



香港中國婦女會

The Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club

安老服務年度報告2019



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安老服務簡介

政府資助服務

黃陳淑英紀念護理安老院（1985）提供219個持續照顧宿位，及油麗長者日間護理中心（2013）每天提供44個資助長者日託名額。



黃陳淑英紀念護理安老院



油麗長者日間護理中心

自負盈虧服務

護理安老院5個非資助宿位及每天10個日間護理服務名額（2006），李樹培夫人啟知中心（2009），目前會員有超過500名。

社區照顧服務券

油塘長者日間護理中心（2013），每天提供20個社區照顧服務券日託名額。



李樹培夫人啟知中心



油塘長者日間護理中心

申請方法

資助服務

長者可向住所附近之家庭服務中心、長者中心提出申請，經社會福利署之安老服務統一評估機制評定資格及服務類別，再由轉介社工跟進上表至中央輪候系統，按次序輪候所需服務。安老院有機構宿位可由機構自行編派，申請表可向總會索取，但申請人同樣需要接受統一評估，合資格方可入住。

自負盈虧服務

申請人只需致電本院相關負責同事，了解服務細則便可使用。

社區照顧服務券

獲社署邀請使用服務券的長者，可直接聯絡本院相關負責職員，商討採用模式及使用細節。

退出方法

服務使用者亦可按其意願及需要，給予服務單位一個月通知期退出服務。

先導計劃

關愛基金長者離院支援試驗計劃

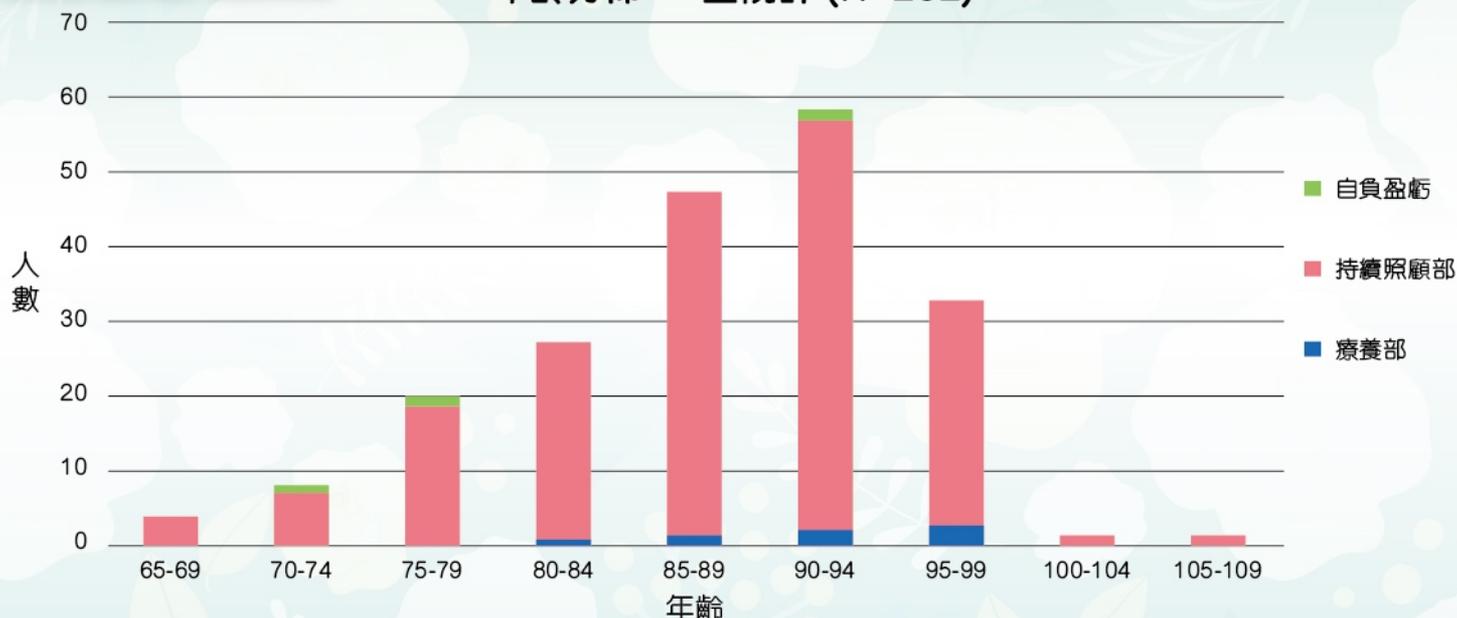
黃陳淑英紀念護理安老院自2018年2月開始參與這項先導計劃。向剛離開醫院並經評估有較高機會於短期內再次緊急入院的長者，提供不超過六個月的過渡期院舍或日間照顧服務，讓長者能有一個較全面的康復後重回社區。本院現提供1個宿位及2個日間中心名額。

在12/2018-4/2019期間向一位因急性中風而入住醫院的婆婆提供服務，最後長者康復情況良好可以重返社區。

黃陳淑英紀念護理安老院

院友資料統計

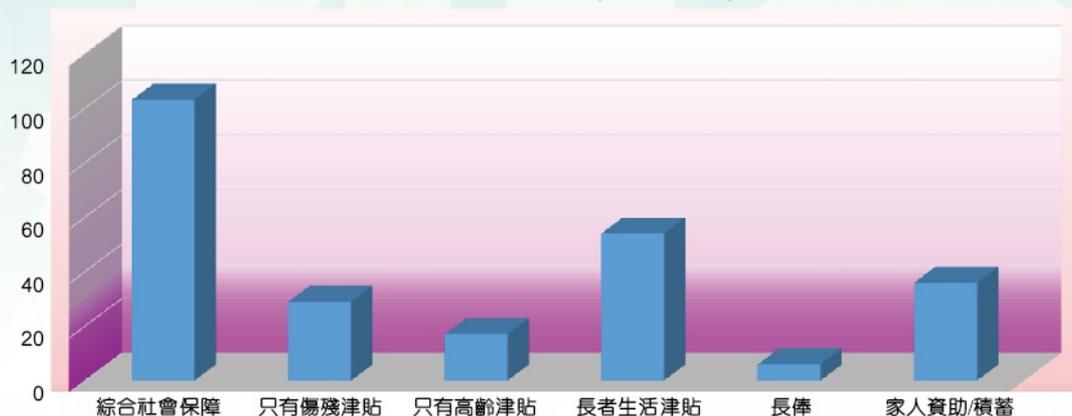
年齡分佈 — 全院計 (N=202)



年齡分佈 — 全院分部計 (N=202)

	平均年齡			最年長		最年輕		平均入住/服務年期	
	合計	男	女	男	女	男	女	男	女
療養部	91.5	90.0	91.9	92	96	88	81	3.6	3.8
持續照顧部	87.5	83.6	88.4	96	107	67	67	4.5	4.9
自負盈虧	84.0	90.0	82.0	90	94	90	73	0.9	2.4

院友經濟來源 (N=202)

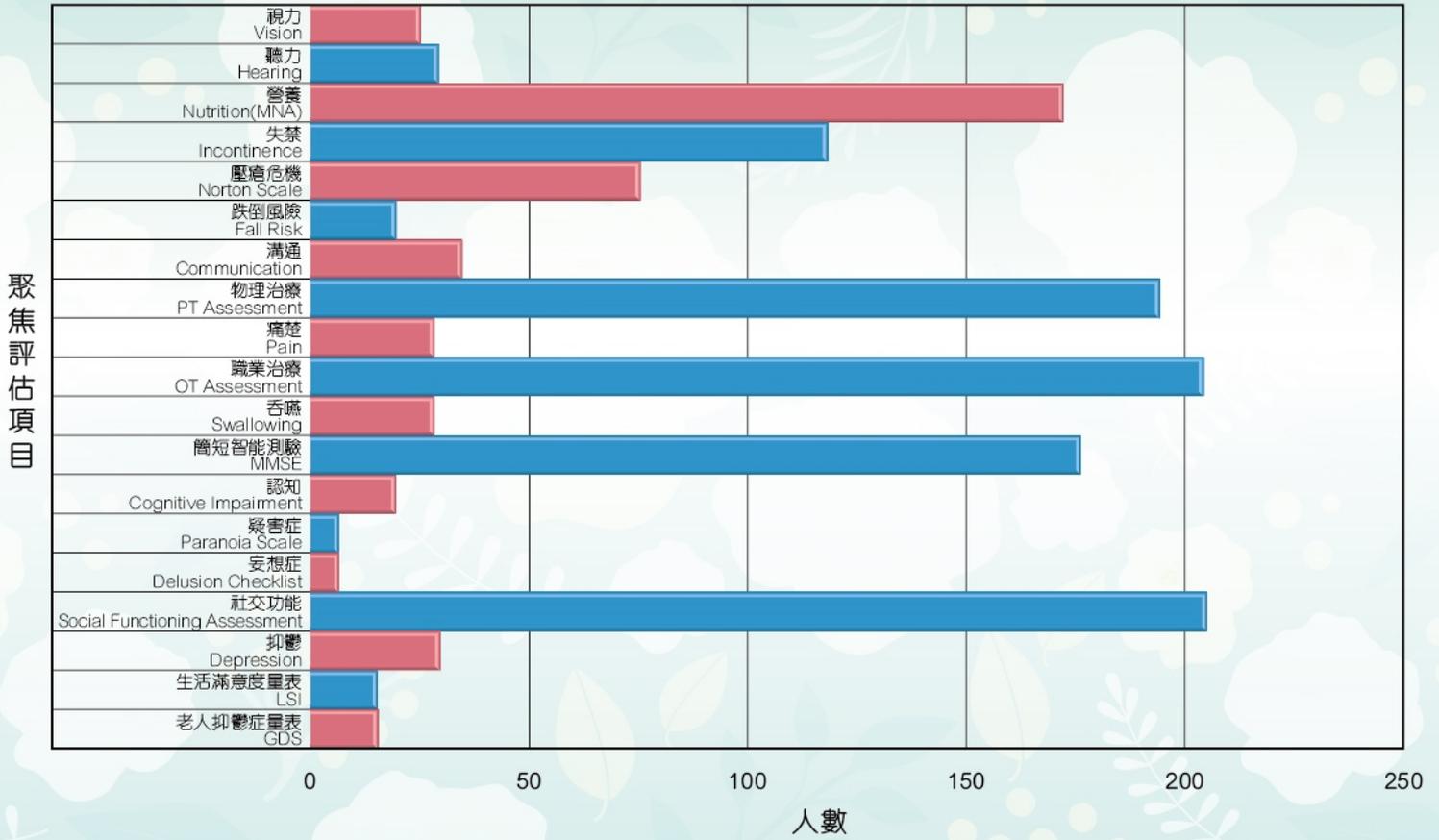


每月院友數目	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	01/2019	02/2019	03/2019	04/2019	05/2019	06/2019
每月院友數目	195	193	192	193	195	191	192	194	200	200	203	202
每月院友數目過世 / 退院總數	2	3	5	2	0	4	3	1	2	2	1	3

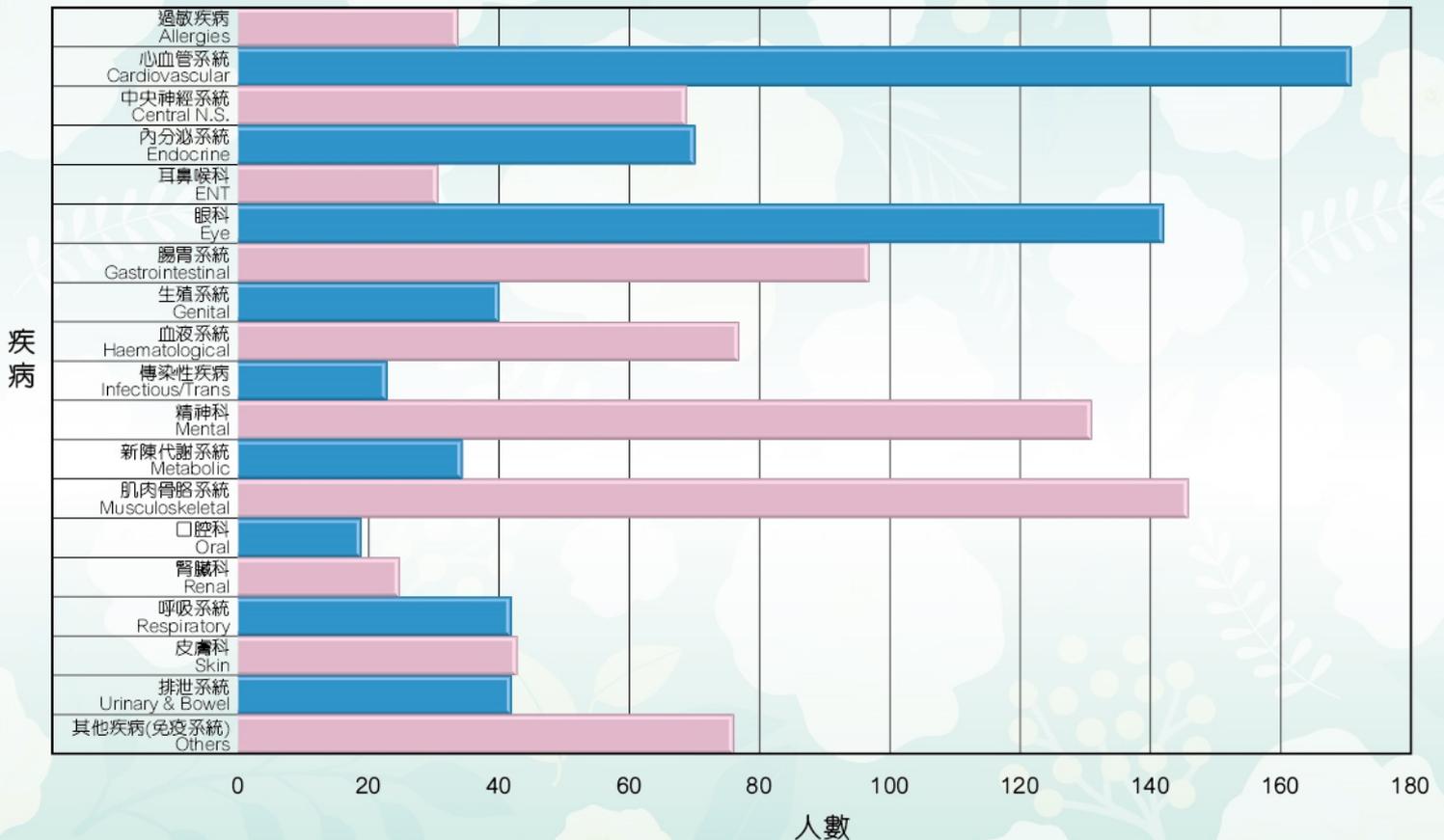
$$2018-2019 \text{ 年度周轉率 (turnover rate)} = \frac{\text{年度院友過世 / 退院總數}}{\text{年度平均院友數目}} = \frac{28}{195.8} = 14.3\%$$

*以上數字不包括緊急宿位

院友接受聚焦評估 (N=202)



院友現接受治療之疾病種類 (N=202)



社會服務：活動及服務統計

物理治療服務

院友接受物理治療服務 (人次)



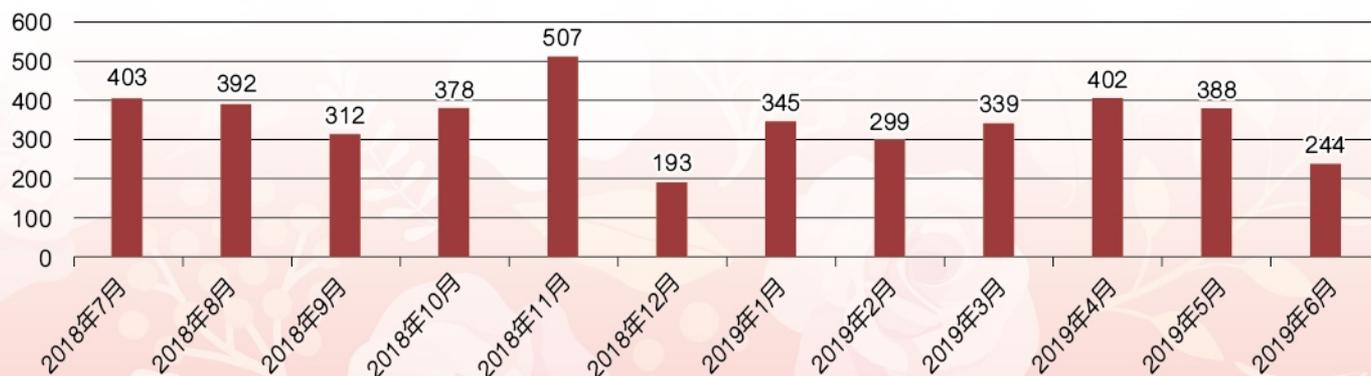
職業治療服務

院友接受職業治療服務 (人次)



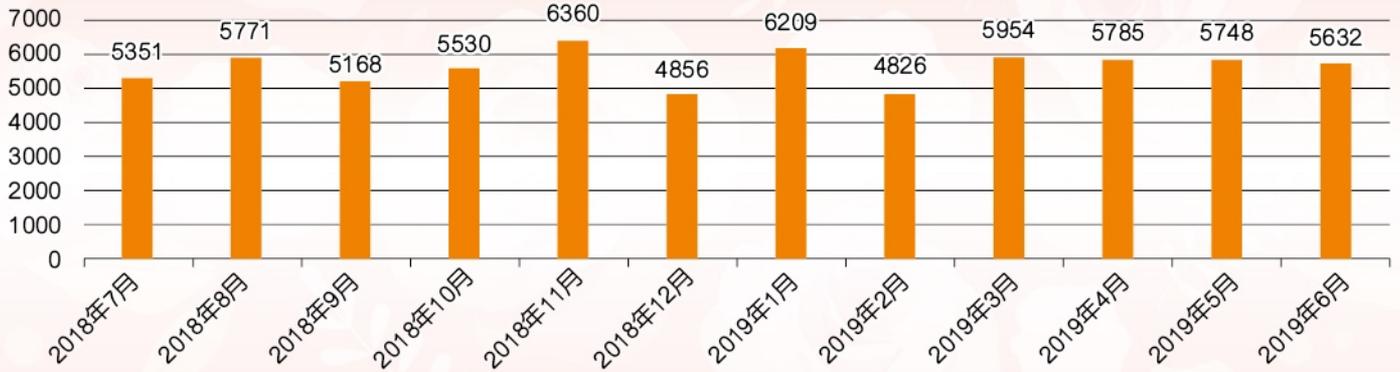
創意藝術服務

院友參與創意藝術服務 (人次)



社交康樂活動

院友參與社交及康樂活動 (人次)



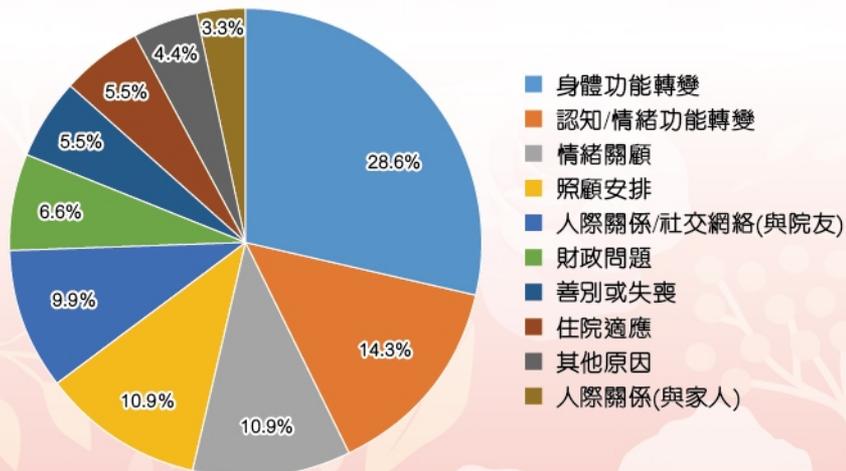
其他活動

院友參與其他活動 (人次)



輔導服務原因

院友接受輔導服務原因



社交康樂活動



包粽慶端午



新春團拜



春節聯歡暨百歲生日會



院友生日活動



院友聯會就職典禮



團年飯



維園花卉展覽



中學生探訪活動



中秋整月餅



社會服務：抑鬱症的處理

本院一直致力關注患有抑鬱症的院友，安排藥物及非藥物治療服務，並透過專業團隊協助院友改善情緒。在2018年7月至2019年6月期間，本院有20位院友臨床確診患有抑鬱症，其中10人同時確診患有不同程度的認知障礙症。

藥物治療

在20位確診抑鬱症院友中，14位院友需服用抗抑鬱藥或精神科藥物。另6位院友，經醫生診斷，病情穩定，暫不需服藥。

非藥物治療

在過去一年，社工為55位院友，提供共91次輔導服務。在輔導個案中，社工分別為12位抑鬱症院友（另8位抑鬱症院友因患有嚴重程度的認知缺損，在理解及溝通表達能力上有困難）及21位受著各種因素影響包括身體狀況轉弱、認知能力下降、住院適應、人際關係、個人性格、喪親等而出現情緒低落的院友提供輔導服務。在輔導服務過程中，讓院友抒發他們的感受、表達憂慮及困擾。社工引導院友建立正向思維及處理負面情緒的方法，以提升他們的抗逆力。院友在接受輔導服務後，表達感受到其需要被關注及得到支援，從院友的言語表達及觀察其行為表現，反映他們的情緒有改善，不安感和焦慮亦有減少。

另一方面，音樂治療師、表達藝術治療師，職業治療師及物理治療師因應抑鬱症院友的狀況，提供治療性服務，以關顧院友的身體、心理及認知需要，幫助改善負面情緒。除治療性服務外，亦有宗教團體恆常到本院安排宗教活動，共有11位抑鬱症院友按其信仰參與不同的宗教活動，滿足他們的靈性需要，從而得到內心的平安。

抑鬱症評估

本院使用以下評估工具，進行評估，全面了解院友的抑鬱狀況。

- 1) 抑鬱症評估表 (Depression Assessment Form)：由本機構專業團隊設計，透過綜合評估，了解院友的抑鬱狀況。
- 2) 老人抑鬱短量表 (Geriatric Depression Scale)：用於沒有認知缺損的院友，量表共15條問題，總分為15分，若分數在8分或以上，表示有抑鬱徵狀。
- 3) 康乃爾失智者（認知障礙症）憂鬱量表 (Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia)：用於患有認知障礙症的院友去評估其抑鬱狀況。
- 4) 生命滿意度指標 (Life Satisfaction Index)：用於沒有認知缺損的院友。透過20條問題，了解院友近期的情緒狀況及對生命滿意度。指標的總分為20分，分數越高代表長者對其生命滿意度越高。

抑鬱症個案分享

個案一：陳伯伯（化名）

背景：

陳伯患有青光眼、與家人關係疏離、天主教徒、性格文靜及易於為未發生之事感到擔心及焦慮。陳伯於2004年確診抑鬱及焦慮症，因受2003年的非典型肺炎事件影響，令陳伯十分擔心自己及其家人受感染，隨著疫情受控，陳伯的情緒有改善，他需定期覆診精神科。他喜歡獨處，平日多在院舍花園晨運及聽收音機。

情緒狀況：

在2018年，院友於「老人抑鬱短量表」及「生命滿意度指標」的評估分數分別為2分及15分，顯示院友的情緒穩定。在過去一年，院友的身體狀況下降、雙眼只能看到陰影，同時欠缺家人支援，令陳伯擔憂自己的身體及往後的照顧安排。透過社工定期輔導面見，對院友表達關注，疏導院友的負面情緒。另一方面引導他計劃未來的照顧安排，本年院友已簽「預設醫療指示」，陳伯為日後的醫療安排能從其意願感到安心，而院友恆常參與天主教聚會，得到靈性上支援。在2019年，院友於「老人抑鬱短量表」及「生命滿意度指標」的評估分數為1分及15分，反映透過服務介入，能幫助院友保持情緒穩定，以正面的態度面對身體狀況下降及安排未來計劃。

個案二：張婆婆（化名）

背景：

張婆婆患有血壓高、白內障、與子女關係一般、性格容易擔憂如擔心經濟、兒子生活。張婆婆於2006年確診抑鬱症，需定期覆診精神科。院友喜歡參與義工服務及不同活動。

情緒狀況：

在2018年，院友於「老人抑鬱短量表」及「生命滿意度指標」評估的分數為1分及14分，反映情緒穩定。在過去一年，院友受癌症的影響，身體狀況明顯下降。社工及治療師關顧院友的情緒，提供輔導服務及安排參與音樂小組活動。在2019年，院友於「老人抑鬱短量表」及「生命滿意度指標」兩項評估的分數為2分及12分。對比兩年的評估結果，分數變化不大，反映透過安排適切的服務，有助維持院友的情緒穩定。

臨床照顧質素指標專題報告

壓瘡

2018年7月至2019年6月 壓瘡指標監測結果及分析

2018年7月至2019年6月共有四個壓瘡個案，位置集中於骶尾及臀部，每月現患率為1.04%至2.02%（圖一）。即每月2-4位院友患上壓瘡，而每月新患上壓瘡比率為0.52%，即部份月份有一位新增個案（圖二），壓瘡改善比率為33.3%（圖三），一位院友壓瘡痊癒，三名院友壓瘡情況得以改善。

（圖一）2018年7月至2019年6月壓瘡現患率



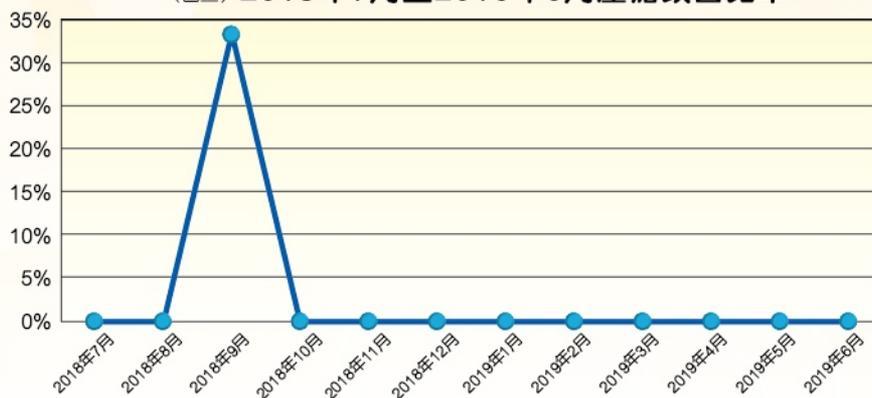
（圖二）2018年7月至2019年6月新患壓瘡發病率



檢討情況

本年度本院共有四名院友患有壓瘡，包括三位長期卧床及一位使用輪椅；三位卧床院友中有二位屬於療養級別照顧，因病入住醫院時出現壓瘡，其壓瘡傷口經過長達九個月時間的悉心護理，由原來的三級改善為二級傷口；另外一位卧床院友，亦經歷了三個月的傷口護理，其壓瘡傷口才可完全癒合。至於使用輪椅的一位院友，年前由私營安老院轉到本院，當時體型瘦弱，經過本院護理人員不斷鼓勵進食及細心調整進食情況，體重由31公斤上升至35公斤，骶尾傷口亦大大改善，實證顯示營養攝取對壓瘡傷口癒合有很大的幫助。

（圖三）2018年7月至2019年6月壓瘡改善比率



預防壓瘡與護理

長者因為活動力減弱，身體局部位置長期受壓，引致該區血流降低，組織因而缺氧，增加形成壓瘡的風險；本院依據風險評估結果擬定個人照顧計劃，採取適當的預防措施，例如：正確轉換卧床位置，減低剪力及磨擦力，善用防壓瘡背墊；本院又會透過不同專業團隊的相關介入，給予意見，希望可有效降低壓瘡之發生率，避免後續併發症及其他不良的結果，達到預防勝於治療的效果。

本院護理部對於已發生之壓力性損傷，會依據傷口的損傷程度、滲液多寡等各方面的因素進行傷口護理評估，選擇適當敷料，以恢復傷口血液循環，並控制感染風險，保護傷口床（wound bed）避免後續損傷或傷口惡化的發生。

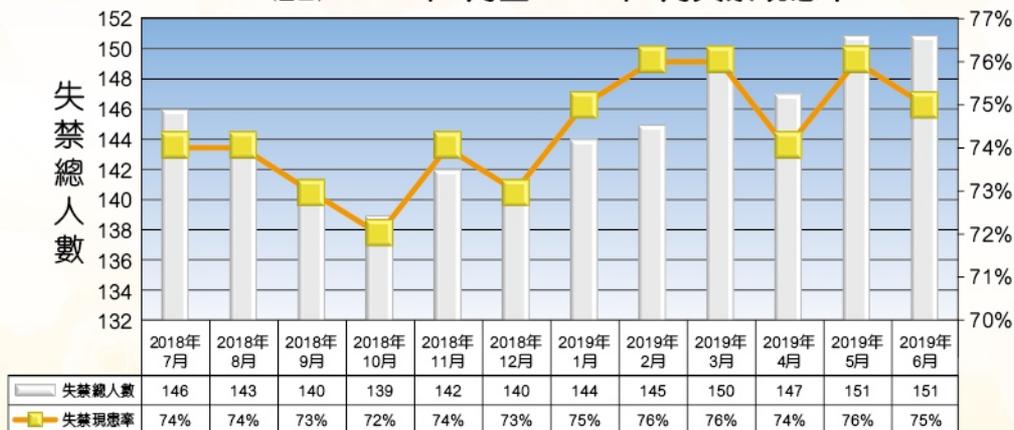
為有效提升本院護士對傷口之專業產品的認知及配合高科技儀器作護理、預防與技巧的相關專業知識，本院6月份聘請了專科護理顧問，為本院護士及保健員提供專業傷口培訓的課程，希望透過專科教育訓練提升相關護理知識技能，期望在團隊的共同努力下，達到持續改善服務的目標，從而提升院友的生活質素。

失禁及尿道感染

2018年7月至2019年6月小便失禁及尿道感染結果及分析

本年度失禁現患率平均為74.3%、約150多人(圖四)。與上年度數字相若。本年度新入住院友為失禁個案有上升的趨勢，反映現時新入住院友的健康狀況較差，當中較多有失禁及帶導尿管並有尿道感染情況。失禁院友99.7%使用尿片，0.3%需使用導尿管。全院尿道感染百分率為0.66 - 3.5%(圖五)。

(圖四) 2018年7月至2019年6月失禁現患率



(圖五) 2018年7月至2019年6月小便失禁者尿道感染比率



檢討情況

上半年本院共有12個尿道感染個案，平均感染發生率1.4%，唯數據顯示2018年8月份之泌尿道感染發生率呈現明顯上升之趨勢，本院護理部即時深入跟進有關個案，其中一名院友患有骨癌，因為身體出現疼痛症狀，故此減少喝水及活動，以免疼痛加劇，終於引致尿道感染。另一名院友患有糖尿病，免疫力較低，尿道炎經常反覆發作，除教導院友注意局部清潔的方法，並開始服用紅莓素以預防尿道炎，至今再無反覆發作的情況出現。

改善措施及行動

- 加強教育非失禁之院友，注意個人衛生，如廁後清潔的方法由前向後抹。
- 鼓勵院友潔手，每餐進食前先用酒精搓手液潔手。
- 非限水院友鼓勵多進水份，體弱院友由職員協助餵水。
- 鼓勵體弱及有尿道炎歷史之院友繼續飲用紅莓素，預防尿道感染。
- 加強感染控制措施，改善浴椅及浴床的消毒程序，保持衛生。
- 加強考核員工更換尿片及更換導尿管的技巧，保持良好的服務質素。

安全物品的使用

2018年7月至2019年6月安全物品使用指標監測結果及分析

本年度日間使用安全物品現患率平均為7.7-10.2%，約15-20人（圖六），而夜間使用率平均為10.4-13.3%，約20-26人（圖七），使用種類包括安全背心、盆骨部位固定帶、手帶或手套等等。每月新安全物品使用比率為少於2%（0.5-1.57%）（圖八），經評估後停止使用安全物品比率為13.79%（圖九）。

檢討情況

現時政府極力推行「居家安老」政策，致力改善家居及社區照顧服務，希望長者留在家中安老；

但事實上，近年新入住院舍的院友，身體機能每況愈下，缺乏自我照顧能力，較多長者患有認知障礙，有遊走、跌倒的情況。故此影響本年度本院使用約束物品的院友，比去年上升2個百分點（2%）。本院的政策在使用約束物品前，會先行找出需要使用的理由，並配合非約束的方法進行，希望將不良影響減至最少。此外，每月會有定期的檢討，對每個使用約束物品的個案，評估使用後能否達到預期的效果和考慮是否繼續使用。

改善措施及行動

• 最少約束模式

本院的宗旨希望以最少約束模式及使用非約束的方法，在決定約束前由跨專業協作的評估，減少因約束後帶來的負面影響。

• 壓力感應警報器

有高風險院友的床褥上、椅子上放置壓力感應警報器，當壓力下降時發出警報訊號，以便員工提高警覺。

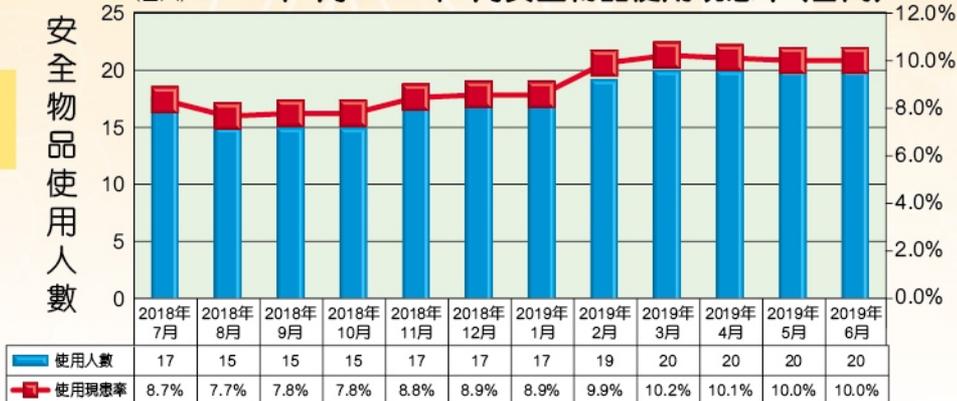
• 安排針對性訓練

物理治療部會安排院友定時、定量的步行、如廁訓練，減少肌肉萎縮和軟組織收縮的危險，增加步行和轉移時的穩定性；行動不便的院友，由職業治療師評估，會安排便椅在床邊，減低院友因往返洗手間而引致跌倒的機會。

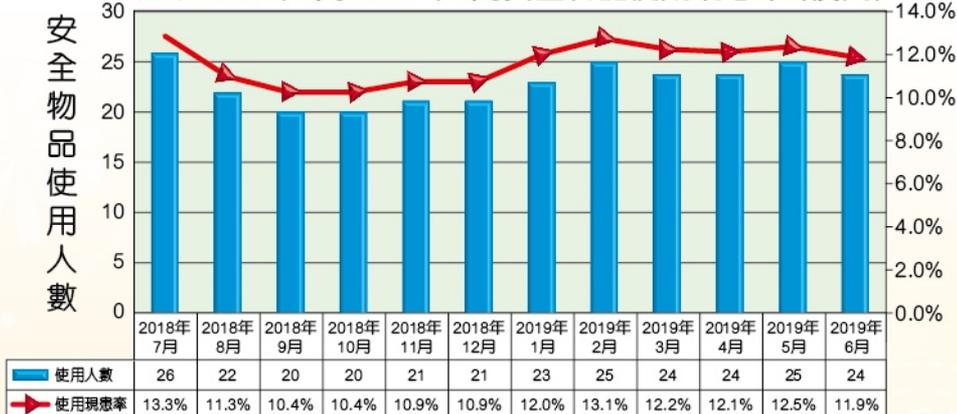
• 關顧院友身心社靈的需要

治療師安排不同小組和訓練，如：打麻將、懷緬小組、遊戲小組、功能訓練小組等；亦會為院友設計個人的機能訓練計劃，希望長者能夠維持個人功能，保持與社會外間的溝通，提高院友日常生活的興趣，減低院友因寂寞而引起遊走的企圖，希望院友能在本院安享晚年。

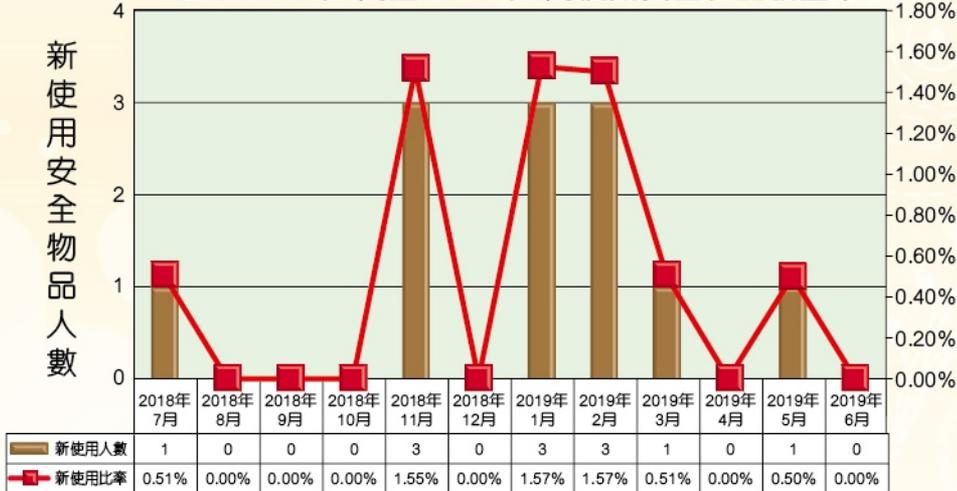
(圖六) 2018年7月至2019年6月安全物品使用現患率(日間)



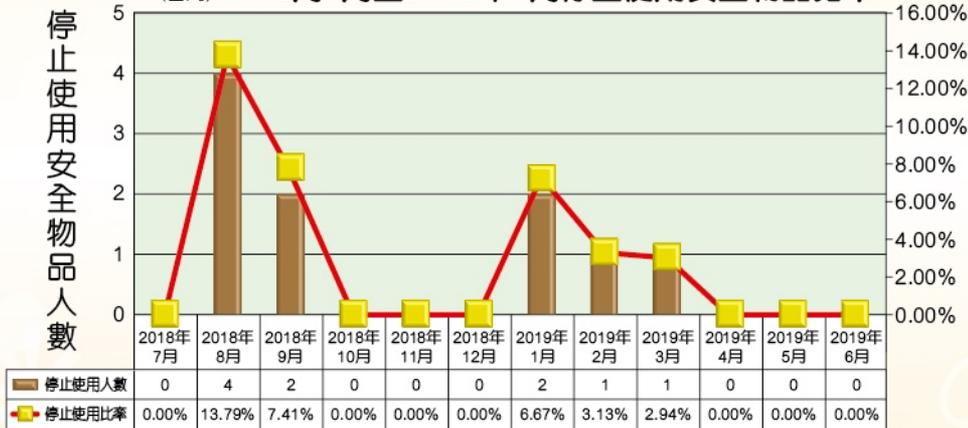
(圖七) 2018年7月至2019年6月安全物品使用現患率(夜間)



(圖八) 2018年7月至2019年6月使用安全物品發生率



(圖九) 2018年7月至2019年6月停止使用安全物品比率



物理治療服務—預防跌倒及處理

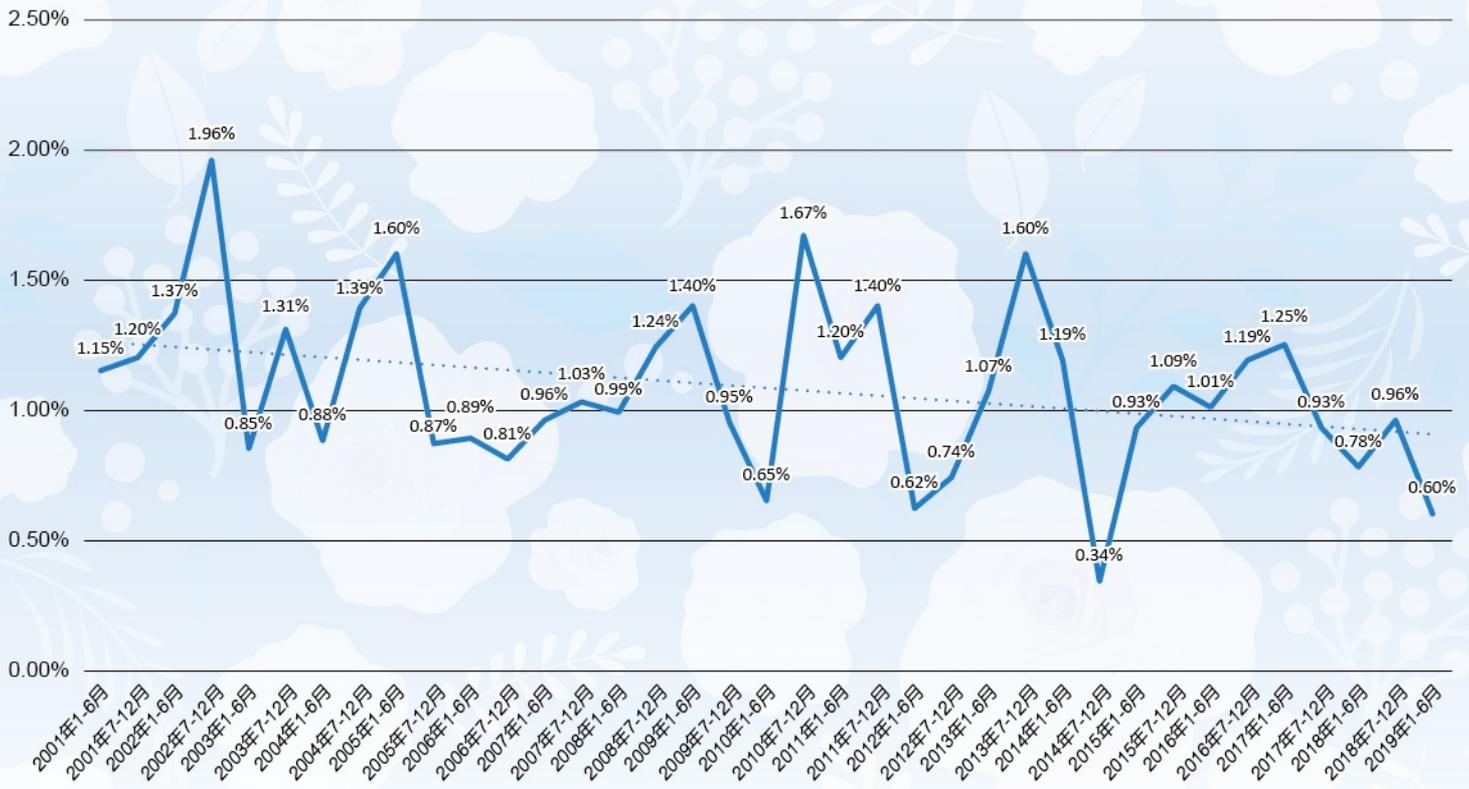
跌倒預防及處理 (2018年7月-2019年6月)

本院跌倒現患率繼續穩步向下 (圖一)。2018年下半年和2019年上半年之跌倒現患率分別為0.96%和0.60%，其中2019年上半年之跌倒現患率0.60%已為歷來第二低，自2001年以來跌倒現患率下降之趨勢依然維持儘管本院跌倒現患率趨勢一直向下，但深宵時段10P-6A跌倒問題 (圖二) 一直困擾本院。本院在上年度報告中談及有見於「相關跌倒多發生在床邊或起床數步之內，而跌倒者之認知能力相對較好，來年將在防跌操中加強床邊防跌，亦對相關長者加強起床操宣傳。」在之後時間加以實行後，深宵跌倒數字於最近一次統計有所回落。但受認知缺損者和缺乏自理能力者之跌倒數字影響，深宵跌倒問題依然存在。

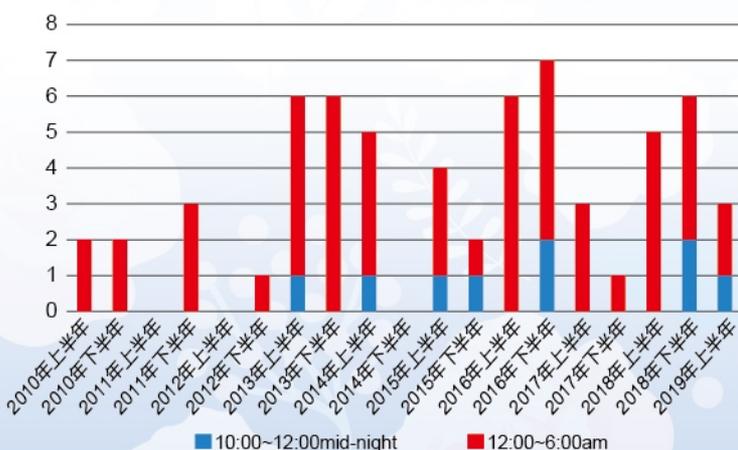
飯堂跌倒 (圖三) 在最近跌倒統計中有所回落，上年度在飯堂新增的復康助理員應在防跌上開始發揮作用。但由於有人事調度上的出入關係，相關防跌監測尚有可作強化空間。

(圖一)

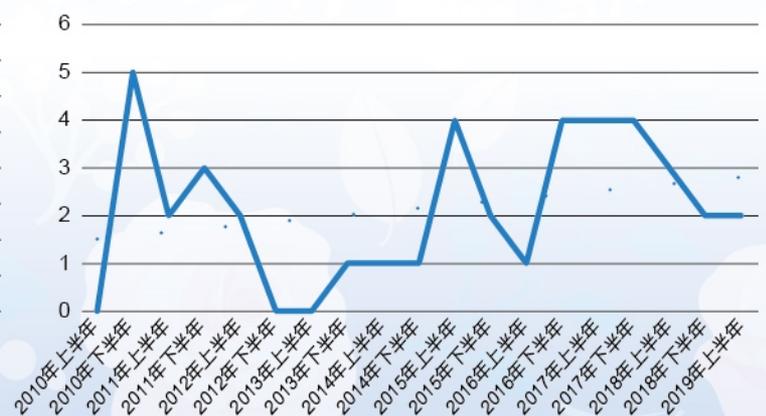
2001-2019跌倒現患率



(圖二) 2010-2019年深宵跌倒



(圖三) 2010-2019年飯堂跌倒

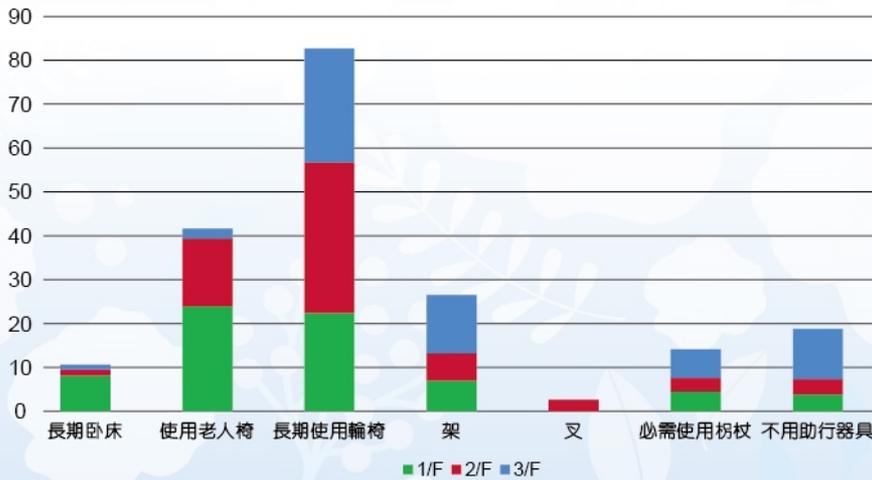


2019全院活動能力概覽

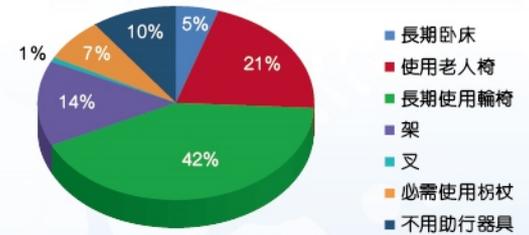
有感於本院近年接收的長者整體活動能力不斷下降，使護理及照顧壓力大增，本院為此結集了2019年的院內長者活動能力的狀況，以助本院考慮人手編配及培訓安排，以維持服務質素。

(圖四) 顯示本院全院活動能力概況，分佈由長期卧床到不需助行器具步行，各樓層數目分別由各顏色標示。項目總數最多的為長期使用輪椅，總數為83人，最少的為以叉步行，總數為3人。長期卧床和使用老人椅的院友主要集中在1/F，輪椅使用2/F為最多，而可以用各式助行器具自行行走的院友主要集中在3/F。

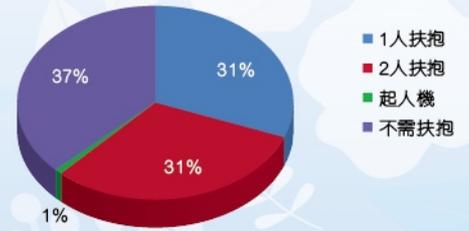
(圖四) 2019本院活動能力總覽



(圖五) 全院活動能力佔比圖



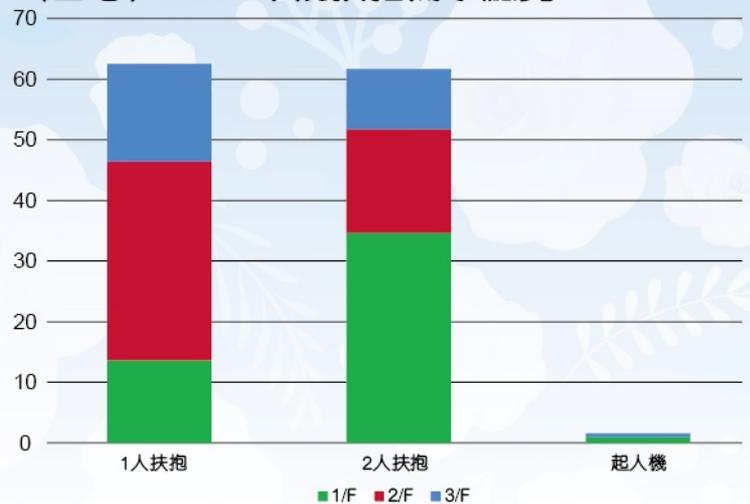
(圖六) 2019扶抱相關全院佔比



(圖五) 以百分比標示了全院活動能力分佈，本院最多為長期使用輪椅者，佔全院42%。若再加上長期卧床和使用老人椅者，本院日常活動能力為坐臥之間的院友為68%，佔院友總數2/3。

(圖六) 顯示了本院扶抱需求概況，需要扶抱轉移人數總計125人，總佔比率為63%。一人扶抱和二人扶抱需求相若，一人扶抱63人、二人扶抱62人。本院起人機使用量偏低，然而本院扶抱相關腰背工傷已是多年零記錄，很明顯在本院起人機之使用和防治腰背工傷沒有必然關係。由於照顧員普遍認為使用起人機嚴重拖低工作效率，故本院通過行政方法，要求所有照顧員在工作時必需配戴腰封，而所用腰封必須通過物理治療師審視確認其功能可合理保護腰部才能使用，最終能兼顧職安健和工作效率。

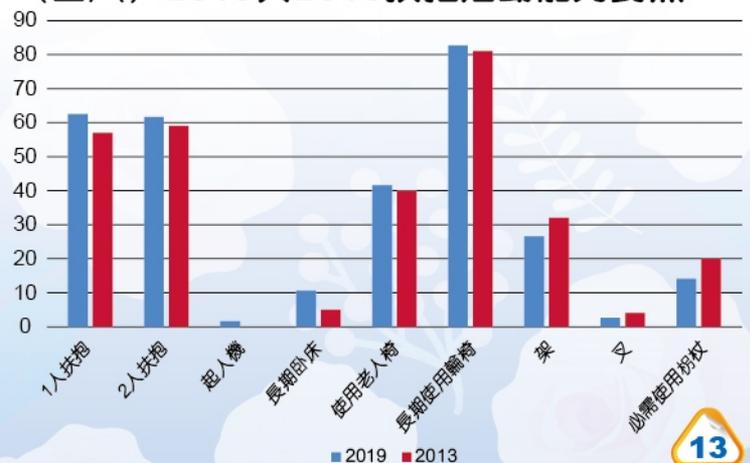
(圖七) 2019本院扶抱需求總覽



(圖七) 顯示了全院扶抱需求樓層分佈佔比，可見本院之扶抱需求主要來源於1/F和2/F，其中1/F多二人扶抱 (圖六)，2/F多一人扶抱 (圖六)，而老人椅亦主要集中在1/F (圖四)，這都合乎本院因應院友身體功能而編配相應樓層之理念。

(圖八) 並列了本院2013年和2019年全院活動能力狀況，可見本院各項觀察項目都在顯示院友整體活動能力有所減弱。當中，長期卧床者增加了5人逾100%，其餘項目都顯示院友活動能力有所減弱，實証確對院舍增加了不少的照顧及護理壓力。

(圖八) 2019與2013扶抱活動能力對照



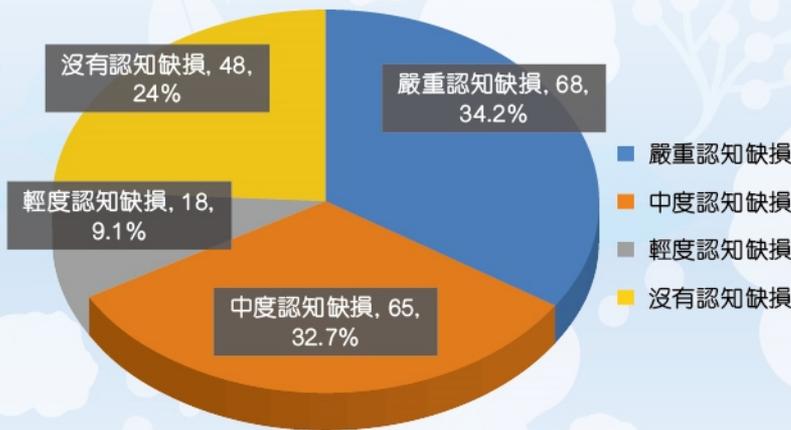
認知障礙症的處理

院舍於2019年上半年度進行了一次認知評估，入住總人數為209位長者。當中共有10份未能完成。未能完成的原因主要是院友患有失語症、體弱臥床或拒絕作答。全院認知缺損的現患率為75.9%。

2019年1月-6月院友認知狀況

2019年上半年（1月至6月）可用作分析的評估結果為199份。當中48份的認知狀況為正常，佔總人數的24.1%。其餘的151份包括不同程度的認知缺損，分別為嚴重認知缺損程度（MMSE 0-9分）共68份，佔34.2%；中度認知缺損程度（MMSE 10-19份）共65份，佔32.7%及輕度認知共18份，佔9%。

2019年上半年院友認知缺損程度分佈圖
(N=199) (圖一)



2017-19年院友確診認知障礙症百分比
(圖二)



2017-19年院友確診認知障礙症狀況

從圖二中可以留意到，本年度本院呈現認知缺損並已確診認知障礙症的院友比例較沒有確診的院友為高（58.3% vs 41.7%）。這三年間（2017-2019），發現確診的比例呈現下降趨勢，相反地沒有確診的院友比例則不斷提升（32.6%-41.7%），這個情況可能與以下的因素有關。

- 新院友入住院舍時身體狀況較弱（如中風後患有失語症、長期需要臥床等），導致難以完成簡短智能測試（MMSE），醫生難以利用認知測試的成績輔助確診；
- 居住院舍很久的院友因為每年都進行同樣的認知測試，已經熟習內容（學習效應），因此成績可能維持或甚少改變；
- 認知測試分數較高的院友（如MMSE 26-30分）亦會出現認知衰退及主觀性記憶申訴（例如是短期記憶問題）。經過進行較詳細的記憶力測試，記憶問題便清晰。這反映出MMSE在認知衰退非常輕微的院友中難以分辨出來；

香港簡易認知評估(Hong Kong Brief Cognitive Test) 在安老院舍中試行使用

2018年12月至2019年2月，本院招募了二十五名院友/日間會員進行新認知測試的試行計劃，由一名資深職業治療師在兩天內完成簡短智能測試（MMSE）及香港簡易認知評估（HKBCT），並在六星期後再做一次。參加的長者年齡由68-95歲，平均是84.08歲，男女比例為2:3，平均教育程度是2.68年，約四成接受評估的長者學歷少於六年，約一成二的長者學歷少於十二年。健康方面，詳細見下表（表一）

健康 / 疾病	百分比 (N = 25)
高血壓	76%
糖尿病	34%
高膽固醇	28%
中風	20%
帕金森症	4%
心臟病	40%
認知障礙	52%
精神病	12%
抑鬱症	4%

（表一）參加者的健康狀況

結果，參加者MMSE分數由8-30分不等，平均分數是20；香港簡短認知評估的分數由4-27分不等，平均分數是13.6。經過統計數據分析後，再測信度 (test-retest reliability) 的相關系數 (correlation coefficient) 是0.9256，p值少於0.001。與MMSE的同時效度 (Concurrent Validity) 的相關系數為0.872，p值少於0.001。初步顯示，MMSE與HKBCT同樣能分辨長者的認知狀況，信度及效度都十分好，日後可以使用HKBCT來評估院友/會員的認知能力。協助分析是次數據的東華學院醫療及健康科學副教授葉志剛博士建議我們可以招募更多人數（70-80名參加者較佳），更能準確地計算出中度認知障礙症患者切點 (cut-off) 分數。

職業治療新訓練活動—坐式詠春

本院引入坐式詠春，包括上肢及下肢訓練，由一名詠春導師（職業治療四年級學生），設計一套四式詠春招式，由淺入深地教導本院院友及日間會員去練習。詠春除了可以強身健體外，同時亦是一套有助改善認知能力的身心運動 (mind-body exercise)，為期四堂，每節半小時，由七月尾開始，小組完結後會檢討成效。



顏色手帶有助認知障礙長者辨別左右



導師努力指導學員練習揮拳（第一式）

【記憶奪寶】® Active Mind Project: 2019 《Cognitive Stimulating Activities through Treasure Hunt Memory Training (Enriched Module)®》計劃

計劃簡介

承蒙The Hong Kong Club Foundation Limited資助，於2019年4月起，推出「記憶奪寶」®（加強版）（下稱本計劃），為東九龍區的私營安老院舍（下稱私院）輕度及輕至中度認知障礙症患者提供大腦刺激訓練，包括現實導向及懷緬訓練，改善認知及情緒功能，提升生活質素；同時培訓私院員工，改善他們訓練患者的技巧。「記憶奪寶」®原有三套教材讓不同程度的認知障礙症的長者訓練記憶，分別是基礎、進階和深造篇。當認知障礙症的患者變差，已經不能使用進階篇和深造篇作訓練，因此本院設計加強版的教材讓長者在認知能力變差後，仍有合適的教材維持認知能力。



13間私營安老院舍
參與研究計劃

各私院的社工
出席培訓工作坊

院舍社工篩選
25名長者

12名合資格長者
進行訓練前評估
(本計劃社工進行)

【記憶奪寶】(加強版)®
訓練 (本計劃職業治療師
及院舍社工進行)

訓練後評估
(本計劃社工進行)

計劃進度

是次計劃共13間私院參與，於28/5進行員工培訓工作坊，由7月尾及10月初分2批進行8節的小組訓練，明年初收集實際成效數據分析。計劃首批一共有126位長者接受篩選，本院社工從中向63位長者作出評估，最後一共有54位長者合資格參與首批的小組，當中33位長者參與輕度小組，而21位長者則參與輕至中度小組。

初步成效

據私院同工及本計劃職業治療師觀察，參加者大部份都投入小組活動，能夠理解和跟隨指示參與活動，表現開心和享受，亦有參加者樂於分享和打開話題，與其他人也多了互動及表達，相信此小組對改善認知和社交方面也會有幫助。參加者亦能記起參與小組時間、地點及人物，對加強院友現實認知的概念，減少他們混亂狀況有幫助。



私院參與名單

- 1 瑞臻護老中心（油塘）
- 2 慶樺護老院
- 3 曙光護老中心
- 4 慈恩安老院
- 5 慈孝安老院
- 6 松暉護老中心
- 7 瑞安護老中心（順安）
- 8 新松齡護老中心
- 9 松齡（利富）護老中心
- 10 松齡（萬年）護老中心
- 11 港泰（竹園）護老院
- 12 松齡（德豐）護老中心
- 13 中信護老院

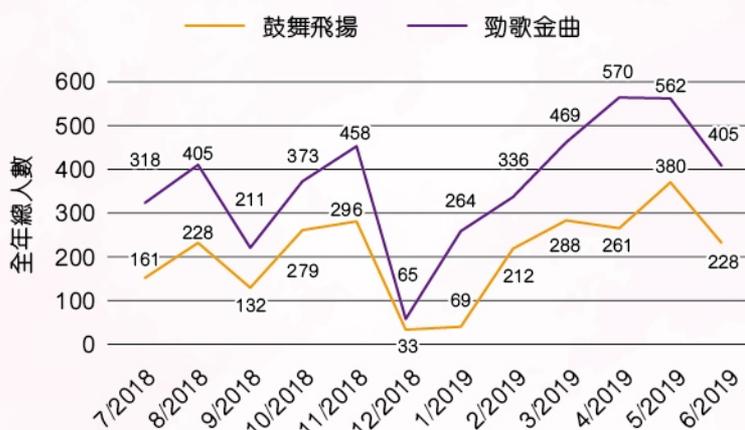
此外，參與私院同工非常欣賞「Train the Trainers 的方法」，因普遍私院欠缺培訓員工系統，員工流失率較高及人手不足；透過此計劃，私院同工能認識不同評估工具、如何與患者推行「認知刺激訓練」小組，有信心將來可自行與其他患者進行相關訓練。希望業界攜手合作，為居於私院的長者同樣獲得適切的訓練，延緩記憶退化，享受晚年生活。

音樂治療服務

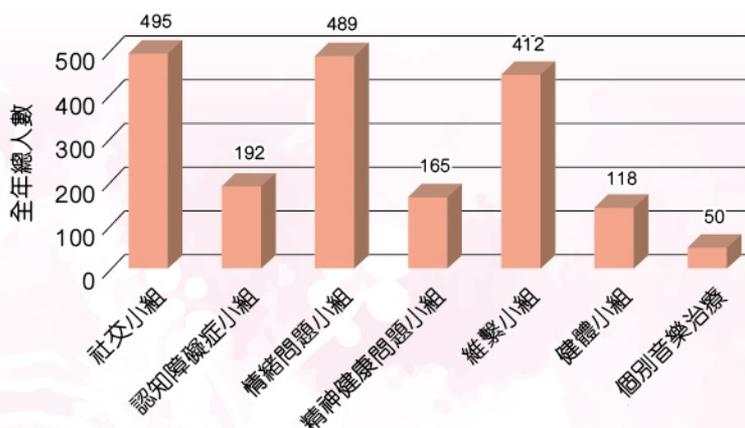
音樂治療是其中一種非藥物治療，是專職醫療中的一個專業學科。在註冊音樂治療師的計劃下，適當地運用樂器、節奏、音域、旋律、張力，便能帶來治療的效果。自2013年音樂治療投入服務以來，已服務了超過五萬人次。每天的大組活動目的是促進院友間的互動溝通及社交功能，令每位院友也有機會接觸音樂，提高生活質素。除此之外，院友經評估後，根據不同需要加入針對不同問題的小組或個別治療，協助院友改善認知能力，情緒，社交，身體機能，精神健康、行為問題及維繫能力等。於2018年7月至2019年6月期間共有7003人次參加大組活動，分別為鼓舞飛揚2646人次及勁歌金曲4357人次（圖一）。音樂治療小組及個別治療共有1921人次參加，當中認知障礙症小組共有192人次、社交小組共有495人次、情緒問題小組共有489人次、精神健康問題小組共有165人次、健體小組共有118人次、維繫小組共有412人次及個別音樂治療共有50人次。綜觀全年度音樂治療服務，參與社交小組、情緒小組及維繫小組的院友比較多。

我們經常會用到不同的治療技巧及音樂元素於小組當中。特別於情緒小組我們經常會用到即興合奏這種技巧。即興合奏是指即時的音樂創作而產生的音樂作品，著重以音樂作為一個個人的溝通渠道，藉著音樂表達個人當時的情緒及情感（Wigram & Baker, 2005）。院友因不同問題受情緒困擾，如有院友因為喪親、個人性格、不如意的婚姻關係、環境適應及擔心個人健康或機能退化而患上抑鬱症，即興合奏都可以給予他們自由表達的空間。

2018年7月至2019年6月
音樂治療大組活動情況（圖一）



2018年7月至2019年6月
音樂治療小組活動及個別治療情況（圖二）



院友可能會因健康狀況、情緒狀態、學歷等而缺乏詞彙表達自己。而且情緒亦難以用言語表達，在音樂的氛圍下，院友就會有一個渠道，安全地，放心地用非言語的方式表達自己（Werner, Wosch & Gold, 2015）。即興合奏幫助院友於音樂當中與其他人在連結、互動及作情感上的交流。亦可利用不同的節奏、旋律、音高及張力表達心中的情緒，重建心靈和諧。例如：大力地打鼓表達憤怒或興奮的情緒；快而輕的節奏代表焦慮或緊張。

此外，音樂可幫助人與人之間的溝通，在情緒小組中尤為重要。在即興合奏當中，音樂就是對話的媒介。個人只是團體中的一部份，音樂中的聲音、空間、形式都需要自己去探索。而在合奏當中，就像一個小社會，人與人之間有共同合作的時候，每人都有發聲的機會。因此，即興合奏可學習到由個人出發，再學習與人合作、溝通的重要性。例如：以一唱一和的方式進行即興合奏。透過即興合奏，院友之間互相模仿，領略到聆聽及觀察的重要性。院友便能夠互相配搭和交流，在共通的節奏下建立社交關係及朋輩關係。

展望，將來可以發掘更多不同的音樂治療技巧，及加入其他非藥物治療或科技的元素，令到音樂治療於處理情緒問題時會有更好的效果。另外亦希望會有更多跨專業的合作，為受情緒困擾的院友提供更好的抒發平台，使他們得到更好的支援。

表達藝術治療服務

香港中國婦女會黃陳淑英紀念護理安老院為全港首間聘請全職表達藝術治療師的院舍。表達藝術治療是一種心理治療，以音樂/舞動/視覺藝術/故事/創意寫作等媒介，讓參加者提升身心生活素質。不少臨床研究指出表達藝術治療能有效減低抑鬱與焦慮，減少用藥劑量；現時多個國家已引入此作輔助醫療系統之一，應用於心理治療、復康等範疇。

個案分享

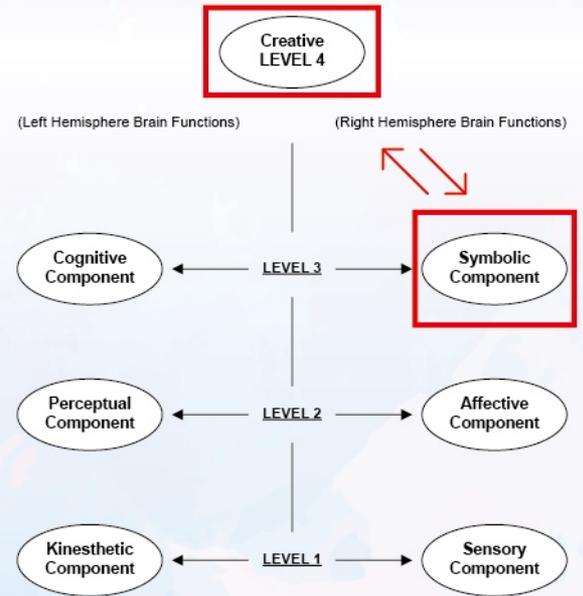
94歲樂婆婆患有輕度腦退化症、混合焦慮與抑鬱症。由於嚴重聽障，婆婆難以與人溝通，情感未能被明白與宣洩。治療師以婆婆能溝通的藝術媒介，包括視藝/故事創作，打開婆婆心房。

以象徵意義與創作表達心理狀態

運用象徵手法探索內心世界是心理學與表達藝術治療常用手法，案主以藝術媒介象徵個人情感、減低心理防衛，以非言語方式，讓潛意識狀態與渴望呈現 (Hinz, 2009)。治療師觀察到婆婆喜歡以動物喻己，故據表達藝術治療系統 (ETC) 中右腦象徵功能 (Symbolic) 作起點，與最高層級創造功能 (Creative) 相互交替，進行故事創作與視藝活動。



在個別治療開始時，樂婆婆形容此塗鴉 (Scribbling) 為「失去翅膀的鵝」，她如這「鵝」般失去飛翔能力，亦頗抗拒創作，表達「我無用、唔識」。治療師以故事創作，讓她表達更多「鵝」的狀態。她形容如果「鵝」有「翅膀」，會飛到她最喜愛的「虎豹別墅」。治療師讓她觀看虎豹別墅照片、勾起其長期記憶；她主動跟治療師談及舊事，漸漸多了歡笑。她再觀賞自己畫作，會自評「幾靚」、「唔敢相信自己做到」，逐漸減低藝術抗拒性 (Resistance)。



有關「天堂」：治療師與婆婆的藝術互動治療關係

一次婆婆提到往生問題，治療師讓她把想像中的天堂繪於紙上。她表達天堂「有太陽/月亮/雨」，但有時感到孤單；治療師畫上紅心，比喻治療師的陪伴。治療師藝術互動能加強案主心理韌性，強化治療關係。過程中，治療師兼持「低技巧、高敏度」(Low Skill, High Sensitivity) 原則，讓婆婆在安全環境下，探索內心世界與往生議題。現時婆婆情緒漸平穩，定期出席院舍宗教聚會，並積極參加表達藝術治療的抒壓視藝小組，在院舍的全人照顧下安享晚年。



參考資料：

Hinz, L. D. (2009). Expressive therapies continuum: A framework for using art in therapy. New York, NY, US: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, p.191-215.

言語治療服務

因疾病或體弱而引起的吞嚥 (swallowing) 障礙是其中一個常見於長者的問題。吞嚥障礙泛指食物或飲料在經由口腔進入胃部的過程中出現問題，而常見的問題包括氣哽 (又俗稱「濁親」或「落錯格」)、咀嚼困難等，若不適時處理，有機會導致營養不良、缺水、吸入性肺炎、窒息等，影響健康及生活質素，嚴重者甚至有致命風險。常見會引起這些問題的疾病包括中風、認知障礙症、帕金森症等。隨著社會趨向高齡化，慢性疾病越加普及，患上吞嚥障礙而需要特別照護的長者人數持續上升。據本地統計，61%居住在院舍的長者患有不同程度的吞嚥障礙 (香港大學吞嚥研究所，2015)，情況值得關注。

另一方面，因行為而引起的進食 (feeding) 問題同樣是晚期病患常見的現象。行為進食困難 (behavioural feeding problem) 一意指患者未必有吞嚥困難，但受認知能力衰退、情緒影響、心理障礙等而對進食過程產生抗拒或出現異常偏好—有機會導致患者食量下降甚至拒食，造成水份或營養不足，如情況持續可加劇身體功能衰退。因患者普遍需要他人協助餵食，而且餵食過程不無困難，因此進食問題亦對患者、其家屬、照顧者造成一定程度的照顧負擔及心理壓力。

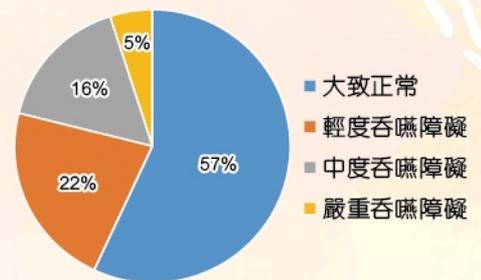
除吞嚥及進食問題，溝通問題亦常見於長者，當中表徵可能包括找字困難、語言表達或理解困難、咬字不清、聲量過小等，除了影響長者日常生活及人際關係，亦有機會增加無力感等負面情緒。

針對此等需要，本院由2018年10月下旬開始增聘了全職駐院言語治療師，為安老院院友及日間中心會員提供吞嚥及溝通方面的臨床評估，個別或小組治療以改善長者的吞嚥及溝通能力，同時亦會為員工定期提供培訓，加強員工在吞嚥處理或餵食方面的照顧技巧，促進長者的進食安全。

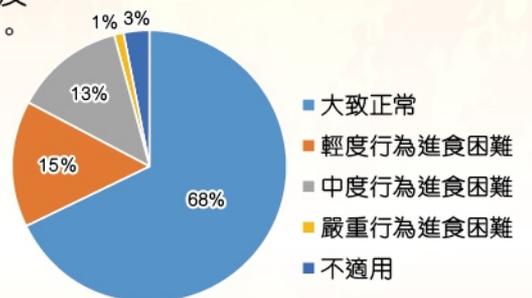
本院吞嚥進食及溝通能力現狀

本院於本年度完成了首次全院吞嚥及溝通能力臨床評估。吞嚥方面，根據2019年6月數據，全院共有43%院友患有不同程度的吞嚥障礙 (詳見圖一)。進食方面，全院有28%院友有不同程度的行為進食困難 (詳見圖二)。按年齡分析 (圖三)，各年齡組別的長者患吞嚥障礙及/或進食困難的比例相約。按病患分析 (圖四)，高風險疾病 (包括中風、認知障礙症、帕金森症) 的患者出現吞嚥及/或進食障礙的比率一概超過一半 (52%至61%)，明顯較沒有此等病患的長者 (23%) 為高。患有認知障礙症的長者同時出現吞嚥及進食問題的情況較為普遍，而中風患者出現吞嚥及進食問題跟單純出現吞嚥問題的比率相約，另一邊廂帕金森症患者則較少會遇上進食問題，這些數據都跟各種病理吻合。值得注意的是，帕金森症患者面對吞嚥困難的情況尤其嚴峻，突顯了緊密觀察及跟進患有帕金森症院友的病情轉變的重要性，以便及時作出適當介入。

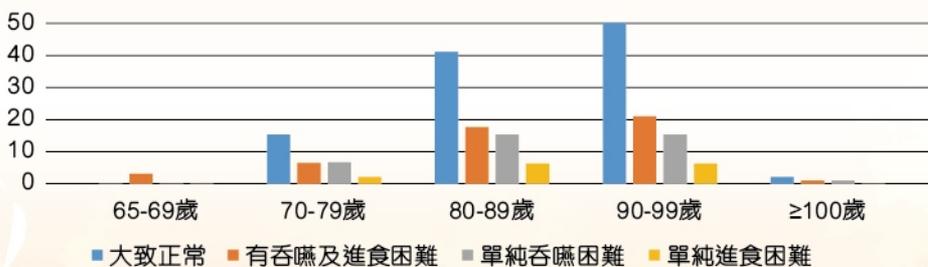
(圖一) 院友吞嚥能力分佈 (2019年6月)



(圖二) 院友行為進食情況 (2019年6月)



(圖三) 吞嚥及進食困難者年齡分佈

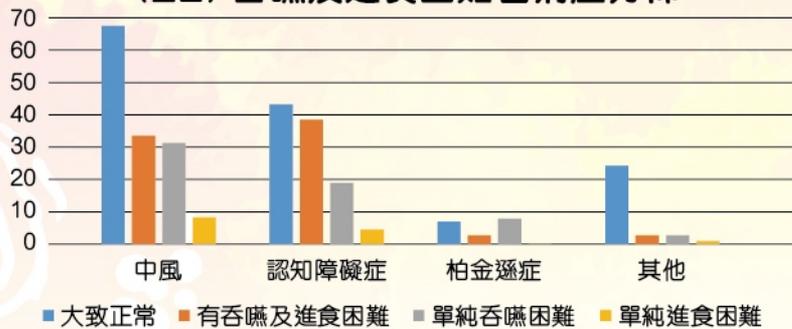


	65-69歲		70-79歲		80-89歲		90-99歲		≥100歲	
	人數	比率	人數	比率	人數	比率	人數	比率	人數	比率
大致正常	0	0%	15	50%	41	54%	49	54%	2	50%
有吞嚥及進食困難	3	100%	6	20%	18	24%	21	23%	1	25%
單純吞嚥困難	0	0%	7	23%	15	20%	15	16%	1	25%
單純進食困難	0	0%	2	7%	2	2%	6	7%	0	0%
各年齡組別總人數	3		30		76		91		4	



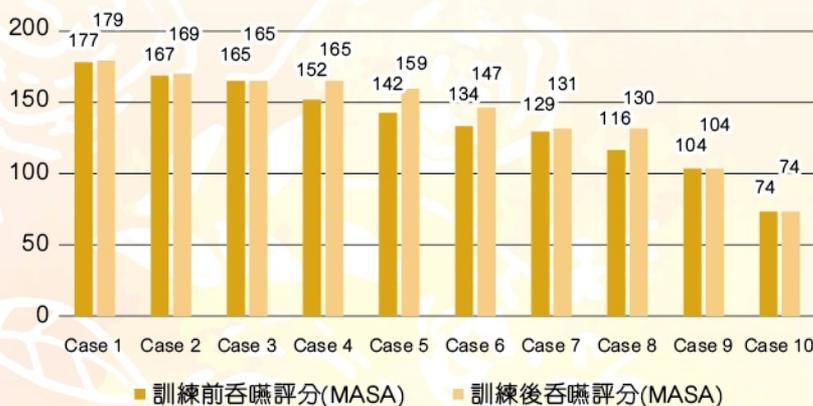
個別吞嚥訓練

(圖四) 吞嚥及進食困難者病歷分佈



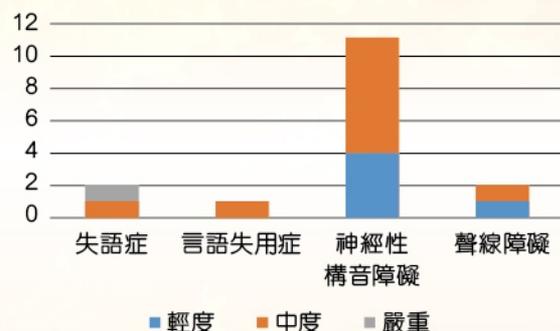
	中風		認知障礙症		柏金遜症		其他	
	人數	比率	人數	比率	人數	比率	人數	比率
大致正常	68	48%	43	41%	7	39%	24	77%
有吞嚥及進食困難	34	24%	38	36%	3	17%	3	10%
單純吞嚥困難	31	22%	19	18%	8	44%	3	10%
單純進食困難	8	6%	5	5%	0	0%	1	3%
各病患總人數	141		105		18		31	

(圖六) 言語治療前後吞嚥狀況

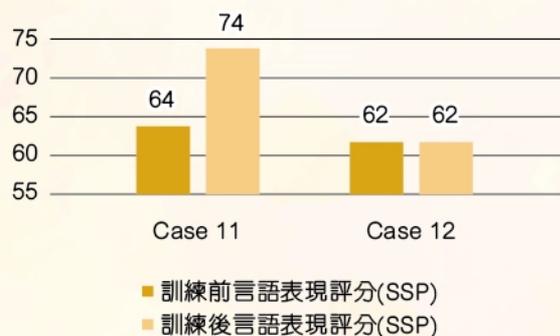


溝通方面，全院共有13位院友出現不同種類及程度的語言 (language)、言語 (speech) 或聲線 (voice) 障礙 (圖五)，其中3位同時出現多於一種障礙。

(圖五) 溝通障礙現患情況 (2019年6月)



(圖七) 言語治療前後言語表現

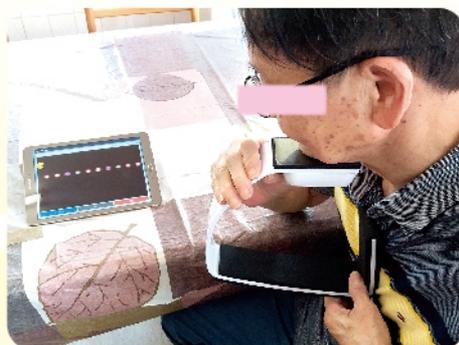
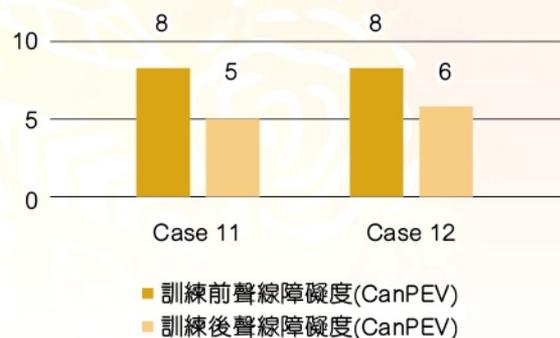


本年度言語治療成效

根據院友的個別需要，言語治療師除了會建議合適的餐飲質地及稠度以保進食安全，亦有機會安排個別或小組的言語治療，針對性地進行吞嚥或溝通復康。截至2019年6月尾，共有13位院友接受了最少四節個別言語治療，訓練包括吞嚥、言語、聲線在內等能力。訓練進展雖某程度上受院友的認知能力、身體狀況反覆、入院等個人因素影響，但整體而言，成效令人鼓舞。吞嚥訓練後，院友的吞嚥表現普遍有改善 (圖六)，平均在文氏吞嚥評估 (MASA) 上進步了4.7% (0%至12%)，同時家人及照顧員亦反映例如院友食量增多、噎咳情況減少等實際改善。接受溝通訓練後的院友言語表現得以維持或提升 (圖七)，平均進展達8%，聲線障礙度更明顯降低平均32% (圖八)。

適切的言語治療普遍有效改善院友的吞嚥能力及溝通表現，來年除了繼續加強個別治療，亦準備開辦以預防或減慢衰退為目標的小組訓練，令服務更全面，同時惠及更多院友。

(圖八) 言語治療前後聲線障礙度



科技應用於言語治療



功能性口肌訓練



1/F 院友薛長葵



3/F 院友李慈瑛家屬



左：2/F 郭觀好家屬
右：1/F 許觀英家屬



致安老院各位職員：

很高興可以來到 貴院實習。非常感激大家這個星期的照顧。貴院的安排十分周到，給予我們豐富的工作機會和學習體驗，例如：音樂治療和複雜傷口的護理程序，實在令我們大開眼界。這次實習讓我們能夠實踐課堂所學，獲益良多！這幾天也和公公婆婆們相處得很愉快。再次多謝各位對我們的關照和包容！

祝 貴院各人員身體健康、工作愉快！
有緣再會！

Chaf. Chuen
Holly
Sally
Shick

香港中文大學護理系
二年級學生上
18.05.2019.

本人要讚賞了樓所有員工很有愛心和耐性去照顧每一位院友，令她們每一天都很開心地渡過。還特別要讚揚醫護室的陳如意護士長及每位醫護姑娘在我母親做白內障手術期間的悉心護理及照顧，令本人很放心地工作，所以在此十分感謝她們每位盡心盡力的姑娘，讓本人充心地說聲有勞了！辛苦晒！

致黃總監, 陳院長, 黃陳淑英安老院各員工,

媽媽入住貴院將近3年, 得到各位員工和治療師悉心的照料。今年二月初, 媽媽跌倒骨折, 手術後, 身體因出水泡而有不少的傷口, 特別多謝朱姑娘在護理這些傷口上, 積極提供專業意見和護理, 亦要多謝李姑娘, 日間中心的李姑娘, 彭姑娘和蕭姑娘, 悉心耐心地清洗媽媽的傷口, 有利於傷口的癒合。

在日常生活中, 多謝楊姑娘, 何姑娘, 志美姑娘, 兩位李姑娘, 阿姑福姑娘和李姑娘, 幫忙照顧媽媽的起居飲食和個人衛生等, 衷心多謝四樓每一位員工盡心的付出。

還要多謝物理治療師張先生和他的助手, 職業治療師余先生, 在媽媽手術後的復康過程中, 提供專業意見和幫忙。

耶和華所賜的福
使人富足,
並不加上憂慮。

箴言 10:10

最後祝

貴院各人身體健康, 工作愉快!

院友蘇惠治

女兒黃麗玉

2019年6月16日

家母有幸能入住貴院全至離開日子, 我們有幸得貴院全體員工的照顧, 由社工, 護理人員等... 都對家母悉心的照顧, 令她快快樂樂的走完最後的人生路途, 特別是四樓的護士朱姑娘她的細心及關照老人家的心机更令我們難忘。



敬陳院長:

謝謝陳院長安排在過去一個多月來讓本人母親趙金在貴院暫住, 使她得到各照顧員和其他工作人員的悉心照料, 也讓我們家中各人能如常工作, 不用擔心母親!

在此, 我們再次感激陳院長, 各位照顧員和其他工作人員對趙金無微不至的照顧! 祝

身體健康, 工作愉快!

梁敏儀

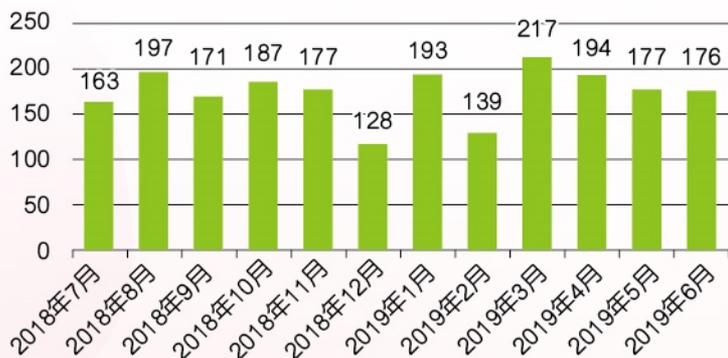
May 17, 2019

油塘長者日間護理中心

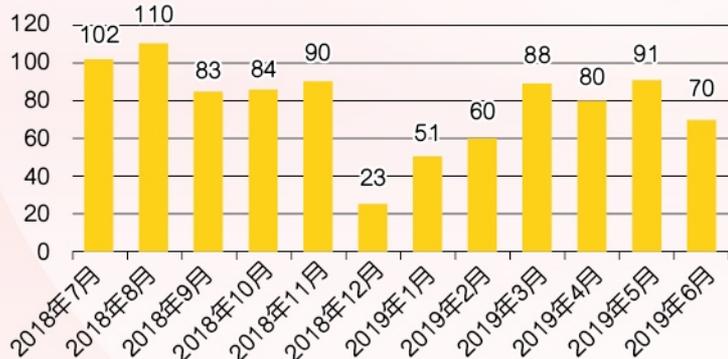
本中心設有「一條龍」服務，由自負盈虧到社區照顧服務券，至暫托及院舍服務亦有涵蓋，令會員及其家人能夠適時得到最適切的服務。

本中心除設有護理及社工服務外，亦有物理治療、職業治療、音樂治療及表達藝術治療服務，本年度更新增言語治療服務，使會員的治療訓練及活動愈趨全人化。

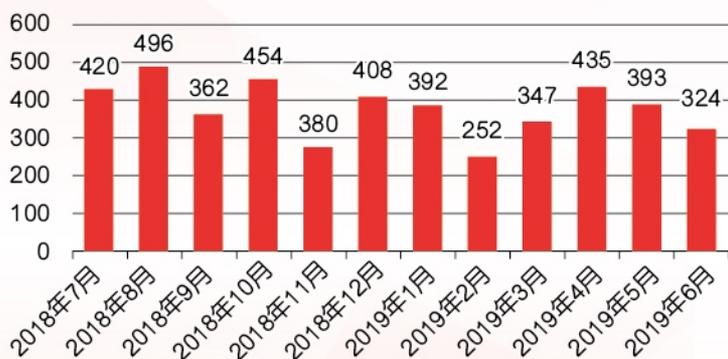
日間中心物理治療服務(人次)



日間中心創意藝術治療服務(人次)



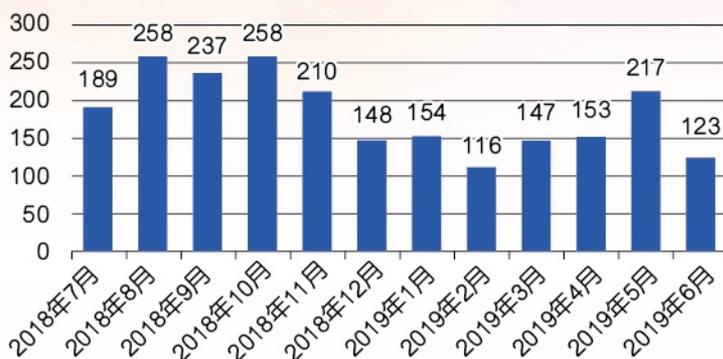
日間中心社交及康樂活動(人次)



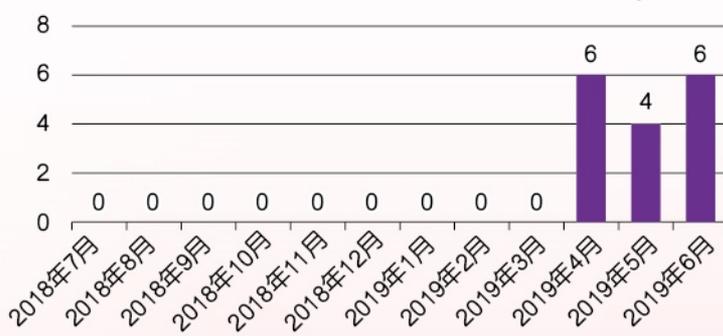
7/2018-6/2019日間會員輔導原因



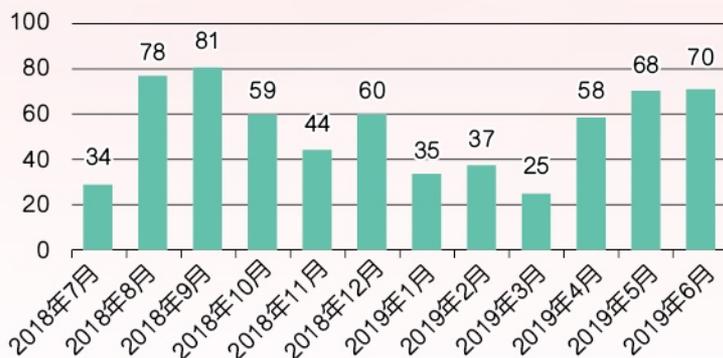
日間中心職業治療服務(人次)



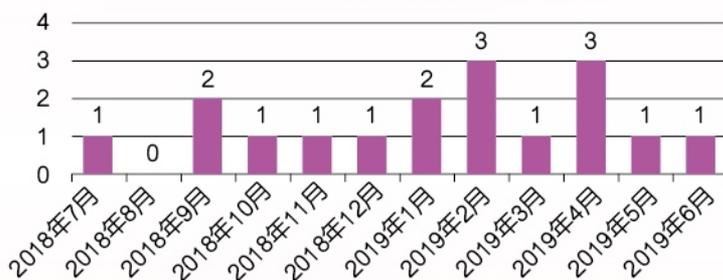
日間中心言語治療活動(人次)



日間中心教育性活動(人次)



日間中心輔導服務(人次)



個人訓練



美食小組



認知障礙治療

油麗長者日間護理中心



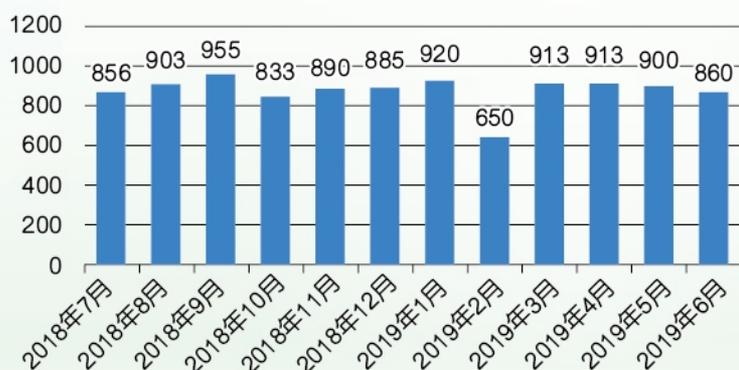
中心設有40個標準名額及4個暫託名額，自2013年3月開始為居於觀塘區的合資格長者提供服務。中心首創「蝴蝶照顧模式」，透過積極延年 (Active Ageing)、全人關懷 (Holistic Care)、恆毅臻美 (Continuous Quality Improvement) 及安居樂群 (Ageing in Place) 四方面協助長者於社區安享頤年。

全人關懷



- ↳ 透過物理及職業治療訓練，增強會員的認知及活動能力
- ↳ 於本年新引入言語治療服務，改善長者的口肌及吞嚥能力

日間中心物理治療服務 (人次)



會員參與物理治療訓練

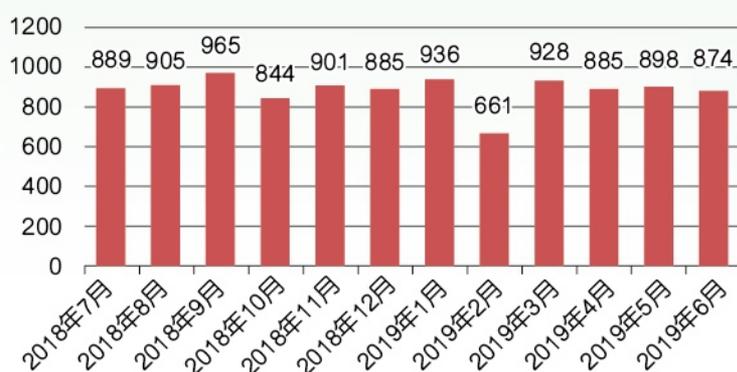


會員進行平衡力訓練

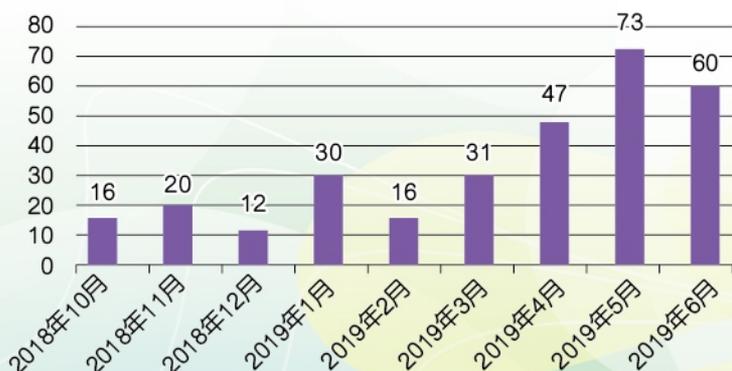


會員參與職業治療訓練

日間中心職業治療服務 (人次)



言語治療活動 (人次)



會員進行步行訓練



手工藝班



科技活動

日間中心社交及康樂活動 (人次)



積極延年



- 舉辦多元的社交康樂活動，培養及發掘會員的能力及興趣
- 引入資訊科技產品，讓長者與時並進



會員使用資訊科技產品



棒棒操



會員參與專注力遊戲



生日會



會員參與運動小組



護老者活動



義工探訪



義工探訪

安居樂群

- 在過去1年舉辦了12次護老者活動，出席人次為154人

恆毅臻美

- 定期向員工提供認知障礙症培訓，提供團隊服務水平
- 協助有需要的家屬培訓外傭，使長者家中亦有接受具質素的服務

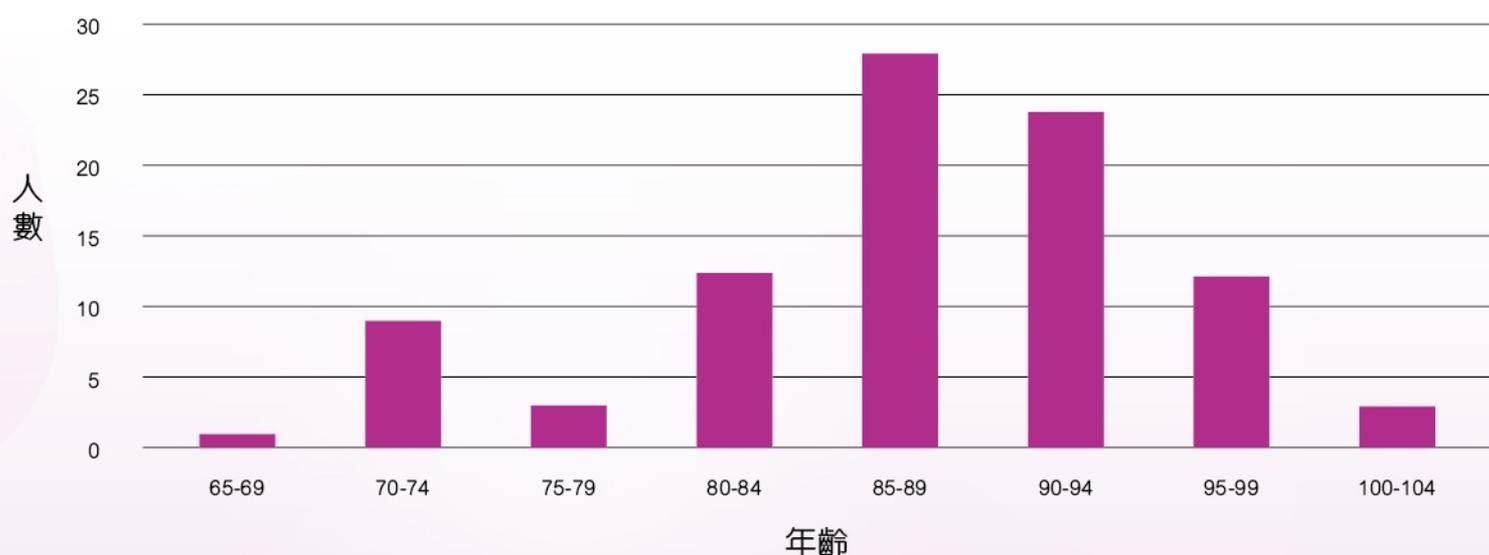


日間服務長者資料統計

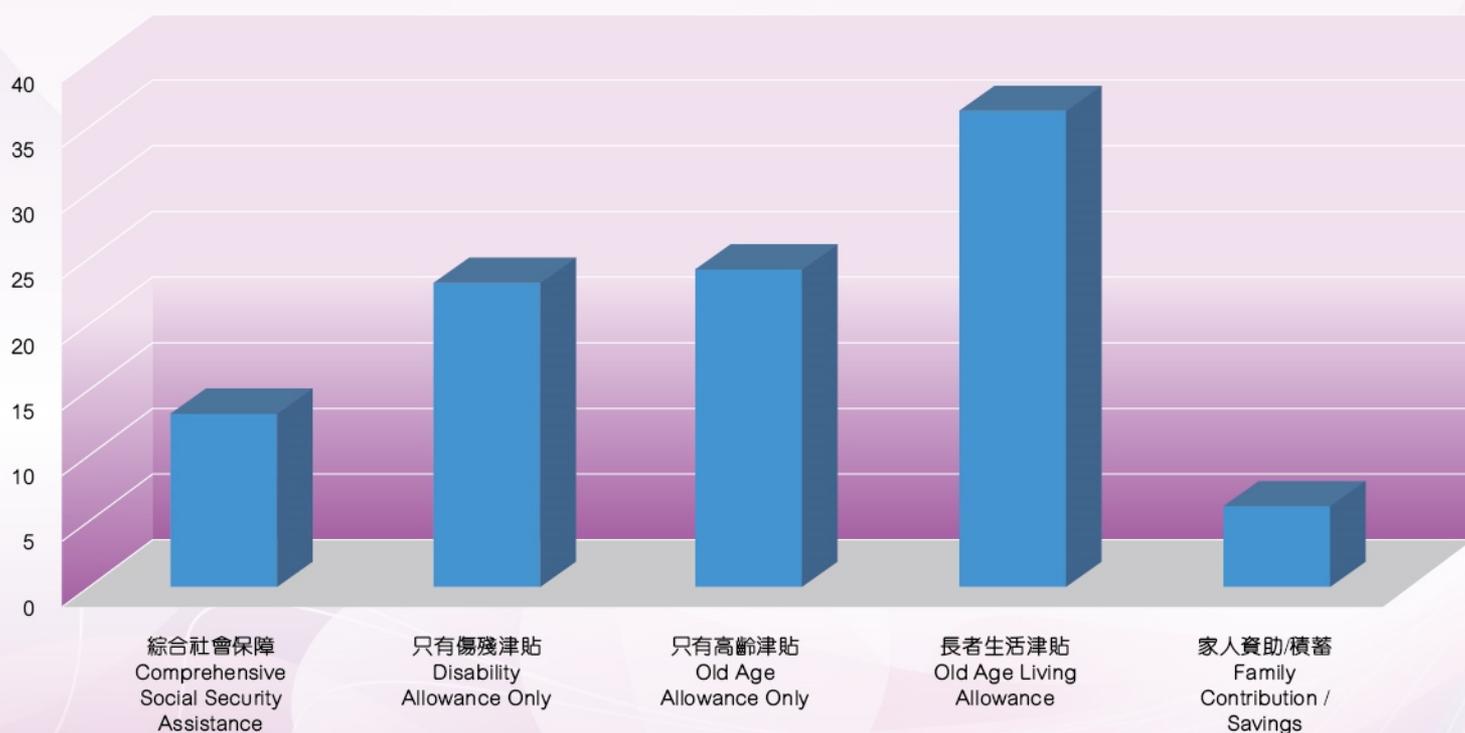
日間服務會員統計 (油麗長者日間護理中心及油塘長者日間護理中心)

*統計不包括暫託會員

長者日間護理中心年齡分佈 (N=92)

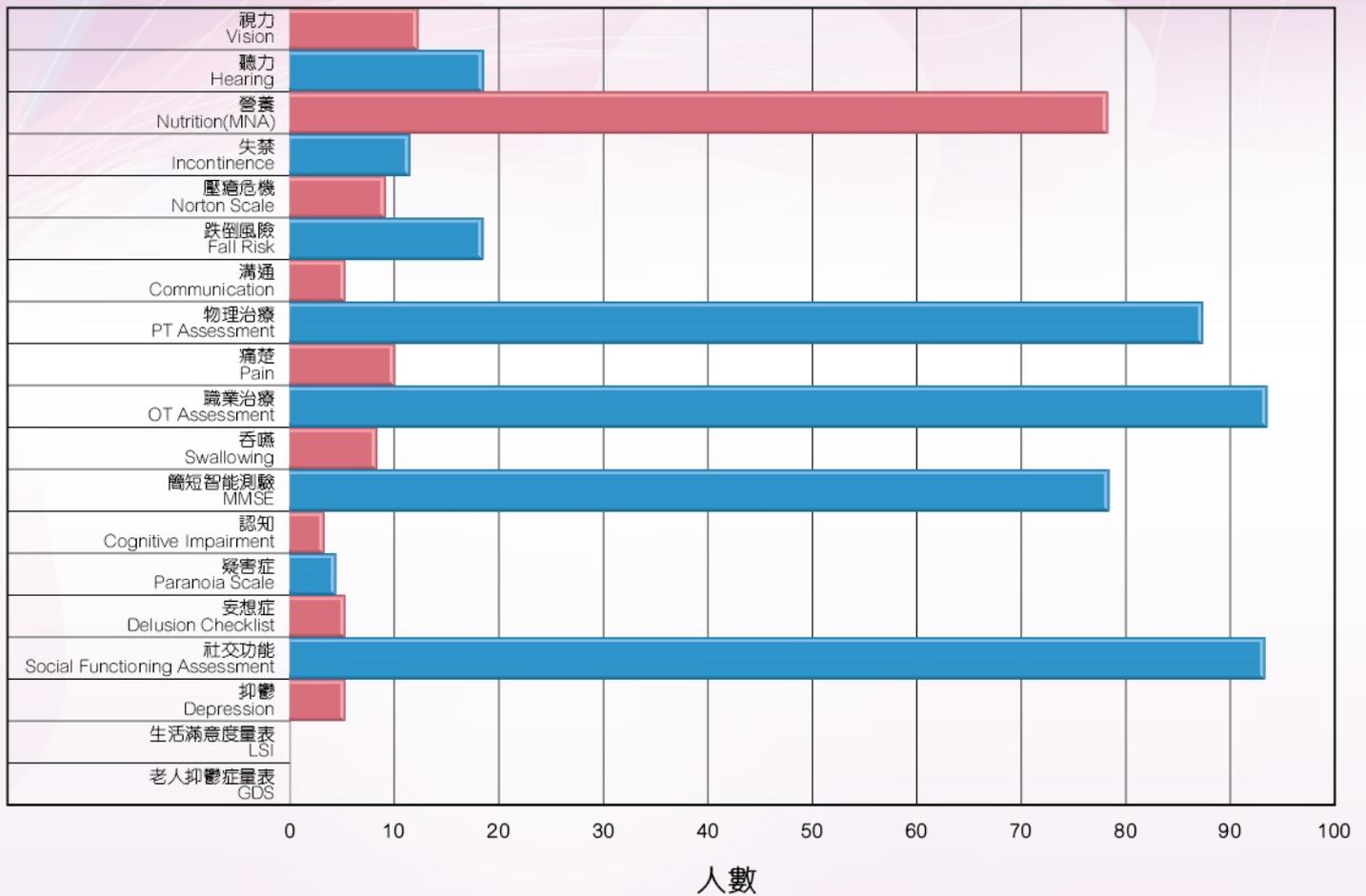


院友經濟來源 (N=92)



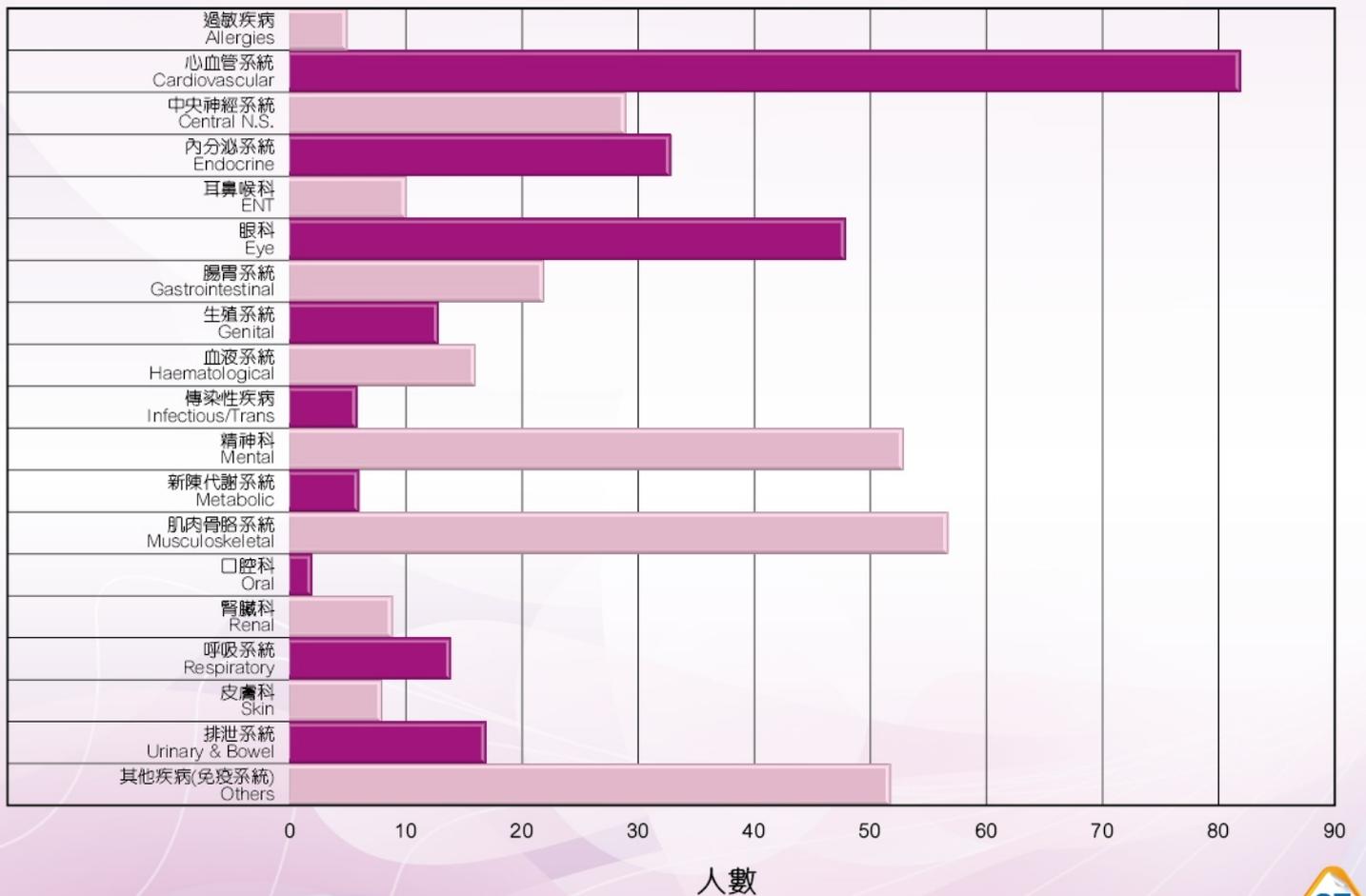
長者日間護理中心會員聚焦評估統計 (N=92)

聚焦評估



長者日間護理中心會員病患類別 (N=92)

疾病



中心於2009年成立，倡導「自發」、「自管」、「自教」及「自學」的精神，倡導終身學習及健康生活，致力培訓第三齡導師，同時，定期申辦各類基金，安排義工服務，關顧油塘區居民，服務社群。

創新多元化課程 實踐「老有所為」精神

中心為會員提供多元化的課程及活動，並培訓超過35位學長，義務協助課程設計或擔任導師。每月舉辦的課程平均超過50個，當中的口琴班、歌唱班、舞班、太極班等常獲社區人士讚賞及被邀請出席各類表演，讓第三齡人士積極投入健康及豐盛的生活。

課程類別	課程名稱
電腦課程	Photoshop、文書、美圖執相坊、電腦設計、智能手機應用班等
文化課程	英文班、國畫班、書法班、品茶工作坊、普通話班、詩詞班等
藝術課程	口琴班、二胡班、葫蘆絲班、國粵語懷舊金曲班、合唱歌班等
保健課程	太極班、拉筋操、按穴班、五禽戲、六字訣、養生班等
手工藝課程	珠仔首飾班、絲帶繡、絲網花、環保段帶班等
心靈和休閒課程	瑜伽班、養生操、種植班、外拍攝影課程等

書法班



國粵語懷舊金曲班



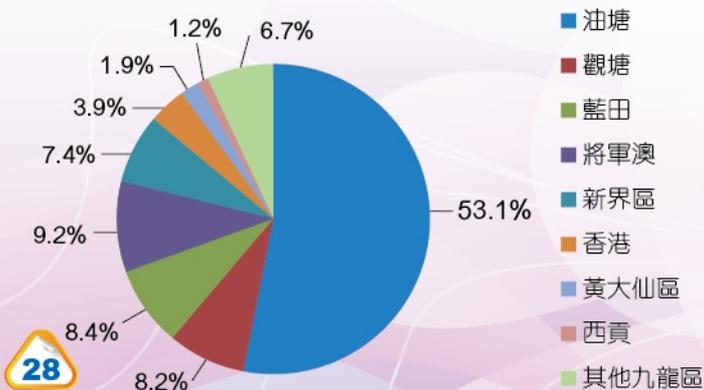
二胡班



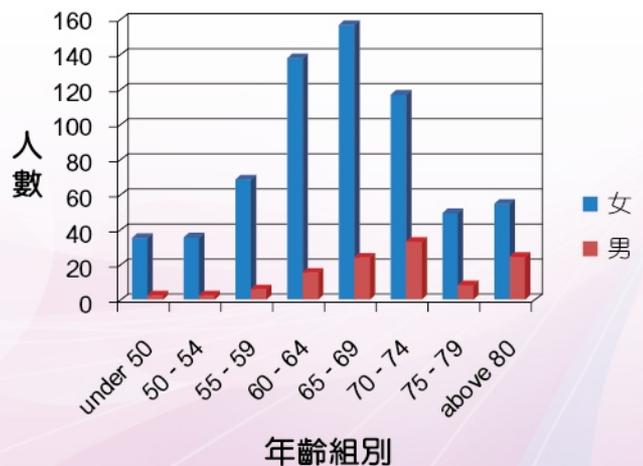
中心會員統計資料（截至2019年8月中旬）

會員人數 773位（116男；657女）

會員居住地區分佈



會員年齡分佈





榮獲社會福利署「義工運動」2018年團體金獎



中心導師林佩雅老師榮獲「全港優秀長者課程導師選舉」銀獎。



中心導師梁廣城老師榮獲「全港優秀長者課程導師選舉」2018-19銀獎。



中心合唱班參與了《全港50+大合唱比賽》2019，並晉級決賽。



會員自發組織隊伍參與2019《全港耆耆歌唱比賽》，包括女子組、男子組、男女混合組。



中心女聲小組參與2019《全港耆耆歌唱比賽》小組賽，並晉級複賽。



中心導師應邀參與電視節目，並接受訪問，節目名稱為「開心老友記」，此節目深受退休人士及長者們喜愛。接受訪問的導師分別有：梁廣城老師（書法）、黃雪虹老師（絲帶繡）、林佩雅老師（拍手功）、李明珠導師（中國茶道）及李秀玲老師（六字訣）。

社區投資共享基金（第28期）

『居家安老』護聯網計劃（2018-20年計劃）

計劃目的： 以3R工作手法-重新連結（Re-connect）、重新融入（Re-engage）及重新出發（Re-charge）組織油塘區的社區人士為護老者建立『屋邨為本』的互助網絡。

計劃服務人數： 計劃會動員共500名義工，向超過3,500名社區人士及護老者提供服務。

樓座護老網絡分享會：

向油塘區護老者提供最新護老資訊，並由義工、協作團體及社區人士分享護老經驗。計劃已經建立共19個樓座網絡。



外展護老教育：

於區內舉辦護老教育服務，內容以互動及實務性的護老技巧及知識為主，以吸引護老者參與及互相認識。現已經進行了26節外展式教育，累計共有500人參加。



樂安家大使服務：

由「樂安家」大使為同座提供生活協助，包括代購物品、陪診，以建立緊密的鄰舍關係。



計劃小總結及展望：

計劃已進行了差不多一年，現已進入計劃的『收成期』，我們已連結區內社福機構、區議員及商界友好；明年將推出一系列之活動如：『護老同行』小組、『樓座活動及探訪』、『護老者嘉許禮及計劃完結典禮』，希望大家繼續支持！

樂齡科技互助計劃（2018-20年）

計劃目的：

計劃獲政府資訊科技總監辦公室撥款贊助，透過招募及訓練長者或第三齡義工，服務12間院舍、3間日間中心及280名社區長者，讓他們體驗及接觸資訊科技產品。計劃共服務1,200位長者和170位認知障礙症的長者，希望提高他們對應用資訊及通訊科技的知識和興趣，改善他們的生活質素。

義工接受《開心老友記》訪問



義工探訪院舍/日間中心



長者體驗虛擬實境/ 平板電腦



義工上門探訪



長者體驗智能手環



長者體驗SmarTable



實習及培訓

實習篇 - 中文大學那打素護理學院學生學習

本年度5至7月期間，香港中文大學那打素護理學院共28名二年級同學，分成4組，到本院實習一星期，在導師指導下，同學們實踐了傷口護理、胃喉及尿喉護理，了解安老院舍的派藥系統與醫院的區別；除臨床護理外，同學們更參與本院音樂治療師及表達藝術治療師，為院友設計之大組及小組活動，了解物理治療、職業治療及社工跨專業的評估和治療方案，認識全人照顧。



深造培訓篇 - 護士傷口培訓課程

本年度舉辦了專業傷口培訓課程，加強護士對傷口評估、分析的認知，以致能提高護理傷口技巧的素質。課程內容以「傷口評估新資訊」為主軸，另包括「傷口護理新趨勢」、「傷口床的準備」及「清洗傷口的原則」，讓護士學習瞭解最新的專科傷口護理方式。課程內容以本港常見的嚴重慢性傷口「壓傷」（前稱「壓瘡」）作出針對性闡述，並包括處理及預防方法，更介紹一系列最新促進傷口癒合的產品及傷口護理療程。課程特色包括：以不同傷口的個案研討分享，配合應用不同的傷口敷料護理，讓護士更清晰掌握所學的實務理論，達到提高護理傷口技巧的素質。

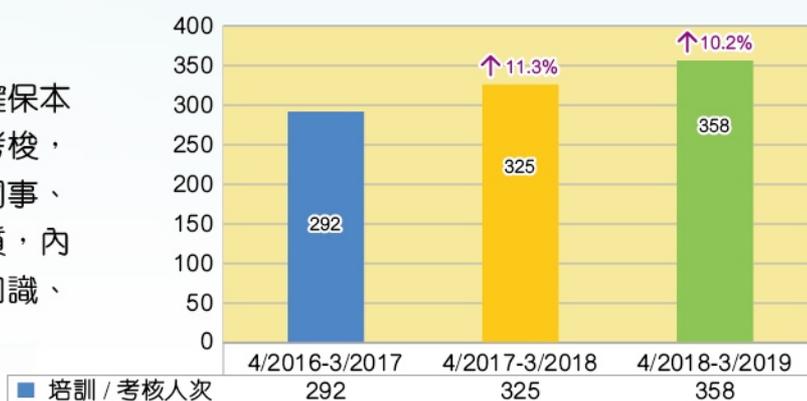


培訓篇 - 院內培訓及考核

本院深明教學相長及持續質素改善的重要，為確保本院的服務質素，加強員工的培訓外亦進行定期考核，對象包括：護士、保健員、個人照顧員、廚務同事、工友、治療助理及陪診員，目標是改善服務素質，內容包括：感染控制事項、護理技巧、傷口護理知識、食物環境衛生事項、工作安全事項及扶抱及轉移程序事項等。此外，本院亦會為新入職員工安排「新入職員工基礎培訓」，內容包

括：感染控制事項及傳染病概念、多重抗藥性細菌介紹、護理技巧知識重溫、本院「服務質素標準」政策介紹，例如：私隱權等。過往數年，每年培訓及考核數目皆有增長。

2016-2018培訓 / 考核人次及增加率



監察編 - 持續質素改善

除了考核，院舍的「質素改善護士」會定期巡查，突擊抽查感染控制措施及潔手程序等，以求達到本院持續質素改善的目標。

Evaluation Report :

The ACTIVE MINDS Project – An Individualized and Systematic Approach: For Persons with Mild Cognitive Impairment and Mild Dementia in Neighborhood Elderly Centers of the West Kowloon Region

(4/2017-3/2018)

Submitted by:
The Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club
Madam Wong Chan Sook Ying Memorial Care &
Attention Home for the Aged
June 2018

Project funded by Hong Kong Club Foundation Ltd

Background

The world's population is aging. Cognitive impairment and Dementia are now the leading cause of disablement and death in later life. The incidence and prevalence of dementia are rising rapidly and are expected to triple by 2050. The cure for Dementia remains elusive, there are more efforts to establish the efficacy of nonpharmacological interventions such as cognitive training, enhancement of cognitive reserve, and pursuit of cognitive lifestyle are several main stream foci of intervention to reduce and slow down cognitive decline.

Interest in strategies such as memory training has increased over the last decade. In 2006, the Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club Madam Wong Chan Sook Ying Memorial Care & Attention Home for the Aged developed the first memory training package for Chinese elderly: the Treasure Hunt Memory Training Kit (the Kit). The training kit was based on the theory of memory and emphasized on the five memory elements in memory for improvement of Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI). In 2008 and 2011, two studies were published to evaluate the effectiveness of the Kit in the community. It was found that cognitive domains, like short-term memory, as well as mood were improved after receiving training. In the past 10 years, the abilities, needs and strength of our older cohorts have changed significantly, thereby our Treasure Hunt Memory Training program has been updated and modified to suit the changing needs of the older population. This has further aroused our interest to investigate the efficacy and effectiveness of our newly revised and updated Training Program (basic and mastery modules) to improve episodic memory of older persons with MCI and mild dementia who are attending Neighborhood Elderly Centers.

Objective

The objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of the revised Treasure Hunt Memory Training program for older adults with MCI and mild dementia attending Elderly Neighborhood Centers (NEC). We also aimed at testing out some cognitive stimulation activities so as to develop a cognitive maintenance model in NECs.

Methodology

Study design

A cluster randomized controlled trial with pre-test, post-test and 3-month follow up was adopted in our study. NECs in different districts of the West Kowloon Region were randomly allocated into Intervention group and Control group. NECs in the intervention group provided memory training to the subjects who attended the center. NECs in the control group provided usual centre activities only. After the post assessment of the memory training, subjects in the intervention groups were further divided into two groups. Those with GDS score 3 and above were given music therapy while the other group subjects were provided with maintenance programs of mindbody exercise, or music activity, or horticultural activity or dementia café. Lastly, a 3-month follow up assessment was conducted for all subject participants.

Participants

Subjects were recruited from NECs who fulfilled the following inclusion criteria: (1) With subjective memory complaints for at least one year; (2) no problems in basic selfcare tasks; (3) NEC member; (4) no severe physical and mental disorders which might hinder participation in the study, and (5) willing to participate in this study and gave written consent.

Material & measures

(A) Screening - MMSE, Mini-Cog and Abbreviated Memory Inventory for Chinese (AMIC).

Screening assessments were done by NEC staff and OT students to determine eligibility for joining the study. 2 levels of screening assessment were adopted by using: AMIC, and Mini-Cog + MMSE. These 3 screening tests were selected based on their overall user-friendliness, easy administration, and adequate sensitivity. Usually, all the screening tests could be completed within 10 minutes. AMIC was a subjective measure of memory complaints composed of 5 questions. Mini-Cog was composed of 3-item recall and a clock drawing test and was a widely used cognitive screening test effective to differentiate level of cognitive impairment when combined with other cognitive assessment like MMSE. For those scored 3 or above in AMIC, further in-depth memory assessment was indicated and Mini-Cog and MMSE would be performed. Originally, participants scored 4 out of 5 in Mini-Cog and 25 or above in MMSE would be selected into the study. However, in order to increase participation, we had finally adopted a slight variation in selection that those with a lower Mini-Cog score of 3 but a higher MMSE score of over 25; or a higher Mini-Cog score of 4 & 5 but a lower MMSE score of 24 were also included in the study.

(B) Assessments - Digit Span Test, Geriatric Depression Scale and Rivermead Behavioral Memory Test-3rd version

Digit Span Test

It is a very short test that evaluates a person's cognitive status, initially as part of Wechsler's Intelligence Scale to measure a person's intelligence quotient (IQ). It is easy to administer and ask the person to listen carefully and to repeat objects in the same order. The test continues until the answers are incorrect. The test comprises two parts (1) digit forward and (2) digit backward. Administering the test forwards assesses both attention and short term memory. For the backward test, it also measures working memory. In a recent research published in 2010, it reported that digit span test was effective in identifying mild cognitive impairment (Muangpaisan W., Intalapaporn S., Assantachai P., 2010).

Geriatric Depression Scale

Geriatric Depression Scale version 15 was adopted in this study. It has been extensively used as a measure of mood status. It has good validity and reliability and easy to administer. The cut-off score indicating clinical depressive symptoms is 8 or above.

Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)

The Hong Kong version was adopted in this study. The tool has been translated into various languages and forms. It has been used clinically as a tool to identify mild cognitive impairment in the community. Numerous cut-off scores had been published. Recently, a revised cut-off score, with elimination of the effects of age and education, has been published and ready for use.

Rivermead Behavioral Memory Test - 3rd version

This is a functional assessment of memory function and acts as the main outcome indicator of current study. It helps to predict everyday memory problems for person with memory deficit. It has added new features of assessing a person to learn new skills - Novel task. The ability of verbal fluency and ability has also been updated.

Procedures

12 Participating NECs were randomly assigned as intervention groups (IG) (N = 8), or control groups (N=4). There were a total of 153 subjects in the intervention groups (n=153) to receive Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program of either basic or mastery module; whereas there were a total of 159 subjects in the control groups (n = 159) to attend usual and regular centre activities throughout the study period. Memory training was applied for 8 weeks (mastery module) or 10 weeks (basic module) for IG. Effectiveness was evaluated with a comprehensive assessment battery, including Geriatric Depression Scale, (GDS), Digit Span Test (DST), Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and Rivermead Behavioral Memory Test (RBMT) version 3, were used before and after completion of memory training.

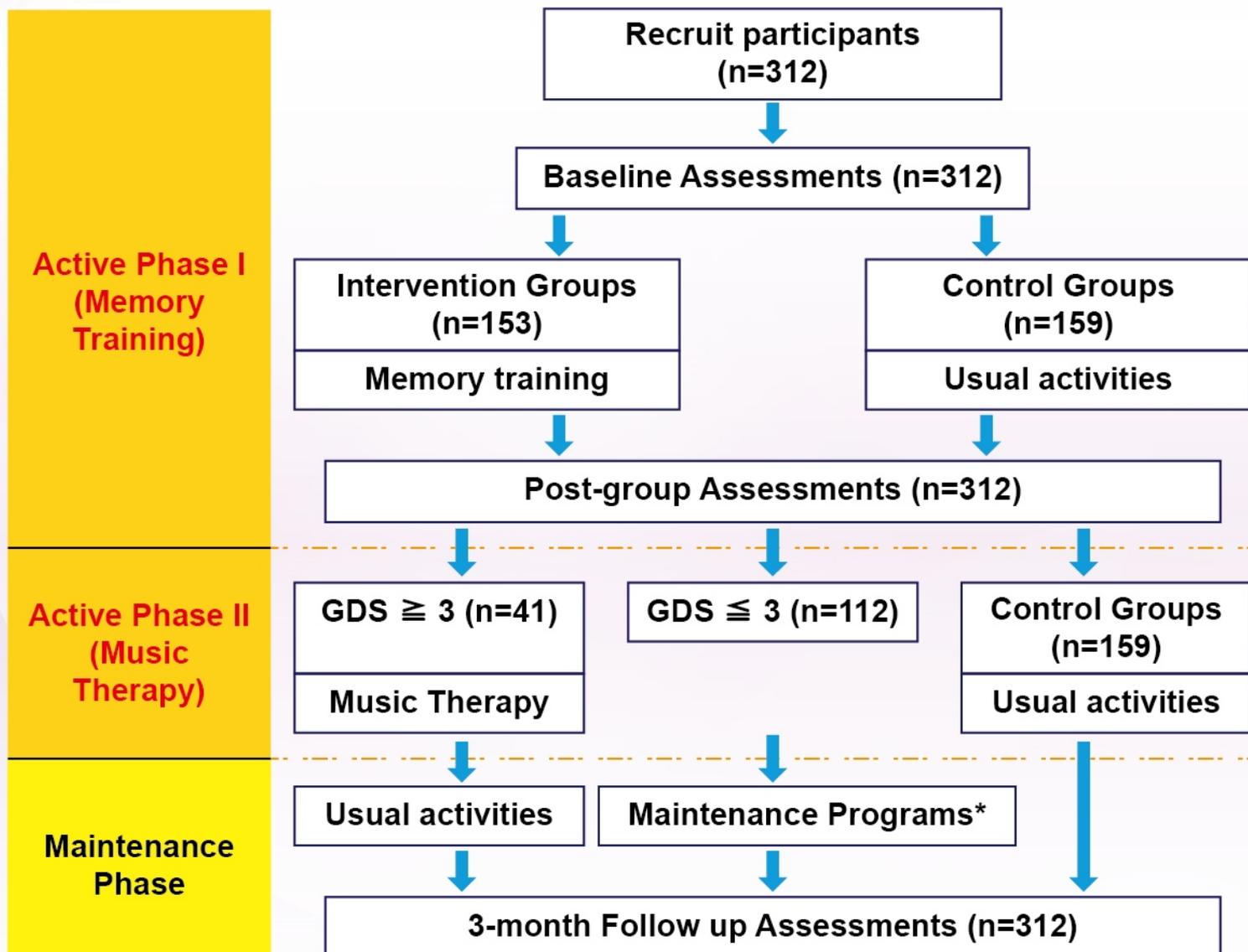


Figure 1 Workflow of the Study

*Maintenance programs comprised of Mind-body exercise, horticultural group, music activity group as well as dementia Café

Intervention Programs

Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program - Basic (基礎篇) and Mastery (深造篇) Modules

The original version was revised and updated in 2016, dividing the training course into Basic (基礎篇) and Advanced (進階篇) Modules. Each module consisted of 10 sessions. Each session lasted for one hour and the 5 elements of memory were taught throughout the module. In late 2016, we further developed a new module, the Mastery (深造篇) Module for further cognitive training pursuit after finishing the Advanced Module. This module consisted of 8 sessions, each session lasted for one hour and used the activity-based model throughout the module. Music therapy and prospective memory elements were added in the training content. Outline of each module is listed below.

Table 1. Session Outline of Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program (Basic andMastery Modules) (基礎及深造篇)

Basic Module (基礎篇)	Mastery Module (基礎篇)
1. 認識輕度認知障礙	1. 了解您的記憶力及評估
2. 記憶元素(1)	2. 視覺及聽覺專注力
3. 記憶元素(2)	3. 肢體專注力
4. 特殊記憶法(1)	4. 感知能力訓練
5. 特殊記憶法(2)	5. 口述流暢能力、註冊及記錄訓練
6. 特殊記憶法(3)	6. 解難、推理及策劃訓練
7. 多感官記憶(1)	7. 記憶策略
8. 多感官記憶(2)	8. 延遲記憶及前瞻性記憶訓練
9. 社區環境面面觀	
10. 記憶輔助工具	

Music therapy

After completion of memory training, for those with GDS score 3 or above, an 8-week music therapy group was given. Upon request from outsourced Music therapist, some essential musical instruments and equipment were purchased and delivered to the experimental centers for therapeutic intervention. Music therapy was run every week for 8 weeks, each session lasted for one hour.

Maintenance Programs

Mind-body exercise

Mind-body exercise was referenced from Japan and permission was granted to use in current study. Exercise rod was made from 3 sheets of painting paper rolling together, two ends marked with one color while in the middle portion another color was used. Training video and exercise pamphlet were produced and distributed to the participants who joined this group. Each exercise group lasted for 30-45 minutes, with 10 minutes warm up and cool down exercise. One staff / leader was assigned and an assistant staff / volunteer was required to ensure smooth operation of the exercise group. Usually, one session was arranged a week. Participants' feedback was encouraging and they were interested to learn new exercise skills. A total of 8 sessions were held and new participants were recruited for another new group. Participants were found keen to learn new activities that would promote their health conditions.



Mind-body exercise in NEC

Horticultural group

A handbook was drafted which consisted of 8 sessions of Horticultural activities held during the maintenance period. Group members were nominated by center staff who showed interest in plants. Plants, soils, containers and other horticultural equipment were purchased and delivered to the intervention centers. Each session lasted for one and a half hours and was run in consecutive 8 weeks. Positive feedbacks were received.



Horticultural Group in NECs

Those who did not attend music therapy group in the intervention groups were entered into maintenance phase. Participants were further divided into maintenance intervention group (MIG) (N=112), attending 1 of the 4 maintenance programs during the 2 months period, or a maintenance control group (MCG) (N= 41) in which no maintenance program was attended during the period. All participants (N=312) would be given follow up assessments after completion of maintenance programs.

Results

1. There were 12 NECs with a total of 312 subjects recruited into the study. Their age ranged from 60 to 95 with mean age (standard deviation S.D.) of 75.1 (7.5). There was no significant difference for the demographic information for subjects in the intervention group and control group except the living condition (Table 2).

Table 2. Demographic information of subjects

		Training Group		Control Group		P value
		Number	%	Number	%	
Gender	Male	22	45.8%	26	54.2%	0.53
	Female	131	50.8%	127	49.2%	
Education Level	No education received	10	41.7%	14	58.3%	0.714
	less than 2 years of education	19	51.4%	18	48.6%	
	Finish Primary school	70	53.4%	61	46.6%	
	Finish Secondary school or above	54	48.6%	57	51.4%	
Living Condition	Live with family	55	42.0%	76	58.0%	0.03
	Live alone	59	62.1%	36	37.9%	
	Live with spouse only	38	50.7%	37	49.3%	
	Live with maid only	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	
Marital Status	Married	67	48.6%	71	51.4%	0.778
	Single	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	
	Widow / Widower	69	51.5%	65	48.5%	
	Divorce	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	
Hypertension	No	56	45.2%	68	54.8%	0.122
	Yes	97	54.2%	82	45.8%	
Diabetes mellitus	No	123	49.8%	124	50.2%	0.61
	Yes	30	53.6%	26	46.4%	
Cardiac Disease	No	124	48.6%	131	51.4%	0.134
	Yes	29	60.4%	19	39.6%	
Hypercholesterolemia	No	88	48.1%	95	51.9%	0.301
	Yes	65	54.2%	55	45.8%	
Arthritis / Arthritic Pain	No	73	50.0%	73	50.0%	0.868
	Yes	80	51.0%	77	49.0%	
Depression	No	137	49.1%	142	50.9%	0.099
	Yes	16	66.7%	8	33.3%	
Insomnia	No	141	51.5%	133	48.5%	0.302
	Yes	12	41.4%	17	58.6%	
Others	No	124	49.8%	125	50.2%	0.603
	Yes	29	53.7%	25	46.3%	
Total no. of comorbidity	0	15	53.6%	13	46.4%	0.321
	1.0	32	43.8%	41	56.2%	
	2.0	39	44.8%	48	55.2%	
	3.0	33	54.1%	28	45.9%	
	4.0	21	58.3%	15	41.7%	
	5.0	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	
	6.0	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	
	7.0	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	

2. There was no significant difference in the performance of screening test for the two groups except the clock drawing test (Table 3).

Table 3. Baseline characteristics of training and control group at various screening test performance

	Training Group (n=153)		Control Group (n=159)		P value
	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard Deviation(S.D.)	
Age	75.78	(7.23)	74.42	(7.76)	0.116
AMI	3.10	(1.65)	3.11	(1.55)	0.962
Mini Cog	2.40	(0.72)	2.44	(0.75)	0.624
Clock Draw Test	1.62	(0.79)	1.41	(0.91)	0.035
Screen Test	4.02	(1.10)	3.85	(1.29)	0.229
CMMSE	26.95	(2.41)	26.87	(2.13)	0.744

3. For the baseline comparison of outcome measures, there was no significant difference between the two groups except the GDS score but all subjects scored below the cut-off point which indicated unlikely depression. For the forward digit span, training group showed a significant better performance than the control group, however, with combined forward and backward digit span, there was no significant difference between the two groups.

Table 4. Baseline comparison of outcome measures between the two groups

	Training Group (n=153)		Control Group (n=159)		P value
	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard Deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	22.5	(4.10)	21.8	(3.75)	0.452
Forward Digit Span Test	7.0	(1.30)	6.6	(1.35)	0.042
Backward Digit Span Test	3.0	(1.21)	3.2	(1.33)	0.109
Total Digit Span Test	10.0	(2.11)	9.9	(2.15)	0.759
Geriatric Depression Scale	3.0	(3.07)	2.3	(2.56)	0.027
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	123.4	(19.92)	121.7	(18.67)	0.430
General Memory Index	88.9	(15.18)	87.3	(14.23)	0.345

4. We found a statistically significant change in cognitive variables (RBMT total scaled score and General Memory Index) measured before and after the experimental conditions compared with the control group mean score 130.2 vs 124.9 ($p = 0.036$) (Table 5) but attention span and mood state had no statistically significant improvement after memory training and music therapy. However, after 3 months follow up (Table 6), no statistical significance was found between the intervention and control groups, mean score of RBMT III Total scaled score 124.7 vs 121.9 with $p = 0.239$. Clinically, participants from the intervention groups still had positive change in RBMT and GMI (that is higher scores when compared with baseline score but showed a slightly declined trend (Figure 4 &5).

Table 5. Comparison of outcome measures after memory training between the two groups

	Training Group (n=153)		Control Group (n=159)		P value
	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard Deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	23.5	(4.30)	23.4	(4.02)	0.769
Forward Digit Span Test	6.6	(1.26)	6.5	(1.38)	0.687
Backward Digit Span Test	3.2	(1.31)	3.3	(1.32)	0.498
Total Digit Span Test	9.8	(2.13)	9.8	(2.28)	0.871
Geriatric Depression Scale	1.8	(2.46)	1.5	(2.13)	0.365
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	130.2	(23.05)	124.9	(21.33)	0.036
General Memory Index	95.2	(18.59)	90.6	(16.42)	0.019

Table 6. Comparison of outcome measures at 3-month follow up between the two groups

	Training Group (n=153)		Control Group (n=159)		P value
	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard Deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	24.0	(4.14)	23.9	(3.96)	0.803
Forward Digit Span Test	6.5	(1.24)	6.6	(1.39)	0.557
Backward Digit Span Test	3.0	(1.16)	3.2	(1.26)	0.135
Total Digit Span Test	9.5	(1.94)	9.8	(2.23)	0.216
Geriatric Depression Scale	1.2	(1.94)	1.5	(2.43)	0.220
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	124.7	(22.40)	121.9	(20.09)	0.239
General Memory Index	91.1	(17.20)	88.2	(15.08)	0.117

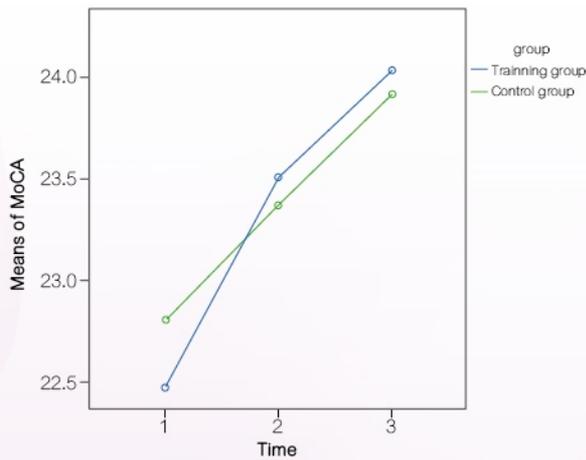


Figure 2. Change of MoCA Score at baseline, post-training and follow up

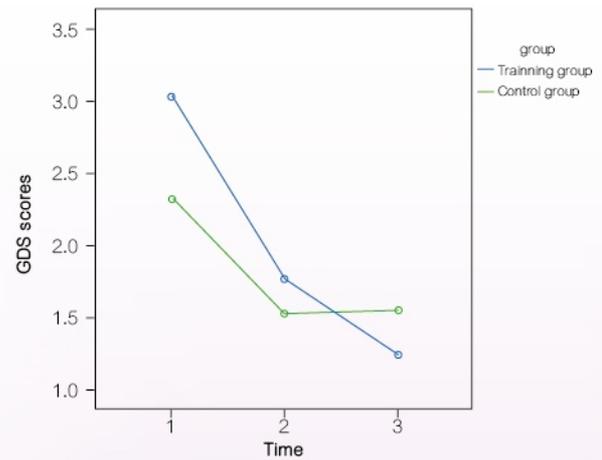


Figure 3. Change of GDS Score at baseline, post-training and follow up

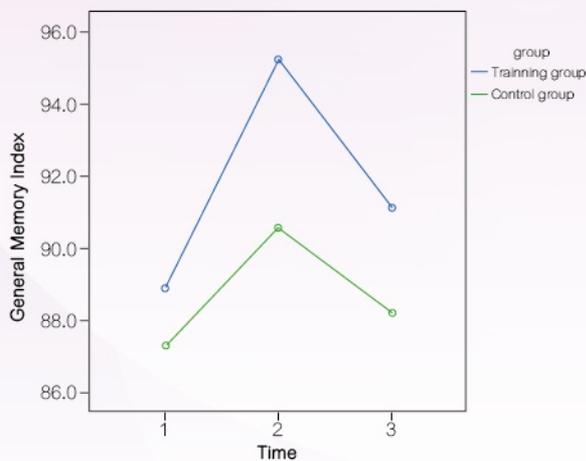


Figure 4. Change of General Memory Index (GMI) Score at baseline, post-training and follow up

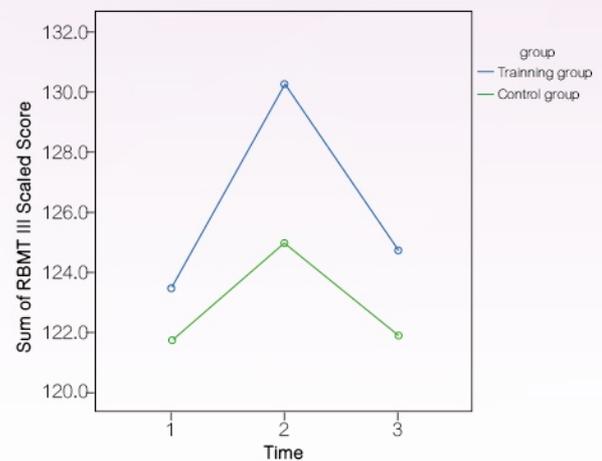


Figure 5. Change of RBMT Score at baseline, post-training and follow up

- For other cognitive variables (MoCA & GDS), although no statistical significant results had been found in analysis, there was still clinical improvement. Although the control group did not attend memory training, they still showed improvement in cognitive assessment. However, the rate of improvement showed more in training group than in control group (Figure 2 & 3). For MoCA, more improvement has been found in the intervention groups.
- For GDS, intervention groups showed a greater decrease in GDS score (which indicated better improvement in mood) than the control group. At the beginning, participants of the intervention groups showed a little bit more depressed in mood than the control participants (GDS score 3 vs 2.3). After 6 months, between group comparison after 3 months of training, the mean GDS score for training group (1.2) was lower than that of the control group (1.5) (Table 8) which meant that the mood of the intervention groups had been much improved than control group participants.

7. For the 3-months follow up assessments, subjects in the intervention memory training group were further divided into two groups to evaluate the effect of music therapy. For music therapy (MT), there was no statistically significant difference among all variables in both therapy and maintenance program groups after receiving 8 weeks music therapy. There was no significant difference in the outcome measures between MT group and control groups (Table 7). This might be due to the absence of depressive symptoms in all participating subjects.

Table 7. Comparison of outcome measures after MT training

	Training Group (n=23)		Control Group (n=130)		P value
	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard Deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	23.70	(4.00)	24.09	(4.18)	0.673
Forward Digit Span Test	6.48	(0.85)	6.52	(1.30)	0.860
Backward Digit Span Test	2.83	(1.19)	3.08	(1.16)	0.342
Total Digit Span Test	9.30	(1.61)	9.59	(2.00)	0.514
Geriatric Depression Scale	2.43	(2.56)	1.02	(1.74)	0.017
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	121.91	(19.20)	125.22	(22.95)	0.515
General Memory Index	88.09	(15.34)	91.65	(17.50)	0.362

8. Between groups analysis showed that there was no statistically significant difference between training and control group subjects after the 3-months follow up assessments (Table 8). The training effects could not be sustained, and that might be due to several reasons. This will be discussed in the conclusion section below.

Table 8. Between Group Comparison after 3 months

	Training Group (n=153)		Control Group (n=159)		P value
	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard Deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	24.0	(4.14)	23.9	(3.96)	0.803
Forward Digit Span Test	6.5	(1.24)	6.6	(1.39)	0.557
Backward Digit Span Test	3.0	(1.16)	3.2	(1.26)	0.135
Total Digit Span Test	9.5	(1.94)	9.8	(2.23)	0.216
Geriatric Depression Scale	1.2	(1.94)	1.5	(2.43)	0.220
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	124.7	(22.40)	121.9	(20.09)	0.239
General Memory Index	91.1	(17.20)	88.2	(15.08)	0.117

Conclusion

Our findings suggest that the Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program is effective that has resulted in a significant improvement in cognition and well-being of older adults with MCI and mild dementia. However, training effects have not been sustained at statistically significant level three months later. We therefore suggest that older adults with MCI and mild dementia to attend memory training programs on a regular basis in order to maintain its positive effects, based on the following reasons:

- (1) More time is needed for the participants to build a healthy cognitive lifestyle;
- (2) Repeated training and a larger “dose” of training are essential to maintain memory functioning for persons already developed memory deficit;
- (3) Memory training, like other physical health related training programs, need be exercised on a regular basis in order to enhance brain health and functions. Although positive effects cannot be maintained at 3 months interval, those who attended regular cognitive stimulating activities in NECs still showed improvement in major cognitive variables clinically, for example, RBMT III mean score 123.4 (baseline) vs 124.7 (6 months); GMI 88.9 (baseline) vs 91.1 (6 months). We strongly recommend NECs to organize cognitive stimulating activities such as mind-body exercises, horticultural activities and musical activities regularly in their service provision. For future research, we'll look into identifying the most efficacious training duration, intervention timing and dose of training.

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- 鐘聲慈善社顏劉崑珠社會服務中心
- 明愛麗閣長者鄰舍中心
- 中華便以利會恩慈長者鄰舍中心
- 九龍總商會旺角街坊會耆英中心
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- 國際婦女會長者鄰舍中心
- 香港亞洲歸主協會維港灣長者會所
- 中國基督教播道會播道會美孚中心
- 仁濟醫院鄧碧雲紀念長者鄰舍中心
- 基督教新生會何文田堂長者鄰舍中心

Evaluation Report :

The ACTIVE MINDS Project – An Individualized and Holistic Approach: Community Care for Persons with Mild Cognitive Impairment and Mild Dementia in Neighborhood Elderly Centers of the NT WEST Region

(4/2018-3/2019)

Submitted by:
The Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club
Madam Wong Chan Sook Ying Memorial Care &
Attention Home for the Aged
June 2019

Project funded by Hong Kong Club Foundation Ltd

Background

In the first project year (2017-18) of the Active Mind Project, the findings concluded that the Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program was effective to achieve significant improvement in cognition and well-being of older adults with MCI and mild dementia in some NEC participants residing in the West Kowloon Region. In the second year of the Project (2018-19) we wish to extend the intervention benefit to elderly in the New Territories West Region. Owing to the wide spread of the physical location of the region, we reduced the number of participating NECs to 9 only, each recruiting a total of 40 elderly for program participation.

Basically we adopted the same training model for the second year project, including the methodology, screening and assessment tools. For the cognitive training, we would again apply the Foundation module of the Treasure Hunt Memory Training Kit for the intervention group. However, since board games had been tried and tested to be an effective cognitive stimulating activity in many studies, we decided to replace horticultural activities with board games in the maintenance phase of the project.

Objective

The objective of this Project study is to examine the effectiveness of the Treasure Hunt Memory Training program for older adults with Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and mild Dementia attending Neighborhood Elderly Centers (NEC) in the NT West Region. This year, we would like to further examine which cognitive functions as measured by the Rivermead Behavioral Memory Test (RBMT) would benefit more from the program interventions that directly affect individual's independent living capacity.

Methodology

Study design

A quasi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and follow up in 3 months was again adopted in our project study. Participating NECs were randomly allocated into intervention or control groups.

In intervention groups, older adults would be selected to receive Treasure Hunt Memory Training (Foundation module). Two classes of Treasure Hunt Memory Training, 10 sessions each, would be held, one by center social worker and the other led by trained Occupational Therapy Students from Tung Wah College. After completion of memory training, those who scored above 3 in post-test GDS would be invited to join a 6-session music therapy by a Registered Music Therapist. Those scoring under 3 would be given maintenance programs of mind-body exercise, music activity group, table Board game and memory café in the centers.

In the control groups, participants were encouraged to join regular activities held by the centers.

Participants

Subjects were recruited from NECs who fulfilled the following inclusion criteria: (1) with subjective memory complaints for at least one year; (2) no problem in basic self-care tasks; (3) NEC member; (4) no severe physical and mental disorders which might hinder participation in the study, and (5) willing to participate in this study and gave written consent.

Material & measures

(A) Screening tools

Abbreviated Memory Inventory for Chinese (AMIC) and Mini-Cog (including 3-item recall and clock drawing test)

Screening was done by NEC staff to determine eligibility for joining the study. Participants who scored 4-5 in either Mini-Cog or AMIC or both would be selected.

(B) Assessment Tools

Digit Span test – is found effective in identifying mild cognitive impairment (Muangpaisan, *et al.*, 2010). The test comprises two parts (1) Digit Forward, and (2) Digit Backward. Administering the test forward assesses both attention and short term memory, whereas the backward test measures working memory.

Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) - GDS version 15 was adopted in this study to measure mood state and a cut-off score of 8 was taken as indication of depressive symptom.

Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) Hong Kong version - and local norm with cut-off score (22/23) for MCI was adopted. In the currently study, we recruited participants with a MoCA score between 20-25.

Rivermead Behavioral Memory Test -3rd Version (Hong Kong) - RBMT is a functional cognitive assessment tool specially designed for detecting memory performance and everyday memory problems in elderly people. It consists of 13 sub-domains which reflect individual's functional cognitive abilities in 6 aspects, namely: verbal memory, visual memory, spatial memory, prospective memory, orientation and new learning skills. It also generates General Memory Index (GMI), which is an index to reflect a person's general memory performance. GMI is positively correlated with RBMT total scaled scores, meaning higher RBMT total scaled score indicates better general memory performance, less every day memory deficits and higher functional independence in daily living.

Procedures

Same Project Procedures or Workflow as Project Year 1 was applied for both Intervention and Control groups (Figure 1). After invitation, only 8 NECs were recruited in the NTW region. They were then randomly assigned as Intervention Group (N=5) or Control Group (N=3).

For the Intervention Group, a total of 189 elderly participants (n=189) were screened by centre social workers, and 95 (n=95) were assessed by outsourced OT using the 4 assessment tools to receive Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program (Foundation Module) in the project Active Phase I. After memory training, post assessments were again done by OT and those with a GDS score of 3 or above would be given 6 sessions of music therapy by a registered Music Therapist in the Active Phase II. Those scored GDS 2 and below, indicating no mood symptoms, were provided with maintenance programs of either mind-body exercise, board games, music activities or dementia café as selected by individual Centre for the project Maintenance Phase.

For the Control Group, a total of 150 participants (n=150) were screened. Subsequently, 94 (n=94) were successfully selected for assessments by outsourced OT, followed by participation in normal Centre activities throughout the study period.

3-month follow up assessments by outsourced OT were finally given to both Intervention and Control group participants by the end of project implementation.

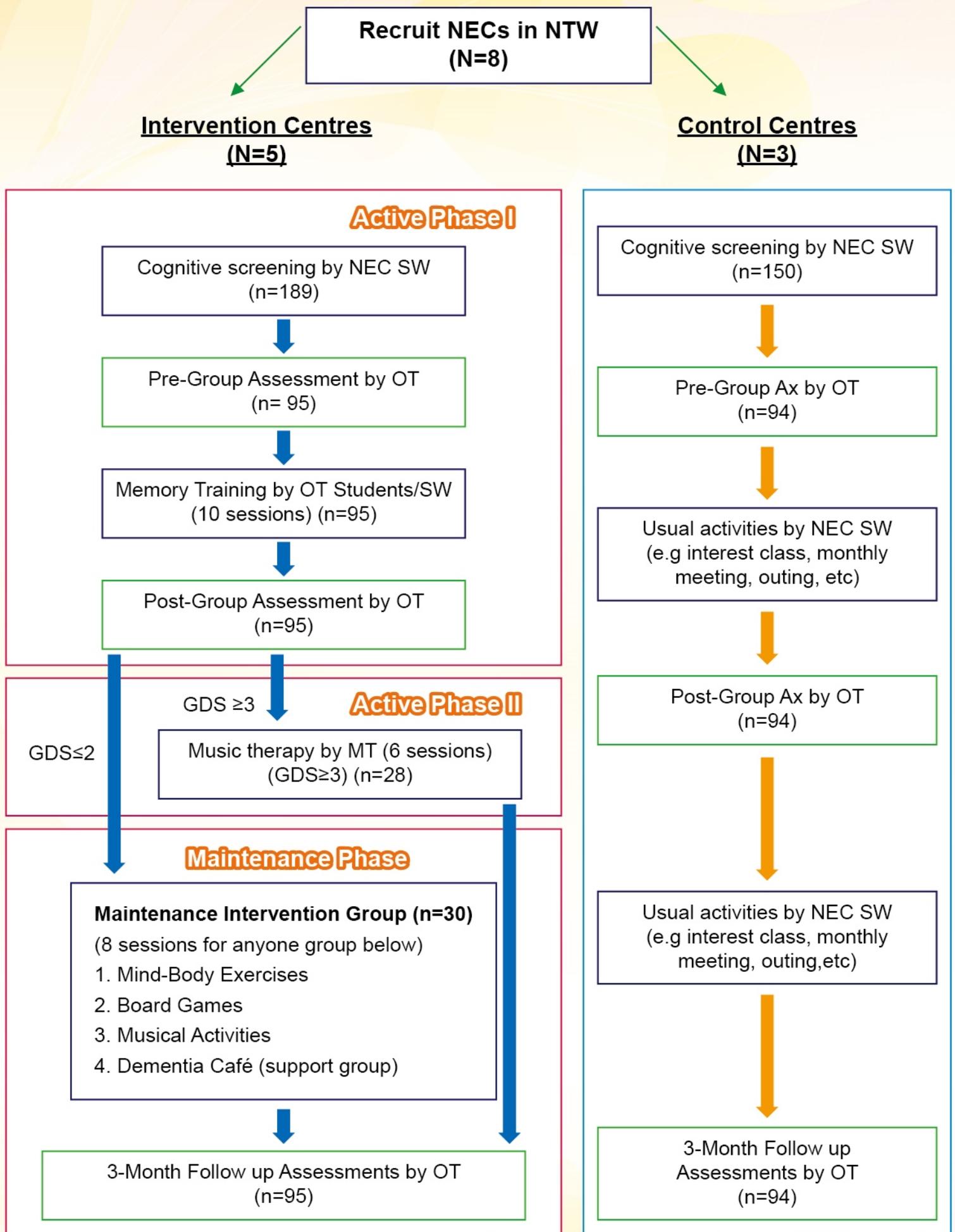


Figure 1 Work flow of the Project Study

Intervention Programs

Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program - Foundation Module

The Foundation Module consisted of 10 sessions. Each session lasted for an hour and the 5 elements of memory were taught throughout the module. Outline of the Foundation Module is listed below.

(1)	What is MCI?	認識輕度認知障礙
(2)	Attention Training	記憶元素(1)
(3)	Attention Training	記憶元素(2)
(4)	Mnemonic training	特殊記憶法(1)
(5)	Mnemonics training	特殊記憶法(2)
(6)	Mnemonics training	特殊記憶法(3)
(7)	Sensory training	多感官訓練(1)
(8)	Sensory training	多感官訓練(2)
(9)	Community Integration	社區環境面面觀
(10)	Community Integration	記憶輔助工具



Memory Training led by OT students



Memory Training led by center social worker

Music Therapy

After completion of memory training, for those who scored 3 and above in GDS, a 6-week music therapy group would be given. Upon request of Music Therapist, essential musical instruments and equipment were purchased for each intervention center for group sessions. Music therapy was run consecutively for 6 weeks, one session per week, with each session lasted for an hour.



Workshop to enhance mood by registered Music Therapist after completion of memory training

Maintenance Programs

Mind body exercise

Mind-body exercise was referenced from Japan and permission was granted to use in current study. Exercise rod was made from 3 sheets of painting paper rolled together with both ends marked in one color and the middle in another color. Training video and exercise pamphlet were produced and distributed to the participating centers and each exercise group lasted for 30-45 minutes, with 10 minutes warm up and cool down exercise. One staff/leader was assigned and an assistant staff/volunteer was required to ensure smooth operation of the exercise group. Usually, one session was conducted per every week. Participants' feedback was encouraging and they were interested to learn new exercise skills.



Exercise equipment

Table Board Games

Board game is suitable for every age group. Occupational Therapist selected some board games from the market that had beneficial effects to cognition (e.g. memory, attention span, problemsolving skills and verbal fluency). 10 board games were selected and purchased for intervention group centers. A training manual was written, with step-by-step training guidelines, assessment and evaluation forms attached. Training was provided to all participating center staff in due course.



Members in NECs enjoyed playing board game

Results

Demographic Data and Screening Test Results (Table 1 and Table 2)

1. We screened a total of 339 subjects from 8 NECs for both intervention and control groups. For demographic data, there was no significant difference between the two groups (Table 1).
2. As for the Screening Test Results, their mean age was similar, Control group was 0.5 year younger than those of Intervention group. There was no statistical significant difference in AMIC and 3-item recall scores between the two groups. However, Intervention groups showed statistically significant higher score in Mini-Cog Total than the Control groups (4.2 vs 3.6), which indicated better cognitive performance (Table 2).

Table 1 Demographic information of subjects

		Control Group Number	Control Group %	Intervention Group Number	Intervention Group %	P value
Gender	Male	18	62.1%	11	37.9%	0.274
	Female	77	47.8%	84	52.2%	
Education Level	No education	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	0.645
	< 2 years	19	70.4%	8	29.6%	
	Finish primary school	36	56.3%	28	43.8%	
	Finish Secondary	25	62.5%	15	37.5%	
Living Condition	Live with family	39	56.5%	30	43.5%	0.015
	Live alone	43	76.8%	13	23.2%	
	Live with spouse	12	42.9%	16	57.1%	
	Live with maid	1	50%	1	50%	
Marital Status	Married	32	57.1%	24	42.9%	0.17
	Single	5	100%	0	0%	
	Widow/widower	48	58.5%	34	41.5%	
	Divorce	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	
Hypertension	No	39	68.4%	18	31.6%	0.165
	Yes	56	57.1%	42	42.9%	
Diabetes mellitus	No	76	63.9%	43	36.1%	0.231
	Yes	19	52.8%	17	47.2%	
Cardiac Disease	No	83	62.9%	49	37.1%	0.331
	Yes	12	52.2%	11	47.8%	
Hypercholesterolemia	No	58	61.7%	36	38.8%	0.896
	Yes	37	60.7%	24	39.3%	
Pulmonary disease	No	93	61.56%	58	38.4%	0.639
	Yes	2	50%	2	50%	
Arthritis / Arthritic Pain	No	72	64.9%	39	35.1%	0.147
	Yes	23	52.3%	21	47.7%	
Osteoporosis	No	86	63.2%	50	36.8%	0.184
	Yes	9	47.4%	10	52.6%	
Other endocrine disease	No	91	61.5%	57	38.5%	0.818
	Yes	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	
Depression	No	94	61.4%	59	38.6%	0.741
	Yes	1	50%	1	50%	
Psychosis	No	93	62.4%	56	37.6%	0.152
	Yes	12	33.3%	4	66.7%	
Insomnia	No	70	62.5%	42	37.5%	0.618
	Yes	25	58.1%	18	41.9%	
Total no. of comorbidity	0	16	66.7%	8	33.3%	0.559
	1	23	65.7%	12	34.3%	
	2	21	67.7%	10	32.3%	
	3	19	59.4%	13	40.6%	
	4	12	54.4%	10	45.5%	
	5	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	
	6	0	56.4%	1	100%	
	7	0	44.5%	1	100%	

Table 2 Screening Tests Results

	Control Group		Intervention Group		P value
	Mean	Standard deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard deviation(S.D.)	
Age	76.3	(6.90)	76.8	(7.00)	0.581
AMIC	3.3	(1.50)	3.4	(1.30)	0.837
Mini Cog	3.6	(1.10)	4.2	(0.80)	<0.001**

**p- value <0.05 level

Pre Group Assessment Results for both Intervention and Control Groups (Table 3)

Before intervention, the Control group actually showed slightly higher scores in all assessments results (MoCA, Digit span test, GDS and RBMT III) but the differences were not statistically significant (Table 3).

Table 3 Baseline (Pre Group) comparison of outcome measures

	Control Group		Intervention Group		P value
	Mean	Standard deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	22.2	(4.8)	21.6	(4.5)	0.339
Forward Digit Span Test	6.4	(1.5)	6.4	(1.3)	0.878
Backward Digit Span Test	3.0	(1.3)	2.9	(1.0)	0.67
Total Digit Span Test	9.4	(2.4)	9.4	(1.9)	0.895
Geriatric Depression Scale	3.2	(3.6)	3.1	(3.5)	0.968
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	113.5	(22.2)	111.3	(22.0)	0.5
General Memory Index	82.6	(15.0)	81.8	(16.4)	0.715

Post Group Assessment Results for both Intervention and Control Groups (Table 4)

1. All participants were re-assessed with the same assessment tools after memory training program for the Intervention Group and normal centre activities participation for the Control Group. There was statistical significant difference of General Memory Index (GMI) in the post-assessment period indicating that memory performance improved in both groups.
2. Improvement of the Intervention Group was more prominent than the Control Group, as reflected in the higher increased mean score range (from 81.8 to 93 vs. from 82.6 to 86.7).
3. Although no statistical significant difference was recorded in other post-assessment results, the absolute mean score of most post-assessments of the Intervention Group were higher than those of the Control Group indicating a better overall improvement of the Intervention Group in the post intervention period.
4. In addition, some participants in the Intervention Group reported that their mood and self-efficacy were improved after joining memory training. They became more confident and motivated to try new activities such as board game.

Table 4 Post intervention comparison of outcome measures

		Control Group		Intervention Group		P value
		Mean	Standard deviation (S.D.)	Mean	Standard deviation(S.D.)	
MoCA	(Pre-group)	22.2	(4.8)	21.6	(4.5)	0.339
	(Post-group)	23.2	(4.5)	22.9	(4.2)	0.656
Forward Digit Span Test	(Pre-group)	6.4	(1.5)	6.4	(1.3)	0.67
	(Post-group)	6.7	(1.4)	6.8	(1.3)	0.559
Backward Digit Span Test	(Pre-group)	3.0	(1.3)	2.9	(1.0)	0.67
	(Post-group)	2.8	(1.4)	3.1	(1.2)	0.147
Total Digit Span Test	(Pre-group)	9.4	(2.4)	9.4	(1.9)	0.895
	(Post-group)	9.5	(2.3)	9.9	(2.1)	0.225
Geriatric Depression Scale	(Pre-group)	3.2	(3.6)	3.1	(3.5)	0.968
	(Post-group)	2.8	(3.2)	2.6	(3.0)	0.677
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	(Pre-group)	113.5	(22.2)	111.3	(22.0)	0.5
	(Post-group)	120.0	(21.4)	111.3	(27.2)	0.091
General Memory Index	(Pre-group)	82.6	(15.0)	81.8	(16.4)	0.715
	(Post-group)	86.7	(15.8)	93.0	(22.6)	0.026*

*Significant difference between intervention and control groups, $p < 0.05$

Outcome Measures of RBMT sub-domains (Table 5)

To better examine the outcome measures of project intervention, t-statistics analysis was used to determine changes of memory sub-domains of the RBMT after memory training within groups (Table 5). RBMT III is a useful tool for assessing functional cognition of older adults. According to the American OT Association (2017), functional cognition is how an individual utilizes and integrates his or her thinking and processing skills. For older adults to be able to live independently in the community, he/she needs to possess some essential cognitive and memory functions, such as visual, auditory, spatial and prospective memory for remembering names, appointments and conversations; problem-solving skills and learning new skills/tasks to facilitate the use of public transport, new electrical appliances and grocery shopping, and the like. Impairment in functional cognition is usually an early sign of cognitive impairments in mild cognitive impairment.

1. Within the Control Group, post assessment outcome measures confirmed positive changes in 5 sub-domains (highlighted in yellow, Table 5), namely: **delay recall of object (B_SS)**, **immediate and delay story recall (SI_SS and SD_SS)**, **delay recall of face (FR_SS)** and **orientation (O_SS)**. These sub-domains generally represented improvement of memory and cognitive functions in 3 aspects: visual memory, auditory memory and orientation of the participants. This might be due to increased activities participation of the participants in due course.
2. On the other hand, within the Intervention Group, more sub-domain components recorded positive changes, (highlighted in green, Table 5). In addition to the 5 subdomains of the Control Group, Intervention Group participants showed further improvement in 4 sub-domains, namely: **delay recall of name (N_SS)**, **delay recall of appointment (A_SS)**, **immediate learning of new task (NI_SS)**, and **delay learning new tasks (ND_SS)**. These additional sub-domains in essence indicated significant improvement of memory and cognitive functions in 2 more aspects, namely the prospective memory and learning skills of the participants after memory training intervention. These essential functional cognitive abilities enabled participants to learn new skills, manage instrumental ADL as well as enhance problem-solving ability in daily life. This might be due to the fact that the memory training program emphasized on drills and practices, Mnemonics training as well as community integration that directly targeted at improving cognitive functions that would enhance independent living abilities of older adults in the community.

Table 5 Within group RBMT sub-domains findings at post intervention

	Control Group			Intervention Group		
	Mean	t-statistics	p-value	Mean	t-statistics	p-value
N_SS	-0.361	-1.301	0.197	-1.109	-3.279	0.001**
B_SS	-1.229	-2.446	0.017**	-2.399	-5.837	0.000**
A_SS	-0.096	-0.302	0.763	-1.587	-4.745	0.000**
PR_SS	0.133	0.392	0.696	0.487	1.461	0.147
SI_SS	-1.325	-3.875	0.000**	-1.478	-3.666	0.000**
SD_SS	-1.133	-3.538	0.001**	-2.304	-4.132	0.000**
FR_SS	-1.024	-2.888	0.005**	-2.304	-6.447	0.000**
RI_SS	0.205	0.494	0.623	-0.207	-0.484	0.63
RD_SS	0.133	0.33	0.742	-0.315	0.906	0.367
MD_SS	-0.084	-0.307	0.76	-0.228	-0.79	0.431
O_SS	-0.807	-3.136	0.002**	-1.141	-3.899	0.000**
NI_SS	-0.578	-1.615	0.11	-1.756	-3.96	0.000**
ND_SS	-0.59	-1.583	0.117	-1.065	-2.885	0.005**

Notes: N_SS: Delay recall (Name); B_SS: Delay recall (object); A_SS : Delay recall (appointment); PR_SS: Delay recall (picture); SI_SS: Immediate recall (story); SD_SS: Delay recall (story); FR_SS: Delay recall (face); RI_SS: Immediate recall (route); RD_SS : Delay recall (Route); MD_SS: Delay recall of message; O_SS: Orientation; NI_SS: Immediate Novel Task; ND_SS : Delay Novel Task.;

3-month follow up Assessment Results for both Intervention and Control Groups (Table 6)

1. In the 3-month follow up period, there was no significant difference in all assessment results between the two groups (Table 6).
2. However, improvement in some cognitive scores such as MoCA, Forward Digit Span Test, and RBMTIII Total Scaled Score recorded positive changes from baseline level (pre group results).
3. Mood state was greatly improved as shown by reduced GDS scores for both groups, with greater improvement for the Intervention Group (mean score from 3.1 to 1.1).

Table 6 Comparison of assessment results at 3-month follow up session

	Control Group Mean	Standard deviation (S.D.)	Intervention Group Mean	Standard deviation(S.D.)	P value
MoCA	23.9	(4.6)	23.5	(4.2)	0.502
Forward Digit Span Test	6.8	(1.5)	7.0	(1.1)	0.237
Backward Digit Span Test	3.0	(1.3)	2.8	(1.1)	0.361
Total Digit Span Test	9.8	(2.3)	9.7	(1.9)	0.919
Geriatric Depression Scale	1.6	(2.4)	1.1	(1.7)	0.057
RBMT III Total Scaled Score	127.9	(24.6)	122.1	(24.7)	0.105
General Memory Index	94.1	(19.5)	89.8	(19.1)	0.127

Conclusion

In this project, we have found that:

1. Treasure Hunt Memory Training Program is again confirmed effective in bringing significant improvement in mood, cognition, self-efficacy and learning new skills in older adults with MCI and Mild Dementia.
2. This project study further verifies that Treasure Hunt Memory Training program not only improves memory skills such as visual, verbal, prospective and working memory, it also improves other cognitive functions such as orientation, problem-solving and learning new tasks. These skills learnt in essence can be transferred and generalized into every day real-life situations to enhance independent living capacity of individuals, such as remembering medical appointments, meeting friends, shopping grocery, taking public transport, etc. Coupled with the marked improvement in mood state, quality of life of individuals is greatly enhanced.
3. The findings also reveal that increased and regular participation in usual centre activities can also slightly improve cognitive functions of older adults in the Control Group. However, more systematic and comprehensive participation in programs related to memory improvement will amplify the positive benefits in cognitive functions to achieve better quality of life for participants.
4. There is a limitation of this project study due to the small sample size that statistical significant differences may go undetected thus eventually affects the study findings.

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