Annotated Bibliograhy

Kyle Branham

Old Dominion University

**Annotated Bibliography for Adult Day Care**

Hamdani, Y., Proulx, M., Kingsnorth, S., Lindsay, S., Maxwell, J., Colantonio, A., … Bayley,

M. (2014). The LIFEspan model of transitional rehabilitative care for youth with disabilities: Healthcare professionals’ perspectives on service delivery. Journal of Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine, 7(1), 79–91. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.3233/PRM-140271>

The following article addresses healthcare and other services for special needs individuals translating to adulthood. The authors of this Journal wanted to explore the lifespan service model. This model addresses all the services needed to help special needs individuals throughout there lifetime. The authors created this Journal after interviewing family’s and healthcare professionals. Once the research was concluded, the researches found out that there are numerous services available for special needs individuals and their families. With that being said, there are some gaps in primary care, educational and social services. All of these healthcare gaps need to be taken care of because all special needs individuals deserve proper care. The author recommends using a systems/sector-based approach. This approach suggests partnering with community resources, increasing staff working hours and promoting youth self-advocacy. All of these recommendations should help implement the lifespan service model. Hopefully, more agencies will use this approach to help the special needs community. This article is relevant because it is important to understand different healthcare models. Understanding the healthcare and services available can be very beneficial for a practitioner and their clients.

Zhou, H., Roberts, P., Dhaliwal, S., & Della, P. (2016). Transitioning adolescent and young

adults with chronic disease and/or disabilities from paediatric to adult care services

an integrative review. Journal of Clinical Nursing, 25(21/22), 3113–3130. <https://doi->

org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1111/jocn.13326

Similar to the previous journal, this journal also addresses the transition between

adolescent and young adults with disabilities. This journal reviews previous

studies about special need individuals and their transitions to adulthood. All the

information is then analyzed by the authors writing the journal. The purpose of

the study conducted in this journal is to improve the transition between adolescent

and young adults in the future. After the study, the author recommended having

accurate tracking mechanisms because keeping track of the client’s wellbeing is extremely important. The journal suggest that stakeholders need to keep track of patients after they translate to adulthood. There are many important factors that can relate to an evaluation of an adult day support program. Having the ability to look back at previous studies can be crucial in the human service profession. Looking back at what works and what doesn’t, can help practitioners and their clients. Also, checking in with former

clients are also common and very important in the human service profession.

Denby, R. W., & Ayala, J. (2013). Am I My Brother’s Keeper: Adult Siblings Raising Younger

Siblings. Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 23(2), 193–210. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1080/10911359.2013.747353>

This article discusses older siblings helping raise their younger brothers and sisters. The journal explains how adult siblings have become a bigger part of the family atmosphere. According to this report, adult siblings are now starting to help raise their younger siblings much more often. The authors got their information by observing and interviewing adult siblings that are raising their younger siblings. Once the results were analyzed, they concluded that there is a lot of unmet needs in these types of families. The results also concluded that adult siblings have great parenting skills and are more likely to adopt there younger sibling if they are suffering from a disability. The authors recommended having social workers help adult siblings who are raising their younger siblings. This journal directly relates to adult day care services because there are many older siblings with younger siblings in a day program. Older siblings in this situation will continue to need additional help in the future.

Herron-Foster, B. J., & Bustos, J. J. (2014). Special Needs: Caring for the Older Adult with

Down Syndrome. MEDSURG Nursing, 23(4), 225–237. Retrieved from <http://proxy.lib.odu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=97632126&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

The journal above addresses caring for older adults with down syndrome. Individuals with down syndrome will need constant care for the rest of there lives. The article addresses concerns that families face when their child or sibling grow up. The authors gain knowledge about older down syndrome individuals by observing and talking with nurses. The journal then dives into discussing symptoms of people with down syndrome and how they change overtime. Down syndrome symptoms will continue to get worse as the individual gets older. These symptoms can be reduced if the individual has the proper resources. The down syndrome community is growing and will need places to go and people to take care of them in the future. This is why adult day support programs are so important because there are always people needing help. Adult day support programs have a huge population that needs to be served.

Mcmanus, M. A., Pollack, L. R., Cooley, W. C., Mcallister, J. W., Lotstein, D., Strickland, B., &

Mann, M. Y. (2013). Current Status of Transition Preparation Among Youth With

Special Needs in the United States. Pediatrics, 131(6), 1090–1097. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1542/peds.2012-3050>

This journal discusses the complexity of raising an adult with some sort of disability. According to the report, parents will have a better opportunity to provide for their special needs child if they start preparing early. The information in this journal came from a national survey. In this national survey, thousands of parents with special needs children were surveyed. The parents were asked about their transition preparations and if they are ready to take on more responsibilities for their child’s healthcare needs. Once the results were analyzed, the author concluded that most parents do not prepare for there child’s transition to adulthood. This can lead to special needs individuals not getting the proper health care. This journal directly relates to services provided by adult day care programs. Without proper healthcare, most special need individuals won’t be able to attend a day care program. Adult day care programs can be costly, and most families need help from a health care provider.

Ciccarelli, M. R., Brown, M. W., Gladstone, E. B., Woodward, J. F., & Swigonski, N. L. (2014).

Implementation and sustainability of statewide transition support services for youth with

intellectual and physical disabilities. Journal of Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine, 7(1), 93–104. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.3233/PRM-140274>

This journal takes a different approach on how states can provide for the special need’s community. The author takes more of a progressive approach by suggesting statewide transition support program. The evaluators tested this method by partnering with community members to come up with a strategic plan and find funding sources. They also hired a team of professionals to come up with policies that would benefit a state-wide transition support program. After studying this approach, the author concluded that a state-wide transition support program could work if the program is properly implemented. The program will not succeed unless it gets constant improvement and be willing to change if the program is not working. A state-wide transition support program can affect special needs individuals and adult daycare programs. A program like this can help special need individuals and their families find a support program. The concept is unique and if successful, many families can get the help that they need.

Parry, J. (2014). Making connections and making friends: social interactions between two

children labelled with special educational needs and their peers in a nursery setting. Early Years: Journal of International Research & Development, 34(3), 301–314. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1080/09575146.2013.878317>

This journal dives into the relationship between two children suffering from a mental impairment. Special needs individuals have trouble socializing and making friends. Everyone needs some sort of social interaction because socializing with others can improve morale. The pilot study gathered information by observing the two special needs individual’s friendship. The observers wanted to find out the way’s children make new connections with people their age. The study concluded that staff should assistance and not direct special needs individuals when making new friends. The children would greatly benefit if they are put into an environment with a kind and helpful staff. Understanding the interaction between children and adults with disabilities is crucial when running a daycare program. The stakeholders need to understand there cliental because this can help them put the proper programs in place. Overall, studies about special need individuals’ interactions should be more prevalent because it is extremely important.

Earle, A., & Heymann, J. (2012). The cost of caregiving: wage loss among caregivers of elderly

and disabled adults and children with special needs. Community, Work & Family, 15(3), 357–375. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1080/13668803.2012.674408>

This Journal examines the lost wages of caregivers who work with elderly and special needs individuals. Working with people who have mental impairments can be extremely tough and losing wages only makes it worse. Due to the difficulty of their jobs, caregivers need to have a livable wage. The researches gathered these results by studying employees that work with special needs and elderly individuals. The study concludes that many employees provide additional services and do not get paid for these extra services. This can be rough for the employee and the client because working addition unpaid hours can take a toll on someone’s wellbeing. Employees who are overworked may have a worst job performance because they are tired. This Journal relates to adult day care services because a lot of employees working at these daycares are overworked. They often are doing extra work at home or staying late without extra pay. In order to help out caregivers, agencies need to pay them higher wages and give them time off. Giving caregivers a better work environment would encourage more people to work in the human service industry. There needs to be more research on the wellbeing of human service professionals.

Olli, J., Vehkakoski, T., & Salanterä, S. (2012). Facilitating and hindering factors in the

realization of disabled children’s agency in institutional contexts: literature review. Disability & Society, 27(6), 793–807. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1080/09687599.2012.679023>

This journal addresses special need children ability to act as their own agent within an institution. The article addresses the fact that special needs individuals rarely get to decide their plan of care. Much of these decisions are made by parents or human service professionals. Most of the time special need individuals are unable to make life changing decisions because of there impairments. This journal gained data from 19 research articles and analyzed each of the articles. This study concluded that communication is the main barrier between special needs individuals and human service professionals. Human service professionals have to make decisions without the individuals consent because they can not understand them. Being able to communicate with special needs individuals is important for employees in an adult daycare program. Most daycare programs have multiple technics that help them communicate with their clients. Being unable to communicate will make working with special need adults very difficult. Human service professionals must practice different type of communication technics. Special needs individuals will benefit significantly if they are able to communicate better with there caregivers.

Friedman, C. (2016). Day Habilitation Services for People With Intellectual and

Developmental Disabilities in Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services Waivers.

Research & Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities, 41(4), 244–255. <https://doi->

org.proxy.lib.odu.edu/10.1177/1540796916664337

The following journal discusses Medicaid home and community-based waiver. The journal points out that Medicaid waivers are one of the largest providers for people suffering from an intellectual and developmental disabilities. Medicaid provides crucial services for people who cannot provide for themselves. The type of waivers someone with a disability obtains depends on the problems the person in question faces. The author of this journal studied how Medicaid home and community-based waivers helped people suffering from a mental disability. Another reason for this study was to understand how these services are utilized and how much these services cost. In order to gain the proper results, the author studied people who are on the Medicaid home and community waiver. Medicaid waivers are an important part of any adult daycare program. Most of the clients in a daycare program are on some type of Medicaid waiver. Understanding how Medicaid waivers function is extremely important for daycare programs and families with a disabled child. The Medicaid home and community-based waiver can make individuals with disabilities life much easier.