



## Use of Electric Painting by Caretakers for Persons with Dementia

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### DESCRIPTION

Painting is a well-known technique for reducing stress, but it's unclear whether family parents can use an electronic canvas stage at home for this purpose. The goal of this study was to assess the feasibility and efficacy of having family caregivers of people with dementia (FCPWD) create electronic works of art using a mobile application, as well as to assess the overall impact of the intervention on their well-being. Techniques. The achievability and worthiness study was conducted in two stages, with subjective meetings in Phase 1 and subjective meetings and a quantitative overview in Phase 2.

When the mediation was conducted, the difficulty of providing care, burdensome side effects, self-assessed wellbeing, and social assistance were all estimated. Members were encouraged to draw electronic artistic creations whenever they pleased and to share them with friends or family members if they so desired. Result. Phase 2 had an 87.5 percent (28 out of 32) enrollment rate, with 78.6 percent (22 out of 28) members completing all movements in under two months. The FCPWD saw the e-painting app as a suitable medium for expressing their emotions. They liked the application's format, which they thought was simple to use.

A total of 116 photographs were sent. The offering of artistic creations to companions or family members was fundamentally correlated with sign in recurrence ( $r = 0.72$ ,  $p 0.001$ ). Finally, the FCPWD deemed the e-painting mobile app to be a feasible and satisfactory innovation-based psychosocial stage. A larger example in a full-scale randomised controlled preliminary is justified for further investigation.

Dementia has an impact on both those who suffer from it and those who care for them. It is estimated that by 2050, the number of people living with dementia will have increased to around 152 million worldwide. Without a doubt, family caregivers for people with dementia (FCPWD) will continue to face challenges in completing their caregiving responsibilities.

The FCPWD's inclusion in this study was supported by four

non-legislative organisations, and the sample size was small. This mirrored the challenges of recruiting family guardians for a research study. Because this intervention was computerised, some parents were unsure whether or not to participate in the study due to perceived limitations in advanced education, advanced abilities, and the ownership of individual cell phones. This implies that assistance to parents is required, such as the establishment of a socially and emotionally supportive network and appropriate training in computerised capability and advanced framework when advanced intercessions are used to assist guardians.

This study demonstrates the utility and acceptability of an e-painting application among dementia caregivers. Despite the fact that there were no significant changes in their bothersome side effects, self-evaluated wellbeing, or perceived social assistance, the parental figures expressed their satisfaction and delight in using this e-painting application, believing it to be a channel to communicate their feelings and interact with other guardians. This 8-week intercession piqued the interest of parents who were interested in incorporating innovation into self-care.

This study demonstrated a novel psychosocial support device for family members of dementia patients that combines computerised innovation, artwork, and music. More evidence is needed to determine whether or not this application is effective in improving the psychosocial well-being of parental figures. Before a larger scope preliminary is carried out, the findings of this study recommend potential changes in accordance with consider to make the application more easy to use.

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article has been read and approved by all named authors.

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