

Caring for older survivors of genocide and mass trauma

Author/s: Teshuva, Karen | **Year:** 2010 | **Publication type:** Report | **Peer reviewed:** | **Topic area/s:** Culturally Appropriate Care

Reference:

Key Words:

trauma, provision of care, Jewish, Cambodian

Research aim:

The Caring for Older Survivors of Genocide and Mass Trauma project was initiated by Jewish Care Inc. Victoria in 2006. That study explicitly set out to address an identified gap in knowledge about aged care for older survivors and training aged care workers for providing that care. The main aim was to develop an evidence-based model of staff training for carers of older survivors in aged care. The project focused on the care of two groups of older survivors who endured the trauma and losses of genocide many decades ago—Holocaust survivors and older Cambodian people.

Results/Conclusion:

The key construct that emerged from the research was 'trauma-sensitive, person-centred care' (TS_PCC). The construct was generated by applying the principles of person-centred care and knowledge about trauma and ageing to the themes that emerged from the qualitative data analysis. The research identified the knowledge, attitudes and skills that underpin this construct. This information forms the basis for the training model outlined in the report.

Implications:

The expected immediate outcomes of the training are changes in participants' level knowledge and the formation of trauma-sensitive, person-centred attitudes. The expected intermediate outcome is improved aged care practice.

Cultural Group(s):

Jewish, Cambodian

Location of study:

Victoria

Age group:

Number included in study:

(1) 16 (2)22 (3)8 (4)90 (5)14

Type of participants:

1) key representatives from generalist, multicultural and ethno-specific aged care providers. 2) older survivors of trauma 3) family carers of older survivors of trauma 4) aged care workers who provide community and residential aged care services 5) aged care workers who had worked closely with survival groups

Research approach:

Mixed methods qualitative

Type of data:

Primary

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: