

Chapter 1 : Middle East Centre – Healthcare under Siege in Taiz

A true handbook for the family member caregiver, developed from my own horrible experience, I describe to you thru four case histories of adult children of elderly parents facing nearly insurmountable roadblocks: legal, financial, emotional, foibles of human nature with respect to greed and avarice coming from sources you would least expect to display these deadly sins.

Friday, 18 April Caring, Inspiring, Teaching: Love, contribution, friendship and community have been the pillars upon which Susan has built her personal and her professional life. My interest is in how longterm caregivers use their experience to teach, to inspire and sometimes, to create a career. Susan Beayni is the mother of two young women - Rebecca 31 and Nicole Rebecca lives in her own apartment that adjoins the family home where Susan and her husband Simon reside. Even as a girl growing up in Ontario, Susan felt a connection and a calling to Africa. In , she travelled to Nigeria as a newly graduated teacher and there, she met her husband to be. Lebanon in was under siege and when Susan fell pregnant with Rebecca a couple of years later, she boarded a British container ship carrying evacuees to safety in Cyprus. Eight months pregnant, Susan made it eventually back to Canada in time to deliver Rebecca in Toronto. Not wishing to be separated from Simon, Susan flew back to still war-torn Lebanon with her new baby and slowly, it became clear that Rebecca had disabilities. She calms people down - she makes people joyful and grateful. Her fragility and vulnerability are her greatest gifts. She gives others the permission to be vulnerable, too. Then, as luck would have it, an opportunity to use her knowledge and skills presented itself. When that contract ended, Susan reflected on what form her future contributions might take. But he needed someone with the skills, knowledge and wisdom to support families in building support networks as well as offering them information and compassion. Now, Susan draws her own strength from her exploration of indigenous peoples and their traditions of acceptance and inclusion. She says, "From the time Rebecca was born, I worried that she would die. So, I finally came to rest in the unknowingness - in the unpredictability of our life course. I embrace the African idea of Ubuntu that Nelson Mandela described so well. Partners for Planning is a fantastic resource for families supporting a loved one with disabilities. I urge you to check it out!

Chapter 2 : Elder Abuse Prevention - Golden Heart Senior Care

Caregivers Under Siege is a true handbook for the family member caregiver, developed from the own horrible experience of Tito Abao.

The mobile health clinic Photo: The city is a grim example of the urgent need for more medical aid, particularly basic healthcare. There has never been more than a feeble lull in fighting in Taiz since the war reached the city. Even during periods of peace negotiations and ceasefires, the level of violence continued or even increased. The direct and deadly impact on the population is as obvious as it is appalling. An unacceptably high proportion of the war-wounded are women and children. The city centre has shrunk to a third of its pre-war population size. Yet, it is still a densely populated urban warzone where , people live amidst constant heavy artillery shelling, daily airstrikes and armed clashes. Myriad different groups “united not in their loyalty to Saudi-backed President Abdurabbo Mansour Hadi but in their opposition to the forces of the Houthis Ansar Allah and of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh-allied “referred to as the Resistance, hold the city centre surrounded by Houthi“Saleh forces. Shells are launched into and out of the city centre while the movement of people and goods in and out is severely restricted and tightly controlled. None of the warring parties in Taiz show any respect for the protection of civilians. Our patients and their caregivers, on both sides of the frontlines around the city, have reported being injured by shelling while preparing lunch at home, wounded by airstrikes while walking to their fields, shot at by snipers while walking the streets outside their houses, and maimed by landmines while herding their livestock. Medical services have also been caught up in the violence. Hospitals have been repeatedly hit by shelling and gunfire, one clinic has been hit by an airstrike, and ambulances have been shot at, confiscated or intruded in by armed men. Medical personnel have been shot at on their way to work, harassed, detained, threatened and forced to work at gunpoint. Lives are lost not only because of the constant shelling, indiscriminate airstrikes and gunfire but also because the fighting directly compromises access to healthcare. The wounded are dying because they cannot reach hospitals in time. Access to care is compromised by active frontlines, checkpoints and, in some areas, mines. Reaching the few hospitals still functioning not only entails long, costly and dangerous travel, but the cost of treatment is often prohibitively expensive. While MSF-supported and managed hospitals do not charge for treatment, they cannot alone meet the massive needs of a population deliberately targeted in this relentless war. Today, there are no public hospitals in Taiz city and its surroundings that are fully open and functioning. The few functioning hospitals lack staff, medications and basic supplies such as fuel and oxygen. Staff who remain often work around the clock in very difficult and insecure conditions. Salaries of public health workers have not been paid for months often depriving whole extended families of their only remaining source of income. Most people have lost their jobs and the price of essentials, including food and water, has soared. Most families now live with little or no electricity and insufficient food and water. Many have been forced to flee their homes to escape the fighting, and now live in makeshift settlements in tents made from plastic sheeting, without adequate sanitation and without such essentials as mattresses, blankets or cooking equipment. Others are sheltering in overcrowded apartments or in empty school buildings. For most people, healthcare is prohibitively expensive, and people turn to it only as a last resort, when they are very sick and it may already be too late. Staff in MSF-managed and supported hospitals in Taiz are increasingly seeing patients coming from well beyond the immediate area. While even before the onset of the current conflict, people living in surrounding rural areas had to travel relatively long distances to access healthcare, transport was available and affordable. Now higher fuel prices and insecurity have raised transport costs and many people living in rural areas cannot afford the cost of getting to a hospital. Active frontlines have also cut off access to hospitals within the city centre. The large public hospitals “Al Jomhori, Al Thawra and Yemeni Swedish, all located in Taiz city centre “were used by people from across the whole governorate. For specialised paediatric care, patients also came from neighbouring governorates to the Yemeni Swedish hospital, regarded as the best paediatric hospital in the region. Since the war started, however, access to all these hospitals has been effectively blocked for people living outside the city centre. For those inside, crossing the frontlines to get out

of the city centre is extremely difficult, preventing patients in need of specialised care from being referred to hospitals in other governorates. Taiz exemplifies the dire situation across the eleven governorates in Yemen where MSF works and witnesses the same issues: Other Contributions in the Series.

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caregivers under siege is a true handbook for the family member caregiver developed from the own horrible experience of tito abao a true handbook for the family.

Given that the front of our apartment building was under siege “er, construction “ for two months while crews replaced the brick and pavement, Dad had exceeded his cabin-fever limit. Thus it was cruel coincidence that, no sooner was the work completed and Dad was able to walk out the front entrance “ and take advantage of the newly-constructed sidewalk lip “ that Mother Nature told him no with forceful winds and torrential rains. I worried we would, and knew it would be different from what we experienced several summers earlier. Then, Dad was in better health and able to walk the stairwell “ or our apartment “ with a flashlight, relying on his recognition and special familiarity. The aftermath of a storm requires quick thinking to assess immediate needs and replenish losses. Traumatic experiences cloud judgment and ability to think clearly; often people feel out of control of their surroundings and feelings. Having a plan and a protocol can help caregivers remain in control and be prepared, so they will know what to do and say. Level-headed and calm, he immediately called the insurance company to assess the damage to his roof, and the village to remove the tree that blocked the street; the local utility company was also contacted about the downed power line. His caregiving responsibility was to keep his family, and the community, safe. Know the basics and learn about risks to your community; learn how to turn off gas and electricity, and know your neighbors. Make a personal plan regarding special needs and medications, medical equipment, mobility, and support services to increase likelihood that those needs will be met in emergency situations. There are many types of emergencies that cause various disruptions, and with varying levels of intensity. While a flashlight or portable radio or extra batteries might never be needed, they may very well come in handy during surprise weather. On a personal note, I suggest memorizing the layout of the home “ where a table ends, where a wall starts “ and rearrange furniture for safe passage through rooms. Live wires from downed power lines, trees and branches may be on the ground or hanging precariously, so wait until authorities clear the area. The person you care for may not want to alter his or her walking path or schedule; however, if a certain street is temporarily off-limits, heed the warning and use an alternative route. If you lost power, check with a local food pantry to see if supplies are available. When power is restored, check refrigerated food for spoilage and if spoiled, discard those items. Medicine such as liquid antibiotics may lose its potency or go bad without refrigeration; tell the doctor or pharmacy if you need refills. If relocation is necessary, this stressful time can be lightened by talking about fond memories or journaling those memories. Home caregivers and those in their care can look ahead to a new environment and perhaps find new routines to help acclimate. Ways to reduce excessive worry in the aftermath of extreme weather or other natural disasters include: Decide how much information to give the person in your care. Watching and listening to the news in a separate room is helpful if graphics or pictures would disturb the person. Maintain your routine and that of the person in your care as close as possible to regular schedules and be ready to act if the situation changes or becomes worse. Avoid excessive alcohol and smoking; alcohol can cloud or distort judgment. Inform family members or trusted friends if evacuation is necessary. If it is, leave early to avoid traffic or before traffic becomes heavy. Enlist help from family members when possible. Secure help from sources and non-profit agencies that provide storm or natural disaster relief. The caregiver may not be able to get to work after a storm or natural disaster, and those with critical needs might need to be cared for in a hospital until the caregiver can get back on schedule. Keep handy a list of area hospitals, and have an escape plan in case of last-minute evacuation. Preparation and planning help ease the stresses of unexpected emergencies.

Chapter 4 : Aftermath of a Storm - blog.quintoapp.com

self defence for caregivers "Caregiver's Under Siege!!!" is an important handbook for the family member caregiver. Developed from his own first-hand.

Bush announces that the ship will be decommissioned in California, making the trip her final voyage. Casey Ryback , a Chief Petty Officer assigned as a cook, prepares meals in celebration of the birthday of Captain Adams, against the orders of Commander Krill, who is having food and entertainment brought by helicopter. Krill provokes a brawl with Ryback. Unable to imprison Ryback in the brig without clearance from the captain, Krill detains Ryback in a freezer and places a Marine, Private Nash, on guard. Several officers are killed, including Adams. Ryback hears the gunshots and begs Nash to free him, but Nash refuses, having been told by Krill that they heard party poppers instead. The CIA tried assassinating him prior to the events of the film. Krill realizes they forgot about Ryback and learns the kitchen is an unsecured area. Strannix sends two mercenaries to eliminate Ryback and Nash. Nash is killed, but Ryback eliminates the assassins. Krill discovers Ryback is not just a chief petty officer but a former Navy SEAL with extensive training in anti-terrorism tactics. To keep the missile-theft plan in place, Krill activates the fire suppression system in the forecandle, leaving the crew members to drown. The terrorists expect that Ryback will try to save his colleagues, and set up an ambush. Ryback hears six sailors banging on pipes in Morse code and rescues them. Together, they overcome the ambush, shut off the water in the forecandle, and eliminate several terrorists. However, the submarine crew shoots down the helicopter carrying the Navy SEALs with shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles. The Pentagon responds by ordering an air strike that will sink the Missouri. He launches two nuclear-tipped Tomahawks towards Honolulu. As the sailors recapture the ship, Ryback finds his way into the control room, where he is surprised by Strannix, both of whom realize they know each other from prior covert experiences. Ryback disarms Strannix, and the two engage in a knife melee. Ryback gains the upper hand and stabs Strannix through the top of his head before ramming him into a computer monitor. Ryback takes the launch code disk needed to self-destruct the Tomahawk missiles. A jet destroys one of the missiles, and the other is deactivated just in time; the Navy calls off its airstrike. The remaining crew members are freed as the ship sails towards San Francisco harbor. Ryback is checked by a Navy doctor, kissing Jordan as the crew looks on and cheers. Damian Chapa as Tackman, a sailor on board Missouri. Troy Evans as Granger, an officer aboard the ship. David McKnight as Flicker, an officer aboard the ship. Lee Hinton as "Cue Ball". Bernie Casey as Commander Harris. Glenn Morshower as Ensign Taylor, an arrogant junior officer who strongly dislikes Ryback. Leo Alexander as Lieutenant Smart. Eddie Bo Smith Jr.

Chapter 5 : Caregiver versus Caregiver - CNA Edge

Under Siege The devastating impact on children friends, caregivers, homes and stability. Instead of learning and playing, many have 1 Childhood Under Fire.

Funny how a notorious blogger can start a boy-child movement on the premise that girls should be held responsible for the inability of boys to excel. And even funnier how a government agency responded by carrying out a multi-county survey to determine whether the privilege that has been enjoyed by boys and men for millennia is under threat. It found that in those eight counties: Kiambu, Kakamega, Kisumu, Embu, Garissa, Kericho, Mombasa and Kilifi, the boy-child is perceived to be lagging behind the girl-child in the gender equality agenda. Who would have ever thought that giving girls an education was too much of a priority? And yet here we are. Your opinion is valuable. Take this quick survey to help us improve the website and content The truth is that girls are still under siege. They have been since the beginning of time. The difference between girls and boys is that rather than sit around crying about it, girls have taken every opportunity to make something good out of a bad situation. So, if you really think about it, what we have today is a man-child in crisis, not a boy-child under siege. See, for the most part, women are the primary caregivers when it comes to raising children. Even in two-parent homes, the core responsibility to raise the kids very often falls on the mother. Women and girls are feeding, cleaning, and watching over children far much more than men, and this includes nannies and domestic workers. Boys grow Men will typically step in for the big ticket events like mentoring their sons just in time for the circumcision season, settling large bills, or tracking down the boys who made their girls pregnant. Beyond that mothers are raising the world. And like many things in life, this is both a blessing and a challenge. We are the very same women who are raising the men who now believe that we have favoured our girls at their expense. The truth is, however, that we molly coddle our boys. We enable them into an addiction, and entitlement is their drug of choice. Boys grow up believing that they are the best, while girls grow up determined to be the best. And this is precisely why men now find themselves in a crisis. Women figured this out a long time ago, and they were only made stronger by the obstacles that the patriarchal system placed in their paths. Women often have to navigate an obstacle course to excel, and for the most part, rather than fall back and give up, they overcome. This is what women are "overcomers. As an overcomer, I want my daughter to excel. If I had a son, I would want him to excel too. At some point, children have to take what has been handed to them and make the most of it. For centuries, boys have been handed privilege and entitlement. But now when they come to the table, they sit down to a healthy dose of reality. The reality is this: What a man can do, a woman can do just as well.

Chapter 6 : AARP Blog - Military Caregivers Need More Support, Study Shows

Dad's limited mobility makes him irritable at times. While unsteady with a walker, he's happy to get outside for fresh air. Given that the front of our apartment building was under siege "er, construction " for two months while crews replaced the brick and pavement, Dad had exceeded his cabin-fever limit.

Chapter 7 : Caregivers Under Siege! A Caregivers Self Defense Manual By Tito Abao

Parents and caregivers feel increasingly under siege, many working long hours for low and stagnant wages, and lacking access to resources like high-quality child-care or even affordable housing, all of which make it even harder to provide the.

Chapter 8 : Alarmstufe: Rot () - IMDb

Caregivers interviewed included family members (spouses, siblings, parents, children), friends and neighbors; 30 percent were under age Today's study, funded by the Elizabeth Dole Foundation, sought to understand the needs of

mentally and physically injured or ill vets and their families.

Chapter 9 : Under Siege - Wikipedia

Yang. For a CNA, working with other caregivers you can trust and depend upon can make a bad shift tolerable and a good shift even better. In an environment where workers often feel like they're under siege, maintaining a positive relationship with the people you work with can take the edge off the worst aspects of the job and can provide a sense of security and comradery.