

A Comparative Study To Assess The Cognitive Function And Life Satisfaction Among Elderly People Residing In Families And Old Age Home In Selected Urban Area Of Puducherry, India

^{1*}Sangeetha.K, ²Ramesh. V, ³Sridhar. K, ⁴Rajan. T

¹PhD scholar, Bharath University, Selaiyur, Chennai.

¹Assistant professor, Department of community Health Nursing, Vinayaga Missions college of Nursing, Puducherry.

²Associate professor, Department of Biochemistry, Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical sciences, Puducherry.

³Assistant Professor, Department of Anatomy, Aarupadai Veedu Medical College & Hospital, Puducherry.

⁴Professor and Head, Department of Anatomy, Aarupadai Veedu Medical College & Hospital, Puducherry.

Abstract

A comparative study to assess the cognitive function and life satisfaction among elderly people residing in families and old age home in selected urban area of, Puducherry. Data were collected through demographic variables, cognitive function and life satisfaction. Analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. Cognitive function to assess the cognition level of old age people and to use the Mini-Mental status examination. Life satisfaction to assess the fulfill the life in old age people. The result reveals that majority of the people 80% had cognitive level and 50% had life satisfaction among old age people. In comparison of residing and old age home the experimental group didn't have significant impact on tests results by having 'p' value less than (0.000) level. Significant p-value of association between influenced by gender= 0.011 and type of family= 0.05 in experimental group. The study concluded that cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age have significant impact on residing home.

Keywords:

Aging, Cognitive function, life satisfaction, old age home

Introduction

Aging is a natural process that influences the individual, family and society in different ways. Old age comprises the period of the life after youth and middle age function among elderly people refers to 56 to 80 years.(1) They often find themselves deprived of the company of family members. According to world health organization, 2005, 236 elderly people per 1,000 suffer from mental illness, compared to 93 per 1,00,000 for those aged 45 to 64 in the next younger group.

Cognition consists of different abilities like orientation, executive function, memory and language. An intellectual process by which one becomes aware of, perceives, or comprehends ideas is cognitive function.(2) It involves all aspects of attention, orientation and remembering. Factors like heredity, environment, education and occupation have strong influence on Cognitive function.

Old age home is a place where deserted elderly people are being looked after with compassion to full fill their basic need. Older people who are not able to manage daily life by themselves may have a different view of life satisfaction than those with preserved self-care capacity. (3) It may well be that the transition from being healthy and independent of help with activities of daily living to having to live with reduced self-care capacity alters the view of aspects contributing to life satisfaction. Knowledge is sparse about such factors in those with impaired self-care capacity, although this is important in health care and nursing.

Life Satisfaction and Aging

Life satisfaction is the way persons evaluate their lives like, health status, financial, personal life, social support, family support and how they feel about their directions and options for the future.(2) Life satisfaction is a cognitive judgmental global evaluation of one's life. It may be influenced by affect but is not itself a direct measure of emotion.

WHO 1999 reports that there are currently about 580 million senior citizens in the world and by 2020 approximately 70% of the senior citizens population will be living in developed countries. According to the Indian census senior citizens population in India has raised from 5.7% in 1961 to 6.7% in 1991 and increased to 7.6% at present and is estimated to 8.3% by 2016.(4)

Need For the Study

The census commission in 2001 reveals that India's population is steadily ageing, there are 76.6 million people above 60 years, constituting 7.2% of the population.(4) In the year 2009, WHO estimates, India's aged population, 76.6 million currently is the second largest in the world and it will touch 137 million by 2021. Increasing longevity, disintegration of the joint families, proliferation of nuclear families, migration of people to urban areas, apartment system of dwelling with limited space for lateral movements and growing employment in overseas have all been factors that are contributing to the mushrooming of old age homes and shelters for the abandoned old people in the society. The life expectancy in India has gone up from 20 years in the beginning of the 20th century to 62 years today. Better medical care and low fertility have made the elderly the fastest growing section of the society. In 1901 we had only 12 million old people and by 2025 we are expecting about 177 million of them.(5)

By 2025, more than one in five people will be aged over 60. According to UNDESA, by 2025 nearly 80% of world's elderly population will live in developing countries. India and Indonesia have the largest senior citizens populations with increased in life expectancy. By 2013 India will have 76 million senior citizens and it includes 7.7% of the population.(6) According to world health report 120 countries have life expectancy of more than 60 years. The global average is 60 years which is projected to reach 73 years in 2025.(7)

Objectives

To assess the cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age persons residing families and old age homes in selected community area at Puducherry.

Research Design

Quantitative approach descriptive survey research design adopted to assess the prevalence of cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age people by using mini- mental status examination, health status, financial support, personal life, family support and social support. Both male and female geriatric people in the age group of 60 to 80 were selected. Informed consent was obtained from the study participants and informed about the purpose of the study. The study was conducted in the community area, in and around Narambai, Puducherry and old age home at Puducherry.

Sample Size

The sample size of the study was 20 samples selected in the community area, and other 20 samples selected in the old age home at Puducherry.

Sample Technique

Purposive sampling techniques were used for this study.

Criteria For Sample Selection

Inclusion criteria

- The persons age above 60 years
- Those who obey verbal communication
- Willing to participate in this study

Exclusion criteria

- Not willing to participate
- Severe impairment problem
- Mentally ill person
- Physically challenged person

Description of The Tool

It consists of two sections PART-I and PART-II

Part-I

It deals with cognitive function

Dr. William mansbach's mini-mental status examination was used which a practical method for grading the cognitive state of people for the community study. The mini-mental status examination was designed as a screening test for the purpose of evaluating cognitive function in older adults.

It consists of standardized tool cognitive impairment to analyse the old age among the people relative it include, Verbal report and By doing people themselves

Part-II

It deals with life satisfaction

Life satisfaction which include health status, financial support, personal life, family support and social support.

SCORING

The questionnaire with 8 questions read each questions and select the appropriate response to indicate how the persons are answering. There is no right or wrong answer.

The total score range is,

- ❖ Normal cognitive impairment 27-30
- ❖ Mild cognitive impairment 21-26
- ❖ Moderate impairment 11-20
- ❖ Severe impairment 0-10

Results

Table: 1. Distribution of the subjects according to their demographic variables residing in home. Old age Residing house (Frequency and percentage analysis)

(n=20)

Demographic variable		Frequency	Percentage
Age	56 to 70 years	16	80
	71 to 75 years	3	15
	76 to 80 years	1	5
Gender	male	5	25
	female	15	75
Residence	rural	20	100

Education	No formal education	15	75
	up to primary education	4	20
	up to higher secondary education	1	5
occupation	Home maker	15	75
	self employed	5	25
marital status	married	20	100
Religion	Hindu	20	100
Type of family	Nuclear family	5	25
	Joint family	15	75
monthly Income	Nil	15	75
	Less than Rs.5000	5	25

Table: 1. reveals that the majority of people in old age residing home belongs to the age group of 56 to 70 years (80%) and were both gender are highest in female (75%) and (25%) in male. Most of the subjects (100%) were residing at rural area and (75%) are belongs to no formal education with regard to the highest occupation (75%) in home maker and (25%) in self-employed.

Table: 2. Distribution of the subjects according to their demographic variables among old age home. Old age Home (Frequency and percentage analysis)

(n=20)

Demographic variable		Frequency	Percentage
Age	56 to 70 years	13	65
	71 to 75 years	5	25
	76 to 80 years	2	10
Gender	male	0	0
	female	20	100
Residence	urban	20	100
Education	No formal education	7	35
	up to primary education	10	50
	up to higher secondary education	3	15
occupation	Home maker	20	100
marital status	married	20	100
Religion	Hindu	11	55
	Christian	8	40
	Muslim	1	5
Type of	Nuclear family	20	100

family			
monthly Income	Nil	20	100

Table :2. reveals that majority of people in old age home belong to the age group of 56 to 70 years (65%) and were both gender are (100%) in female. Most of the subjects (100%) were residing at urban area and (50%) are belongs to up to primary education with regard to the (100%) of the people in home maker and (100%) of people in married were belongs to the Hindu religion. (55%) of people were living in a nuclear family. (100%) of the people not having occupation.

Table: 3. Distribution of the subjects according to their cognitive function among residing home. Level of Cognitive for residing house

(n=20)

Score level		Frequency	Percent
Orientation Score	0	2	10
	2	1	5
	3	8	40
	4	2	10
	5	1	5
	6	6	30
Immediate verbal recall score	2	3	15
	3	7	35
	4	10	50
Visual recognition/naming score	1	2	10
	2	6	30
	3	12	60
Attention score	2	2	10
	3	4	20
	4	10	50
	5	2	10
	6	2	10
Abstraction score	1	1	5
	2	6	30
	3	13	65
language score	0	6	30
	1	5	25
	2	7	35
	3	2	10

Table: 3. reveals that majority of the people in residing home belongs to the (40%) in orientation score, were the highest immediate verbal recall score is (50%) and the lowest score is (15%). Most of the subjects' visual recognition/ naming score highest in (60%) and lowest in (10%). When they are attention is highest in (50%) and lowest in (10%), were belongs to the abstraction score highest in (65%) and lowest in (5%), were the language score highest in (35%) & the lowest in (10%).

Table: 4. Distribution of the subjects according to their cognitive function among residing home in cognitive level

(n=20)

Cognition level	Orientation Score	Immediate verbal recall score	Visual recognition/naming score	Attention score	Abstraction score	Language score
Mean	3.75	3.35	2.5	3.9	2.6	1.25
Std. Deviation	1.89	0.75	0.69	1.07	0.6	1.02
Range	6	2	2	4	2	3

Table: 4. reveals that the association between cognitive impairment among n=20, were the range between (6) of the orientation score, were the immediate verbal recall score range between (2) and visual recognition/ naming score is (2). Were the subjects of attention score is (4). Most of them the abstraction score is (2) and language score range is (3).

Table: 5 Distribution of subjects according to their life satisfaction among residing home. Life Satisfaction Residing house(Health Status)

(n=20)

Life Satisfaction		Frequency	percentage
Bad habit status	good	1	5
	poor	19	95
Healthy life style	good	17	85
	poor	1	5
	Excellent	2	10
Health status	good	16	80
	poor	1	5
	Excellent	3	15
Regular health check up	good	13	65
	Excellent	7	35

Every day are you going walk	good	18	90
	poor	1	5
	Excellent	1	5

Table: 5 Reveals the percentage wise distribution of level of residing home people according to their bad habit status highest in (95%), were the healthy life style (85%) and the health status (80%). Most of the subjects regular health check-up (65%). When they are every day walk is (90%).

Table: 6. Distribution of participates according to their life satisfaction among residing home. life Satisfaction Residing house(Financial)

(n=20)

Life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Financial situation is to as compared to other people your age	Worse	7	35
	same	11	55
	better	2	10
Money cover your head	Worse	11	55
	same	9	45
financial situation prevents	Worse	8	40
	same	7	35
	better	5	25
Role of decision making is your family	Worse	9	45
	same	6	30
	better	5	25
life experience help to make good financial decision	Worse	16	80
	same	1	5
	better	3	15

Table: 6. Revealed that the majority of percentage wise distribution of level of residing home people according to their financial situation compare to other in (55%) and the money covered in head for highest in (55%), were the prevent for financial situation in(40%). Most of the subject decision making is your family in (45%) and the life experience health to make good financial situation is (80%).

Table: 7. Distribution of participates according to their life satisfaction among residing home. life Satisfaction Residing house(personal life)

(n=20)

Life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Relation with your children	good	5	25
	Excellent	5	25
	poor	10	50
Relation with your spouse is partner	good	4	20
	Excellent	8	40
	poor	8	40
Relation with your friends circle	good	3	15
	Excellent	8	40
	poor	9	45
Employment situation	good	2	10
	Excellent	9	45
	poor	9	45
Spiritual life	good	2	10
	Excellent	6	30
	poor	12	60

Table: 7. revealed that majority percentage wise distribution of level of residing home people according to their relation with your children highest in (50%) and relation with your spouse is partner (40%), were relation with your friends circle (45%). Most of the subject employment situation (45%) and the spiritual life (60%).

Table: 8. Distribution of participates according to their life satisfaction among residing home. Life Satisfaction Residing house(social support)

(n=20)

Life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Acquiretances you can talk	yes	13	65
	no	7	35
Feel you are a part of a set of friends	yes	9	45

	no	11	55
lack company	yes	7	35
	no	13	65
feel abandoned	yes	12	60
	no	8	40
participate social work	yes	11	55
	no	9	45

Table: 8. shows that the majority of percentage wise distribution of level of residence home people according to their acquaintance you can talk in highest (65%), feel you are a part of set of friends highest in (55%) , were is the lack of company highest (65%) and feel abounded for (60%) most of the subject are participate social work in (55%).

Table: 9. Distribution of participates according to their life satisfaction among residing home. life Satisfaction Residing house (Family support)

(n=20)

Life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Family atmosphere	most of time	17	85
	Frequently	3	15
living with your family	most of time	11	55
	Frequently	9	45
involved your child for the rectifying the familiar problem	most of time	6	30
	Frequently	14	70
Feel your fully completed you life expectation	most of time	11	55
	Frequently	9	45
Treated irrespectively by your family	most of time	17	85
	Frequently	3	15

Table: 9. revealed that the majority of percentage wise distribution of level of residing home people according to the highest in family atmosphere (85%) and living with your family (55%), were the

rectifying the familiar problem (70%) and complete your life expectation (55%). Most of the subject treated irrespectively in (85%).

Table: 10. Distribution of participate according to their cognitive function and life satisfaction among residing home. One sample statistic (residing home)

(n=20)

	Sample size	Mean	Std.Deviation	t-value	df	P-value
Bad habit status	20	1.95	0.224	39	19	0.000
Healthy life style	20	1.25	0.639	8.753	19	0.000
Health status	20	1.35	0.745	8.102	19	0.000
Regular health check up	20	1.7	0.979	7.768	19	0.000
Every day are you going walk	20	1.15	0.489	10.51	19	0.000
Financial situation is to as compared to other people your age	20	1.75	0.639	12.254	19	0.000
Money cover your head	20	1.45	0.51	12.704	19	0.000
financial situation prevents	20	1.85	0.813	10.18	19	0.000
Role of decision making is your family	20	1.8	0.834	9.658	19	0.000
life experience help to make good financial decision	20	1.35	0.745	8.102	19	0.000
Relation with your children	20	2.25	0.851	11.828	19	0.000
Relation with your spouse is partner	20	2.2	0.768	12.815	19	0.000
Relation with your friends circle	20	2.3	0.733	14.038	19	0.000
Employment situation	20	2.35	0.671	15.667	19	0.000
Spiritual life	20	2.5	0.688	16.245	19	0.000
Acquiretances you can talk	20	1.35	0.489	12.337	19	0.000
Feel you are a part of a set of friends	20	1.55	0.51	13.581	19	0.000
lack company	20	1.65	0.489	15.079	19	0.000
feel abandoned	20	1.4	0.503	12.457	19	0.000
participate social work	20	1.45	0.51	12.704	19	0.000
Family atmosphere	20	1.15	0.366	14.038	19	0.000
living with your family	20	1.45	0.51	12.704	19	0.000
involved your child for the rectifying the familiar problem	20	1.7	0.47	16.17	19	0.000
Feel your fully completed you life expectation	20	1.45	0.51	12.704	19	0.000
Treated irrespectively by your family	20	1.15	0.366	14.038	19	0.000
Orientation Score	20	3.75	1.888	8.881	19	0.000
Immediate verbal recall score	20	3.35	0.745	20.105	19	0.000
Visual recognition/naming score	20	2.5	0.688	16.245	19	0.000
Attention score	20	3.9	1.071	16.283	19	0.000
Abstraction score	20	2.6	0.598	19.436	19	0.000
language score	20	1.25	1.02	5.483	19	0.000

Table: 10. shows that people in residing home belongs to the one sample statistics are the p-value is non- significance (>0.000) level.

Table: 11. distribution of the subjects according to their cognitive function among old age home. Level of cognitive for old age home

(n=20)

Score level		Frequency	Percentage
Orientation Score	0	1	5
	3	1	5
	4	3	15
	5	1	5
	6	14	70
Immediate verbal recall score	0	2	10
	3	5	25
	4	13	65
Visual recognition/naming score	2	4	20
	3	16	80
Attention score	3	4	20
	4	7	35
	5	3	15
	6	2	10
	7	4	20
Abstraction score	1	1	5
	2	5	25
	3	14	70
language score	0	1	5
	1	8	40
	2	8	40
	3	3	15

Table: 11. reveals that the majority of people in old age home belong to the (70%) in orientation score, were the highest immediate verbal recall score is (65%) and the lowest score is (10%). Most of the subjects' visual recognition/ naming score highest in (80%) and lowest in (20%). When they are attention is highest in (35%) and lowest in (10%), were belongs to the abstraction score highest in (70%) and lowest in (5%). Were the language score highest in (40%) and lowest in (5%).

Table: 12. Distribution of the subjects according to their cognitive function among old age in cognitive level

Cognition level	Orientation score	Immediate verbal recall score	Visual recognition/naming score	Attention score	Abstraction score	Language score	Cognition level
Mean	5.2	3.35	2.8	4.75	2.65	1.65	Mean
Std. Deviation	1.54	1.23	0.41	1.45	0.59	0.81	Std. Deviation
Range	6	4	1	4	2	3	Range

Table: 12. revealed that association of cognitive impairment among n=20 were the range between (6) of the orientation score, were the immediate verbal recall score range between (4) and visual recognition/naming score is (1), were the subjects of attention score range is (4). Most of them the abstraction score is (2) and language score range is (3).

Table: 13. distribution of the subjects according to their life satisfaction among old age home, life Satisfaction Residing house(Health Status)

(n=20)

life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Bad habit status	good	6	30
	poor	14	70
Healthy life style	good	20	100
Health status	good	20	100
Regular health check up	good	20	100
Every day are you going walk	good	20	100

Table: 13. Revealed that the percentage wise distribution of level of old age people according to their bad habit status highest in (70%). Were the healthy life style (100%) and the health status (100%). Most of subjects regular health check-up (100%). When they are every day walk is (100%).

Table: 14. Distribution of the subjects according to their life satisfaction among old age home, life Satisfaction Residing house(Financial) (n=20)

Life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Financial situation is to as compared to other people your age	Worse	11	55
	same	9	45
Money cover your head	Worse	13	65
	same	7	35
financial situation prevents	Worse	18	90
	same	1	5
	better	1	5
Role of decision making is your family	Worse	17	85
	same	3	15
life experience help to make good financial decision	Worse	14	70

	same	6	30
--	------	---	----

Table: 14. Revealed that the majority percentage wise distribution of level of old age people according to their financial situation compared to others in (55%) and the money covered in head for highest in (65%), were the prevent for financial situation is (90%). Most of the subjects are decision making is your family in (85%) and the life experience help to make good financial situation is (70%).

Table: 15. Distribution of the subjects to their life satisfaction among old age home, life Satisfaction Residing house(personal life)(n=20)

life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Relation with your children	Excellent	4	20
	poor	16	80
Relation with your spouse is partner	good	2	10
	Excellent	4	20
	poor	14	70
Relation with your friends circle	Excellent	11	55
	poor	9	45
Employment situation	good	2	10
	Excellent	3	15
	poor	15	75
Spiritual life	good	6	30
	Excellent	14	70

Table: 15. Revealed that the majority percentage wise distribution of level of old age people according to their relation with you children highest in (80%) and relation with your spouse in partner (70%), were the relation with your friend circle (55%). Most of subjects' employment situation (75%) and the spiritual life (70%)

Table: 16. Distribution of the subjects to their life satisfaction among old age home, life Satisfaction Residing house(social support)

(n=20)

life Satisfaction Residing house(Health Status)		Frequency	Percentage
life Satisfaction Residing house(Health Status)	yes	18	90
	no	2	10
Feel you are a part of a set of friends	yes	1	5
	no	19	95
lack company	no	20	100
feel abandoned	yes	17	85
	no	3	15
participate social work	yes	16	80
	no	4	20

Table: 16. Revealed that the majority of percentage wise distribution of level of old age people according to their acquiretance you can talk in highest (90%) and feel you are a part of a set of friends in (95%). Were in the lack of company highest in (100%) and feel abandoned for (85%). Most of the subjects are participate social work in (80%).

Table: 17. Distribution of the subjects to their life satisfaction among old age home, life Satisfaction Residing house(family support)

(n=20)

life Satisfaction		Frequency	Percentage
Family atmosphere	most of time	1	5
	Frequently	19	95
living with your family	most of time	16	80
	Frequently	4	20
involved your child for the rectifying the familiar problem	most of time	2	10
	Frequently	18	90
Feel your fully completed you life	most of time	17	85

expectation			
	Frequently	3	15
Treated irrespectively by your family	most of time	10	50
	Frequently	10	50

Table: 17. revealed that the majority of percentage wise distribution of level of old age people according to their highest in family atmosphere (95%) and living with your family (80%), were the rectifying the familiar problem (90%) and completed your life expectation is (85%). Most of the subjects treated irrespectively in (50%).

Table: 18. Distribution of the subjects according to their cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age home, One-Sample Statistics(old age home)

(n=20)

	Sample size	Mean	Std.Deviation	t-value	df	P-value
Bad habit status	20	1.7	0.47	16.17	19	0.000
Healthy life style	20	1	0	0	19	0.000
Health status	20	1	0	0	19	0.000
Regular health check up	20	1	0	0	19	0.000
Every day are you going walk	20	1	0	0	19	0.000
Financial situation is to as compared to other people your age	20	1.45	0.51	12.704	19	0.000
Money cover your head	20	1.35	0.489	12.337	19	0.000
financial situation prevents	20	1.15	0.489	10.51	19	0.000
Role of decision making is your family	20	1.15	0.366	14.038	19	0.000
life experience help to make good financial decision	20	1.3	0.47	12.365	19	0.000
Relation with your children	20	2.8	0.41	30.512	19	0.000
Relation with your spouse is partner	20	2.6	0.681	17.085	19	0.000
Relation with your friends circle	20	2.45	0.51	21.466	19	0.000
Employment situation	20	2.65	0.671	17.667	19	0.000
Spiritual life	20	1.7	0.47	16.17	19	0.000
Acquiritances you can talk	20	1.1	0.308	15.983	19	0.000

Feel you are a part of a set of friends	20	1.95	0.224	39	19	0.000
lack company	20	2	0	0	19	0.000
feel abandoned	20	1.15	0.366	14.038	19	0.000
participate social work	20	1.2	0.41	13.077	19	0.000
Family atmosphere	20	1.95	0.224	39	19	0.000
living with your family	20	1.2	0.41	13.077	19	0.000
involved your child for the rectifying the familiar problem	20	1.9	0.308	27.606	19	0.000
Feel your fully completed you life expectation	20	1.15	0.366	14.038	19	0.000
Treated irrespectively by your family	20	1.5	0.513	13.077	19	0.000

Table: 18. revealed that the people in old age home belongs to the one sample statistics are the p-value is non- significance (> 0.000) level.

Table: 19. Distribution of the participation of their comparative value of life satisfaction among old age home and residing home, Health status

(n=40)

Life satisfaction(residing house)	Bad habit status	Healthy life style	Health status	Regular health check up	Every day are you going walk
Mean	1.95	1.25	1.35	1.7	1.15
Standard deviation	0.22	0.63	0.74	0.97	0.48
Range	1	2	2	2	2
Life satisfaction(old agehome)	Bad habit status	Healthy life style	Health status	Regular health check up	Every day are you going walk
Mean	1.7	1	1	1	1
Standard deviation	0.47	0	0	0	0
Range	1	0	0	0	0

Table: 19. Revealed that the association of level of the life satisfaction among (n=40) were the range between (0) of the health status in old age home people.

Table: 20. Distribution of the participation of their comparative value of life satisfaction among old age home and residing home, Financial

(n=40)

Life satisfaction(residing house)	Financial situation is to as compared to other people your age	Money cover your head	financial situation prevents	Role of decision making is your family	life experience help to make good financial decision
Mean	1.75	1.45	1.85	1.8	1.35
Standard deviation	0.63	0.51	0.81	0.83	0.74
Range	2	1	2	2	2
Life satisfaction (old age home)	Financial situation is to as compared to other people your age	Money cover your head	financial situation prevents	Role of decision making is your family	life experience help to make good financial decision
Mean	1.45	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.3
Standard deviation	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.36	0.47
Range	1	1	2	1	1

Table: 20. revealed that association of level of life satisfaction among n=40 were range between 1 of the financial situation in old age home people.

Table: 21. Distribution of the participation of their comparative value of life satisfaction among old age home and residing home, Personal life

(n=40)

Life satisfaction(residing house)	Relation with your children	Relation with your spouse is partner	Relation with your friends circle	Employment situation	Spiritual life
Mean	2.25	2.2	2.3	2.35	2.5
Standard deviation	0.85	0.76	0.73	0.67	0.68
Range	2	2	2	2	2
Life satisfaction(old agehome)	Relation with your children	Relation with your spouse is partner	Relation with your friends circle	Employment situation	Spiritual life
Mean	2.8	2.6	2.45	2.65	1.7

Standard deviation	0.41	0.68	0.51	0.67	0.47
Range	1	2	1	2	1

Table: 21. Revealed that association of level of life satisfaction among (n=40) range between (1) of the personal life of old age home people.

Table: 22. Distribution of the participation of their comparative value of life satisfaction among old age home and residing home, Social support

(n=40)

Life satisfaction(residing house)	Acquiretances you can talk	Feel you are a part of a set of friends	lack company	feel abandoned	participate social work
Mean	1.35	1.55	1.65	1.4	1.45
Standard deviation	0.48	0.51	0.48	0.5	0.51
Range	1	1	1	1	1
Life satisfaction(old agehome)	Acquiretances you can talk	Feel you are a part of a set of friends	lack company	feel abandoned	participate social work
Mean	1.1	1.95	2	1.15	1.2
Standard deviation	0.3	0.22	0	0.36	0.41
Range	1	1	0	1	1

Table: 22. Reveals that association of level of life satisfaction among (n=40) were range between (1) of the social support in residing home people.

Table: 23. Distribution of the participation of their comparative value of life satisfaction among old age home and residing home, Family support

(n=40)

Life satisfaction(residing house)	Family atmosphere	living with your family	involved your child for the rectifying the familiar problem	Feel your fully completed you life expectation	Treated irrespectively by your family

Mean	1.15	1.45	1.7	1.45	1.15
Standard deviation	0.36	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.36
Range	1	1	1	1	1
Life satisfaction(old agehome)	Family atmosphere	living with your family	involved your child for the rectifying the familiar problem	Feel your fully completed you life expectation	Treated irrespectively by your family
Mean	1.95	1.2	1.9	1.15	1.5
Standard deviation	0.22	0.41	0.3	0.36	0.51
Range	1	1	1	1	1

Table: 23. Reveals that association of level of life satisfaction among (n=40) range between (1) of the family atmosphere in residing home.

Table: 24. Association between cognitive function and life satisfaction with the demographic variables among residing home

	chi-square value	P-value
Age * Orientation Score	5.226	0.876
Age * Immediate verbal recall score	2.69	0.611
Age * Visual recognition/naming score	1.146	0.887
Age * Attention score	12.75	0.121
Age * Abstraction score	4.022	0.403
Age * language score	5.659	0.462
Gender * Orientation Score	2.222	0.818
Gender * Immediate verbal recall score	2.629	0.269
Gender * Visual recognition/naming score	3.111	0.211
Gender * Attention score	3.467	0.483
Gender * Abstraction score	0.581	0.748
Gender * language score	11.162	0.011

Education * Orientation Score	8.667	0.564
Education * Immediate verbal recall score	2.152	0.708
Education * Visual recognition/naming score	1.583	0.812
Education * Attention score	5.867	0.662
Education * Abstraction score	1.556	0.817
Education * language score	6.186	0.403
occupation * Orientation Score	2.222	0.818
occupation * Immediate verbal recall score	0.673	0.714
occupation * Visual recognition/naming score	4.444	0.108
occupation * Attention score	3.467	0.483
occupation * Abstraction score	0.581	0.748
occupation * language score	5.981	0.113
Type of family * Orientation Score	6.6667	0.247
Type of family * Immediate verbal recall score	0.292	0.864
Type of family * Visual recognition/naming score	0.889	0.841
Type of family * Attention score	3.2	0.524
Type of family * Abstraction score	5.231	0.05
Type of family * language score	2.603	0.457
monthly Income * Orientation Score	2.222	0.818
monthly Income * Immediate verbal recall score	0.673	0.714
monthly Income * Visual recognition/naming score	4.444	0.108
monthly Income * Attention score	3.467	0.483
monthly Income * Abstraction score	0.581	0.748
monthly Income * language score	5.981	0.113

Note: some demographic variable cannot be analysed because of no comparative groups.

Table: 24. reveals that the association between cognitive function of people residing home in some variables are significance (<0.011) level in language score and (<0.05) level in abstraction score.

Table: 25. Association between cognitive function and life satisfaction with the demographic variables among old age home

	Chi-square value	P-value
Age * Orientation Score	13.198	0.105
Age * Immediate verbal recall score	6.804	0.147
Age * Visual recognition/naming score	1.298	0.523
Age * Attention score	8.973	0.345
Age * Abstraction score	5.585	0.232
Age * language score	1.038	0.984
Education * Orientation Score	5.007	0.757
Education * Immediate verbal recall score	1.985	0.739
Education * Visual recognition/naming score	1.518	0.468
Education * Attention score	6.34	0.609
Education * Abstraction score	4.865	0.301
Education * language score	1.937	0.925
Religion * Orientation Score	4.28	0.831
Religion * Immediate verbal recall score	4.517	0.34
Religion * Visual recognition/naming score	0.895	0.639
Religion * Attention score	4.443	0.815
Religion * Abstraction score	5.103	0.286
Religion * language score	4.735	0.578

Table: 25. reveals that the association between all levels are non-significance in the cognitive function among old age home. Some demographic variable cannot be analysed because of no comparative groups.

Discussion

Demographic variables were used to assess the cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age home and residing home. The collected data was analysed through descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency, percentage and chi-square test.

Majority of the people (65%) of them were in the age group of 65 to 70 years, out of this female is 70% and male is 30%. Majority of old age people according to their residence showed that 50% of people in urban areas and the remaining 50% of people in rural areas. Considering education, 50% of them went up to primary education and 35% had higher secondary education and 15% with no formal education.

All the people are married, 25% of people lives in nuclear family and 75% of people in joint family. About the occupation status, 75% of them are home maker and 25% of people in self-employment. Regarding religion, 80% of the people are Hindu and 20% them are Christian. 70% of the people have income and 30% are unemployed.

The findings related to cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age home people are, 80% visual recognition naming score, 50% with good health status, 80% were with the relation of children and 90% were getting financial aid from old age home and created a family atmosphere. Whereas the cognitive function and life satisfaction of people residing home was 60% had visual recognition / naming score, 95% with good health status, 60% were with the relationship of children and 80% were getting financial aid from residing home and created a family atmosphere.

Reveals that the association with the level of selected demographic variables in <0.011 level in gender and language score and <0.05 level in type of family and abstraction score this value are significant.

Summary And Conclusion

The study findings shows that in comparison majority of cognitive function among (n=40) were range between (6) of the orientation score in residing home people. Majority of life satisfaction among (n=40) were range between (0) of the health status in old age home people. Reveals that the majority is (n=40) were the range between (1) of the financial situation. Majority of life satisfaction among (n=40) were range between (1) of the spiritual life in old age home.

The study reveals that the association between cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age people residing at home have influenced by the demographic variables by language score with significant P value <0.011 and abstraction score with significant P value (0.05). Also there is no association between selected demographic variables at all levels are non-significance in the cognitive function among old age peoples at old age home.

The nurses are the key persons of health team who plays a vital role in health promotion and maintenance. In service education should become a regular pattern to the nursing personnel to keep them abreast with the improve for cognitive function and life satisfaction among old age complications. The staff nurses from the ophthalmology department are stressed the opportunity to learn the need to promote good health and quality of life among older adults by the nursing administration.

The newly appointed staff nurse can be given opportunity to learn and insist to improve cognitive function and life satisfaction among older adult, with recent advancement technology and practice in the field.

The present study enhance the health personnel to provide guidance and counselling programme which will help the older adults in maintaining good quality of life and also reducing economic burden in making certain policies. This study also emphasizes the importance of people education for future nursing personnel, regarding improving the health status in older adults. To implement the health status of old age and prevention cognitive related problems in nursing curriculum, this will help the students to have in depth knowledge and apply this while handling the people in health care settings.

Reference

1. Smoller NBaB. Aging: A natural process or a disorder? Clin Exp Dermatol Res 2016. 2016;7(4).
2. C M Kipps JRH. Cognitive assessment for clinicians. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2005;76(supp I).
3. Thomas SMaTM. Status of the Elderly and Emergence of Old Age Homes in India. International Journal of Social Sciences and Management. 2018;5(1):1-4.
4. India Co. Provisional population totals.
National Commission on Population. Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, New Delhi, India. . <http://censusindiagovin/>. 2011.
5. Intelligence CBoH. Government of India. National Health Profile. 2018(13).
6. (UNFPA) UNPF. Caring for Our Elders: Early Responses. India Ageing Report 2017.
7. Mane AB. Ageing in India: Some Social Challenges to Elderly Care. Journal of Gerontology & Geriatric Research. 2016;5(2).