



Abuse of the elderly in nursing homes:

A Scoping Review

Vincent Kwabena Nyarko

Degree thesis in Health Care and Social Welfare

Degree programme: Bachelor of Health Care, Nursing

Vaasa, 2022

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Author: Vincent Kwabena Nyarko

Degree Programme: Nurse, Vaasa

Supervisor: Nina Vestö

Thesis Title: Abuse of the elderly people in elderly care homes: A Scoping Review

Date: 18.05.2022

Number of pages: 30

Appendices: 1

Abstract

Elder abuse has massive consequences to the health, social and economic aspects of both the victims and the community in which they live. It is also an important issue in public health, with statistics showing that the prevalence rate globally was 15.7% in the past year. Despite recent efforts to understand the causes and consequences of the problem, elder abuse research is at its infancy, especially in the institutions, in comparison, for instance, to other research on other forms of interpersonal violence. The present proposal is developed with the aim of looking at elderly abuse in nursing homes. To fulfill this aim, the study focuses on some key objectives. First is to determine the risk factors that influence nursing abuse in elder care homes and the second is to find out ways for curbing nursing abuse in elderly care homes. A scoping review was used to fulfill the research process. Thirteen (13) studies were included in the studies, and they were read intensively for its quality and to know if they were good enough for the studies. Each publication was reviewed carefully against the criteria for inclusion of the studies. Findings affirmed the existence of five forms of elder abuse ranging from financial, physical, psychological, and sexual to neglect. The study also revealed some elderly people abuse risk factors, such as the individual risk factors, relationship, institutional, socio-cultural and environmental factors. Additionally, key findings established that elder abuse can be curbed through the use of multidisciplinary teams, helplines, caregiver interventions, and education, as well as training.

Language: English

Keywords: residential care institutions, aged, elderly, nursing homes, seniors, elderly abuse, elderly maltreatment, scoping review

Table of contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Research Background.....	2
2.1 Elderly abuse	3
2.2 Types and nature of nursing abuse in elder care homes.....	3
3. Theoretical framework.....	7
4. Research aim and objectives.....	10
5. Methodology	10
5.1 Scoping Review	10
5.2 Significance of scoping review	11
5.3 Identification of research and relevant studies	11
5.4 Identification of relevant studies	11
5.5 Charting the data.....	12
5.6 Collecting, summarizing and reporting the results	13
6. Ethical considerations.....	14
7. Findings.....	15
7.1 Elderly people abuse risk factors.....	17
7.2 Ways of curbing abuse of the elderly in nursing	18
8. Discussion	20
8.1 Strengths of the studies	22
8.2 Weakness of the study.....	22
8.3 Implication for the future research on elderly people abuse	22
9. Conclusion.....	23
10. References.....	24

Tables of figures

Table 1: Objectives of risk factors grouped in themes and categories.....16

Table 2: Objectives of curbing elderly abuse based on themes and categories..16

Appendices

Appendix 1: Table of reviewed articles

1. Introduction

Elder abuse has massive consequences to health, social and economic aspects of both the victims and the community in which they live (Payne & Cikovic, 1996). In addition, it is considered an important issue in public health, with statistics showing that the prevalence rate globally was 15.7% (Myhre et al., 2020). In older adults, this is approximately one in six, a figure that is considered too high to ignore. Elder abuse is defined as a lack of adequate action, single or repeated action that happens in a relationship with a hope of trust that results in distress or causes harm to an elderly person (Ho et al., 2017). According to Payne and Fletcher (2005), elder abuse is categorized in two forms: type of abuser, that is acquaintance, family member, formal caregiver, informal caregiver or the environment or setting where it happens. Also, the type of abuse, that is, psychological, financial abuse, sexual, physical and neglect. These types of abuse can occur in an institution or the community. Within the setting of an institution, elder abuse can be classified based on abuse between staff and resident or between resident and resident (Arens, Fierz & Zúñiga, 2017). Within the nursing homes, Gorbien and Eisenstein (2005) observed that both the staff and resident have been considered as perpetrators of elder abuse. However, the residents are at risk of elderly abuse as they depend more on their staff and caregivers due to cognitive problems as well as chronic illnesses.

According to Yon et al. (2019), older people are abused in care facilities and nursing homes for various reasons. Majorly, it is because the caregivers and staff are emotionally unfit, stressed and frustrated easily because of inadequate training and education. However, the majority of staff may cope with some of these issues easily, but some may harm the residents by venting their frustration. Additionally, Lindbloom et al. (2007) assert that a staff shortage may result in likely cases of abuse. Inadequate staffing will result in residents of nursing homes not getting proper attention and care. After a while, neglect due to lack of staffing may result in extra emotional and physical issues.

2. Research Background

Despite recent efforts to understand the causes and consequences of elder abuse, Arens, Fierz, and Zúñiga (2017) observed that elder abuse research is still at early stages, especially in the institutions, in comparison, for instance, to investigate other kinds of relational violence. According to research, elder abuse happens in every country within the residential and nursing facilities (Schiamberg et al., 2011; Shinan-Altman & Cohen, 2009; Myhre et al., 2020). In European Union (EU) countries, there is massive awareness of elder abuse. A special report indicates that 47% of citizens in Europe think that mistreatment of older adults; neglect and poor treatment are common in their respective countries (European Commission, 2007). In the context of Finland, Laurola et al. (2019) reported that about 3% of men and 9% of women aged above 65 years have experienced violence and mistreatment caused by their spouse, children, relative or caregiver. Within nursing homes and care facilities, family members reported abuse of elderly people mainly psychological, social, monetary, physical as well as neglect.

Additionally, the need to pay great attention to abuse of older people focuses on several factors. Firstly, the worldwide population of older people aged above 60 years in 2015 is approximated to be 12.3% of the global population and by 2050; this figure is projected to reach about 2.1 billion or 21.3% of the global population (United Nations, 2017). Secondly, the population of the oldest adults aged above 80 years is rapidly growing compared to the general older adults. For instance, the population of the oldest-old people will more than triple from 125 million in 2015 to 434 million people by 2050 (United Nations, 2017). Thirdly, on average, women possess higher life expectancy than men and account for more than 61.6% of the total adult population aged above 80 years. This means that women will remain the highest group of adults in nursing homes. Finally, Yon et al. (2019) noted that due to underreporting of the elder abuse among the older people, it becomes crucial to understand the reasons behind such as the fear of retaliation and the inability to communicate the abuse. In light of the above, an urgent action is necessary in solving occurrence of elderly people abuse, more so in nursing homes. It is against these backgrounds that using a scoping review for these studies bring data from some method of studies to find the base of curbing the abuse of older people in nursing homes.

2.1 Elderly abuse

Debates on defining elder abuse and the exact type of behavior to include in the definition have been ongoing for some time now (Larchs & Pillemer, 2015). Initial definitions were overly broad. McDonald et al. (2012), states that, elderly abuse entails the actions and omissions undertaken once or several times with the intention of impairing the physical and emotional integrity of the older adults. In Finland, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health defines elderly abuse in a very similar manner as the one for the WHO ‘as any action or omission conducted in private or public settings which causes psychological harm, physical injury, damage, or death to the elderly individuals’ (O’Brien et al., 2016). As explained by Yon et al. (2019), elder abuse is a single, repeated action or lack of suitable measures, which occur in trust relationships between the older adults and the caregiver and causes harm, injury or agony to elderly people.

Li, Liang, and Dong (2019) argue that elderly people abuse cases occur due to acts of omission or commission mainly carried out intentionally or unintentionally on the elderly. Omission, in this case, is generally considered as neglect. The abuse may be physical, psychological, financial, or maltreatment involving materials. No matter the type and nature of elderly people abuse, it usually results in uncalled for injury, suffering, pain and reduced quality of life or violation of human rights on the abused persons.

From these numerous definitions, there seems to be no consensus on the exact definition that can be adopted as different authors and organizations define elder abuse in their way (Norris et al., 2013). This is a key point to note because how authors define elder abuse and their methods of researching the topic significantly impact the research findings. For this research, when abuse is used, it may reflect any of the five types that have been mentioned. Notably, terms such as mistreatment and maltreatment can be used interchangeably in place of abuse.

2.2 Types and nature of nursing abuse in elder care homes

From several literatures and legal statutes, practitioners and scholars recognize the following forms of elderly abuse: physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, neglect, and material exploitation (Sousa et al., 2021). Even though elderly abuse usually falls into either one or more of these types of abuse, studies indicate that type and nature of the abuse are impacted

by the cultural variations in the circumstances and the contexts of the abuse. For instance, in some traditional communities, older widows stand the risk of abandonment by family members or their property being seized. Certain regions in Africa and India subject older women to abuse relationships such as forced marriage during the mourning of their husbands (Kumari, 2014). Other reports also indicate that older women are subjected to accusations of witchcraft in certain cultures (Kabole & Kioli, 2013). Therefore, cultural variations also contribute to these five types of elderly abuse within society. Literature review with regards to elderly people abuse occurring in nursing homes is as follows:

For the physical abuse, it entails the intentional use of physical force, which results in distress, injuries, pain, acute or traumatic trauma, functional impairment, or in the worst-case scenario, death (Daly et al., 2011). Lindbloom et al. (2007) add that physical abuse may comprise one or more combinations of violent acts such as striking with weapons or blunt objects, hitting, biting, suffocation, choking, pushing, scratching, slapping, stomping, burning, shaking, shoving, and even pinching. As Myhre et al. (2020) explained, physical abuse involves actions conducted with the motive of causing injury or physical pain to the susceptible older individuals and denying them of their essential needs. It is considered as the least form of elder abuse when compared to other types of abuse. Literature indicates that being hit by someone that the aging elder knows is the most common. In a study on the prevalence of elder mistreatment in Europe, Luoma et al. (2011) established that older adult report at least one form of physical abuse. The study revealed that women in Lithuania are physically abused using complex objects or crude weapons. In Finland, the study shows that partners, spouses, or older adults now are the most common perpetrators of physical abuse. In Portugal, the same research reveals that children, partners, and spouses are the most common individuals committing of physical abuse.

Regarding psychological abuse, Yon et al. (2017) explains that it relates to verbal or non-verbal behaviors which contributes to infliction of mental pain, anguish, distress, or fear. As explained by Lindbloom et al. (2007), psychological or emotional abuse entails all the actions, which are performed with the intent of causing distress, emotional pain, or anguish to the older person. Patterns of psychological abuse such as intimidation and isolation are well documented in the literature to contribute to elderly abuse. Psychological abuse can result from shouting or yelling at the older persons, insulting them, threatening to physically harm, and undermining or belittling the older adults. Yelling or screaming to the elders is

considered the most common emotional abuse experience (Luoma et al., 2011). Stress at work on the part of nurses is closely connected to emotional abuse than it is to physical mistreatment. A study by Li et al. (2019) revealed that the likelihood of psychological abuse on elders increases with stressful work environments and aggressive residents labeled as wrong residents. Additionally, a survey conducted by Pillemer and Hudson (1993) in the United States nursing homes showed that 40% of staff admitted having committed psychological abuse in the last year. Another study by Ho et al. (2017) discussed the idea of polite abuse that includes the actions of the residents sleeping in their wheelchair rather than in the bed or taking their meals last. Such activities may be due to understaffing, overt acts, or poor training. In the Finnish context, current partners, children, or close family members are the most common perpetrators of psychological abuse (Luoma et al., 2011).

For sexual abuse, it implies unwanted or forceful sexual abuse through non wanted physical contact such as touching or non-touching contact of any form on elderly persons to control or humiliate the victim (Yon et al., 2017). Similarly, Yon et al. (2017) defines sexual abuse as unwanted sexual activity, which is a prominent abuse type for the elderly in some elderly homes. Ideally, actions become sexual abuse when they are done against older adults who can provide their consent or approval. From a study by Malmedal et al. (2015), sexual abuse is considered the least acknowledged, least reported, and the most concealed form of elder mistreatment. According to WHO (2011) report, the highly occurring type of sexual abuse reports from the elderly persons included unfitting sexual interest in the older person's body, massaging, and sexualized kissing. Other reviews also establish that numerous kinds of sexual exploitation could happen in a single incidence where elderly women stand the increased chances of experiencing numerous sexual abuses.

From a different perspective, Malmedal et al. (2015) reviewed the characteristics of the victims of sexual abuse and established that both genders of patients in nursing homes are sexual abuse victims. In most cases, sexual violence against women is more prevalent. According to the statistics from WHO (2021), male elders are underrepresented in terms of sexual abuse, even though they also experience sexual abuse. This has been attributed to less focus on the gender issue in old age and more emphasis on age-like matters such as cognitive decline, dependency, and fragility. This calls for more research on gender issues concerning gender abuse. As for the characteristics of victims, the review reveals that sexual abuse victims residing in homes for the elderly usually suffered from cognitive impairment such as

brain injury, dementia, stroke, or Alzheimer's, psychiatric diagnosis, and bodily illnesses. Also, physically frail elders who are bedridden, paralyzed, wheelchairs, and have reduced mobility stand increased risks of getting sexually abused.

In reference to neglect, it refers a form of abuse that occurs when nursing home residents are left unattended, thereby endangering them (Lindbloom et al., 2007). Dong (2015) defined neglect of elders differently as the failure by the nursing staff, caregiver or any other responsible individual tasked with protecting the older adults from harm or failing to meet the basic needs of the elders. Examples of the basic requirements include; provision of shelter, medical care, hygiene, clothing, nutrition, hydration, or other basic activities of daily living, which results in the risk of compromising the health and safety of the adults (Yon et al., 2017). Neglect can also occur through failing to prevent elderly persons from exposure to hazardous activities within their environment. Aspects of self-neglect that can result in the elders harming themselves also constitute elder abuse.

In the Finnish context, neglect is commonly committed by caregivers or paid home help (Luoma et al., 2011). In Lithuania and Portugal, older women reported being neglected by their spouses or partners. Globally, Harris and Benson (2000), noted that 2 in 3 members of staff that were surveyed by WHO agreed that they had neglected or abused residents. By comparison, research from 2012 showed that around 85% of living facilities that are assisted report a case of neglect from their family members or caregivers (Yon et al., 2019) and that the number may be higher than the ones reported. Also, research by Schiamberg and Mastin (2012) showed that 53% of nursing home incidents of neglect are reported.

Finally, financial abuse or exploitation refers to unauthorized, illegal, or inappropriate use of the financial resources of an older adult by the caregiver or other persons in a trust relationship with the older person for the benefit of someone other than the elderly individual (Krug et al., 2002). Dong (2015) explained financial abuse as the abuse that occurs when residents of nursing homes may have challenges in managing money, therefore being at risk for exploitation. An example is two employees at a nursing home having stolen \$750,000 from elderly suffering from dementia (Krug et al., 2002). Financial abuse deprives older individuals of their rightful access to personal benefits, belongings, personal resources, assets, or information concerning their finances. This can be achieved through forgery, use of

coercion, theft of money, inappropriate use of guardianship rights of power of attorney and deceiving the elders to surrender their property or finances, among other ways.

3. Theoretical framework

Theoretical framework puts more light to the foundation of the research by looking at a concept. This helps to provide a better and clearer understanding to the reader and a vivid understanding on what the research was based on.

As earlier indicated, elderly abuse research has not attracted much awareness until few decades past, however, it has undoubtedly earned so much interest in the world, which has compelled many theorists to explain the forthcoming of this sensitive situation. Hence, Lazarus Richard and Susan Folkman (1991) theory on stress, appraisal and coping in the field of psychological science has been figured as one of the major relational theory to elderly maltreatment in nursing homes. This points out on how stress affects emotions and actions and how they interrelate to cause elderly abuse.

Richard and Folkman (1991) appraisal theory in summary says, when demand is greater than the supplied, an outcome is stress. They stipulate that, stress is regarded as a relational concept to the physical, psychological, environmental and social issues.

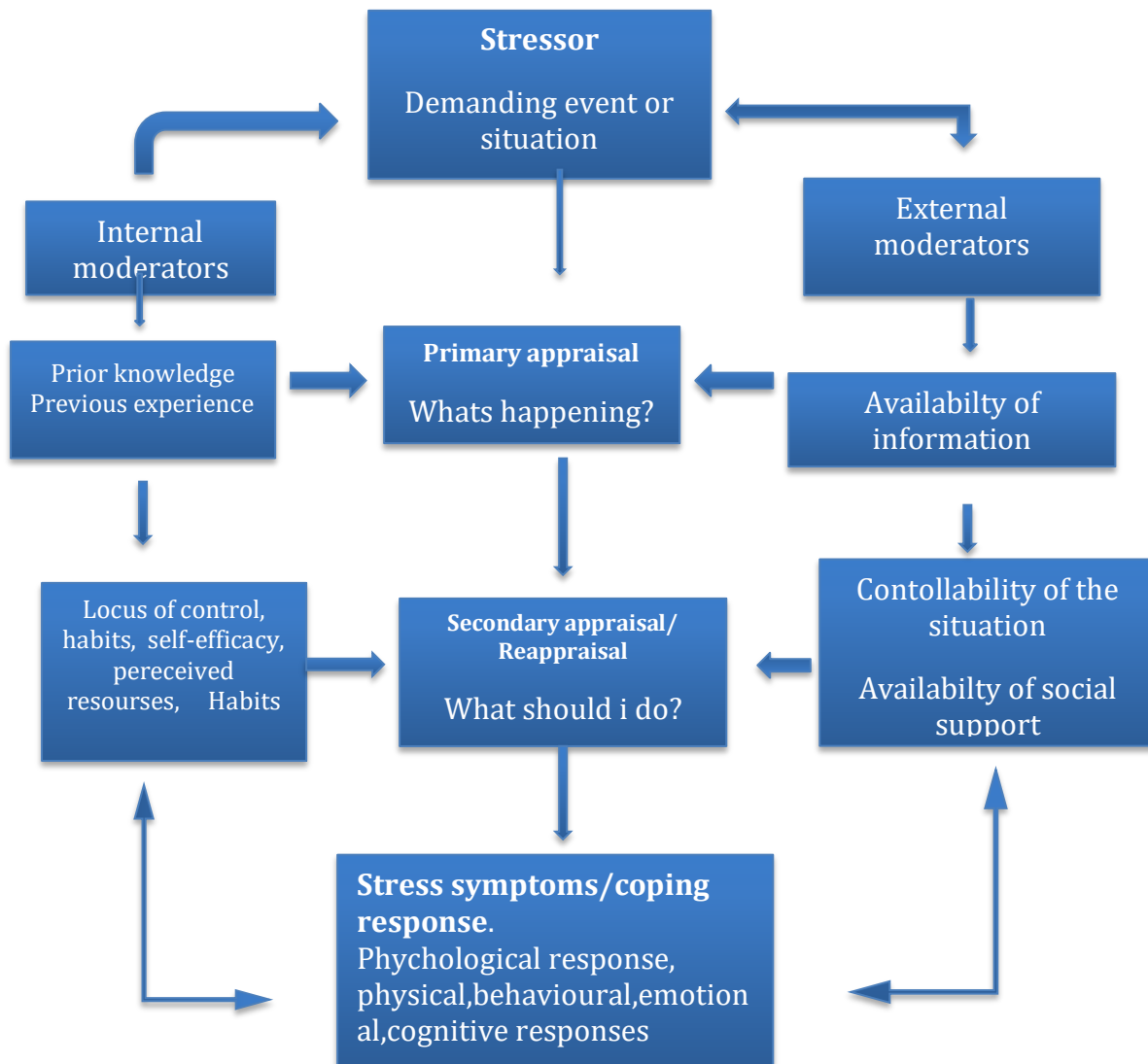


Figure 1. The process of stress, based on the Transactional Model of Stress, Lazarus and Folkman 1994.

Source: Walker et al.(2012) Psychology for Nurses and the Caring Professional, pg 154

The figure 1 above, is used in psychological sciences but also relates in many situations to the abuse of elderly in the nursing science. Physical abuse, financial abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse and neglect causes all have the consequences of stress. This is because, the theory explains that when demands within a context is more than the resourses available, the situation becomes stressed accoding to Lazarus & Susan (1991).

In primary appraisal as seen in figure 1 above, Richard and Folkman (1991) explained this as encountering a situation and analysing it critically. The individual study if the situation is threatening or not. In this case, there are 3 questions to be asked- first, is the situation important? Is it positive? Is it harmful? If the challenging is negative and harmful, there is stress. However, the encounter evaluates the force of the stressor in order to act. If the individual thinks the situation is challenging, anger, fear, anxiety, and anticipation may occur.

In the secondary appraisal, a quite dangerous situation according to Richard and Folkman (1991). The researchers argue that the encounter analyses the importance of the stressor and examines the situation in a very short time to act. When there is adequate resources, which are needed to roll out and deal with the situation, there is no stress. The encounter usually has two options, either to use prior knowledge or prior experience and professional help but if not enough, the question, what should be done may be asked. And this fast-forwards to the third stage.

Lack of resources usually creates stress in working environment according to Richard and Folkman (1991). However, the theorists say when the stressor has encountered a negative action from a colleague, friend or home before or at work it leads to stress. This is a foundation of abuse in nursing homes, it activates so much emotions if the caretaker is not qualified enough. Usually when a person gets to this stages, it takes quite a longer time to go back to normal. This is where most of the physical abuse, psychological, financial and other abuse occur.

Again, looking to change the situation or emotionally dealing with the problem at hand are the two major ways according to Richard and Folkman (1991). They referred to this as coping skills Firstly, caretakers must think of what can be done and secondly to think of what or who is at stake. Nurses who are qualified may have some experience when faced with certain challenges in nursing homes. They can help change the situation positively. Coping skills could be through, personal abilities, social support, material assest and positive beliefs.

Reappraisal: In Lazarus and Susan theory(1991), they stipulate that individuals must be able to reframe and make decisions with techniques to bring down or cut off negativity and emotions especially when in stressful moments or to adopt other techniques.

4. Research aim and objectives

The main aim of this study is to review some of the existing literature on the abuse of the elderly in nursing homes. To fulfill this aim, the study focuses on two key objectives, namely:

1. What are the risk factors that influence nursing abuse in elder care homes?
2. What are the ways for curbing nursing abuse in elder care homes?

5. Methodology

Scoping review will be adopted in reviewing and fulfilling this research process. The main objective of using a scoping review is to determine the grounds of conducting the research studies. It offers background information and theoretical underpinnings about the abuse of the older adults in nursing homes. The author can understand the various variables and factors related to older adults' abuse by reviewing some of the existing literature. In scoping review, it involves the author using different kinds of research materials to include in the study. This gives the author much variety of options to be considered for quality evaluation purposes. (Arksey, H. and O'Malley, L 2005.).

5.1 Scoping Review

According to (Mays et al. 2001), scoping reviews are very relevant and highly recommended in research studies because it allows the researcher to do a thorough studies in a much more clearer and easy manner. The use of scoping review is crucial as it ensures reliability, careful and proper planning of research studies. It also helps to indicate what is missing from existing research and what future researchers should focus more into. (Mays et al. 2001) Through a scoping review, the researcher can determine what is to be known by getting a variety of wide range of results by not focusing on only one research design but more than one study method.

5.2 Significance of scoping review

Theoretically, the scoping review focuses on providing researchers with an up-to-date overview of the concepts concerning abuse of older adults in nursing homes. This will help create awareness of the existing gaps that future researchers can research. From a broader perspective, this scoping review seeks to provide critical insights on elderly people abuse. Additionally, despite a number of studies on abuse of elderly persons, Perttu, Laurola, and Helakallio-Ranta (2019) noted that very few studies had been conducted on elderly abuse in Finland, with most of the studies focused on the US and other European countries. This scoping review incorporated the findings from the other countries with the few existing publications on Finland because the method gives the author variety of relevant studies to be used in the research work regardless the method of used in the study.

5.3 Identification of research and relevant studies

The main focus here is to identify the research topic and the topic ought to be linked to one or both of the aims or objectives of the studies to see which are important to be reviewed Arksey, H. and O'Malley, L (2005). As such, the above research objectives were explored.

5.4 Identification of relevant studies

Hillary A & Mally O. (2005) recommended that to identify the study relevant for a scoping review, a four search strategy must be adopted, which involved, initial search of electronic databases and screening for relevance, using expanded search for cross-references in bibliographies, looking for journals not found in databases or bibliographies and using works of relevant organizations and conferenced held in analysis of the final research data. The initial step entailed searching into these academic databases: Novia FINNA, and going through databases EBSCOHOST, ProQuest, Ebook Central, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Criminal Justice, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, ERIC, and AgeLine. A search strategy was adopted for every database while employing the use of a mix of controlled vocabulary and free text. The proposed search terms that were used were grouped into two major categories. The first category entailed skilled nursing facilities, older adults facilities, health facilities, residential facilities, frail elderly, residential care institutions, assisted living, elderly, nursing homes, seniors. The second category is elderly abuse, incidence, elderly neglect, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, domestic violence, physical

abuse, romantic partner violence included, verbal abuse, violence, conflict, abuse, hostility, aggression, rape, crime, anger, and harmful behavior. Boolean operators such as AND & OR were used to connect the search terms.

The reference list to the publication retrieved in the initial step was screened for relevance especially in the scientific reviews papers to ensure that they clearly defined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The screening was done in two stages. In the first stage, titles and abstracts were screened to determine their relevance. In the second stage, screening and retrieval of full texts were conducted using the inclusion criteria.

The search looked for scientific literature and focused on Finland and EU countries. However, an allowance was given for studies that have explored abuse in elderly facilities in other countries if there was comparison to an EU country. The study focused on publications that were 20 years old or newer, implying publications from 2000 onwards were preferred.

Reviewing and screening the work carefully for relevance to help reduce bias errors was done. After that, a screening and retrieval for full-text articles were done. The publication that provided the most relevant data was chosen for further scrutiny.

5.5 Charting the data

To determine the studies to be selected for scoping review, there was a need to create an explicit inclusion criterion that specified the studies to be included. The articles included directly related to the above-mentioned review objectives and were recorded. The record information included the author(s), year of publication, study location, aim of study, methodology, outcome and results. Journal articles were preferred as they carry new findings and contain the highest level of research. However, the articles were also selected. Studies that had participants who were 60 years of age or older were included. Further, the articles were based on variety of research methods. Nonetheless, original studies or reviews written in English were considered For literature to be included, the research base for the study must be in full material and accessed freely, must talk about abuse of elderly, and all published literature data.

5.6 Collecting, summarizing and reporting the results

The selected studies and articles were read for its quality and to know if they were good enough for the studies. Each publication was reviewed carefully against the criteria for inclusion. Data were extracted by reading intensively to get themes.

From the data extraction got by in-depth and thorough reading of texts of the articles, some findings were found to be relevant to the research aim and questions by the help of the use of categories and inter relation in the texts and highlighting these with color font on similarities found based on the objectives of the study and findings from the study data. The final data collected followed a combining approach where key summaries in the themes from the results were identified, noted and compiled for further scrutiny. Following the view of this, Arksey, H & O'Malley, L. (2005) states that scoping review aims to submit all reviewed data and eventually draws how to summarize this data in a more detailed manner.

The figure below presents a Prisma flow chart that illustrates the methodology adopted in executing the literature search, selection, and quality assessment of the data.

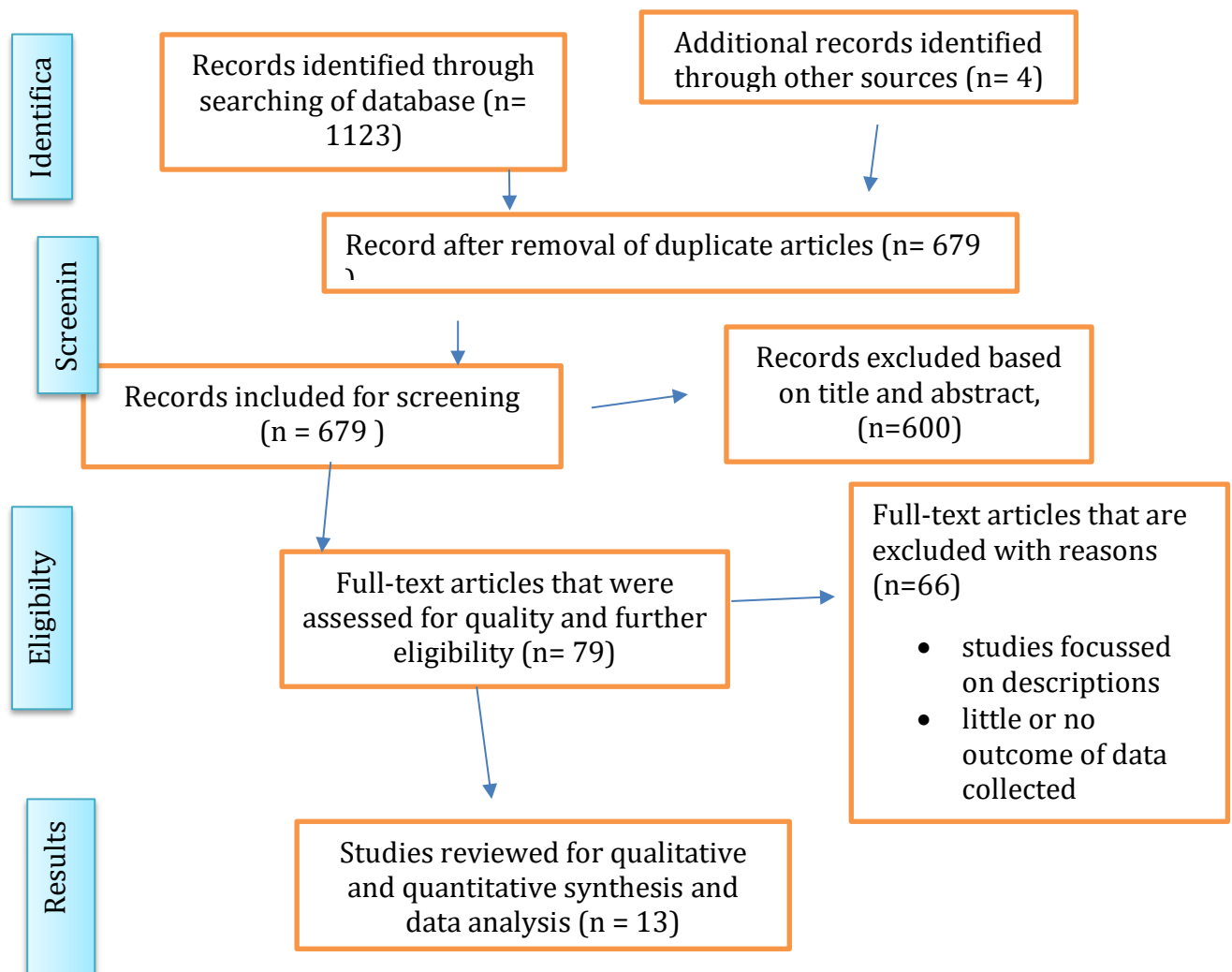


Figure 2 above is a Prisma diagram retrieved from: Page M.J., Mckenzie J.E, et al. The Prisma 2020 Statement

A bibliographic search in the electronic database identified a total of 1123 articles from the selected database and generated four additional articles from other online sources, resulting in a dataset of 1127 articles in total. Of this number, 451 articles comprised of duplicates hence were excluded. Therefore 679 publications certified the initial inclusion criteria thus included for screening. In the screening process, 600 articles were excluded based on the article title and abstract, remaining with 79 papers that were screened for full-text quality and eligibility. Studies with little or no outcomes and descriptions were also excluded from the full text. Finally, 13 articles were reviewed for quality assessment criteria hence used to conduct the review.

6. Ethical considerations

In this study, the rules and regulations of Finland as stipulated in the Finnish National Board of Research Integrity (TENK) was followed. This body was founded to promote the responsible conduct of research and prevent research misconduct. This is supported by Katri et al. (2020), according to them in their article published on the TENK website, a researcher must consider the privacy of their research subjects. They say that if the data collected has private and confidential information, one must consider the possibility of anonymity of the subjects.

Based on the TENK guidelines, and as Hair et al. (2007) point out, there is a need to refrain from stealing ideas and knowledge from one study and present it as one's own, whether by accident or deliberately. The present study will take a keen interest in citing key authors any time important claims are borrowed from existing studies to avoid this issue. Further, the cited authors will be presented in a detailed references page at the end of the thesis.

Secondly, Largan and Morris (2019) point out that it is unethical to copy text even where authors are directly attributed. A better approach is to internalize their content, criticize it, or probably analyze it to contribute further understanding. To achieve this, the present study will avoid unnecessary direct quotations while also paraphrasing ideas that link thoughts from various authors and uses them to inform the current research objectives. Lastly, it is essential to use relevant sources, although some may not often be accessed without some form of subscription. To fulfill this consideration, the present study will avoid blogs, wikis, and other non-reviewed sources.

7. Findings

As indicated by Arksey,H and O'Malley L. (2005), scoping review gives light to a broader range of research aims and objectives to be tackled and not a question in particular. In view of this five (5) types of abuses, which are the psychological abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, financial abuse and neglect have been identified. A handful of literature has assessed how psychological, social and demographic characteristics could influence elderly people abuse occurrences. From the 13 articles reviewed and selected, all talked about the risk factors of elderly abuse and to some extent also on how to prevent them. However, the risk factors and way to curb them were grouped into themes in order to focus on the categories that fell under them. Again, the role of the community pertaining to the risks and curbing of the abuse were also considered. The outcome of the reviewed articles is shown in the appendix 1. However, the table below focuses on the objectives for the study, theme and the category made.

Table 1: Objectives of risk factors grouped in themes and categories.

Objectives of study	Themes	Categories	Articles
Risk factors of elderly abuse	Abuse of elderly by personnel	Burnout, Depression, Income, marital status	Cooper et al. (2010), Gerain, P & Zech. E. (2021), Pickering et al. (2018), Wu et al. (2012), Yan et al. (2014)
	Abuse of elderly by another elderly	Gender, Cognitive impairment	Burgess et al., (2000) Sebastian, D. & Sekher, T. (2011)

Table 2: Objectives of curbing elderly abuse based on themes and categories.

Curbing of elderly abuse	Staff strategies	Education/ training	Braaten and Malmedal (2017) Daly and Coffey (2010)
	Residents strategies	Money management, provision of shelter	Morocco & Cole (2009), Sacks et al. (2012)
	Institutional strategies	Helplines, enforcement agencies	Pillemer et al., (2016) Rassey and Teaster (2012)

7.1 Elderly people abuse risk factors

Research results demonstrate common risk factors for elderly people abuse, particularly for those living in nursing homes and within the communities. A handful of literature has assessed how psychological, social and demographic characteristics could influence elderly people abuse occurrences.

Yan et al. (2014) discussed the impact of income as one of the risk factors for elder abuse and found that lower income was actively associated with elder negligence and financial abuse. In Asian countries according to Yan et al (2014), older people without income are three times more likely to be abused than older people with incomes of US dollars125. (Cooper et al, 2010) revealed that giving care to poor elderly increases in depression and anxiety among care givers which may lead to elderly abuse especially in cases where by caregiver finds it difficult to reach out care materials to be used on the sick elderly and treatment of wounds. In Africa and Asia where social support system are not effective and low income levels are significant low, poor elderly individuals may suffer abuse.

Sebastian and Sekher (2011) assessed the risk of gender towards elder abuse and revealed a greater chance to elder abuse among females in India. For instance, it is noted that 60% of the females are subjected to abuse compared to 30% of the males A significant number of elderly women experience physical, neglect, and verbal abuse compared to men. Gerain et al. 2021 identified that caregivers burn out and depression is a major factor. They stated that when informal caregivers are overworked and tired, they may exercise their impatient in the form of physical, neglect and verbal abuse.

Wu et al. (2012) explored the influence of marital status on the risk of elder abuse and found results. They established that older Chinese individuals are more likely to be abused when they are currently unmarried in old age. They also identified that Women, however, are likely to be abused physically compared to men who are neglected instead. Also, family members who serve as care takers to the elderly see it as a burden as time pass by. Therefore, mood disorders are likely to set in as a result of tension and depression symptoms. Wu et al. (2012) concluded that staying alone is positively related to an increased risk of elderly people abuse in Asian countries. The study also concluded that the number of days that the caregiver and the older patients stay together is a predictor of elder mistreatment.

A study by Burgess et al. (2000) revealed that the risk of suffering abuse increases when the older adult is non-white and has higher physical and cognitive functioning limitations. Notably, several pieces of literature point to the fact that there is a strong association of cognitive impairment with a higher risk of getting abused. Studies conducted in Taiwan show that the incidence of psychological abuse increases with the onset of cognitive impairment. On the other hand, cognitive impairment and series of forgetfulness on the part of the care giver matches the higher risk of getting the elderly abused. Pickering et al. (2018) in their studies found out that caregivers with slight symptoms of dementia, moodswifts and stress get the elderly abused by form of neglect. The cognition of such caregivers are truly impaired making them lack the credibility and capacity to cater for the elder

7.2 Ways of curbing abuse of the elderly in nursing

In the field of elder abuse, there is an urgent need for protective intervention programs that can prevent the increasing abuse of older people (Pillemer et al., 2016). However, selecting and evaluating effective intervention strategies remains a serious challenge as there is a lack of reliable evaluation data on the available options. Indeed, there is a dearth of knowledge in preventing of elderly people abuse despite the pressing nature of the problem. From the systematic review, there are several ways of mitigating elder abuse in nursing homes.

First and foremost, Braaten and Malmedal's (2017) research on preventing physical abuse of nursing home residents revealed that nurses who possess the necessary skills and competence could play a crucial role in preventing physical abuse. By increasing their skills and experience, care givers gain more capacity to understand the aged adults residing in the nursing homes. Another characteristics linked with skills and incompetence is the knowledge of elder abuse. Daly and Coffey (2010) explored elder abuse intervention strategies and established that the nursing staff poses higher degrees of uncertainty about the actual abuse which the elders experience. For instance, a considerable number of nursing staff stated that they find it challenging to refer to it as an act of abuse or not. As such, the nurses and the caregiver affirm that knowledge is needed to curb the abuse of elders. Training is also crucial in creating staff awareness on the abuse and enhancing their understanding of the risk factors. The investigation by Daly and Coffey (2010) also found that by taking a course, the caregivers can learn to avoid force or disruptive behavior, resulting in elder abuse.

Secondly, the results of Ramsey-Klawnsnik and Teaster (2012) show that some nursing homes are effectively responding to sexual abuse of the elderly by promptly reporting perpetrators to law enforcement agencies is showing. Some care facilities recommended immediate response to allegations of sexual abuse, including providing medical care to victims, working with law enforcement authorities, and documenting details. Some nursing facilities recommended response to alleged sexual abuse by taking immediate actions, including medical attention for the victims, collaborating with law enforcement officers, and documenting detailed information. Some of the nursing homes recommend training for the staff concerning the signs and symptoms of the abuse—impact on the victim and the perpetrator's behaviors. Following the guidelines of WHO (2021), prevention of elder abuse starts with creating awareness. Thus, the WHO emphasizes that the healthcare providers like nursing staff should be adequately trained to detect incidences of elderly abuse.

Another commonly used intervention for preventing elder abuse is Helplines (Pillemer et al., 2016). Telephone helplines are the most widely used form of intervention across countries as it allows nursing staff and caregivers to seek assistance and advice concerning elder abuse. Pillemer et al (2016) reveal considerable evidence that helplines play a vital role in facilitating early interventions that can prevent and forestall mistreatment. This is made possible with the help of trained professionals or volunteers. For the helplines to be effective, there is a need for the callers to remain anonymous as most of the elders calling are ashamed of their abusive situation. According to Pillemer et al. (2016) helplines help to provide both immediate counselings on the phone and also a follow-up check on the abused victims. Accordingly, there are more positive reports and no adverse outcomes when using helplines to assist the abused victims. Based on these findings, helplines should be considered as an effective strategy for curbing elder abuse.

Sacks et al. (2012) assessed strategies for preventing elder abused and found that money management programs are effective in helping older individuals who are vulnerable to financial exploitation. Such programs offer assistance day-to-day finance management such as bills payment, bank deposits, withdrawals, creditors negotiations, as well as homecare providers payment. Such programs aim at older persons at a higher risk of financial manipulations as well as those that suffer from social isolation and some degree of cognitive impairment. Accordingly, Pillemer et al. (2016) assert that money management programs are

promising strategies due to their high preventive potential and reduced risks of adverse outcomes.

In addition, Moracco and Cole (2009) suggested that shelters are a unique intervention strategy for abused women. It provides a sanctuary for escaping abuse and planning the next stage of life. However, emergency shelters are often unfamiliar and unsuitable for the elderly. Besides, the emergency shelter may lack the proper design to cater to and accommodate the needs of physically and psychologically abused women. This calls for the demand for specialized shelter services that offer a safe environment and medically appropriate setting and temporary relocation centers for the victims. Based on this, Pillemer et al. (2016) noted that they might prevent permanent relocation of older adults to nursing homes as pans for creating safety of the elders at home is initiated. Several studies affirm that emergency shelters are promising intervention programs that should be adopted in Finland.

In summary, due to resource constraints and lack of solid evidence in many countries, efforts to develop and implement a comprehensive elderly abuse prevention strategy are still in its infancy.

8. Discussion

In the background, this study has looked at the five different common types of elderly abuse in nursing homes. These common forms of abuse are physical abuse, psychological abuse, financial abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse according to (Sousa et al., 2021). As Myhre et al. (2020) explained, physical abuse entails actions conducted with the motive of causing injury or pain to the bolder individual causing trauma and pain. Psychological abuse relates to verbal or non verbal behaviours which contributes to infliction of mental pain, anguish, distress, or fear according to Yon et al. (2017). It can result from shouting or yelling or belittling the older adults. Sexual abuse implies unwanted or forceful sexual abuse through non wanted physical contact such as touching or non-physical contact of any form on elderly persons to control or humiliate the victim. Neglect refers a form of abuse that occurs when nursing home residents are left unattended, thereby endangering them according to Lindbloom et al., (2007). Finally, financial abuse or exploitation refers to unauthorized, illegal or inappropriate use of the financial resources of older adult by the caregiver or other person in a trust relationship with the older person for the benefit of someone other than the

elderly individual. These types of abuse have an adverse effect on the elderly. Thus, the findings have revealed some of the strategies that can be adopted to prevent or cope with elderly abuse. Some of these strategies include increasing nurses skills and experience to help them gain more capacity to understand the aged adults residing in the nursing homes according to Braaten and Malmedal (2017), responding to sexual abuse of the elderly by promptly reporting perpetrators to law enforcement. Also, Pillemer et al. (2016) , Morocco & Cole (2009), advised that care givers can seek advice concerning the abuse of elderly through helplines and arrange money management programs to assist older individuals who are valnurable to financial exploitation respectively. Finally specialized shelter that offer a safe environment and medically appropriate settings and temporary relocation to victims (Sacks et al. 2012)

The theory of stress, appraisal and coping (Lazarus, L. & Susan, F 1994) was used as the theoretical framework for this study. The theory has a direct connection impact on elderly people abuse in homes for the elderly people. Also, the theory used has been focused in the previous chapters and therefore will not to be discussed. Nonetheless, it buttresses that stress is a major risk factor leading to abuse risk factors. Unavailability of resources to work with, tiredness and poor working conditions all lead to stress on the carers and thereby triggering abuse in the elderly nursing homes.

In as much as everyone desires to see the peaceful habitant between carers and their patients, some seen and unseen factors on both the residents and the caregivers, may lead to abuse. Cognitive impairments affecting the activities of daily living, unavailability of resources to work with, lower income of caregiver, stress and risk of a particular gender are all factors influencing the abuse of elderly.

Again, adapting to some prevention strategies such as adequate caregiver education and training, the usage of helplines in emergency situation by the elderly, reportage of criminal incidences to investigative bodies, provision of emergency shelters for the elderly, and money management programs are successful ways to mitigate the abuse of the elderly.

8.1 Strengths of the studies

The studies followed the Finnish National Ethical Board Guidelines for writing this study to make sure there was no room for plagiarism or copying ones work as their own. This helped me to read through the articles used for my study carefully in order not to plagiarize or quote directly but cite the works appropriately as it should.

A lot of free articles were assessed and read. These articles helped me to really get an indepth knowledge about the types, cause and abuse of elder people. Most of these articles had a good structure of words and procedures laid down to duly explain what elderly sbuse is, the risk factors and the prevention.

8.2 Weakness of the study

Even though relevant and reliable articles were retrieved to do this studies, not all databases were been accessed. From the abstracts of many articles, there were very nice, relevant research articles, which could be added to my study but these articles needed to be paid for in other to access them.

It could have been interesting to study and read a lot more articles in Finnish and Swedish as those articles could embroading my knowledge and inform me on how elderly abuse is like in Finland.

8.3 Implication for the future research on elderly people abuse

From the reviewed literature, most studies on elderly people abuse focus on relatives and societies, and few studies investigate elder abuse in nursing homes and home care facilities. Future studies should focus on conducting studies on elder abuse through home care to further shed light on this issue. Future research on this topic should investigate potential perpetrator relationships, situations and attitudes in relation to victims of elderly people abuse. Potential perpetrators are one of the concepts that have not been thoroughly investigated despite its importance on elder mistreatment.

9. Conclusion

From the review, it is clear that elderly people abuse is an increasing global issue with various revelations in a variety of cultures and countries. This scoping review presents critical findings on the various definitions of elder abuse, the type and nature of elder mistreatment, risk factors for elderly people abuse and the various intervention strategies. Majority of the literature reviewed affirmed the five forms of elderly people abuse that range from physical, neglect, social, psychological and sexual. From the findings, it is evident that these types of elder abuse are also common in Finland. The review also reveals many risk factors for elderly people abuse for instance the individual risk factors (age, gender, marital status, income levels, cognitive impairment), relationship, socio-cultural and environmental factors.

Additionally, various literatures reveal substantial approaches on the legislative and legal variations to the issue. Several intervention programs and strategies have been utilized to prevent elder abuse. Key findings include; education and training, helplines, caregiver interventions, emergency shelters and money management programs

However, these interventions should be tested according to the resources available and the local specificity of elderly people abuse. In some nations, raising mindfulness should be prioritized over preventive efforts to first understand the problem. There is little evidence of an effective intervention strategy for elder abuse as it reduces elder abuse. This requires research in this area to establish evidence-based intervention strategies. With the aging of the population, regardless of the intervention strategies and programs adopted, cases of elderly people abuse are expected to increase worldwide, making elder abuse a serious global health issue. This study is a valuable source of data for interested scholars in the field of elder abuse as it reviews credible literature and presents a study that can be explored for further research.

10. References

Alraddadi, K. (2020). Prevalence and Risk Factors of Elder Mistreatment in Sheltered Homes. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520922354>

Arens, O. B., Fierz, K., & Zúñiga, F. (2017). Elder abuse in nursing homes: do special care units make a difference? A secondary data analysis of the Swiss nursing homes human resources project. *Gerontology*, 63(2), 169-179.

Arksey, H., O'Malley, L. 2005. Scoping studies: Towards a methodological framework, university of York, York

Blowers A. N. Davis B. Shenk D. Kalaw K. Smith M., & Jackson K. (2012). A multidisciplinary approach to detecting and responding to elder mistreatment: Creating a university-community partnership. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 37, 276 – 290

Boland, A., Cherry, G. and Dickson, R. (2017). *Doing a systematic review: A student's guide*. Sage.

Botngård, A., Eide, A. H., Mosqueda, L., Blekken, L., & Malmedal, W. (2021). Factors associated with staff-to-resident abuse in Norwegian nursing homes: a cross-sectional exploratory study. *BMC health services research*, 21(1), 1-20.

Braaten, K. L., & Malmedal, W. (2017). Preventing physical abuse of nursing home residents-as seen from the nursing staff's perspective. *Nursing Open*, 4(4), 274-281.

Burgess, A. W., Prentky, R. A., & Dowdell, E. B. (2000). Sexual predators in nursing homes. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*, 38(8)

Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (2001), *Undertaking systematic reviews of research on effectiveness: Report 4*, York: NHS Centre for reviews and Dissemination, University of York

Coe, R., Waring, M., Hedges, L. V., & Ashley, L. D. (Eds.). (2021). *Research methods and methodologies in education*. Sage.

Cooper, C., Blanchard, M., Selwood, A., Walker, Z., & Livingston, G. (2010). Family carers distress and abusive behaviour: longitudinal study. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 196(6),480-485.

Daly, J., & Coffey, A. (2010). Staff perceptions of elder abuse. *Nursing Older People*, 22(4), 33–37.

Daly, J. M., Merchant, M. L., & Jogerst, G. J. (2011). Elder abuse research: a systematic review. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 23(4), 348-365.

Dong, X., & Simon, M. A. (2010). Is impairment in physical function associated with increased risk of elder mistreatment? Findings from a community-dwelling Chinese population. *Public Health Report*, 125, 743–753.

Dong, X., & Simon, M. A. (2013). Urban and rural variations in the characteristics associated with elder mistreatment in a community-dwelling Chinese population. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 97–125

Dong, X., Chang, E., Wong, E., & Simon, M. (2013). Perceived effectiveness of elder abuse interventions in psychological distress and the design of culturally adapted interventions: A qualitative study in the Chinese community in Chicago. *Journal of aging research*, 4(3), 89-112

Dong, X. Q. (2015). Elder abuse: Systematic review and implications for practice. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 63(6), 1214-1238.

Ellis, B. & Hicken, M. (2017) *Sick, dying and raped in America's nursing homes - CNN.com*. Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2017/02/health/nursing-home-sex-abuse-investigation/>

Gérain, P., & Zech, E. (2021) ‘A harmful care: the association of informal caregiver burnout with depression, subjective health, and violence’, *Journal of interpersonal violence*,

Gorbien, M. J., & Eisenstein, A. R. (2005). Elder abuse and neglect: an overview. *Clinics in geriatric medicine*, 21(2), 279-292.

- Hair, J. F., Money, A. H., Samouel, P., & Page, M. (2007). *Research methods for business. Education+ Training*.
- Harris, D. K., & Benson, M. L. (2000). Theft in nursing homes: an overlooked form of elder abuse. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 11(3), 73-90.
- Henriette, E., Feki, M., & Boughzala, I. (2015). The shape of digital transformation: a systematic literature review. *MCIS 2015 proceedings*, 10, 431-443.
- Hildreth, C. J., Burke, A. E., & Golub, R. M. (2011). Elder abuse. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 306(5), 568
- Ho, C. S., Wong, S. Y., Chiu, M. M., & Ho, R. C. (2017). Global prevalence of elder abuse: A metanalysis and meta-regression. *East Asian Archives of Psychiatry*, 27(2), 43-55.
- Johnston, M. P. (2017). Secondary data analysis: A method of which the time has come. *Qualitative and quantitative methods in libraries*, 3(3), 619-626.
- Kabole A. L. & Kioli F.N. (2013). The social context of abuse of elderly people in Emuhaya District, Kenya. *Sociology and Anthropology*, 1, 76 – 86.
- Kinney, Kelli M.. (2012). *Elder Abuse in the Nursing Home Setting: Social Workers' Perspectives of Training and Education*. Retrieved from: https://sophia.stkate.edu/msw_papers/46
- Kishimoto, Y., Terada, S., Takeda, N., Oshima, E., Honda, H., Yoshida, H., ... Uchitomi, Y. (2013). Abuse of people with cognitive impairment by family caregivers in Japan (a cross-sectional study). *Psychiatry Research*, 209, 699–704.
- Kumari S. (2014). Social position and deprivation among elderly widows: A study of rural Jharkhand. *Indian Journal of Gerontology*, 28, 112 – 125.
- Krug, E. G., Mercy, J. A., Dahlberg, L. L., & Zwi, A. B. (2002). The world report on violence and health. *The Lancet*, 360(9339), 1083-1088.
- Lachs, M. S., & Pillemer, K. A. (2015). Elder abuse. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 373(20), 1947-1956.
- Largan, C., & Morris, T. (2019). *Qualitative secondary research: A step-by-step guide*. Sage.

- Lazarus, R. S & Folkman, S. (1991), *Stress, appraisal and coping*. New York springer
- Lindbloom, E. J., Brandt, J., Hough, L. D., & Meadows, S. E. (2007). Elder mistreatment in the nursing home: A systematic review. *Journal of the American medical director's association*, 8(9), 610-616.
- Li, M., Liang, Y., & Dong, X. (2019). Different definitions of elder mistreatment and mortality: A prospective cohort study from 2011 to 2017. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 67(S3), S506-S512.
- Livingston G. Barber J. Rapaport P. Knapp M. Griffin M. King D., ... Cooper C. (2013). Clinical effectiveness of a manual based coping strategy program (START, Strategies for Relatives) in promoting the mental health of carers of family members with dementia: Pragmatic randomized controlled trial. *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)*,4(3), 347-369
- Luoma, M. L., Koivusilta, M., Lang, G., Enzenhofer, E., Donder, L., Verté, D., ... & Penhale, B. (2011). *Prevalence study of abuse and violence against older women: results of a multi-cultural survey conducted in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Lithuania, and Portugal*. National Institute for Health and Welfare.
- Mays et al. (2001). Synthesising research evidence. Studying the Organization and delivery of health services: *Research methods*
- Moracco K. E., & Cole T. B. (2009). Preventing intimate partner violence: Screening is not enough. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 302, 568 – 570
- McDonald, L., Beaulieu, M., Harbison, J., Hirst, S., Lowenstein, A., Podnieks, E., & Wahl, J. (2012). Institutional abuse of older adults: What we know, what we need to know. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 24(2), 138-160.
- Mowery, J., Andrei, A., Le, E., Jian, J., & Ward, M. (2016). Assessing quality of care and elder abuse in nursing homes via Google reviews. *Online journal of public health informatics*, 8(3).
- Myhre, J., Saga, S., Malmedal, W., Ostaszkiwicz, J., & Nakrem, S. (2020). Elder abuse and neglect: an overlooked patient safety issue. A focus group study of nursing home leaders' perceptions of elder abuse and neglect. *BMC health services research*, 20(1), 1-14.

Neuberg, M., Železnik, D., Meštrović, T., Ribić, R., & Kozina, G. (2017). Is the burnout syndrome associated with elder mistreatment in nursing homes: results of a cross-sectional study among nurses? *Arhiv za higijenu rada i toksikologiju*, 68(3), 190-197

O'Brien, M., O'Brien-Olinger, S., Boccaletti, L., Milan, S., Caciula, I., Laurola, H., ... & Quinn, S. (2016). Elder abuse context and theory: Finland, Ireland, Italy and Romania.

Payne, B. K., & Cikovic, R. (1996). An empirical examination of the characteristics, consequences, and causes of elder abuse in nursing homes. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 7(4), 61-74.

Payne, B. K., & Fletcher, L. B. (2005). Elder abuse in nursing homes: Prevention and resolution strategies and barriers. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 33(2), 119-125.

Perttu, S., Laurola, H., & Helakallio-Ranta, P. (2020). Elder Abuse and the Human Rights Approach—Insights and Experiences from Finland. In *International Handbook of Elder Abuse and Mistreatment* (pp. 219-235). Springer, Singapore.

Pickering, C., Yefimova, M., & Maxwell, C. (2018). Caregiver stress theory may explain elderabuse but not neglect in dementia family caregiving. *Innovation in Aging*, 2(Suppl 1), 851.

Pillemer, K., Burnes, D., Riffin, C., & Lachs, M. S. (2016). Elder abuse: Global situation, risk factors, and prevention strategies. *The Gerontologist*, 56(Suppl_2), S194-S205.

Pillemer, Karl A., and Beth Hudson. 1993. "A Model Abuse Prevention Program for Nursing Assistants." *The Gerontologist*, 33:128–131.

Phua, D. H., Ng, T. W., & Seow, E. (2008). Epidemiology of suspected elderly mistreatment in Singapore. *Singapore Medical Journal*, 49, 765–773.

Post, L., Page, C., Conner, T., Prokhorov, A., Fang, Y., & Biroscak, B. J. (2010). Elder abuse in long-term care: Types, patterns, and risk factors. *Research on Aging*, 32(3), 323-348.

Ramsey-Klawnsnik, H., & Teaster, P. (2012). Sexual Abuse Happens in Healthcare Facilities—What Can Be Done to Prevent It? *Generations*, 36(3), 53-59.

- Rizzo V. M. Burnes D. & Chalky A . (2015). A systematic evaluation of a multidisciplinary social work-lawyer elder mistreatment intervention model . *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* , 27 , 1 – 18
- Sacks, D., Das, D., Romanick, R., Caron, M., Morano, C., & Fahs, M. C. (2012). The value of daily money management: An analysis of outcomes and costs. *Journal of evidence-based social work*, 9(5), 498-511.
- Sebastian, D., & Sekher, T. V. (2011). Extent and nature of elder abuse in Indian families: A study in Kerala. HelpAge India. *Research and Development Journal*, 17, 20–28
- Schiemberg, L. B., Barboza, G. G., Oehmke, J., Zhang, Z., Griffiore, R. J., Weatherill, R. P., ... & Post, L. A. (2011). Elder abuse in nursing homes: An ecological perspective. *Journal of elder abuse & neglect*, 23(2), 190-211.
- Shinan-Altman, S., & Cohen, M. (2009). Nursing aides' attitudes to elder abuse in nursing homes: The effect of work stressors and burnout. *The Gerontologist*, 49(5), 674-684.
- Sousa, R. C. R. D., Araújo-Monteiro, G. K. N. D., Souto, R. Q., Santos, R. C. D., Leal, C. Q. A. M., & Nascimento, N. D. M. (2021). Interventions to prevent elder abuse in the community: a mixed-methods systematic review. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, 55.
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World population Ageing 2017 - Highlights* (ST/ESA/SER.A/397).
- Van Bavel M. Janssens K. Schakenraad W., & Thurlings N. (2010). Abuse in Europe: Background and position paper. Utrecht, Germany: The European Reference Framework Online for the Prevention of Elder Abuse and Neglect.
- Walker, Jan et al. Psychology for Nursing and the caring professional, stress and coping. McGraw-Hill Education Publishing, 2012 pg 154
- Walsh, C. A., Ploeg, J., Lohfeld, L., Horne, J., MacMillan, H., & Lai, D. (2007). Violence across the lifespan: Interconnections among forms of abuse as described by marginalized Canadian elders and their caregivers. *British Journal of Social Work*, 37, 491-514
- WHO. (2011). *European report on preventing elder maltreatment*. Retrieved from https://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/144676/e95110.pdf

WHO. (2021). *Elder abuse*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/elder-abuse>

Wu, L., Chen, H., Hu, Y., Xiang, H., Yu, X., Zhang, T., & Cao, Z. (2012). Prevalence and associated factors of elder mistreatment in a rural community in People's Republic of China: A cross sectional study. *PLoS One*, 7, 1–8

Yan, E., Chan, K. L., & Tiwari, A. (2015). A systematic review of prevalence and risk factors for elder abuse in Asia. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 16(2), 199-219.

Yon, Y., Mikton, C. R., Gassoumis, Z. D., & Wilber, K. H. (2017). Elder abuse prevalence in community settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, 5(2), e147-e156.

Yon, Y., Ramiro-Gonzalez, M., Mikton, C. R., Huber, M., & Sethi, D. (2018). The prevalence of elder abuse in institutional settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *European journal of public health*, 29(1), 58-67.

Yon, Y., Mikton, C., Gassoumis, Z. D., & Wilber, K. H. (2019). The prevalence of self-reported elder abuse among older women in community settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20(2), 245-25

Appendices

Appendix 1: Table of reviewed articles

AUTHOR, YEAR, TITLE	STUDY AIM	STUDY METHOD	RESULTS
<p>Braaten, K. L., & Malmedal, W. (2017).</p> <p>Preventing physical abuse of nursing home residents-as seen from the nursing staff's perspective. <i>Nursing Open</i></p>	<p>The study aimed at collecting first hand information from nursing home staff on their experience concerning physical abuse prevention in nursing home residents and the measures they consider as helpful in their work</p>	<p>The study adopted qualitative design by collecting data from a convenient sample of female participants in Norway using group interviews. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data</p>	<p>Findings established that several factors could help in preventing physical abuse including detection of physical abuse, good communication, personal chemistry, ethical reflection, building trust, trusting relationships, relatives, skills and competence, user involvement, knowledge, management, documentation, and culture.</p>

<p>Burgess, A. W., Prentky, R. A., & Dowdell, E. B. (2000).</p> <p>Sexual predators in nursing homes. <i>Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services</i></p>	<p>The study aimed at exploring the characteristics of victims who are likely to be sexually assaulted by perpetrators in nursing homes</p>	<p>The study utilised qualitative data from a convenient sample of 20 case files of offenders who had committed sexual assault on residents of nursing homes. The files included reports of abuse, employee reports, expert forensic evaluation, in service records and police records</p>	<p>The results indicate that the risk of suffering abuse increases when the older adult is non-white and has higher physical and cognitive functioning limitations. Notably, the research showed that there is a strong association of cognitive impairment with a higher risk of getting sexually abused.</p>
<p>Cooper, C., Blanchard, M., Selwood, A., Walker, Z., & Livingston, G. (2010).</p> <p>The British Journal of</p>	<p>Aimed at testing the hypothesis that caregiver reports of elderly abuse would increase when there is</p>	<p>The research adopted qualitative interview method where a total of 131 family and friend caregivers with</p>	<p>Findings revealed that an increase in anxiety and depressive symptoms on the part of caregivers resulted in an increase in elder abuse.</p>

psychiatry	change in depression and anxiety scores.	dementia were recruited from Essex and London community mental health.	
Daly, J., & Coffey, A. (2010). Staff perceptions of elder abuse. <i>Nursing Older People</i>	The study aimed at determining whether the nursing staff were educated on elder mistreatment	Through quantitative and descriptive correlational design, questionnaires were provided to 48 care assistants and 66 nurses working in long term care settings	The findings revealed that nursing staff and care assistants poses higher degrees of uncertainty about the actual abuse which the elders experience. The study suggested that training is needed to create staff awareness on the abuse and enhancing their understanding of the risk factors. The study found that by taking a course, the caregivers can learn to avoid force or disruptive behaviours that results in elder abuse
Gerain, P., & Zech, E. (2021) ‘A harmful care: the association of informal caregiver burnout with depression, subjective health, and violence’ <i>Journal of interpersonal</i>	The study aimed at investigating the risk of perpetrating violent behaviours against tyhe care recipients such as	Through a cross sectional study, 499 informal caregivers were sampled and made to complete questionnaires that	Findings revealed that caregiver burnout such as emotional exhaustion is significantly related to depression, reduced physical health and physical violence which increases thev risk of committing physical elder abuse.

violence	older people bu looking at caregiver burnout	addresses informal caregiver burnout, subjctive health, depression and violenc	
Moracco K. E., & Cole T. B. (2009). Preventing intimate partner violence: Screening is not enough. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>	The study aimed at addressing the lack of evidence on effective strategies that can be used to provide health benefits to women suffering from intimate partner violence	Through explorative and qualitative study, women in primary care facilities were provided with printed cards, telephone numbers of local agencies and telephone hotlines to call in case they are exposed to partner violence	Findings indicated that emergency shelters are a safe haven for women escaping intimate partner violence and helps them plan for the next stage of life. The study also suggested community resources, counselling, legal services, clinical services and social services is crucial for survivors of intimate partner violence.

<p>Pickering, C., Yefimova, M., & Maxwell, C. (2018). Caregiver stress theory may explain elder abuse but not neglect in dementia family caregiving. Innovation</p>	<p>aimed at evaluating the caregiver stress theory among dementia family caregivers who resides with care-recipients (older adults)</p>	<p>The study adopted a quantitative study of 46 participants who were surveyed on caregiver stress and behavioural symptoms of dementia.</p>	<p>The study found that neglect abuse on the elders increased with caregivers' behavioural symptoms of dementia. Similarly, the study established that the odds of elderly abuse increased with increased score of perceived caregiver stress.</p>
<p>Pillemer, K., Burnes, D., Riffin, C., & Lachs, M. S. (2016). Elder abuse: Global situation, risk factors, and prevention strategies.</p>	<p>It aimed at providing an overview of elder abuse with special emphasis on prevention.</p>	<p>To do so, the study conducted a scoping review of key concepts in the area of elder abuse from a global perspective</p>	<p>Findings indicate that elders in nursing homes or other settings are at risk from individual level risk factors, caregiver factors and community factors. Individual level risk factors such as functional dependence, disability, poor physical health, cognitive impairment, dementia, and low income contribute to elder abuse. The study also indicates that caregiver factors such as mental illness, substance abuse and abuser dependency results in elder abuse. As for the prevention strategies, the study showed that caregiver intervention programs, money management programs, helplines, multidisciplinary teams and</p>

			emergency shelters could be crucial in mitigating the elder abuse.
Ramsey-Klawnsnik, H., & Teaster, P. (2012). Sexual Abuse Happens in Healthcare Facilities—What Can Be Done to Prevent It?	aime of investigating reported sexual abuse in healthcare facility residents	The study adopted qualitative design in which workers were assigned 15% of 429 cases, interviewed on their facility investigations and decision-making process.	Findings from the study showed limited resources and lack of investigator training which negatively impacts on the resident's safety. The study suggested improved law enforcement to mitigate cases of sexual assault among the older adults.

<p>Sacks, D., Das, D., Romanick, R., Caron, M., Morano, C., & Fahs, M. C. (2012). The value of daily money management: An analysis of outcomes and costs. <i>Journal of evidence-based social work</i></p>	<p>aimed at exploring the economic estimates of the daily money management programs alongside case management programs that can help the older people mitigate elder abuse.</p>	<p>The study adopted qualitative interviews for vulnerable and frail older adults in community-based settings who are assisted with social service agencies</p>	<p>Findings indicate that money management programs are effective in helping older individuals who are vulnerable to financial exploitation. The program is crucial in paying bills, making bank deposits and withdrawals, negotiating with creditors, and paying home caregivers. The study also established that money management programs are promising strategies due to their high preventive potential and reduced risks of adverse outcomes.</p>
<p>Sebastian, D., & Sekher, T. V. (2011). Extent and nature of elder abuse in Indian families: A study in Kerala, India. <i>Research and Development Journal</i></p>	<p>aimed at assessing the risk of gender towards elder abuse</p>	<p>The study adopted qualitative and quantitative research by using interviews and questionnaires on convenient number of families in India. Thematic content analysis and statistical analysis were used to</p>	<p>The findings showed that a greater susceptibility to elder abuse among females in India, with 60% of the females being subjected to abuse compared to 30% of the males. The study also revealed that widows are more likely to be abused in India due to a lack of partners. Nonetheless, the study concluded that the likelihood of older persons with proper schooling and economic stability, being abused is less compared with those who lack at least a high school education</p>

		analyse the data	or economic empowerment.
Wu, L., Chen, H., Hu, Y., Xiang, H., Yu, X., Zhang, T., & Cao, Z. (2012). Prevalence and associated factors of elder mistreatment in a rural community in People's Republic of China	conducted a study on the prevalence and associated factors on elder abuse in a rural community in China	adopted a cross sectional survey of 2245 elderly people. Qualitative and quantitative data was collected using interviews and structured questionnaires from the elderly people. Also, logistic regression was utilized to identify the factors	The results showed that elder mistreatment was prevalent at 36.2%. The logistic regression established that divorce, depression, physical disability, labour intensive job and living alone exacerbated elder mistreatment. Also, various kinds of elder abuse were linked with various risk factors.
Yan, E., Chan, K. L., & Tiwari, A. (2014). A systematic review of prevalence and risk factors for elder abuse in Asia. Trauma,	Aims to find out the prevalence and risk factors for elder abuse in Asia	A systematic review	They found that elder abuse is on the rise in Asia and is expected to increase to 24% by 2050. In terms of risk factors, the study found that victim characteristics such as age, gender, marital status, living arrangements, education level, social variables,

Violence, & Abuse			income, physical health, and cognitive functioning contribute to abuse of older people in Asia. Also, abuser characteristics such as age, caregiver burden, social support and childhood experience involving family violence can result in elder abuse
-------------------	--	--	---