

P e a c e

In June , the American Geriatrics Society convened a meeting of organizations representing healthcare professionals who care for older adults to discuss how these organizations could work together to:

- € advance recommendations from the Institute of Medicine Report, *Retooling for an Aging America: Building the Health Care Workforce*
 - € advocate for ways to meet the healthcare needs of the nation's rapidly growing older population.
- is meeting led to the development of a loose coalition ...

e workgroup began with a comprehensive matrix of competencies across these ten disciplines. (Note: ese disciplines are currently at di erent stages in developing

Medical Case Study: Older Adult Elder Health Protection

D : Health Promotion and Safety

- . Advocate to older adults and their caregivers interventions and behaviors that promote physical and mental health, nutrition, function, safety, social interactions, independence, and quality of life.
- . Identify and inform older adults and their caregivers about evidence-based approaches to screening, immunizations, health promotion, and disease prevention.
- . Assess specific risks and barriers to older adult safety, including falls, elder mistreatment, and other risks in community, home, and care environments.
- . Recognize the principles and practices of safe, appropriate, and effective medication use in older adults.
- . Apply knowledge of the indications and contraindications for, risks of, and alternatives to use of physical and pharmacological restraints with older adults.

D : Evaluation and Assessment

- . Define the purpose and components of an interdisciplinary, comprehensive geriatric assessment and the roles individual disciplines play in conducting and interpreting a comprehensive geriatric assessment.
- . Apply knowledge of the biological, physical, cognitive, psychological, and social changes commonly associated with aging.
- . Choose, administer, and interpret a validated and reliable tool/instrument appropriate for use with a given older adult to assess: a) cognition, b) mood, c) physical function, d) nutrition, and e) pain.
- . Demonstrate knowledge of the signs and symptoms of delirium and whom to notify if an older adult exhibits these signs and symptoms.
- . Develop verbal and nonverbal communication strategies to overcome potential sensory, language, and cognitive limitations in older adults.

D : Care Planning and Coordination Across the Care Spectrum (Including End of Life Care)

The e c e e c e a e e d e d b e a a :