Use of “My Passport” to promote person-centred care for dementia patients
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Keywords:
My passport
person-centred care
dementia patients

Introduction
Prevalence of Chinese older people who suffered from dementia in Hong Kong was
11.1% in the age group of 80-84 and it shot up to 23.6% for people aged >85 (Chiu et al, 1998).
SCMP (2015) also mentioned that prevalence of dementia was already increased to
one in 10 Hongkongers which accumulated 80,000 people have dementia. In an
extended care setting, there was approximate 47% of in-patients have the dementia
features in one day point prevalence. Care of dementia persons are challenging
because they can be unpredictable when they are experience the stress of being in
hospital. Nevertheless, nurses lack of knowledge and information to care them will
make them frustrated when they are unable to do what they wanted. Therefore, a
personalized diary, ‘My Passport’ was introduced for dementia patients which aimed
to use the person centred approach in caring them during hospitalisation. The
Passport stated about one’s life story, personal experience, caring tips, and
preference when caring them in their daily living

Objectives
1) Allow carers, including families & nurses, to know more about the needs and
preferences of the dementia patient
2) Promote the person-centred care to them and encourage them to maximise their
remaining abilities.
3) Be a good communicating tool for ward nurses in the care of dementia persons
to minimize patients’ stress of being in hospital and promote recovery.

Methodology
1. A specialized booklet, “My Passport”, was designed with reference to the
literatures.
2. Targeted patients would be recruited in the project by link-nurses.
3. Ward nurses were trained with the use of the information in the booklet to
formulate individualised person-centred care plan
4. “My Passport” was fully implemented in all M&G wards since Aug 2016
5. The program will be evaluated in 1Q of 2017

**Result**
1. In 2016, total 36 nurses in M&G were trained as the link nurse to participate in the program.
2. From Aug to Dec in 2016, 13 patients were recruited in the project.
3. In the sharing session during the pilot period, feedback from nurses, patients and families were positive. They reflected that use of ‘My Passport could facilitate the health care workers in more understanding about the patient. Hence, targeted nursing care was provided to the patients more effectively especially when handling their behavioural problems. However, in the recent retrospective documentation audit, documentation of care plan provided to the targeted patients using ‘My Passport’ was 45%. It was explained by time constraint for nurses to do that documentment. Therefore, nursing care plan checklists would be formulated in future.

In conclusion, caring the dementia person is not an easy job as we imagine. However, the prevalence of dementia is getting higher in Hong Kong. Therefore, getting to know more about them before planning or providing the care, can promote the establishment of respectful relationship, minimize the psychological trauma and facilitate the care to the dementia patients.