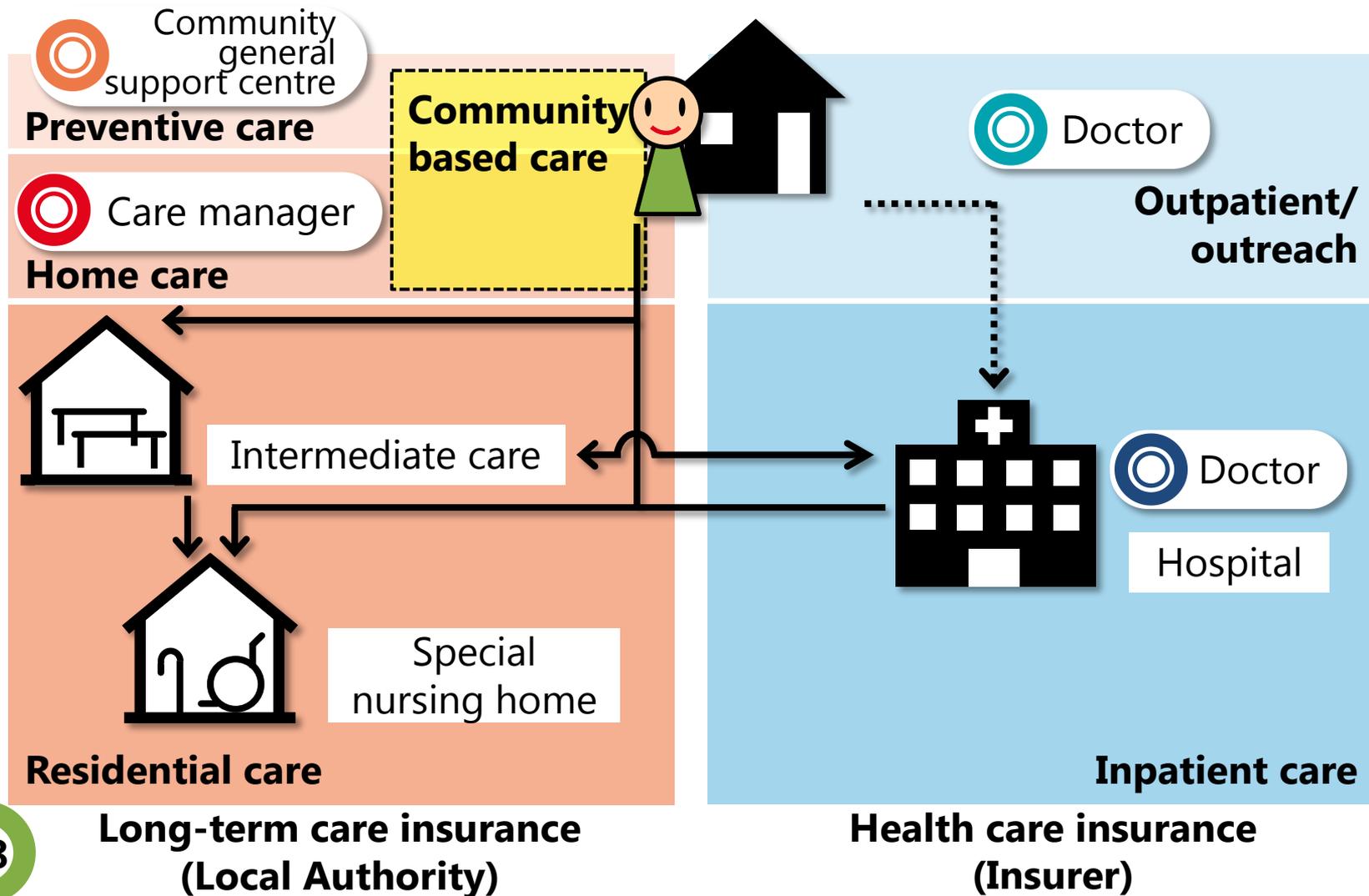
# Benefit scheme for LTCI



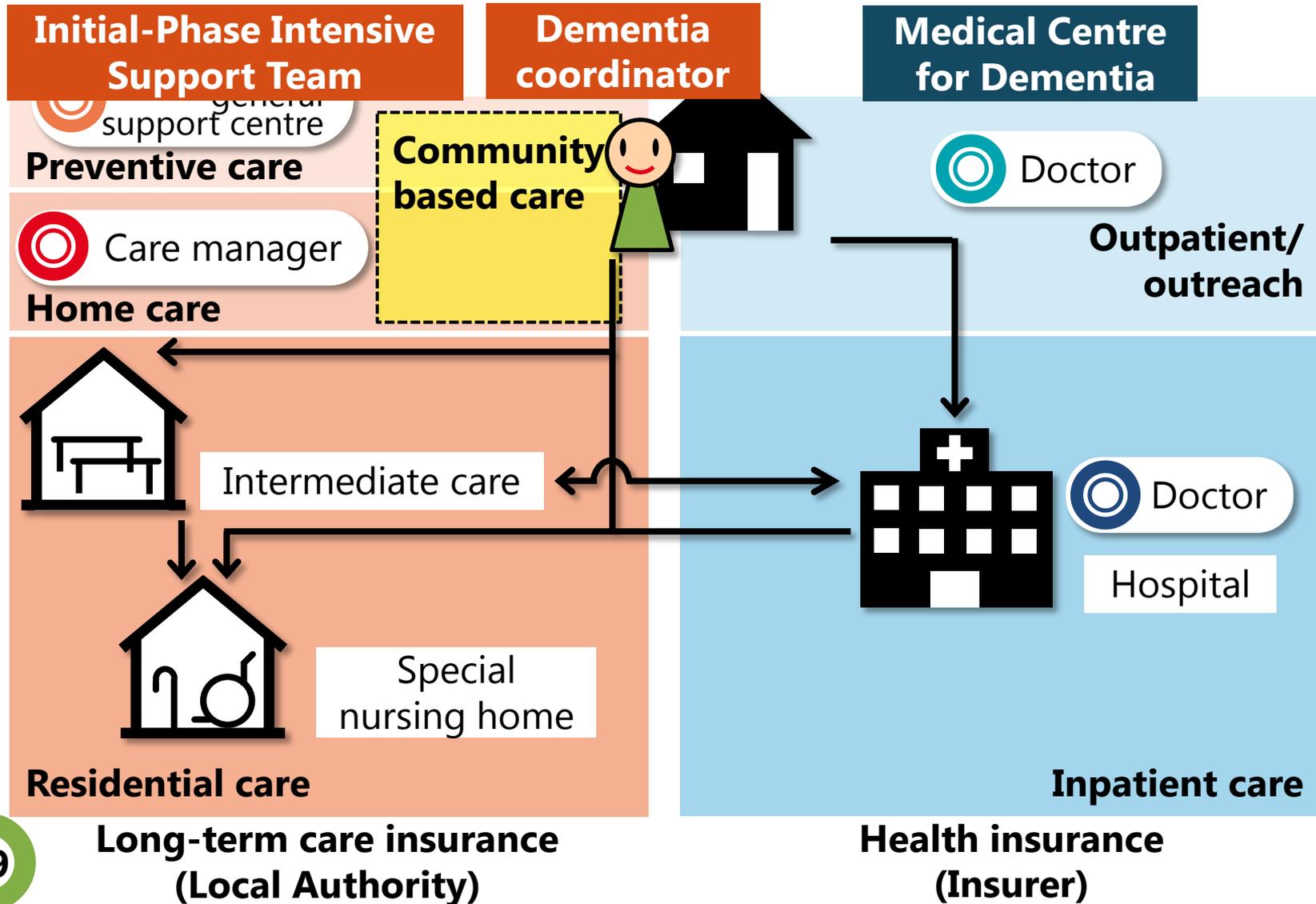
<sup>a</sup> Community-based care service is introduced in 2006. It includes group homes.

<sup>b</sup> "National Health Insurance" is a healthcare insurance scheme for self-employed and pensioners.

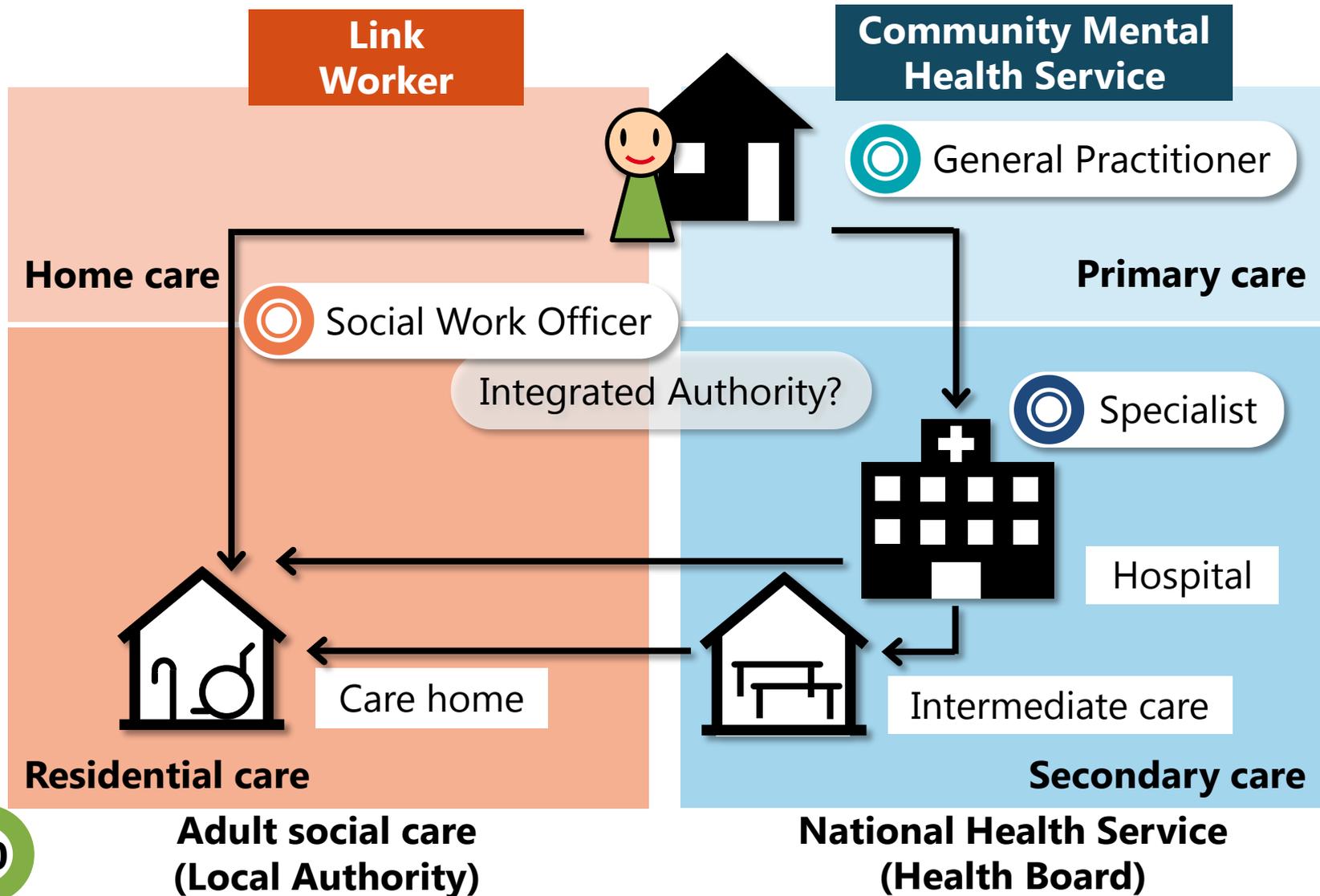
# Transition in dementia care



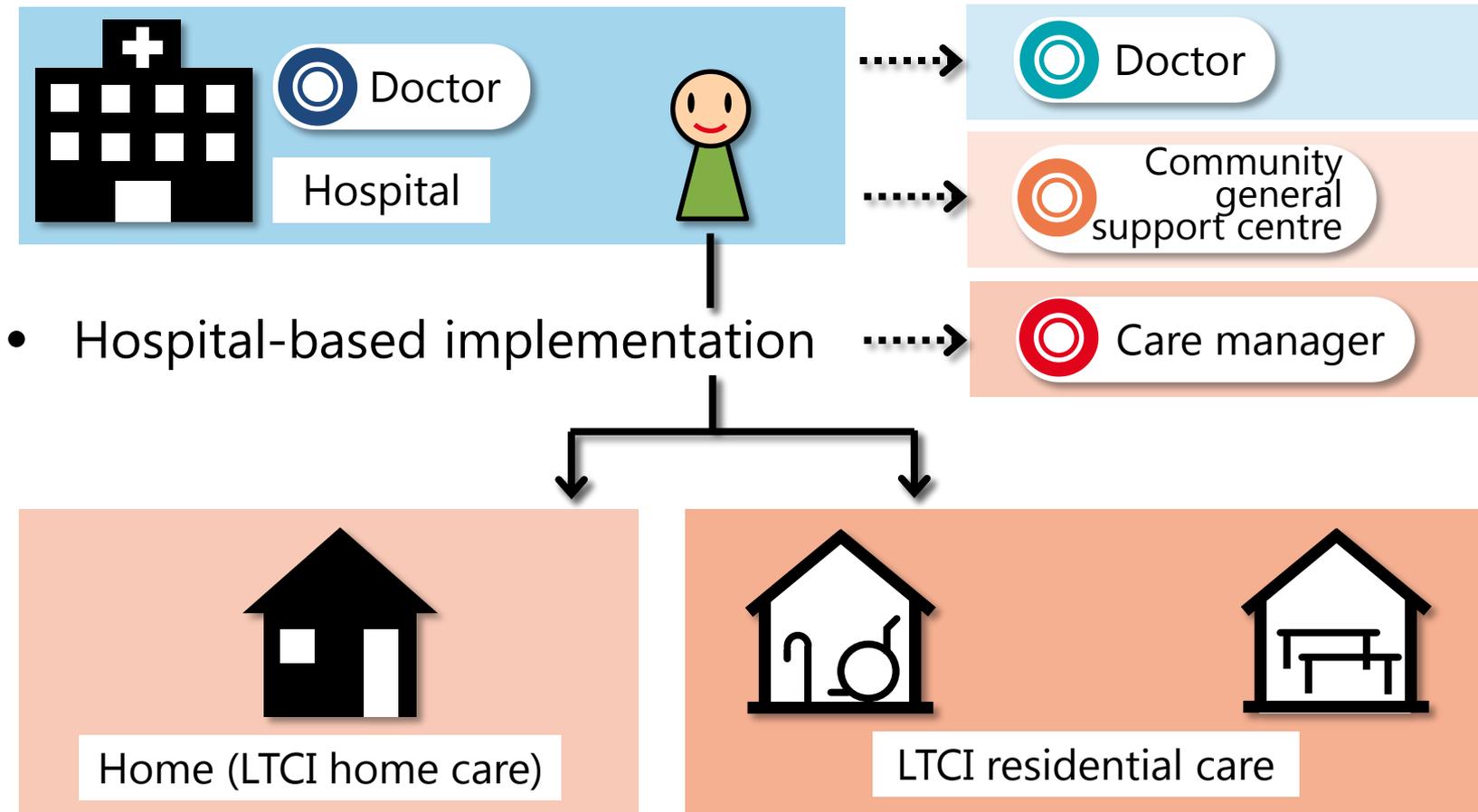
# Dementia care coordination



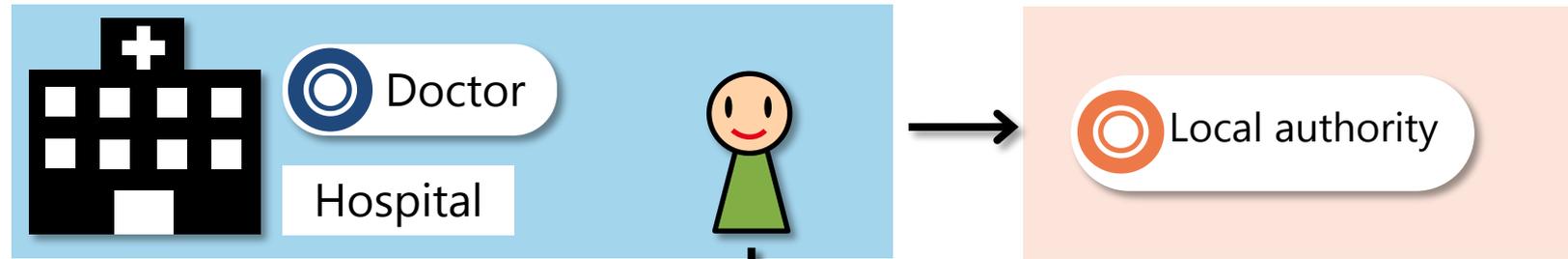
# Coordination - Scotland



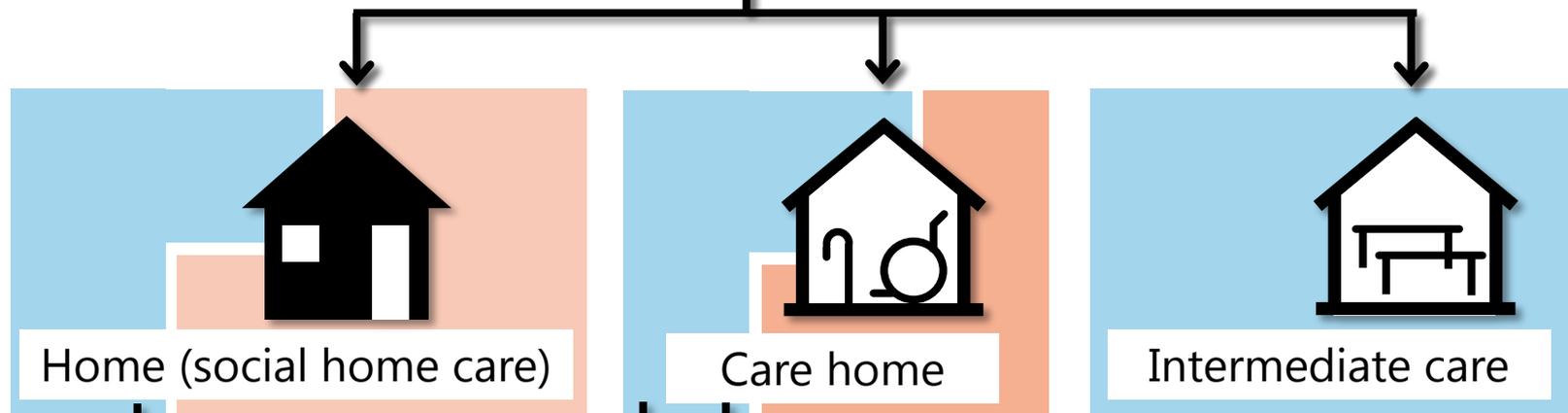
# Discharge planning in Japan



# Discharge planning in England



- Single assessment process



**NHS Continuing Healthcare**

**Registered Nursing Care Contribution (RNCC)**

# Housing for older adults

## Long-term care insurance



Special nursing home



Sanatorium bed



Intermediate care



Group home

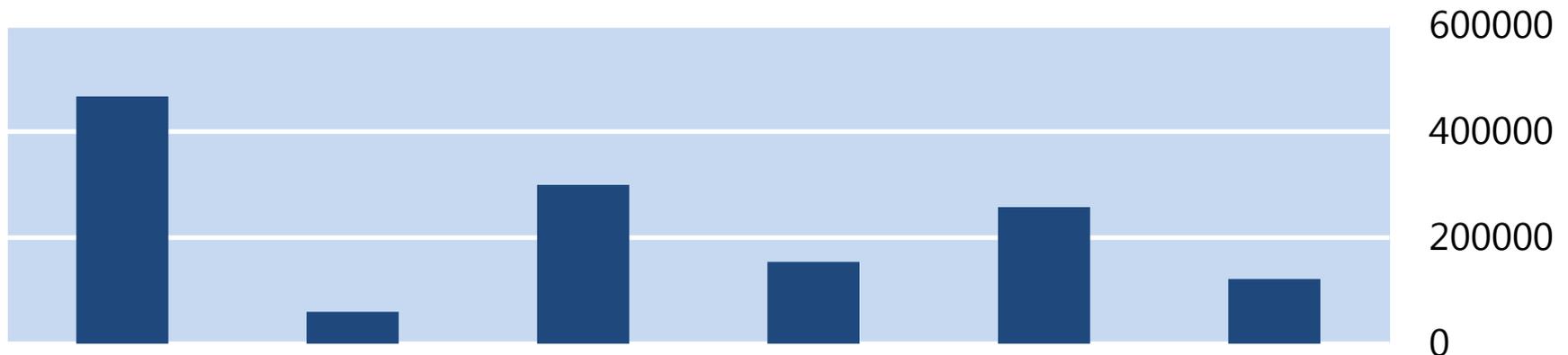
## Congregate housing



Fee-based home for elderly



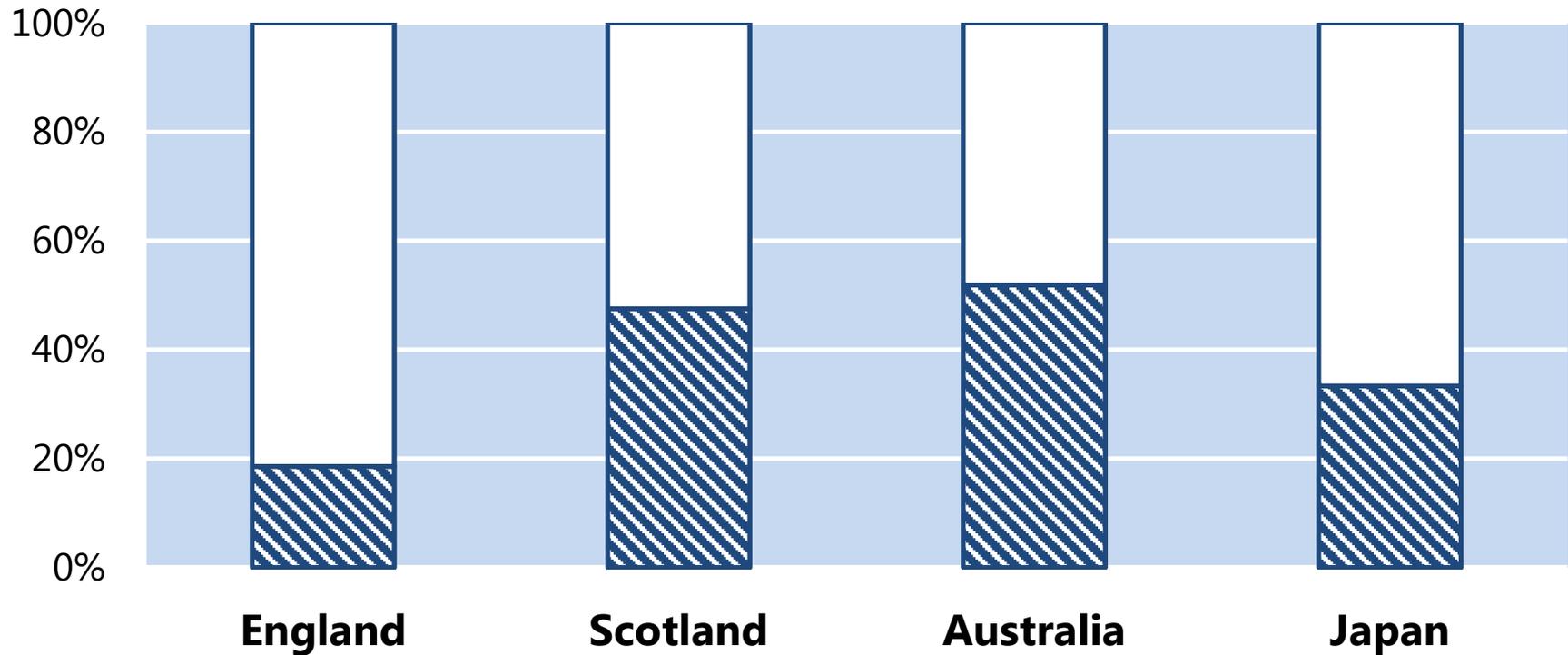
Senior house with services



*Number of residents at 30 September / 1 October 2013*

# Dementia in care homes

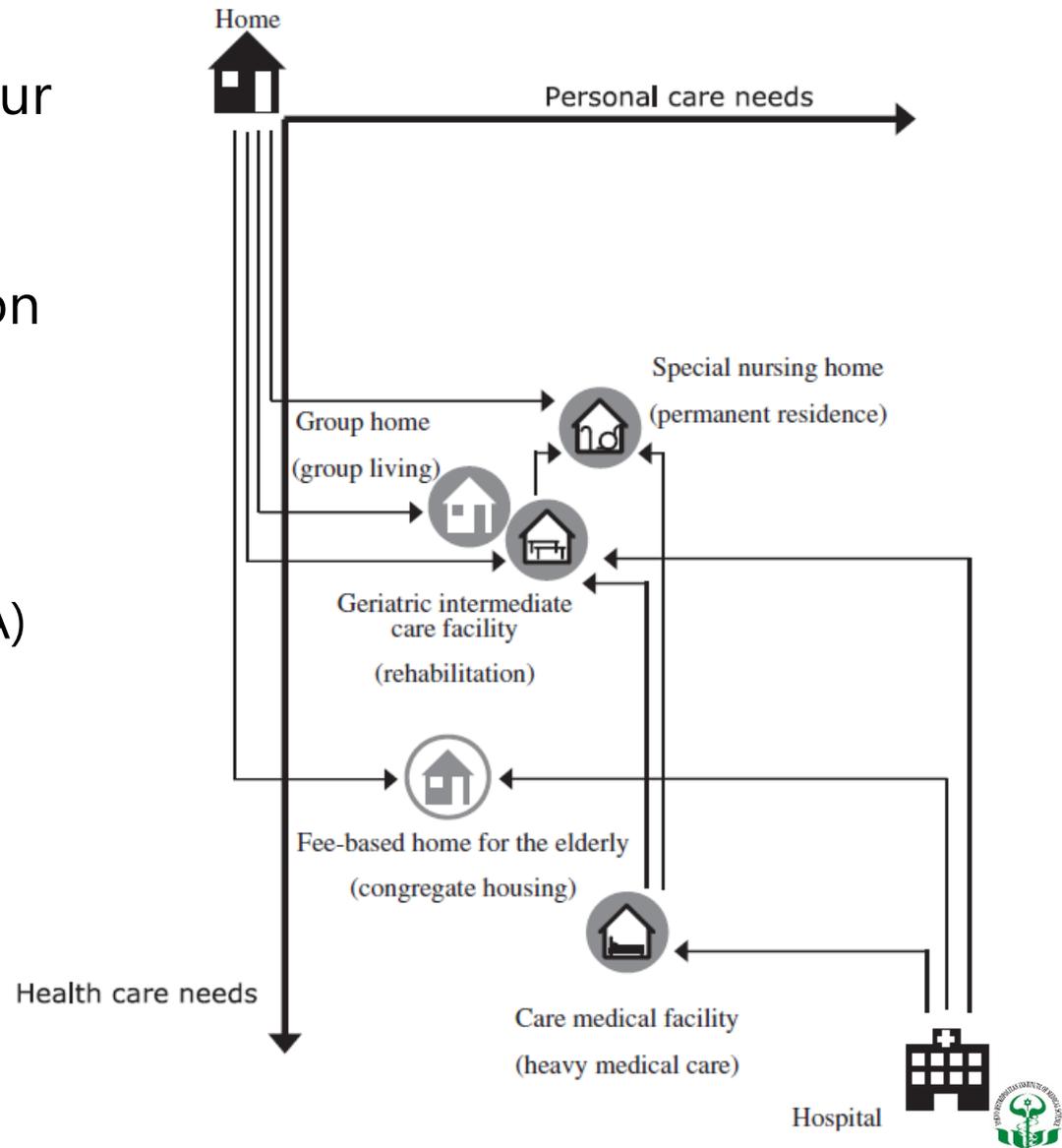
## Percentage of residents with diagnosis of dementia



*National statistics at 2013*

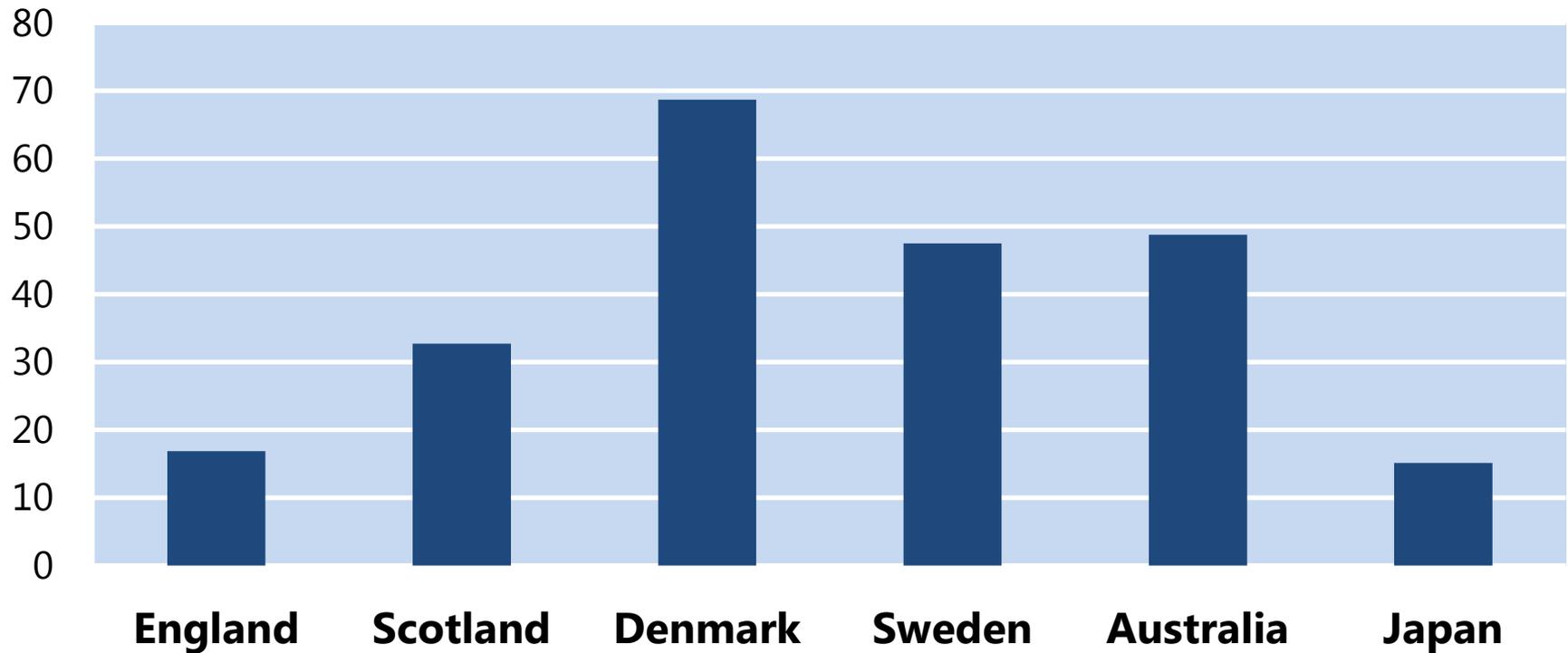
# Residential relocations

- Care transitions may occur because of unavailable permanent residence option for people who suffer with medical deterioration (Nakanishi et al., 2014 JAMDA)



# Residents in care homes

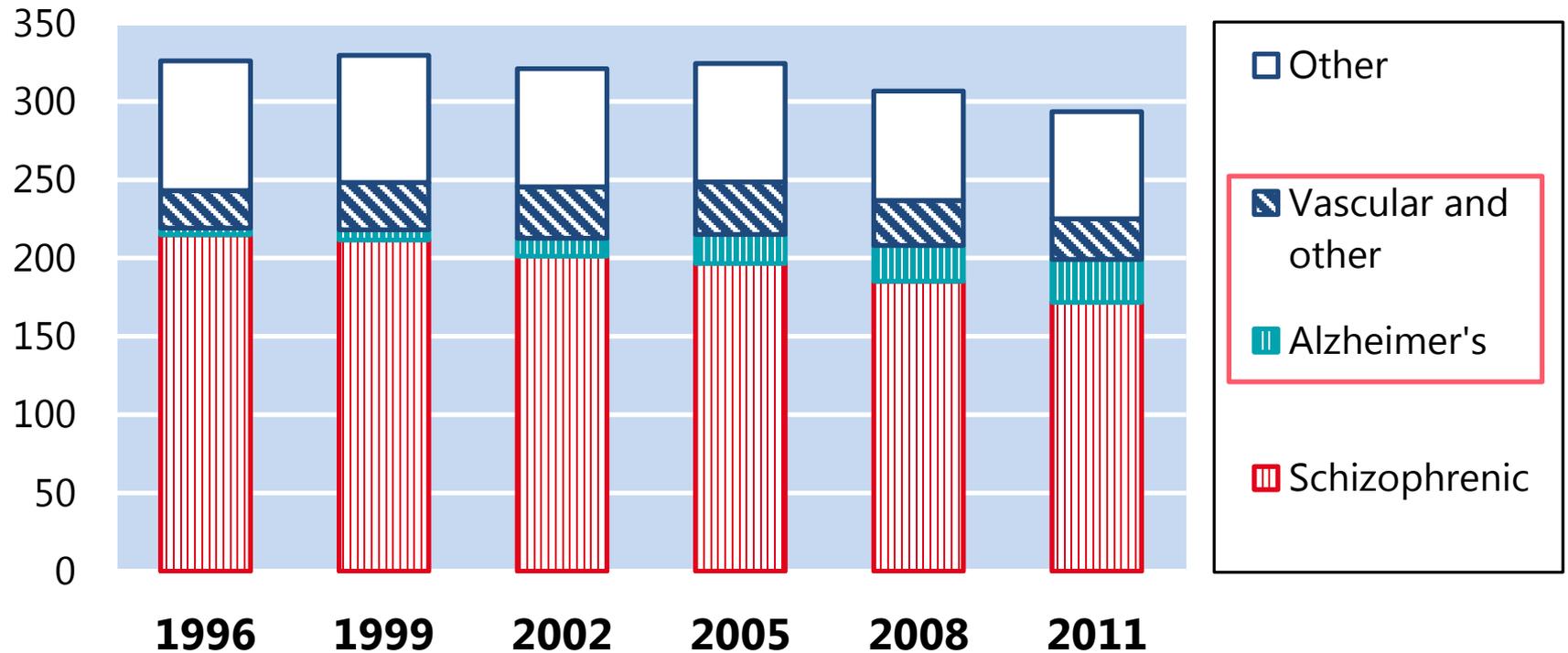
Permanent residence per 1000 elderly population



*National statistics at 2013*

# Dementia in psychiatric beds

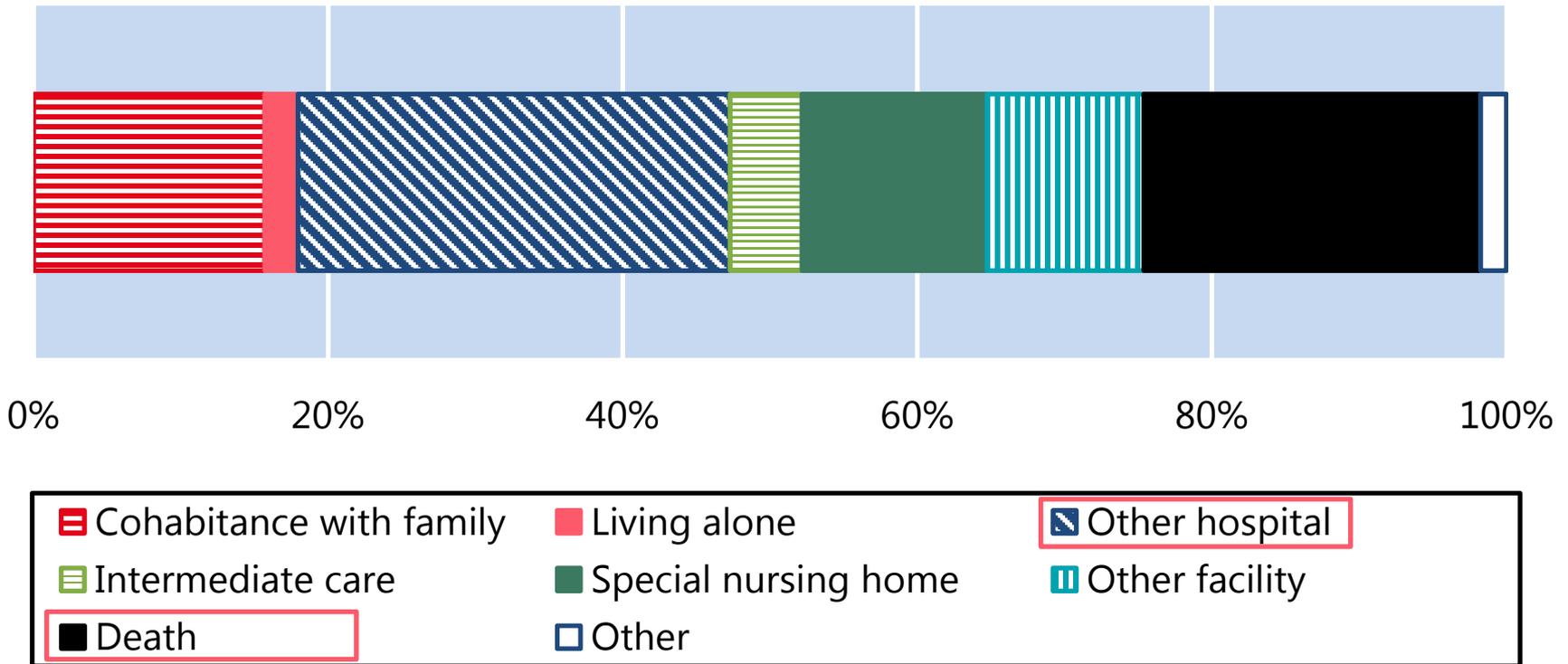
## Inpatients by primary diagnosis (1,000 persons)



*National Patient Survey*

# Discharge from psychiatry

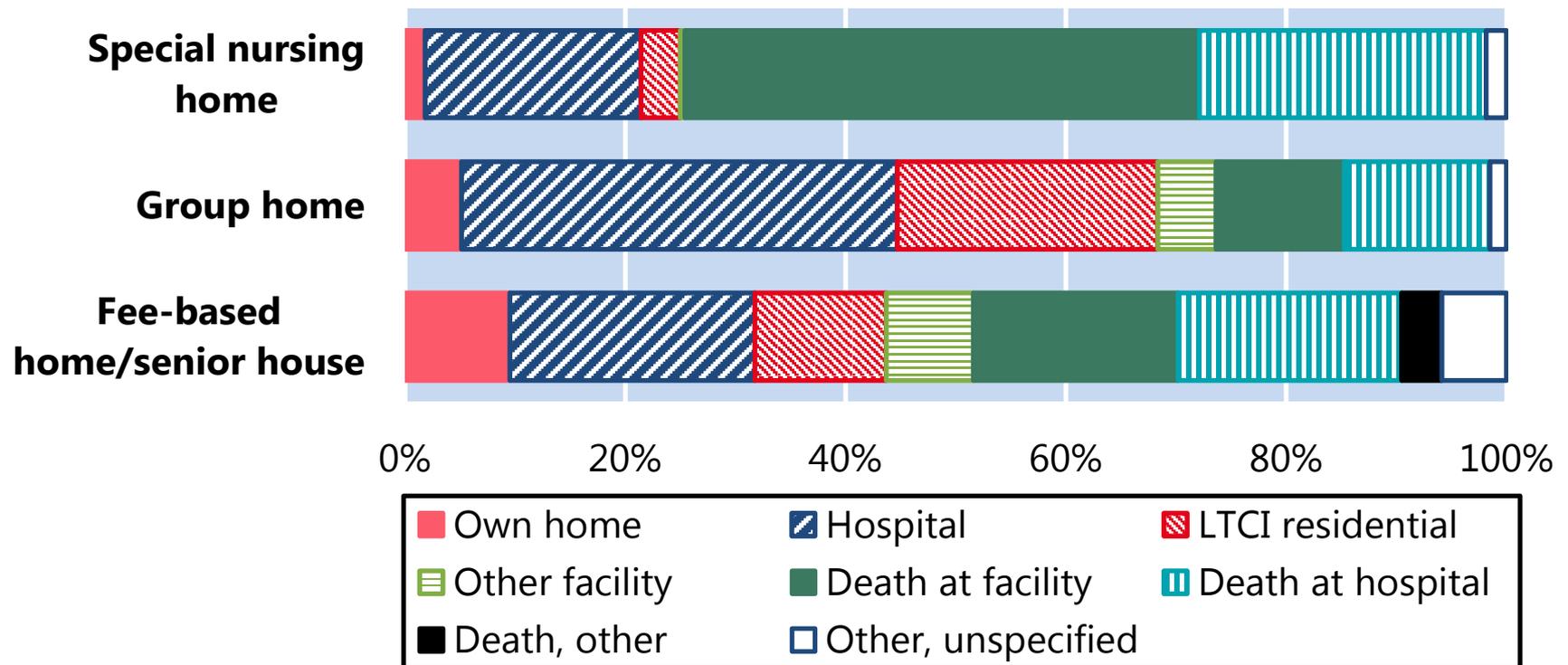
## Psychiatric patients with primary diagnosis of dementia



*Re-analysis of National Patient Survey 2008*

# Discharge from care homes

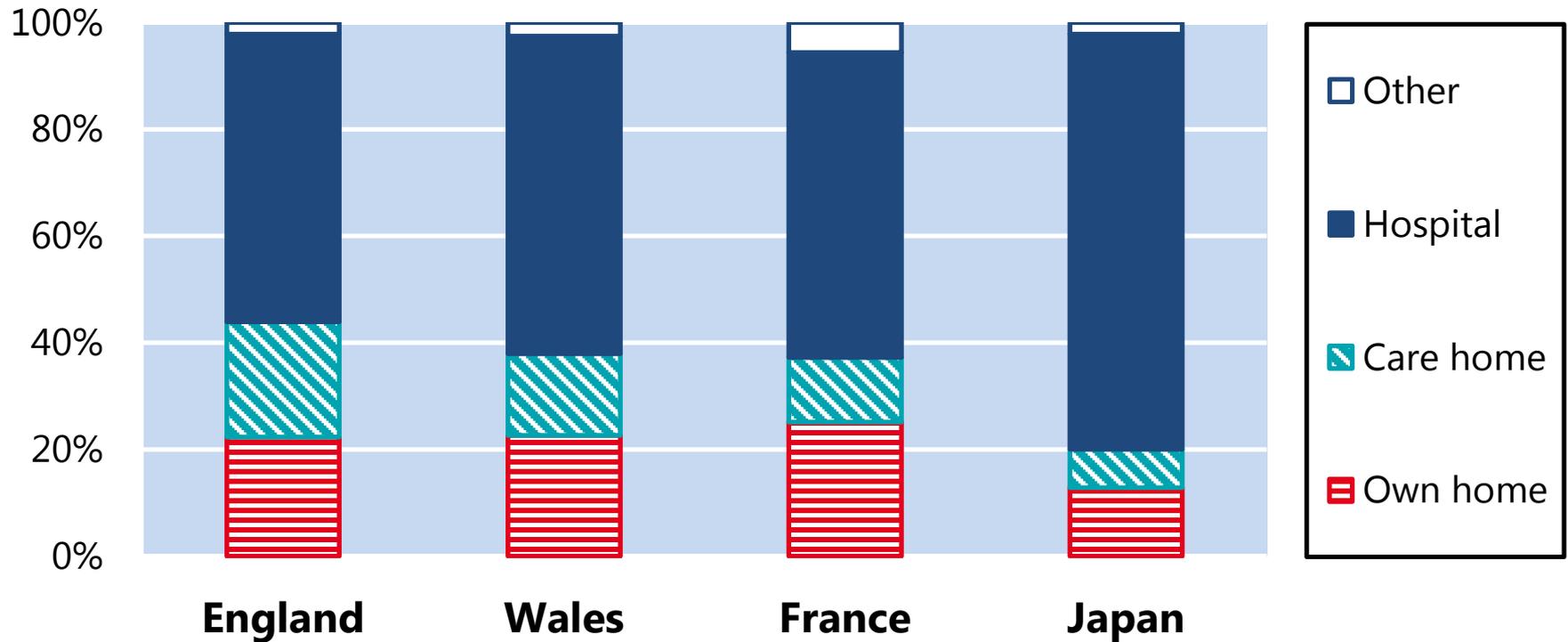
## Discharge distribution, excluding short stay



*National Statistics and other reports*

# End of life care

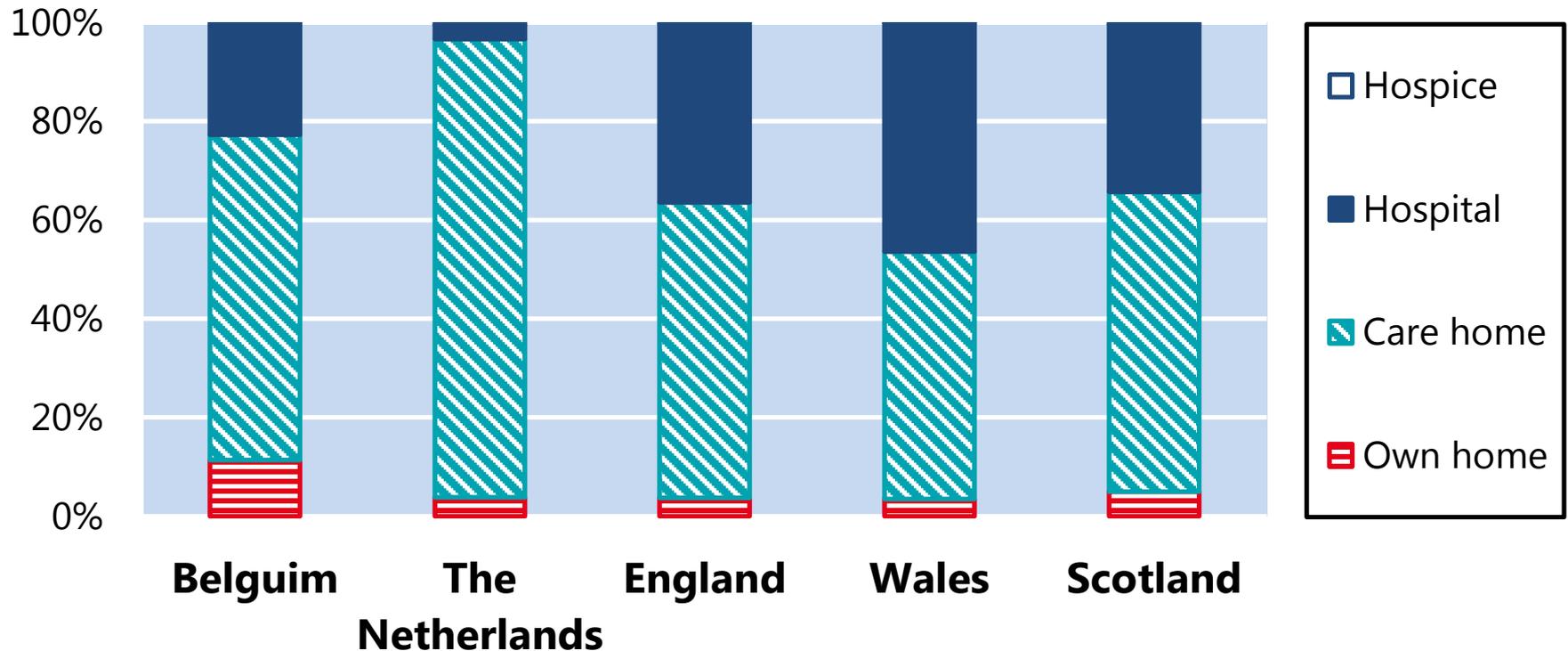
## Place of death



*National statistics at 2013*

# End of life care in dementia

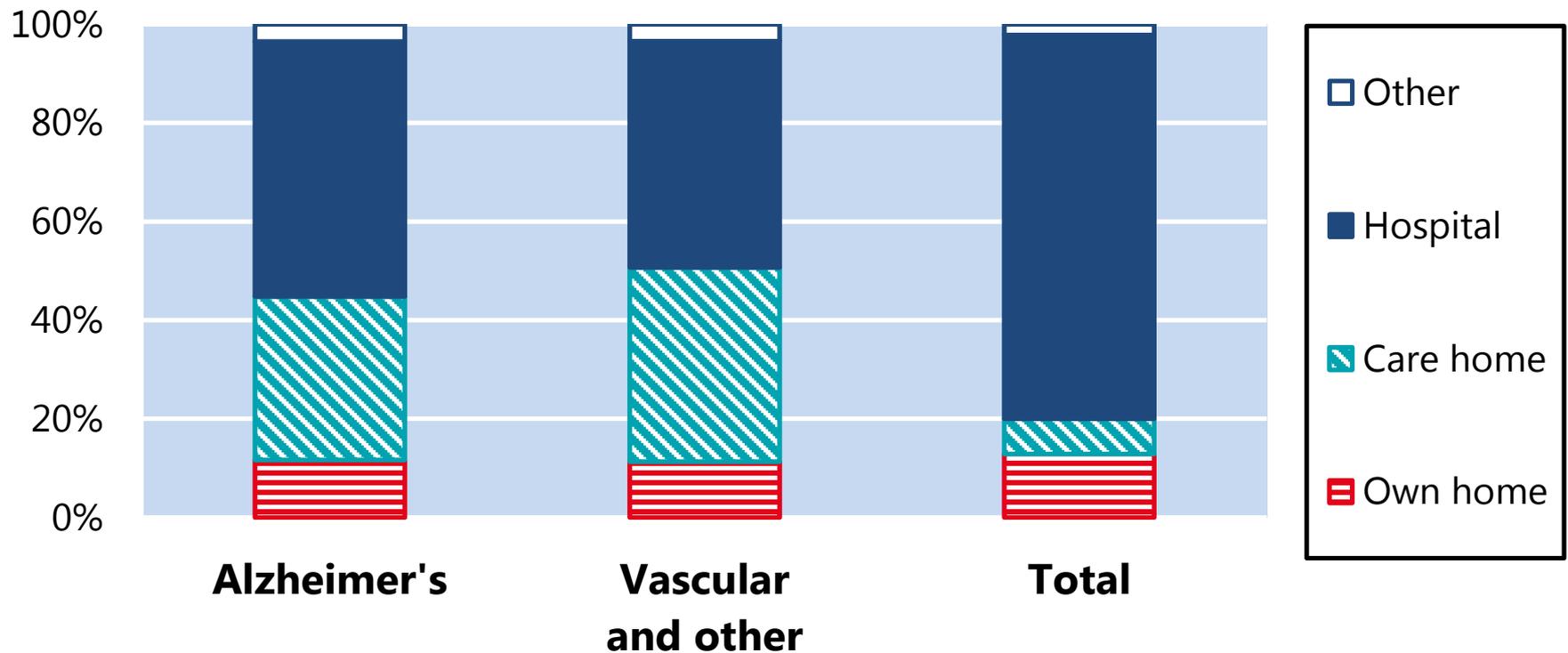
## Place of death, 65 years and over



*Houttekier et al (2010) JAGS*

# End of life care in Japan

## Place of death, by leading cause of death



*National statistics at 2013*

# Advocacy and safeguarding

---

## Scotland

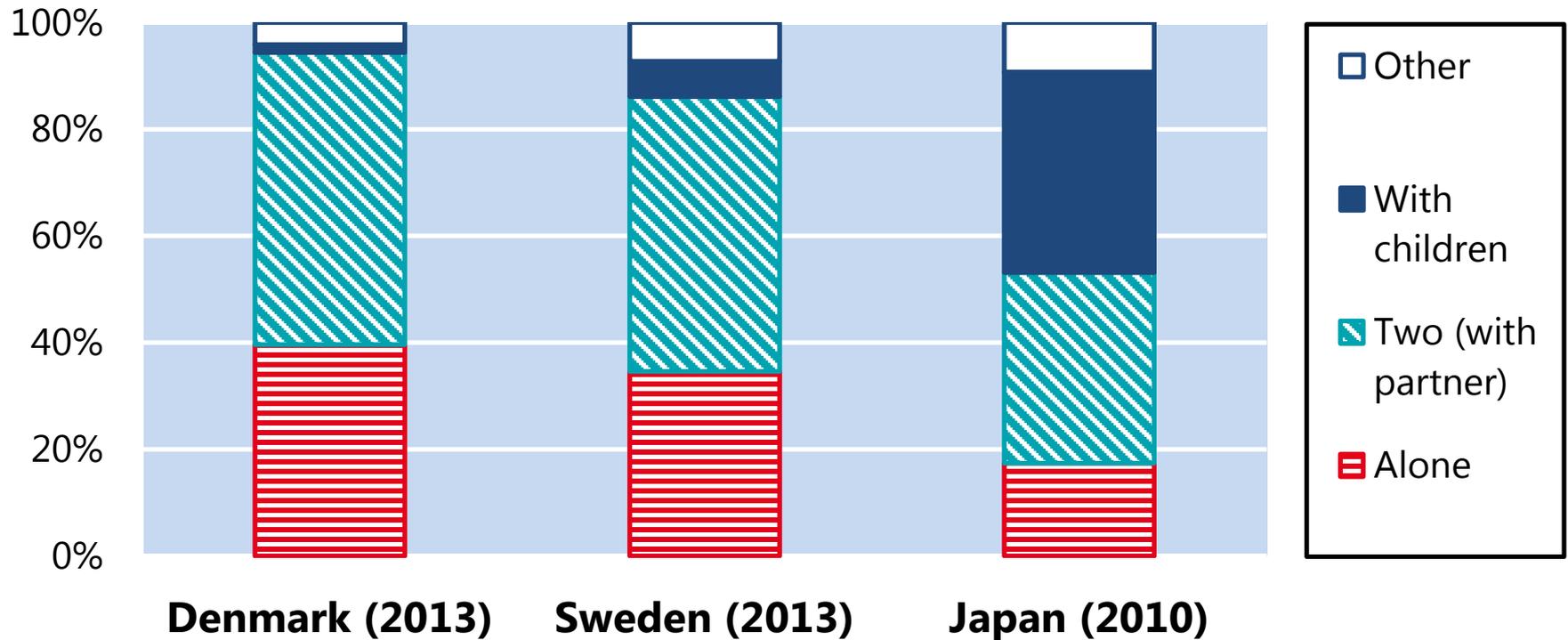
- Adults With Incapacity Act 2000
- Adult Support and Protection Act 2007

## Japan

- Adult guardianship under Civil Law
- Elder Abuse Prevention and Caregiver Support Law
- Act on Prevention of Maltreatment of Persons with Disabilities

# Family caregivers

## Older adults by type of household composition



*National statistics at 2013*

# Mistreatment by family carers

---

## Japan: National statistics in 2013

- 97.6% (16140/16542) of substantiated cases were identified at domestic settings
- 8071 (48.8%) victims had any symptoms of dementia
- 41.0% of domestic abusers (family) were sons; 19.2% were husbands

## Referrals per 100000 population

- Japan had 85 per 100000 population (+65)
- It may be relatively low: England had 246 per population (+18)

# Systems for safeguarding

---

## Local authorities

- A small number of reports/substantiated cases was related to poor system development in the local authority (Nakanishi et al., 2013 JASP)

## Community general support centre

- Delegated by local authorities: a first access point
- 71.7% of centres were operated by private sector in 2013
- Private centres found more difficulties in addressing elder abuse cases rather than public centres (Nakanishi et al., 2014 JEAN)

# Challenges in Japan (1)

---

## Decision making process

- There is no legislation on advanced care planning

[Example]

- Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tubes were placed in people with advanced dementia regardless of expectation of improvement in QOL (Nakanishi and Hattori, 2014 JNHA)
- Even when nursing home residents documented their end of life care preferences, their preferences regarding place of death were not known (Nakanishi and Miyamoto, in press EJPCH)

# Challenges in Japan (2)

---

## Place of (end-of-life) care

- The majority of group homes did not provide end of life care to residents with dementia (Nakanishi and Honda, 2009 AGG)
- There is a long waiting list for nursing home placement
- Nursing homes sometimes rejected applicants with challenging behaviors because of their facility's inability to address challenging behaviors (Nakanishi et al., 2012 JAMDA)
- Intermediate care facilities serve as a place of residence for older adults with unavailable permanent residence option (Nakanishi et al., in press Ageing Int)

# To be continued afternoon

---

## International comparison of dementia plans

- Dementia care pathways
- Palliative care contents in national dementia plans

## Discussion

- Coordination or one-stop service (packaged care)?
- Coordination by public or private sector?
- Where to obtain end-of-life care for dementia?