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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Because of serving elderly clients with cognitive impairment, families have limited on their opportunities, financial problems, and exceptional special care demands. Caregiving is strongly associated with depressive symptoms, anxiety, excessive guilt, anger, and frustration. Particularly caregivers have reported a higher level of depression, and loneliness. Also, one of the major purposes for this research study was to test relationship among three variables: social support, depression, and loneliness. The findings indicate that increased social support is associated with a low level of depression and loneliness. In other words, perceived social support was one of the important resource for reducing caregiver's depression and loneliness. A series of multiple regression was used to test three variables. Research results suggest that low levels of perceived social support are associated with higher levels of loneliness, which in turn is associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms. These findings, therefore, underscore the importance of accounting for loneliness when looking at the relation between social support and depression. Intervention should focus on reducing loneliness in order to manage depression in caregivers. Authors present implications of social work practices for working with caregivers.