

Dependent Care

A Concept Under Development

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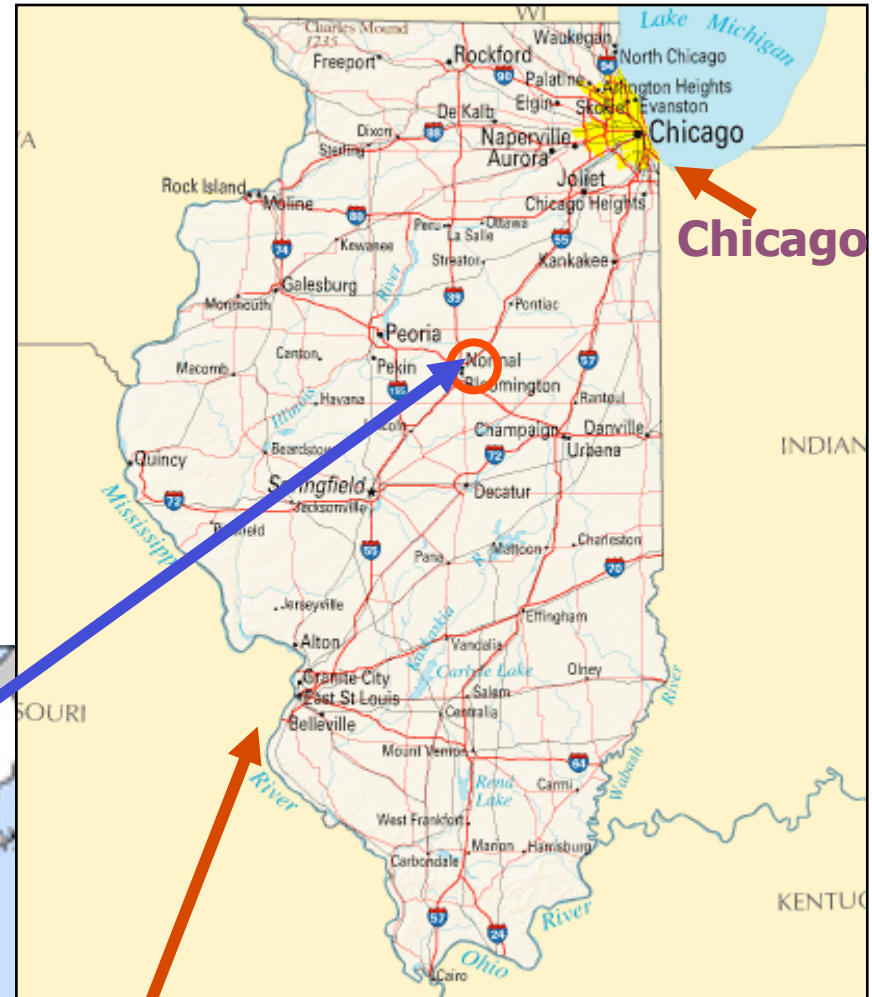
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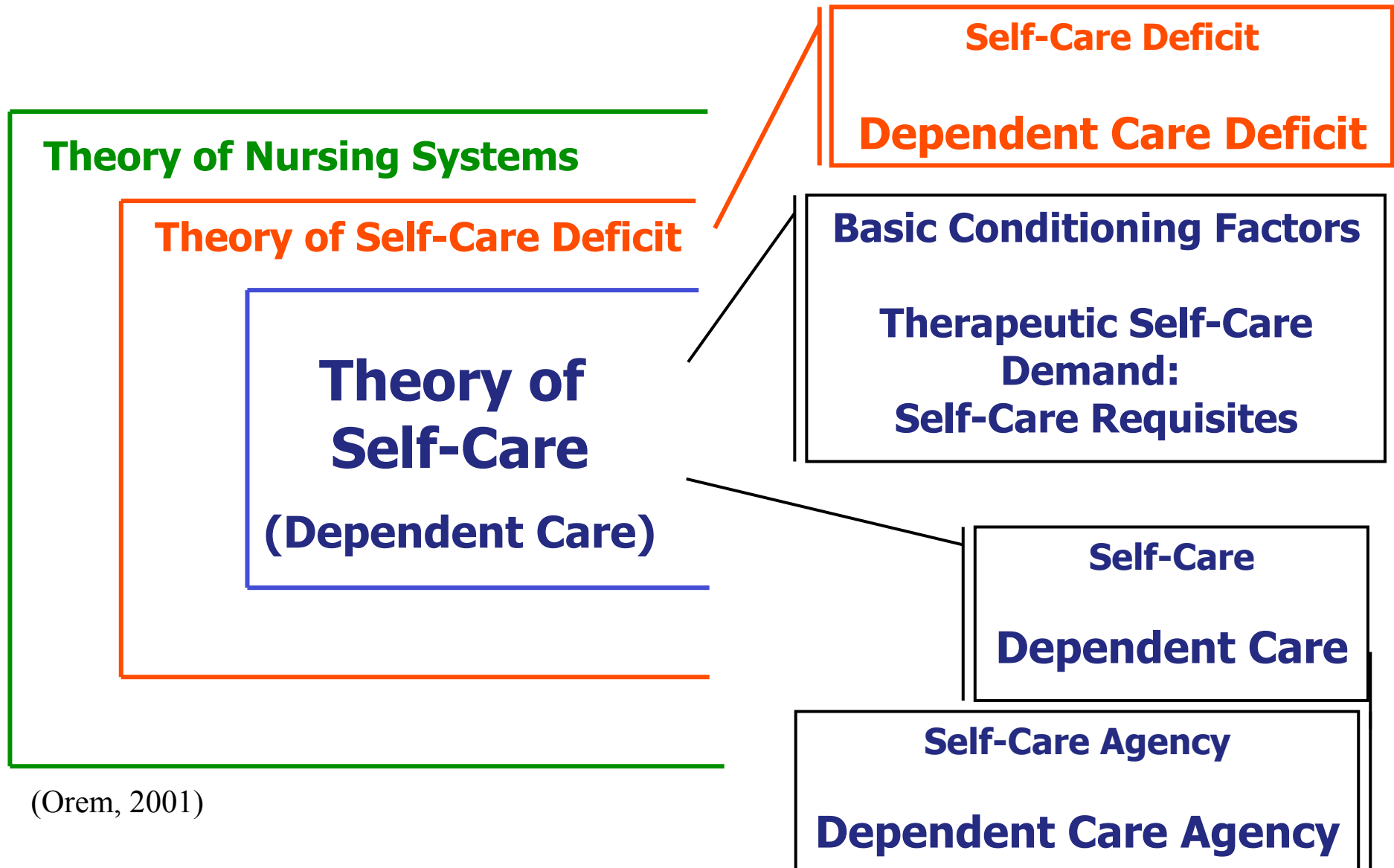


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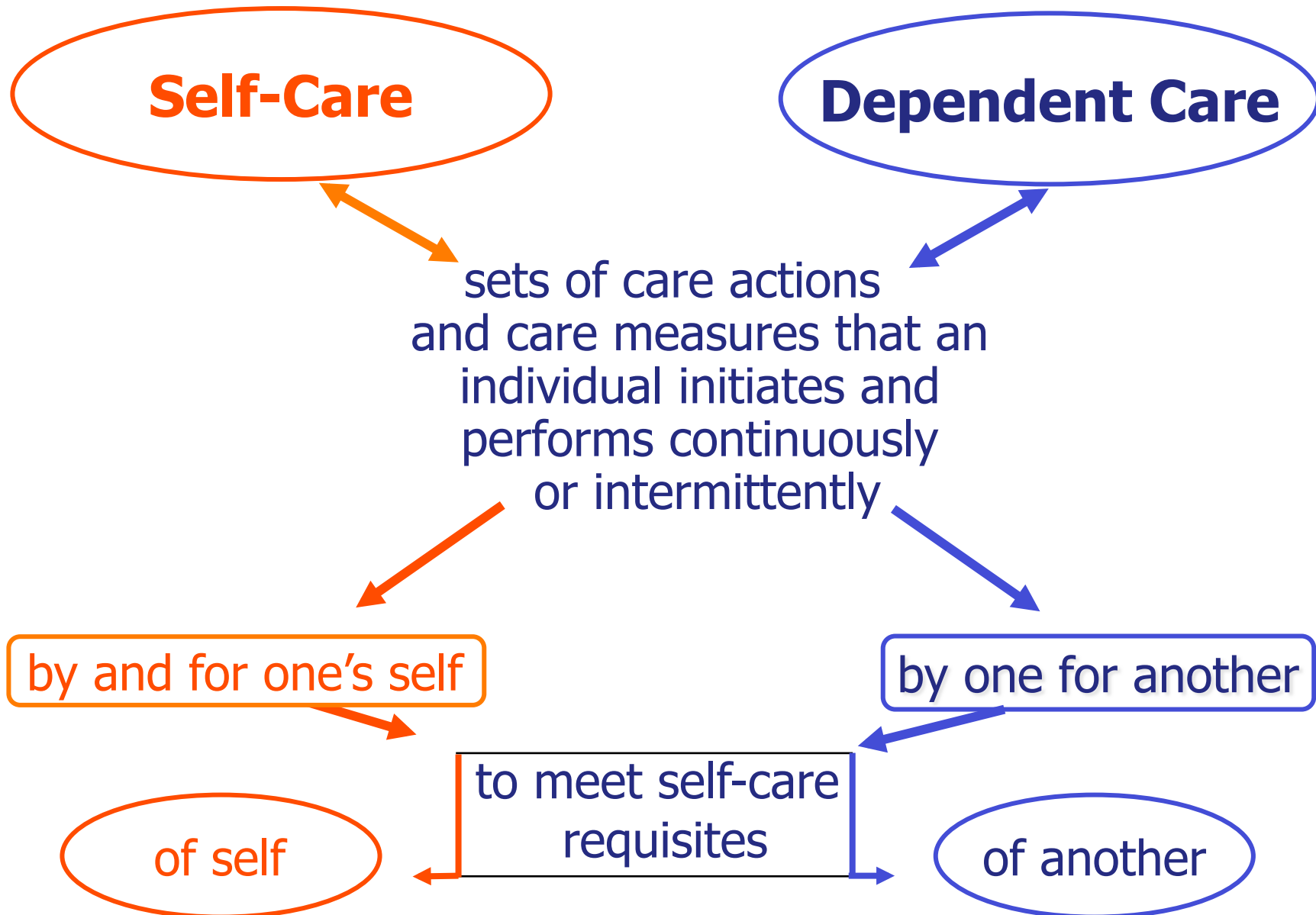
St. Louis, Missouri

Self-Care Deficit Nursing Theory



(Orem, 2001)

Self-Care vs. Dependent Care



Comparing Dependent Care and Self-Care: The Similarities

Both

- are forms of deliberate action.
- are necessary in society.
- are oriented toward meeting self-care requisites.
- are modified by the basic conditioning factors.
- can be altered by presence of health deviations.
- can be either effective or ineffective.
- can be either therapeutic or non-therapeutic.

Comparing Dependent Care and Self-Care: The Differences

- Dependent care is composed of dependent care actions, not self-care actions.
- Dependent care is action performed for another, not for one's self.
- Dependent care is intended to meet the self-care requisites of another, not one's own self-care requisites.
- Dependent care necessitates the interaction and mutual cooperation with at least one other person.
- Dependent care may be intermittent as well as continuous over time.

Dependent-Care: Purpose

- General

- to promote development and regulate functioning, thereby, contributing to life and maintenance as well as promoting health and well-being of the person receiving care

- Specific

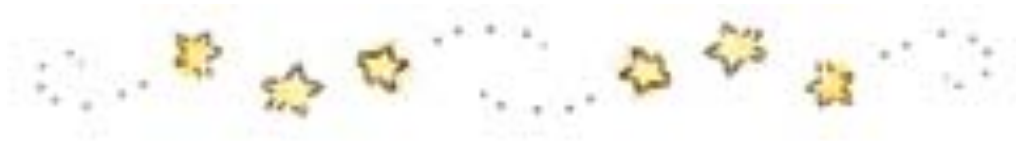
- to meet therapeutic self-care demand of the person receiving care
- to promote and/or foster development or exercise of self-care agency in that person

The Actors in a Dependent-Care System

Dependent-care recipient



Dependent-care agent



Dependent-Care Recipient



A person who is unable to meet his/her own self-care requisites on a continuing basis due to limitations in his/her self-care agency

Reasons for why this person's self-care agency may be inadequate because

- capabilities may be undeveloped or developing**
- capabilities cannot or should not be exercised**

A person with self-care deficits which require assistance, on an ongoing basis, that is best provided by a family member or significant other.

Who is in need of dependent-care?

Persons who are socially dependent due to the presence of health-derived and health-associated self-care deficits

- **children**
- **adult persons with disabling conditions**
 - **mental**
 - **physical**
 - **functional**

Dependent Care Recipient (DCR)—Child

The child's self-care agency = inadequate



Child has self-care deficits



Child is in need of dependent care



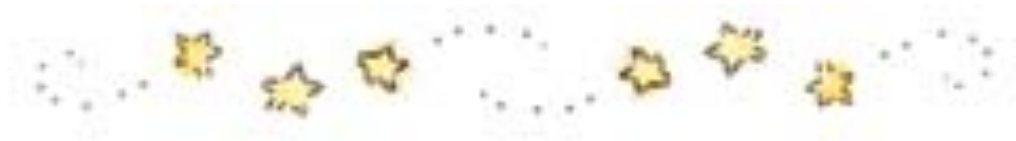
Child = Dependent Care Recipient

The Actors in a Dependent-Care System

Dependent-care recipient



Dependent-care agent



Dependent-Care Agent



A person who performs dependent-care actions for the benefit of another

responsible, mature or maturing adults who are most often a family member or significant other



bound by emotional and/or legal ties

Dependent-Care Agency (DCA)

The complex set of learned (acquired) capabilities of the dependent -care agent to determine and carry out dependent care actions. These abilities are related to

- actions for meeting self-care requisites of the dependent care recipient
- for identifying and understanding self-care deficits in the dependent care recipient
- for developing or controlling the exercise of the dependent-care recipient's self-care agency.

DCA when exercised by the dependent care agent



production of dependent care.

Comparing Dependent-Care Agency (DCA) and Self-Care Agency (SCA): The Similarities

Both Dependent Care Agency (DCA) and Self-Care Agency (SCA)

- are composed of abilities that are learned and developed over time within a sociocultural context
- are modified by basic conditioning factors
- focus on abilities related to care actions
- have form in foundational capabilities and dispositions, power components*, and abilities related to self-care operations
- are a combination of abilities and limitations

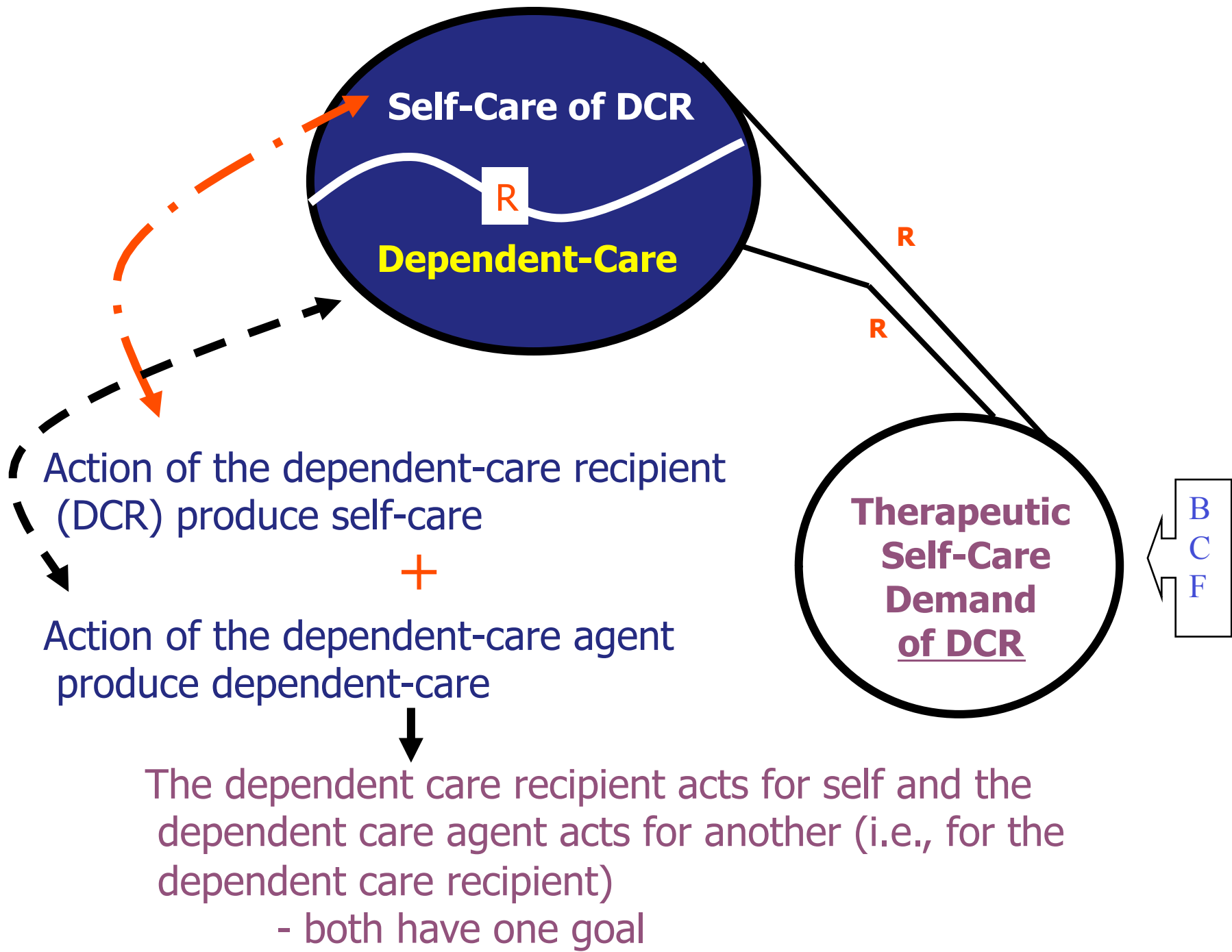
Comparing Dependent Care Agency (DCA) and Self-Care Agency (SCA): The Differences

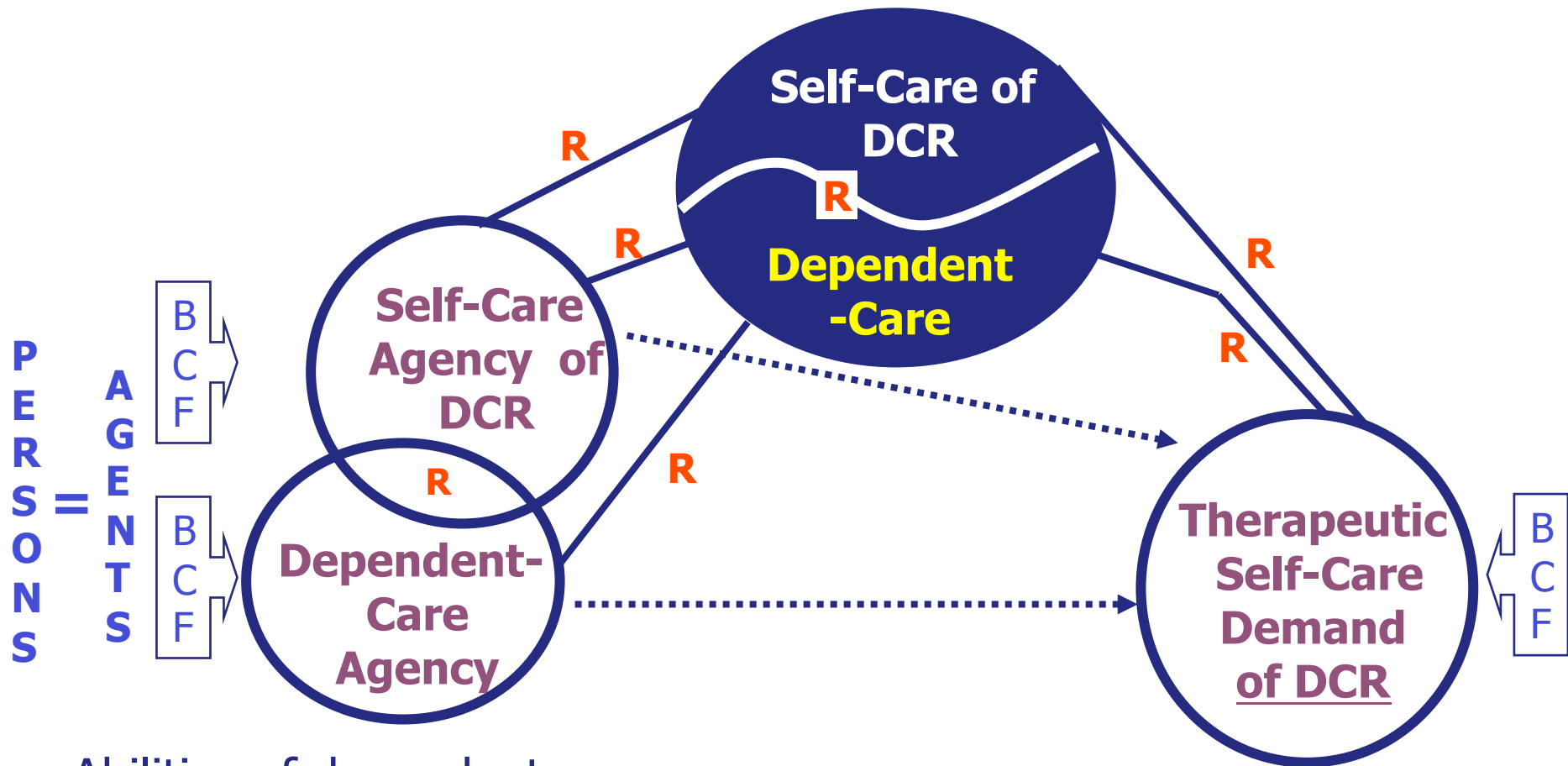
- Abilities of self-care agency (SCA) are linked to self-care actions while abilities of dependent care agency (DCA) are essential for exercising dependent-care actions.
- Abilities unique to dependent care agency include those for
 - assessing the care demand of another (i.e., the dependent care recipient)
 - regulating care actions intended to meet the self-care requisites of another
 - regulating the exercise of and facilitating the development of self-care agency in another
 - facilitating interactions and cooperation with another

- In situations warranting dependent-care, the self-care of a person (dependent care recipient) cannot be met due to action limitations in that person's self-care agency

- Dependent-care is the complement that assures "completion" of self-care
 - representing the need for coordination of and relationship (R) between actions of self-care and actions dependent care within the system



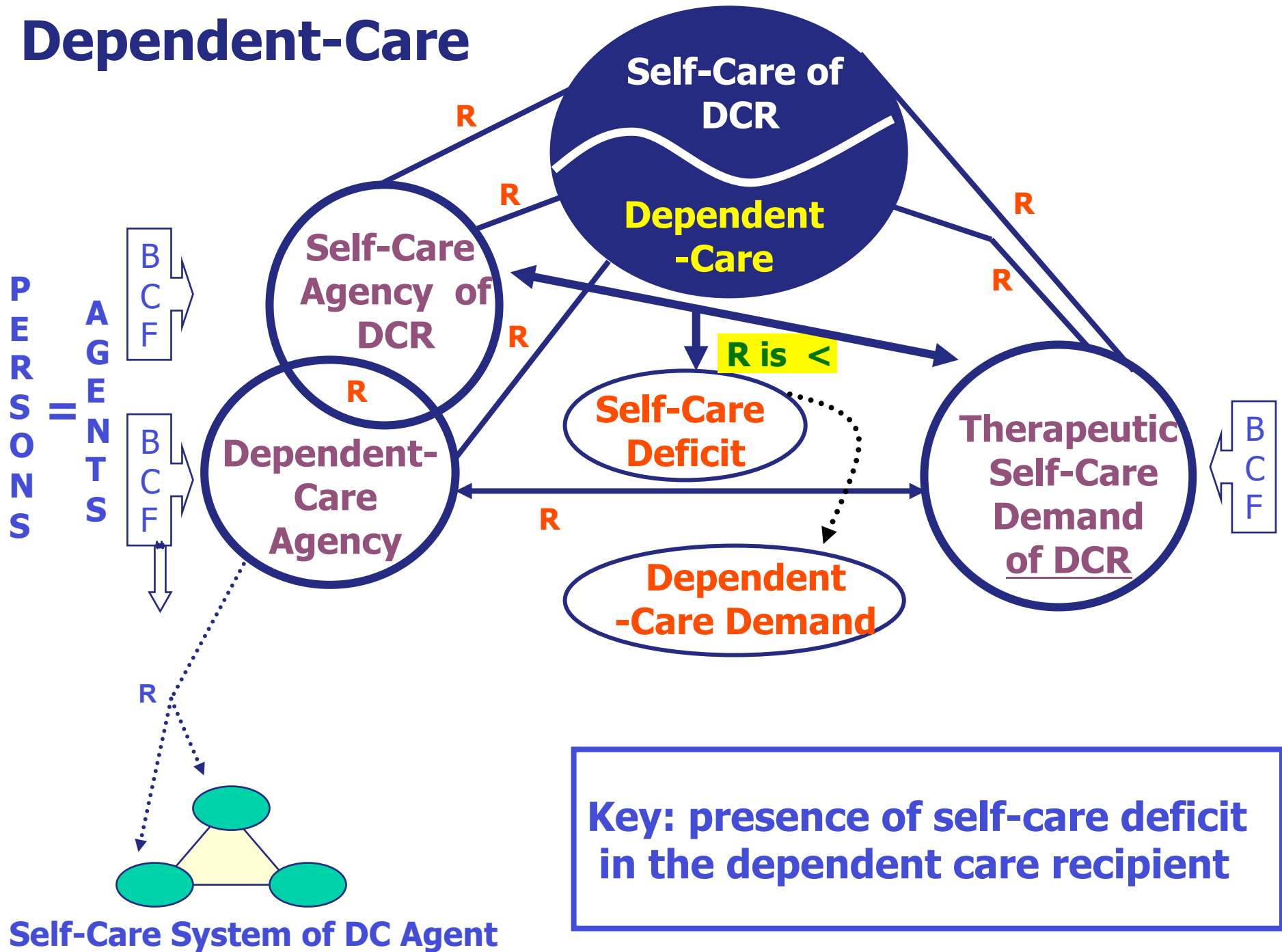




- Abilities of dependent-care agency complement abilities of self-care agency of the recipient
- There are some abilities related to the same care action(s) may exist in both SCA of the recipient and DCA

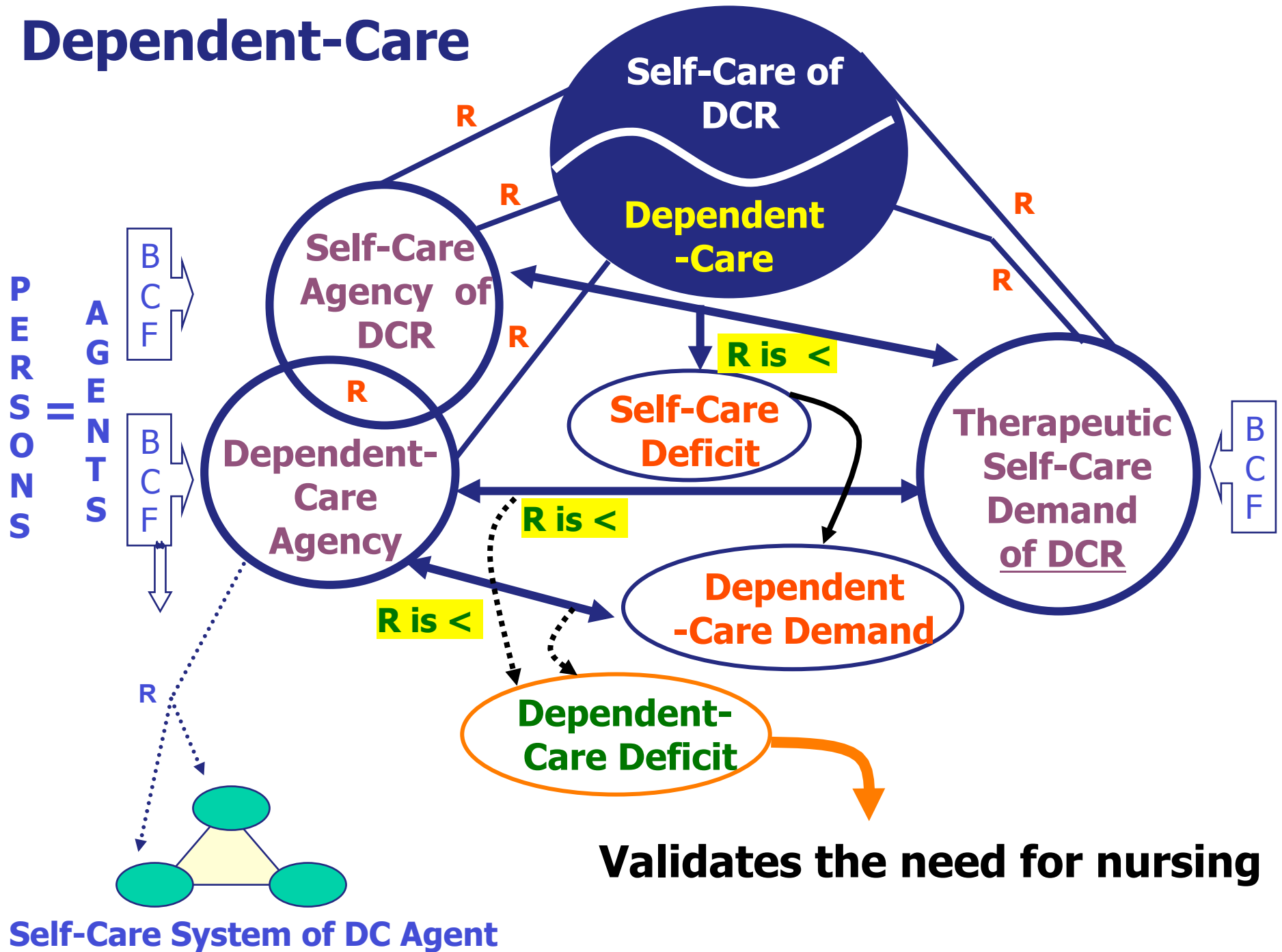
Care actions and capabilities of agency are related to self-care requisites (TSCD) of the DCR

Dependent-Care



Key: presence of self-care deficit in the dependent care recipient

Dependent-Care



Validates the need for nursing

Self-Care System of DC Agent

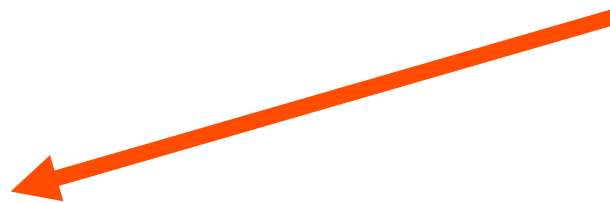
Dependent-Care Deficit (DCD)

In self-care, the deficit relationship is

$$\text{TSCD} > \text{SCA} = \text{Self-Care Deficit (SCDfct)}$$

In dependent care, the deficit relationship is more complex, as represented by the following:

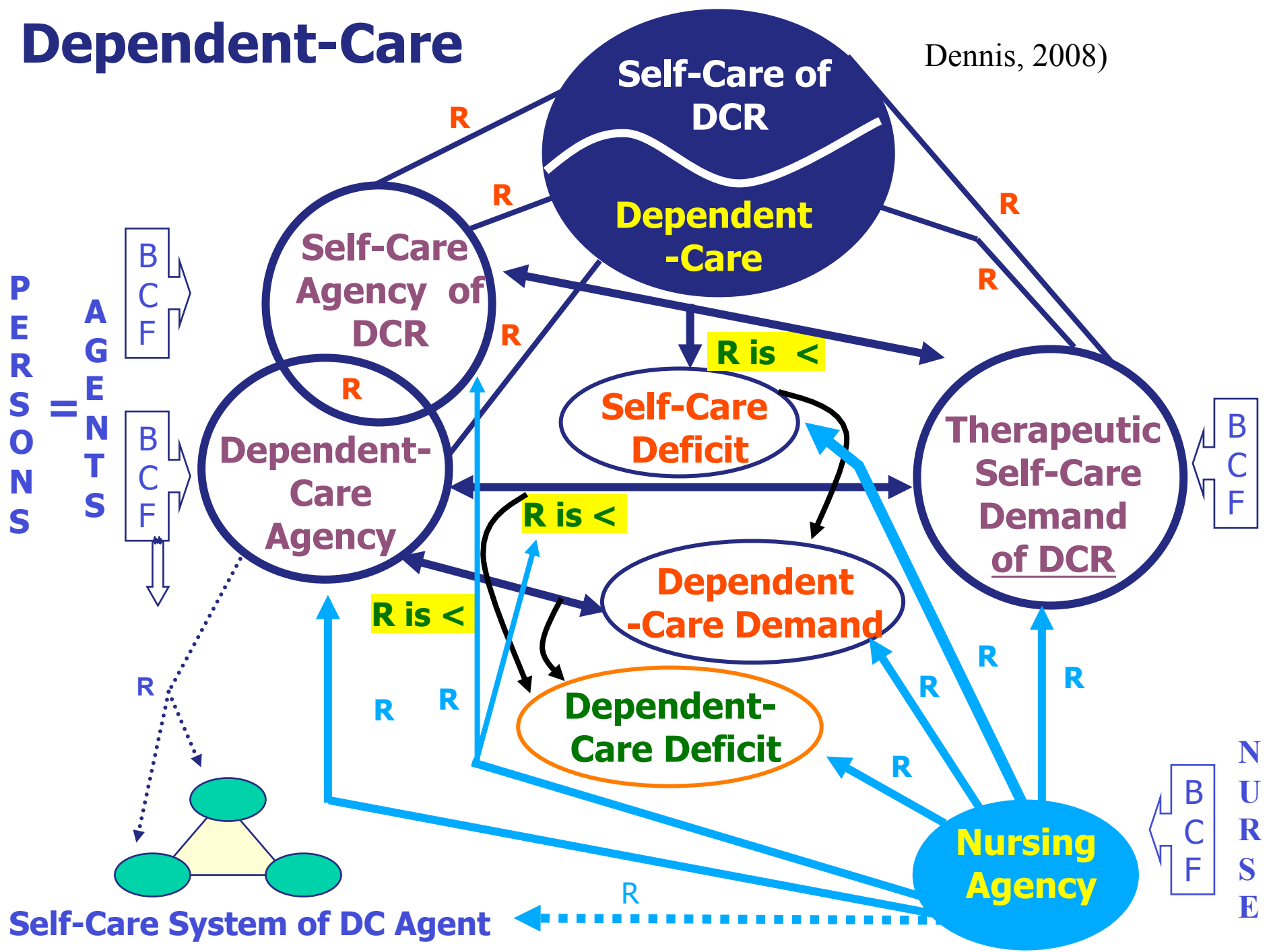
$$\text{TSCD}_{(\text{of DCR})} > \text{SCA}_{(\text{of DCR})} = \text{SCDfct}$$



$$\text{Dependent-Care Demand (DCD)} > \text{DCA} = \text{DCDfct}$$

Dependent-Care

Dennis, 2008)





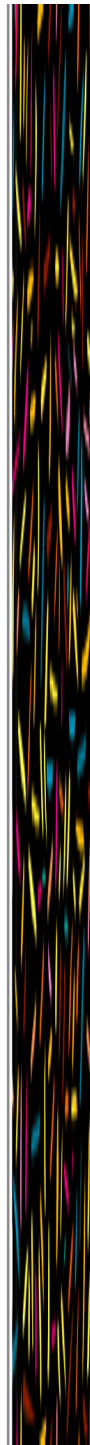
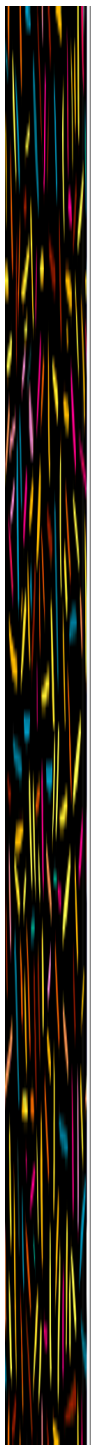
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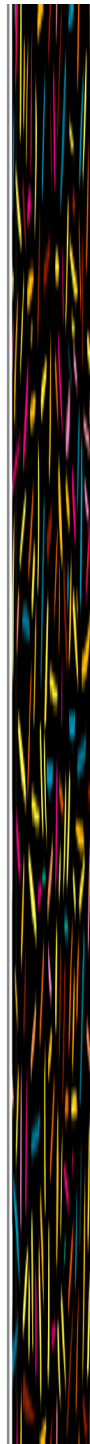
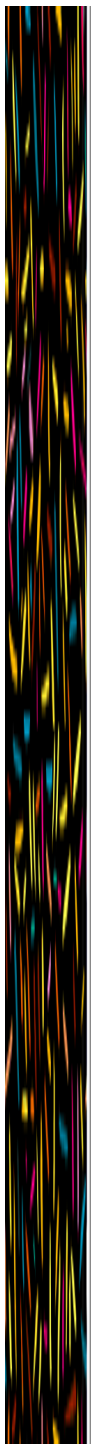
Please feel free to direct questions or comments to:

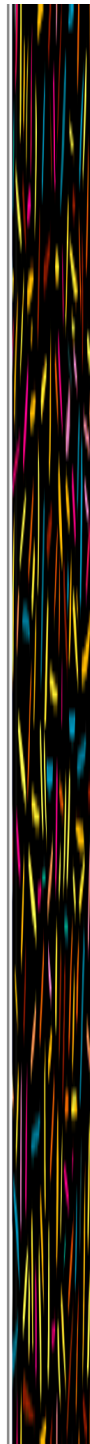
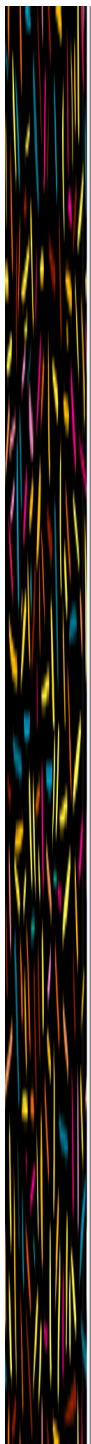
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Dependent-Care

The set of care actions and care measures that an individual initiates and performs continuously or intermittently on behalf of another person



when that person cannot perform some or all of self-care activities



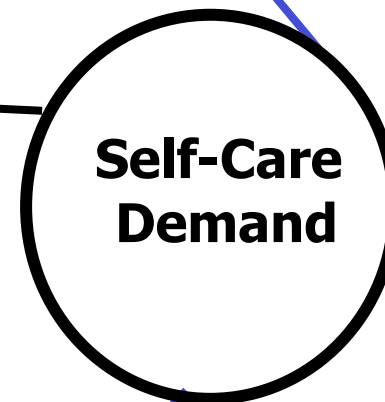
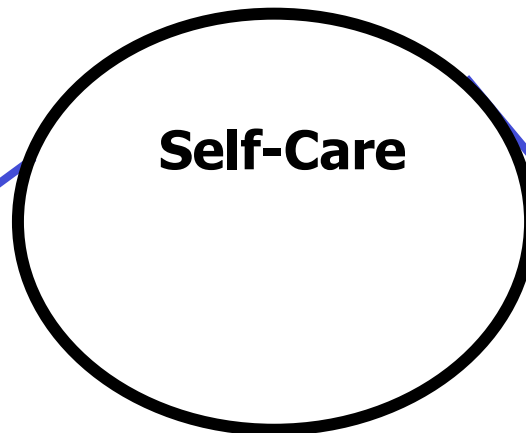
for reasons of health state

or

developmental state.

Self Care

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(Adapted from Orem [1995] by Dennis, 1997, p.96)

Self-Care vs. Dependent Care

Self-Care

Dependent Care

sets of care actions and care measures that an individual initiates and performs continuously or intermittently

by and for one's self

by one for another

of self

to meet self-care requisites

of another