# Lifecourse predictors of increasing care needs in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936

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### Background

- Older adults, especially those with cognitive impairment or dementia, have increasing health and care needs as they age.
- When and how individuals respond to changes in their cognitive and physical abilities remain unclear.

### Research Gap

Interdisciplinarity

**Understanding** 

**Care Decisions** 

- Lack of understanding of how lifecourse factors influence care decisions.
- Unclear which factors predict the need for increasing care at home.
- Limited insight into the ultimate decision to transition to an alternative home with 24-hour care.

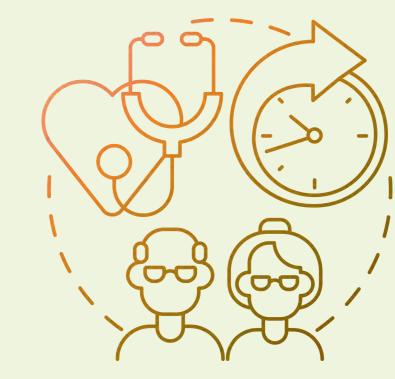


#### Aim

To investigate how individuals make decision about when and how to access increased care, using health and care information across the lifecourse.

## **Objectives**

- Identify lifecourse predictors of care needs for individuals with varying health conditions, including dementia, cognitive impairment, and those without a diagnosis.
- Understand individuals' decisions regarding when and how to access care, including transitioning care needs at home and the ultimate decision to transition to a care home.
- Examine relationships between lifecourse predictors and the decisions to access increased care.



### Methods

#### **Study population**



#### **Lothian Birth Cohort 1936**

A well-phenotyped longitudinal study of ageing, including older adults with dementia, mild cognitive impairment, and healthy cognitive ageing<sup>1</sup>.

#### Mixed methods approach



Qualitative: Interviews to gain insights into decision-making processes.



Quantitative: Statistical analyses of longitudinal data.

# **Implications**



**Reference:** 

- Improve the quality and sustainability of later-life care provision while reducing the care burden.
- Inform the development of personalised, affordable care environments based on Individuals' wishes, priorities and needs in later life.

**Medicine** 



Social

Sciences

**Psychology** 

**Epidemiology**