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## PRESENCE OF PERVERSE VIOLENCE IN THE ELDERLY DEPENDENT

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In many parts of the world the abuse of the elderly goes almost unnoticed. Until recently, this serious social problem was hidden from public view and was regarded as an essentially private matter (WHO, 2014).

### Introduction

Even today, mistreatment of the elderly remains a taboo, usually underestimated and neglected by societies around the world. However, there is growing evidence that this is a major public health and society problem (WHO, 2014). This term was described in 1975 in British magazines used as "granny battering". But it was the United States Congress who first addressed this in both social and political issues (WHO, 2003).

The statistics of abuse of the elderly are unrealistic data because most of the older adults do not report the assault, mainly because those are usually from the same family and don't want them to be punished because many times the caregiver is the only family member that they have or simply for avoiding reprisals (INAPAM, 2014). In the literature review, this behavior founded in several studies that mostly exerted violence is psychological violence often associated with older adults who lives longer and functional dependency. We found that many of the organizations and institutions use the term of abuse instead violence.

Is important for the healthy personnel to be capacitated for abuse detection in this population, as a preventive method for avoiding accidents and illness.

### Aim

To identify the presence of perverse violence practices in the dependent elderly, and the impact this will have on him.

### Justification

Given the above, the importance of conducting such a study is reflected because there have not been investigations of contemporary practices violating the elderly, as the aggressor also are trained to carry out technical violate going unnoticed and are not identifiable to others, such as perverse violence, defined as psychological violence but in a subtle way (Acevedo, 2010), being more vulnerable to this abuse those elderly who requires more cares for being more dependent.

The psychological damage caused by these practices to them results on being a victim, favor the emergence of depressive symptoms, isolation, feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, guilt, shame, fear, anxiety, denial, loss of autonomy and increased stress, such phenomenon could increase the risk of death or frequent entry of elderly to hospital system, or the constant demand for medical care by the presence of various secondary diseases.

### Methodology

For this study is proposed a transversal descriptive correlational design with predictive scope in order to submit hypotheses to describe the variables of interest and then establish the relationship between both.

The study population will consist of older adults from the city of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.

To carry out the relevant measurements will be implemented the Barthel index Lawton and Brody to meet the functionality of the elderly participants and a property design instrument to know if perverse violence against the elderly are exercised is used.

### Review Literature

Name of the Study	Author/Year	Methodology	Finding
Decline in physical function and risk for elder abuse reported to social services in a community-dwelling population of older adults.	Dong, Simon & Evans (2012).	Prospective population study to examine the longitudinal association between the deterioration of physical function and the risk of abuse in older adults.	Of the 6 159 143 participants were identified as abused, psychological abuse was found in 42 participants. They concluded that the decline in physical function as assessed is associated with an increased risk of abuse of the elderly.
Elder abuse as a risk factor for hospitalization in older persons.	Dong & Simon (2013).	Prospective population study aimed at analyzing the relationship between elder abuse and hospitalization rate.	The outcome of interest was the annual rate of hospitalization obtained from Medicare and Medicaid centers. What led them to conclude that psychological abuse, financial exploitation, neglect caregiver and two or more types of abuse they were associated with higher rates of hospitalization.
Elder abuse: a systematic review of risk factors in community-dwelling elders.	Johannesen & LoGiudice (2013).	Systematic literature review of the risk factors for elder abuse. Collecting articles published in MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE and PsycINFO.	Finding thirteen risk factors among which some as cognitive impairment, behavioral problems, psychiatric disorders or psychological problems, functional dependency, physical ill health or frailty, low income, past trauma or abuse and ethnicity are related to the elderly and're loading or caregiver and psychiatric illness and psychological problems the author.
Characterization of elder abuse.	Gómez et al. (2010)	Descriptive cross-sectional study with the objective of identifying the behavior of abuse in the elderly according to age group and sex, the types of abuse received and reported by them, the main aggressor detect and identify needs on the subject.	Finding the most abused age group was 60 to 69 years, among them the females and the most common psychological abuse are still the main aggressors children and family. Recommending more frequent disclosure by mass media about the need for training of care to seniors, identification of abuse in order to carry on actions to avoid the same in order to avoid family.

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