كلية المعارف الجامعة قسم التمريض المرحلة الثالثة الثالثة الثمو والنماء الدكتور

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Human Growth and development

Part 10:

Late Adulthood



Late adulthood - period that begins in the 60s and lasts until death .

- § Late adulthood is the time of:
 - **❖**adjusting to retirement
 - ❖ decreasing strength and health
 - ❖new social roles
 - *reviewing one's life.

Physical Changes

- ❖ The blood vessels shrink
- Reduction in the capacity of the heart to pump blood throughout the circulatory system
- Produces less digestive juice
- Constipation
- Wrinkles and age spots become more noticeable, skin loses its elasticity & collagen
- Hair becomes thinner and grayer Physical Changes
- Nails become thicker and more brittle with ridges

Yellowing of teeth

❖ Sleep has more wakeful periods, with more time spent lying in bed − more tiredness in the mornings.

Cognitive Development in Late Adulthood

- ♣ When speed of processing is involved, older adults do more poorly than younger adults
- Older adults do more poorly in most areas of memory
- ♣ Wisdom (expert knowledge about practical aspects of life) may increase with age
- ♣ Speed of processing information declines in late adulthood

- decline in brain and CNS functioning
- ♣ Attention: less effectively older adults attention.

Psychosocial Development in Late Adulthood

Includes achieving what Erikson called Ego Integrity: The feeling that one's life has been meaningful, vs. Despair – feelings of regrets or bitterness about past mistakes, missed opportunities, or bad decisions; a sense of disappointment in life.

Adjustment Strategies for Successful Aging

- 1. Don't abuse alcohol and don't smoke
- 2. Exercise regularly and avoid being overweight
- 3. Be well educated
- 4. Use your intellectual skills
- 5. Develop coping skills
- 6. Have good friends and/or a loving partner.

Ageism:



The definition of Ageism

Discrimination based on chronological age. Ageism includes negative beliefs, attitudes, and stereotypes about elderly persons.

- **❖ AGEISM**, prejudice and discrimination directed at older people, is manifested in several ways.
- ❖ Negative attitudes about older people, especially about competence and attractiveness.

Health Problems

Arthritis: An inflammation of the joints accompanied by pain, stiffness, and movement problems.

- Common in older adults
- Symptoms can be reduced with:
- Use of some drugs like aspirin
- * Range-of-motion exercises
- Weight reduction
- ❖ Osteoporosis: extensive loss of bone tissue lead to became brittle & fragile –Affects women more often than men (decreased bone density).
- ❖ Wellness in Late Adulthood According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, every adult should get at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity daily.

Death and Dying Stages of Grief

*	☐ Denial: The patient unconsciously cannot
	accept the diagnoses and refuses to believe
	he/she is dying.
*	☐ Anger: This stage is often directed at the
	physician or staff when no longer able to deny.
*	\Box Bargaining: The patient frequently tries to strike a
	bargain with God or a higher being (accept death, but
	wants more time)

- ❖ □ Depression: The patient feels distant from others and seems sad and hopeless.
- ❖ □ **Acceptance:** The patient deals calmly with his/her fate and is able to use/enjoy the remaining time with family and friends.



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