

LITERATURE SURVEY

TOPIC: IOT BASED PERSONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SENIORS WHO ARE SELF RELIANT

This project proposes a IOT based personal assistance for seniors who are self-reliant. The main components include a microcontroller for processing the system, In our busy and hectic life, we sometimes forget to take medicines on time. In hospitals it becomes difficult for doctors to remind every patient to take the medicines on time. The perfect solution for this problem should be a Automatic Medicine Reminder Alarm System. The technology used in this project are IOT webpage, MYSQL database, SMS alert, e-mail alert, esp8266 sensor, IR sensor, FTDI board, power supply. The singularity of our proposed project is to alert the elders either by sending email/SMS or by triggering some alarm. Therefore, our proposed system will immensely help elder people to become more conscious to take medicine on time

The effect of the will of the bedridden elderly to be self-reliant on their life prognoses in Japan

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The purpose of this study was to establish the relationship between the will of bedridden elderly people to be self-reliant and their life prognosis, and to clarify the factors related to the will to be self-reliant of such persons.

The cohort consisted of 274 bedridden elderly persons aged 65 years and over who lived at home and were observed continually over ten years. Data were obtained from observation records done by four public health nurses who visited the subjects at least once a year and assessed their state of health. The variables studied were demographic variables, activities of daily living, the cause of being bedridden, the strength of the will to be self-reliant and the date of having become bedridden. Cox's proportional hazard model, the Kaplan-Meier method and discriminant analysis were used for statistical analysis.

Of the 274 subjects, 107 subjects (39.1%) were male and 167 (60.9%) female, with a mean age of 82 years. The subjects who lived with their families accounted for 96.7%. The mortality hazard ratio for subjects with a weak will to be self-reliant to those with a strong will was 1.64, which was statistically significant. Discriminant analysis demonstrated that the will to be self-reliant showed a significant relationship with age,

level of activities of daily living and refraining from expressing one's own feelings in consideration of the family's feelings.

Bedridden elderly persons with a strong will to be self-reliant had a significantly better life prognosis than those with a weak one. A strong will to be self-reliant among the elderly is related to age, level of activities of daily living, and refraining from expressing one's own feelings in consideration of the family's feelings.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CARING FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE INTEREST OF THEIR SELF-RELIANCE AND INDEPENDENCE

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Predictions for the upcoming decades suggest an increase in the number of elderly people in Europe; due to low fertility and the rise in average life expectancy, societies age considerably faster. The nature of these changes signifies that a complex demographic process is taking place. In consequence, one can notice an increase in the demand for personal and nursing care activities provided in the natural human environment, or in various institutions, by adequately prepared, specialized medical staff. Creating the best possible procedures for assisting elderly people is a multifaceted and dynamic problem. The constantly changing expectations regarding healthcare providers, and the higher social and health awareness are challenging medical sciences and social services to provide the oldest generation with the best quality of life. The life satisfaction measure for elderly people is their activity which determines an independent, self-reliant, satisfactory, and long life.

‘The trauma of the cyclone has changed us forever’: self- reliance, vulnerability and resilience among older Australians in cyclone-prone areas

AUTHORS : SANDRA ASTILL and EVONNE MILLER

The combination of population ageing and climate change is creating a new threat for many Australian coastal hamlets vulnerable to the impact of tropical cyclones.

Increasingly, elderly people are facing future tropical cyclones alone, without support from family and friends, relying instead on already stretched government and authority

resources, despite Emergency Management Australia's (EMA) policy expectation that all citizens must be self-reliant. This research explored the future self-reliance and disaster resilience of coastal hamlets through the lens of the Social Cognitive Theory by outlining the findings from focus groups, personal interviews and questionnaires involving participants over 65 years of age, residing in townships previously impacted by Cyclone Larry (in 2006) and Cyclone Yasi (in 2011). Participants recalled a lack of social support following the cyclones, a fear of evacuating their homes, as well as the trauma of recovering from such intense destruction. Respondents were also concerned about the physical, cognitive and financial impacts of ageing on their ability to prepare and recover from future cyclones, frightened that experiences from the past might be repeated in the future, contributing to feelings of isolation, frustration and the loss of community, and a rethinking of ageing in the place of their choice. These considerations impact on the dependence EMA has that all citizens will remain self-reliant when faced with a natural hazard and should be considered when making future policy decisions in relation to more isolated coastal townships.

Personal Assistance Services Cooperatives

AUTHORS : LITA JANS, MICHAEL REARDON, NADIA IBRAHIM

The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) asked the Center on Personal Assistance Services (CPAS) to conduct a literature and resource review and identify promising practices and funding sources for consumer-directed personal assistance services (PAS) cooperatives. The primary goal of this investigation was to see how these cooperatives could support PAS, especially to enable individuals to work and find employment.

Health Care and the Myth of Self-Reliance

AUTHORS : NICOLE HUBERFELD, JESSICA L ROBERTS

King v. Burwell asked the Supreme Court to decide if, in providing assistance to purchase insurance" through an Exchange established by the State," Congress meant to subsidize policies bought on the federally run exchange. With its ruling, the Court saved the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act's ("ACA") low-income subsidy. But King is only part of a longer, more complex story about health care access for the poor. In a move toward universal coverage, two pillars of the ACA facilitate health

insurance coverage for low-income Americans, one private and one public:(1) the subsidy and (2) Medicaid expansion. Although both have been subject to high-profile Supreme Court cases, the Court upheld one but gutted the other. This Article hypothesizes that the preference for private" hidden" government assistance over public" visible" government assistance stems from the American myth of selfreliance. Yet this analysis reveals that the line between hidden and visible benefits breaks down on both theoretical and empirical levels. Drawing from vulnerability theory and demographic data, this Article demonstrates that all Americans lead subsidized lives and could move from the private to the public system. It concludes that a single government program for the poor would be more economically and administratively efficient.