



## **Additional care needed for older people**

**Scientists lay out guidelines and best practices for healthcare providers and family caregivers who are providing care for older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. This article's source is Regenstrief Institute and it appeared in the *Journal of Geriatric Emergency Medicine*.**

Older adults are at elevated risk for complications from COVID-19. Considering these concerns, *Regenstrief Institute* and *Indiana University School of Medicine* scientist Kathleen Unroe, M.D., MHA, and colleagues lay out guidelines and best practices for healthcare providers and family caregivers who are providing care for seniors during the COVID-19 pandemic. The full article appears in the *Journal of Geriatric Emergency Medicine*.

"Our senior patients need additional measures of care and protection, and COVID-19 only exacerbates those needs," said Dr Unroe, one of the authors on the paper. "Family care providers need to be aware of the hazards COVID-19 presents to their loved ones and understand how to mitigate them. I hope this information will provide helpful guidance to protect older adults during this crisis."

In the article, Dr Unroe and her colleagues provide insight into several aspects of how the novel coronavirus is affecting the care of older adults.

### **Testing seniors for COVID-19**

Dr Unroe and her colleagues highlight the need to prioritise testing for older adults even after increased screening capacity is available, due to their increased risk of complications from the disease. They advise health systems to make testing available in settings other than the emergency department whenever possible and to use options such as telecare in the screening process.

### **Caring for older adults**

Older adults may be experiencing significant isolation already, and social distancing may worsen complications from seclusion, Dr Unroe and her team note in the paper. Reduced time with caregivers may also place older adults at risk, due to missed opportunities to catch cognitive or general health decline and unrecognized falls.

If protective equipment is necessary for caregivers to wear around patients with cognitive decline, this change in appearance may be very disorienting for patients, and patients with dementia who are required to wear protective equipment may not understand why they are doing so. Dr Unroe and her team recommend that clinicians provide additional resources to caregivers and steer them toward communities of support.

## Symptoms

While fever and respiratory symptoms have been widely recognised as key symptoms associated with COVID-19, these symptoms often present differently in older adults. Fever, for example, may be blunted or absent entirely during infection for older adults. Respiratory symptoms may either be masked or exacerbated by co-occurring diseases, such as COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), that can further worsen outcomes.

The average normal body temperature is generally accepted as 98.6°F (37°C). Some studies have shown that the "normal" body temperature can have a wide range, from 97°F (36.1°C) to 99°F (37.2°C). A temperature over 100.4°F (38°C) most often means you have a fever.

The article also features key points, evidence and case studies surrounding other issues of elder care, including transitions in care between sites such as nursing homes and hospitals, guidance for triage, and suggestions for inpatient care systems changes.

"As our understanding of this virus continues to improve," says Dr Unroe, "we must revise our practices of care, both clinically and residentially, to make sure that our most vulnerable populations are protected."