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Course lesson plan

ELDER ABUSE NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION 4Hr is offered online (computer-based).

Online course offering: 11/09/2020 - 11/09/2021

PURPOSE

The purpose of this course is to educate and reinforce the knowledge of nurses; ARNP, CNS, RN, LPN, CNA, Guardians, Therapists and other professionals who are working within the health care environment; as well as other individuals regarding Elder abuse, neglect and exploitation. This course will review the types of abuse frequently seen among the elderly population, a combination of individual, community, and societal factors which contribute to the risk of becoming a perpetrator of elder abuse, review some protective factors that reduce risk for perpetrating abuse and neglect and the importance and the methods of reporting abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Objectives

At the conclusion of this course, the participants will be able to:

- 1. Define elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation
- 2. Discuss the types of abuse frequently seen among the elderly population
- 3. Describe individual, community, and societal factors which contribute to the risk of becoming a perpetrator of elder abuse
- 4. Discuss protective factors that reduce risk for perpetrating abuse, neglect and Exploitation.
- 5. Discuss the importance of reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- 6. Describe the methods for reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.



Elder abuse is defined as an intentional act or failure to act that causes or creates a risk of harm to an older adult. An older adult is an individual age 60 or older. The abuse occurs at the hands of a caregiver or a person the elder trusts (CDC.gov 2020).

Caregivers

Informal or unpaid caregivers, which includes friend or family members are the backbone of long-term care provided to the elderly person, within their homes.

Caregivers provide care to individuals who need some degree of ongoing care or assistance with everyday tasks on a regular basis. The recipients of care or the elderly person may live either in residential or institutional settings and have disabling conditions or chronic illnesses.

According to reports from the CDC, as the number of older Americans increases, so will the number of caregivers needed to provide care. The number of people 65 years old and older is expected to double between 2000 and 2030. It is expected that there will be 71 million people aged 65 years old and older when all baby boomers are at least 65 years old in 2030 (CDC 2020).



There are several types of abuse, such as:

- Physical Abuse
- Neglect
- Psychological or Emotional Abuse
- Financial Abuse or Exploitation
- Sexual Abuse or Abusive Sexual Contact.



Physical abuse is defined as the intentional use of physical force that leads to or results in bodily injury, distress, functional impairment, physical pain, acute or chronic illness, and can also result in death (CDC 2020).

Physical abuse may include violent acts such as:

- Hitting
- o Biting
- Shaking
- o Pinching
- o Pushing
- Striking with a weapon/ object
- Striking without a weapon/ object
- o Shoving
- o Scratching
- Choking
- o Beating
- Slapping
- Suffocation
- Kicking
- Stomping
- Burning
- o Injuries that are not consistent with medical explanation or diagnosis

- Forcing the elderly person to remain in a room, sometimes locking them in the room.
- o Forcing the elderly person to remain in a chair or bed
- o Improper use of medication or restraints
- Other physical abuse not listed here.

Inappropriate Use of Medications

Inappropriate use of medications refers to the use of medications (not as prescribed) but in a way, that causes functional impairment, bodily injury, physical pain, extreme distress and/ or death.

Inappropriate use of medications may involve the use of non-prescribed medications (over-the-counter) as well as prescribed medications.



Some examples include but are not limited to:

Administration of medication for the correct reason /indication but at a higher dosage or at doses that are too high for the elderly person,

over-medicate the elderly person such as, over sedation of the individual,

Administration of medication for the correct reason /indication but at a dosage that is too low such as under medicating the elderly person, especially analgesia, therefore not effectively controlling or managing pain.

Administration of the wrong medication to the elderly person,

Administration of medication for a purpose for which it was not prescribed or intended.

Inappropriate Use of Physical Restraints

Physical restraints include any device, material or equipment attached to or near a person's body, which cannot be controlled or easily removed by the person. Such restraints deliberately prevent or are deliberately intended to prevent a person's free body movement to a position of choice and/or a person's normal access to their body.

The inappropriate use of physical restraints refers to use of such devices, materials, or equipment in a way that causes bodily injury, physical pain, functional impairment, extreme distress, or death or for purpose of punishment. Does not include situations where restraint use has been medically authorized for a legitimate purpose (e.g., managing behavioral aggression associated with acute or chronic psychiatric conditions) and harm is caused by a person's own behaviors or status.





Neglect is defined as failure by the caregiver or the responsible person to protect the elderly person from harm, or failure to meet needs for essential medical care needs, activities of daily living, clothing, shelter, hydration, nutrition, or hygiene which leads to serious risk of compromising the health and safety of the elderly person.

Some examples of neglect include:

Not providing adequate nutrition,

Not providing adequate hygiene,

Not providing adequate clothing,

Not providing adequate shelter,

Not providing adequate or access to health care that the elderly person needs

Failure to prevent exposure to unsafe environments,

Failure to prevent exposure to unsafe activities.

Emotional or Psychological Abuse

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Emotional or Psychological Abuse is defined as verbal or nonverbal behavior that results in mental pain, the infliction of anguish, distress, or fear. Some examples of emotional or psychological abuse of an older adult include but not limited to:

- Behaviors that are intended to humiliate the elderly individual, for example calling names or insults.
- Behaviors that are intended to threaten the elderly person, such as expressing intent to place the person in a nursing home.
- Behaviors that are intended to isolate the individual for example keeping that elderly individual secluded from family and /or friends.
- Behaviors that are intended to control, for example, limiting or prohibiting the elder's ability to access to money, transportation, telephone, and other resources.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Emotional or Psychological Abuse can be viewed in various categories such as:

Humiliation / Disrespect:

In which behaviors intended to be, or clearly perceived to be humiliating, degrading, insulting or devaluing the elderly person. Some examples include:

- Verbal insults
- o Insulting the elderly person in public
- Infantilizing comments
- o Calling the elderly person foolish, stupid or worthless (CDC 2020).



> Threats

Verbal or non-verbal gestures or suggestions of intended physical, sexual, or psychological mistreatment, neglect, abandonment or financial exploitation with the intent of changing or manipulating the behavior of the older person in response (CDC 2020).

Communication of plans to take a harmful action against the older adult if he or she will not perform desired activities or behaviors, including, for example, plans to leave and never return, claiming that one will stop provision of care (CDC 2020).

Plans of institutionalization or homelessness, threatening to harm other family members, friends or pets or to damage prized possessions.

Plans to use force with or without a weapon (CDC 2020).



> Harassment

According to the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), harassment involves behaviors that are repeated in a manner as to be intended or perceived as coercing, hostile or manipulating the elderly person to do or not do something against his /her will, for example: repeatedly watching, following or tracking the older adult and doing so in a manner that lets the individual know that this is happening; repeated unwanted telephone calls, letters, or other communications that are hostile or coercive, showing up uninvited at places frequented by the elderly person (CDC 2020).

Isolation / Coercive Control

Physical or verbal behaviors that result in either geographic and/ or interpersonal isolation of the elderly person. Some examples include:

Giving the silent treatment to the elderly person,

Restricting phone use,

Restricting use of the car,

Intentional seclusion of the elderly person from family,

Intentional seclusion of the elderly person from friends,

Intentional seclusion of older person from other social outlets,

Relocating the elderly person to a remote location,

Withholding assistive devices like a wheel chair, walker or hearing aide, from the elderly person,

Locking the older person in a room.

These behaviors have the effect of disconnecting the elderly person from others. Behaviors can also involve ignoring the elder person's attempts and needs to interact (CDC 2020).

Financial Abuse or Exploitation

Financial Abuse or Exploitation is defined as the unauthorized, illegal, or improper use of an elderly person's resources by the caregiver or other individual who is in a trusting relationship, for the benefit of someone else and not the elderly person.

Financial abuse or exploitation of the elderly person involves depriving him / her of rightful access to information about resources, personal benefits, assets or belonging as well as depriving the elderly person of access and use of resources, personal benefits, assets or belongings.

Some examples of financial abuse or exploitation include:

Theft of money (taking money from the elderly person's account without authorization)

Theft of possession,

Forgery,

Misuse of money,

Misuse of possession,

Misuse of credit cards (unauthorized use)

Use of coercion or deception to surrender property or finances

Changing a will without the elderly person's knowledge or permission Improper use of guardianship or power of attorney.



Sexual Abuse or Abusive Sexual Contact

Sexual Abuse or Abusive Sexual Contact is defined as forced or unwanted sexual interactions, which include touching as well as non-touching acts, of any kind with the elderly person.

According to the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Sexual Abuse or Abusive Sexual Contact may include, but is not limited to, forced or unwanted completed or attempted contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus involving penetration, however slight (CDC 2020).

Sexual Abuse or Abusive Sexual Contact may also include:

- Unwanted or forced contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus.
- Unwanted or forced penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object.
- Unwanted or forced intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks.
- These acts also qualify as sexual abuse if they are committed against an incapacitated person who is not competent to give informed approval (CDC 2020).

The Florida Statutes chapter 825.102 states:

Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult; penalties

- (1) "Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult" means:
- (a) Intentional infliction of physical or psychological injury upon an elderly person or disabled adult
- (b) An intentional act that could reasonably be expected to result in physical or psychological injury to an elderly person or disabled adult; or
- (c) Active encouragement of any person to commit an act that results or could reasonably be expected to result in physical or psychological injury to an elderly person or disabled adult.

A person who knowingly or willfully abuses an elderly person or disabled adult without causing great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to the elderly person or disabled adult commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (2) "Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult" occurs when a person:
- (a) Commits aggravated battery on an elderly person or disabled adult
- (b) Willfully tortures, maliciously punishes, or willfully and unlawfully cages, an elderly person or disabled adult; or
- (c) Knowingly or willfully abuses an elderly person or disabled adult and in so doing causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to the elderly person or disabled adult.

A person who commits aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (3)(a) "Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult" means:
- 1. A caregiver's failure or omission to provide an elderly person or disabled adult with the care, supervision, and services necessary to maintain the elderly person's or disabled adult's physical and mental health, including, but not limited to, food, nutrition, clothing, shelter, supervision, medicine, and medical services that a prudent person would consider essential for the well-being of the elderly person or disabled adult; or
- 2. A caregiver's failure to make a reasonable effort to protect an elderly person or disabled adult from abuse, neglect, or exploitation by another person.

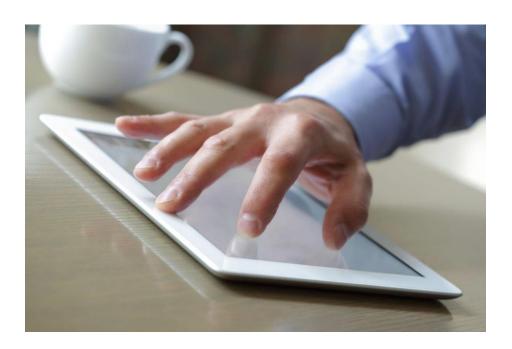
Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult may be based on repeated conduct or on a single incident or omission that results in, or could reasonably be expected to result in, serious physical or psychological injury, or a substantial risk of death, to an elderly person or disabled adult.

- (b) A person who willfully or by culpable negligence neglects an elderly person or disabled adult and in so doing causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to the elderly person or disabled adult commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) A person who willfully or by culpable negligence neglects an elderly person or disabled adult without causing great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to the elderly person or disabled adult commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Many cases are not reported

According to the CDC, elder abuse is a serious problem in the United States, and there is a lack of data.

Many cases are not reported because elders are afraid or unable to tell police, friends, or family about the violence. Victims often have to decide whether to tell someone they are being hurt or continue being abused by someone they depend upon or care for deeply (CDC 2020).



Physical And Emotional Effects On The ELDERLY PERSON

Elder abuse can have devastating effects on the older adult. Elder abuse often results in several emotional and physical effects on the elderly person. The elderly victims often suffer many physical injuries such as:

- Scratches
- Cuts
- Bruises on the body
- Swelling or welts on the skin.

At other times the physical effects that results from elder abuse, may lead to more severe injuries that can cause lasting disabilities. Other physical injuries and effects may include:

- o Head injuries
- Severe lacerations
- o Fractures /broken bones or dislocation
- o Experience of constant physical pain and / or soreness.

Sometimes the physical injuries can cause existing health problems to become worse and may also lead to premature death of the elderly person.

Elder abuse can also result in emotional effects. The elderly victims are often very anxious and fearful. The elderly individual may experience and/ or have problems with trusting other people.



There are some factors that can increase the risk that someone will abuse/ hurt the elderly person. Some of the risk factors include:

When individuals use drugs or alcohol (especially heavy drinking),

Individuals with high stress levels,

Individuals with high stress and ineffective coping resources,

Individuals with lack of social support,

Individuals who were exposed to abuse as a child,

High emotional or financial dependence on the elderly person,
Individuals with lack of training in taking care of the older person,
Individuals who are experiencing depression,

A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors can also contribute to the risk of becoming a perpetrator of elder abuse.

Understanding the risk factors can help identify various opportunities for prevention.



Prevalence of Elder Abuse

Abuse of the elderly person, including neglect and exploitation, is experienced by an estimated one out of every ten older adults ages 60 and older who lives at home. For every 1 case of elder abuse that is detected or reported, it is estimated that approximately 23 cases remain hidden (CDC 2020).

Protective Factors for Elder Abuse

Protective Factors for Perpetration

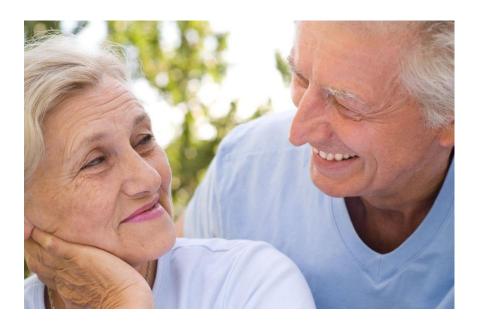
Further research is needed to determine whether protective factors can buffer the elderly population from abuse. However, some potential protective factors may include:

Having many, strong relationships with individuals of various social status

Active community involvement. Coordinating resources and services among community and Agencies/ organizations that serve the elderly persons and their families and/ caregivers.

Within the institutional settings protective factors may include:

- Frequent employee training and education regarding elder abuse, exploitation and neglect,
- Having strong institutional policies and procedures in progress, regarding patient care,
- Encourage regular visits by family members, friends, volunteers, and social services,
- Developing and implementing effective monitoring systems,
- Teaching and guidance on guardianship and durable power of attorney.



Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation by a Guardian

According to Florida Statutes 744.359 regarding abuse, neglect, or exploitation by a guardian

- (1) A guardian may not abuse, neglect, or exploit a ward.
- (2) A guardian has committed exploitation when the guardian:
- (a) Commits fraud in obtaining appointment as a guardian
- (b) Abuses his or her powers; or

- (c) Wastes, embezzles, or intentionally mismanages the assets of the ward.
- (3) A person who believes that a guardian is abusing, neglecting, or exploiting a ward shall report the incident to the central abuse hotline of the Department of Children and Families.
- (4) This section shall be interpreted in conformity with s. 825.103.
- 825.103 Exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult; penalties
- (1) "Exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult" means:
- (a) Knowingly obtaining or using, or endeavoring to obtain or use, an elderly person's or disabled adult's funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the elderly person or disabled adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property, or to benefit someone other than the elderly person or disabled adult, by a person who:
- 1. Stands in a position of trust and confidence with the elderly person or disabled adult; or
- 2. Has a business relationship with the elderly person or disabled adult (b) Obtaining or using, endeavoring to obtain or use, or conspiring with another to obtain or use an elderly person's or disabled adult's funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the elderly person or disabled adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property, or to benefit someone other than the elderly person or disabled adult, by a person who knows or reasonably should know that the elderly person or disabled adult lacks the capacity to consent;
- (c) Breach of a fiduciary duty to an elderly person or disabled adult by the person's guardian, trustee who is an individual, or agent under a power of attorney which results in an unauthorized appropriation, sale, or transfer of property. An unauthorized appropriation under this paragraph occurs when the elderly person or disabled adult does not receive the reasonably equivalent financial value in goods or services, or when the fiduciary violates any of these duties:

- 1. For agents appointed under chapter 709:
- a. Committing fraud in obtaining their appointments
- b. Abusing their powers
- c. Wasting, embezzling, or intentionally mismanaging the assets of the principal or beneficiary; or
- d. Acting contrary to the principal's sole benefit or best interest; or
- 2. For guardians and trustees who are individuals and who are appointed under chapter 736 or chapter 744:
- Committing fraud in obtaining their appointments
- b. Abusing their powers; or
- c. Wasting, embezzling, or intentionally mismanaging the assets of the ward or beneficiary of the trust
- (d) Misappropriating, misusing, or transferring without authorization money belonging to an elderly person or disabled adult from an account in which the elderly person or disabled adult placed the funds, owned the funds, and was the sole contributor or payee of the funds before the misappropriation, misuse, or unauthorized transfer. This paragraph only applies to the following types of accounts:
- 1. Personal accounts
- 2. Joint accounts created with the intent that only the elderly person or disabled adult enjoys all rights, interests, and claims to moneys deposited into such account; or
- 3. Convenience accounts created in accordance with s. 655.80; or
- (e) Intentionally or negligently failing to effectively use an elderly person's or disabled adult's income and assets for the necessities required for that person's support and maintenance, by a caregiver or a person who stands in a position of trust and confidence with the elderly person or disabled adult.
- (2) Any inter vivos transfer of money or property valued in excess of \$10,000 at the time of the transfer, whether in a single transaction or multiple transactions, by a person age 65 or older to a nonrelative whom the transferor knew for fewer than 2 years before the first transfer and for which the transferor did not receive the reasonably equivalent financial value in goods or services creates a permissive presumption that the transfer was the result of exploitation.
- (a) This subsection applies regardless of whether the transfer or transfers are denoted by the parties as a gift or loan, except that it does not apply to

a valid loan evidenced in writing that includes definite repayment dates. However, if repayment of any such loan is in default, in whole or in part, for more than 65 days, the presumption of this subsection applies.

- (b) This subsection does not apply to:
- 1. Persons who are in the business of making loans.
- 2. Bona fide charitable donations to nonprofit organizations that qualify for tax exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code.
- (c) In a criminal case to which this subsection applies, if the trial is by jury, jurors shall be instructed that they may, but are not required to, draw an inference of exploitation upon proof beyond a reasonable doubt of the facts listed in this subsection. The presumption of this subsection imposes no burden of proof on the defendant.
- (3)(a) If the funds, assets, or property involved in the exploitation of the elderly person or disabled adult is valued at \$50,000 or more, the offender commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) If the funds, assets, or property involved in the exploitation of the elderly person or disabled adult is valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$50,000, the offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) If the funds, assets, or property involved in the exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult is valued at less than \$10,000, the offender commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (4) If a person is charged with financial exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult that involves the taking of or loss of property valued at more than \$5,000 and property belonging to a victim is seized from the defendant pursuant to a search warrant, the court shall hold an evidentiary hearing and determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether the defendant unlawfully obtained the victim's property. If the court finds that the property was unlawfully obtained, the court may order it returned to the victim for restitution purposes before trial on the charge. This determination is inadmissible in evidence at trial on the charge and does not give rise to any inference that the defendant has committed an offense under this section.



According to Florida Statutes 744.331:

744.331 (3)

- (f) The examination of the alleged incapacitated person must include a comprehensive examination, a report of which shall be filed by each examining committee member as part of his or her written report. The comprehensive examination report should be an essential element, but not necessarily the only element, used in making a capacity and guardianship decision. The comprehensive examination must include, if indicated:
- 1. A physical examination
- 2. A mental health examination, and
- 3. A functional assessment.



According to Florida Statutes 744.331:

If any of these three aspects of the examination is not indicated or cannot be accomplished for any reason, the written report must explain the reasons for its omission.

- (g) Each committee member's written report must include:
- 1.To the extent possible, a diagnosis, prognosis, and recommended course of treatment.
- 2. An evaluation of the alleged incapacitated person's ability to retain her or his rights, including, without limitation, the rights to marry; vote; contract; manage or dispose of property; have a driver license; determine her or his residence; consent to medical treatment; and make decisions affecting her or his social environment.
- 3. The results of the comprehensive examination and the committee member's assessment of information provided by the attending or family physician, if any.

- 4.A description of any matters with respect to which the person lacks the capacity to exercise rights, the extent of that incapacity, and the factual basis for the determination that the person lacks that capacity.
- 5. The names of all persons present during the time the committee member conducted his or her examination. If a person other than the person who is the subject of the examination supplies answers posed to the alleged incapacitated person, the report must include the response and the name of the person supplying the answer.
- 6. The signature of the committee member and the date and time the member conducted his or her examination.
- (h) Within 3 days after receipt of each examining committee member's report, the clerk shall serve the report on the petitioner and the attorney for the alleged incapacitated person by electronic mail delivery or United States mail, and, upon service, shall file a certificate of service in the incapacity proceeding. The petitioner and the attorney for the alleged incapacitated person must be served with all reports at least 10 days before the hearing on the petition, unless the reports are not complete, in which case the petitioner and attorney for the alleged incapacitated person may waive the 10 day requirement and consent to the consideration of the report by the court at the adjudicatory hearing. If such service is not timely effectuated, the petitioner or the alleged incapacitated person may move for a continuance of the hearing.
- (i) The petitioner and the alleged incapacitated person may object to the introduction into evidence of all or any portion of the examining committee members' reports by filing and serving a written objection on the other party no later than 5 days before the adjudicatory hearing.

The objection must state the basis upon which the challenge to admissibility is made. If an objection is timely filed and served, the court shall apply the rules of evidence in determining the reports' admissibility. For good cause shown, the court may extend the time to file and serve the written objection.

Click on link below:

ABUSE HOTLINE

The rights of the ward



Rights of persons determined incapacitated

Have an annual review of the guardianship report and plan

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215, rights of persons determined incapacitated

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (a) To have an annual review of the guardianship report and plan.

CONTINUING REVIEW OF THE NEED FOR RESTRICTION OF HIS OR HER RIGHTS.

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (b) To have continuing review of the need for restriction of his or her rights.

RESTORED TO CAPACITY

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (c) To be restored to capacity at the earliest possible time.

TREATED HUMANELY

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (d) To be treated humanely, with dignity and respect, and to be protected against abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

QUALIFIED GUARDIAN

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (e) To have a qualified guardian.

INDEPENDENT AS POSSIBLE

Florida Statutes 744.3215 states:

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (f) To remain as independent as possible, including having his or her preference as to place and standard of living honored, either as he or she expressed or demonstrated his or her preference prior to the determination of his or her incapacity or as he or she currently expresses his or her preference, insofar as such request is reasonable.

PROPERLY EDUCATED

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (g) To be properly educated.

MANAGEMENT FOR PROPERTY

Florida Statutes 744.3215 states:

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (h) To receive prudent financial management for his or her property and to be informed how his or her property is being managed if he or she has lost the right to manage property.

SERVICES AND REHABILITATION

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215:

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (i) To receive services and rehabilitation necessary to maximize the quality of life.

DISCRIMINATION

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (j) To be free from discrimination because of his or her incapacity.

ACCESS TO COURT, COUNSEL, VISITORS

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215:

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (k) To have access to the courts.
- (I) To counsel.
- (m) To receive visitors and communicate with others.

NOTICE OF ALL PROCEEDINGS

According to Florida Statutes 744.3215,

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (n) To notice of all proceedings related to determination of capacity and guardianship, unless the court finds the incapacitated person lacks the ability to comprehend the notice.



According to Florida Statutes 744.3215:

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (o) To privacy.



Florida Statutes 744.3215 states:

- (2) Rights that may be removed from a person by an order determining incapacity *but not delegated to a guardian include the right*:
- (a) To marry. If the right to enter into a contract has been removed, the right to marry is subject to court approval.
- (b) To vote.
- (c) To personally apply for government benefits.
- (d) To have a driver license.
- (e) To travel.
- (f) To seek or retain employment.

- (3) Rights that may be removed from a person by an order determining incapacity and which may be delegated to the guardian include the right:
- (a) To contract.
- (b) To sue and defend lawsuits.
- (c) To apply for government benefits.
- (d) To manage property or to make any gift or disposition of property.
- (e) To determine his or her residence.
- (f) To consent to medical and mental health treatment.
- (g) To make decisions about his or her social environment or other social aspects of his or her life.
- (4) Without first obtaining specific authority from the court, as described in s. 744.3725, a guardian may not:
- (a) Commit the ward to a facility, institution, or licensed service provider without formal placement proceeding, pursuant to chapter 393, chapter 394, or chapter 397.
- (b) Consent on behalf of the ward to the performance on the ward of any experimental biomedical or behavioral procedure or to the participation by the ward in any biomedical or behavioral experiment. The court may permit such performance or participation only if:
- 1. It is of direct benefit to, and is intended to preserve the life of or prevent serious impairment to the mental or physical health of the ward; or
- 2. It is intended to assist the ward to develop or regain his or her abilities.
- (c) Initiate a petition for dissolution of marriage for the ward.
- (d) Consent on behalf of the ward to termination of the ward's parental rights.
- (e) Consent on behalf of the ward to the performance of a sterilization or abortion procedure on the ward.



The CDC states that the goal is to stop elder abuse before it starts. There are several important things that can be done to prevent the abuse, such as:

Provide the opportunity for the elderly person as well as their caregivers to communicate with you and provide attentive listening; understand their challenges and provide the support that they need.

Learn about the normal aging process, so that you will be able to recognize the difference between elder abuse and the normal aging process.

Learn about how to recognize and report elder abuse.

Learn about the signs of elder abuse

Check on the elderly individuals who may not have many friends and/or family members.

Provide caregivers with emotional as well as instrumental supports, for example help from family, friends, adult day care programs or local relief care groups, counseling, assistance from Guardians and other support that will promote emotional well being.

Assist the older adults or caregivers to get assistance from the appropriate personnel, who are experiencing difficulties with substance use/ abuse.

Always report abuse, as well as, suspected abuse to Adult Protective Services.

Click on link below to review the CDC fact sheet...

CDC FACT SHEET

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION 4-step approach

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses a 4-step approach to address public health problems like elder abuse.

Step 1: Define the problem Before we can prevent elder abuse, we need to know how big the problem is, where it is, and whom it affects. CDC learns about a problem by gathering and studying data. These data are critical because they help decision makers send resources where they are needed most.

Step 2: Identify risk and protective factors It is not enough to know that elder abuse is affecting a certain group in a certain area. We also need to know why abuse occurs. CDC conducts and supports research to answer this question. We can then develop programs to reduce or get rid of risk factors and increase protective factors.

Step 3: Develop and test prevention strategies Using information gathered in research, CDC develops and evaluates strategies to prevent violence.

Step 4: Ensure widespread adoption in this final step, CDC shares the best prevention strategies. CDC may also provide funding or technical help so communities can adopt these strategies.

For More Information About Elder Abuse & Where to Get Help

Eldercare Locator

1-800-677-1116 (toll-free) www.eldercare.gov

National Center on Elder Abuse

1-855-500-3537 (toll-free) ncea-info@aoa.hhs.gov (email) https://ncea.acl.gov

National Adult Protective Services Association

1-217-523-4431

www.napsa-now.org

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-7233 (toll-free, 24/7) 1-800-787-3224 (TTY/toll-free) www.thehotline.org/get-help

National Library of Medicine

MedlinePlus: Elder Abuse

www.medlineplus.gov/elderabuse.html

U.S. Department of Justice

1-202-514-2000 1-800-877-8339 (TTY/toll-free) elder.justice@usdoj.gov(email) www.justice.gov/elderjustice/victims-families-caregivers

For information on health and aging, including resources on caregiving and Alzheimer's disease, contact:

National Institute on Aging Information Center

P.O. Box 8057

Gaithersburg, MD 20898-8057

1-800-222-225 (toll-free)

1-800-222-4225 (TTY/toll-free)

niaic@nia.nih.gov(email)

www.nia.nih.gov

Sign up for <u>regular email alerts</u> about new publications and other information from the NIA.

National Institute on Aging National Institutes of Health U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



The availability of local resources to aid the ward

RESOURCES:

Florida Department of Children & Families (DCF)

FLORIDA Department of Education

DOEA Programs and Services:

Home and Community-Based Programs and Services

- Adult Care Food Program
- Alzheimer's Disease Initiative
- Community Care For the Elderly (CCE)
- Comprehensive Assessment & Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES)
- Congregate Meal and Nutrition Sites

- Elder Farmers Market Nutrition Program
- Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program (EHEAP)
- Health & Wellness
- Home Care for the Elderly (HCE)
- Medicaid Long-Term Care Services
- Memory Disorder Clinics
- National Family Caregiver Support Program
- Nutritional Education for Older Adults
- Nutrition Programs
- Nutrition Services Incentive Program
- Older Americans Act (OAA)
- Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)
- Respite for Elders Living in Everyday Families (RELIEF)
- Senior Companion Program
- Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-Term Care Program (SMMC LTC)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Other Programs and Services

- Adult Protective Services
- Comprehensive Assessment & Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES)
- Disaster Preparedness
- Elder Abuse Prevention Program
- Elder Helpline
- Hospice and End-of-Life Care
- Insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid
- Intergenerational Connections
- Housing
- Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program
- Nursing Home Services (Agency for Health Care Administration Website)
- Public Guardianship
- Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)
- Senior Legal Services & Senior Legal Helpline
- Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders (SHINE)
- Silver Alert and ListServ
- Transportation

For additional resources:

DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS:

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL GUARDIANS (OPPG)

PROGRAMS & HOW TO APPLY FOR SERVICES

OPPG FACT SHEET

FOR MORE INFORMATION

REVIEW THE

FLORIDA STATUTES 744

CONTACT:

Florida Department of Elder Affairs

4040 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, FL 32399-7000

Phone: 850-414-2000 Fax: 850-414-2004 TDD: 850-414-2001

Email: information@elderaffairs.org

Questions about Programs and How to Apply for Services

Call the Elder Helpline at **1-800-96-ELDER (1-800-963-5337)** to find out information regarding eligibility to receive benefits and services from one or more programs.



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