The Caregiving Quandary

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Long before I became a cancer caregiver, I worried about families. Providing care without a script, expanding their workload, solo decision making, incessant worrying, managing expectations, overseeing medications—that is the lay caregiver’s all-consuming world. However, when cancer entered my residence, I started living what I had historically observed from a distance. The double-duty caregiving at work and home overwhelmed me. Years of experience did little to prepare me for the emotional tsunami and physical toll caregiving took on me. I questioned my ability to make decisions, I got my husband’s medications mixed up, and I had trouble asking for and accepting help, despite how much I needed it.

A reality check for us is in order. Health professionals are not the main providers of patient care. The majority is rendered in the home by inexperienced lay family members (Wittenberg & Prosser, 2016). About 44 million adult caregivers, the majority of whom are women, engage in hard, relentless, and uncompensated caregiving; the economic value was estimated at $470 billion in 2013 (National Alliance for Caregiving, 2015; Russo, 2016).

An ominous caregiving future is before us. By 2030, about 73 million Americans—or 1 in 5—are expected to be 65 years or older (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016). Many of these older adults will have cancer and require some form of home-based care. However, despite an increasing demand, societal factors suggest that the supply of noncompensated adult care providers is shrinking. Reasons include the growing proportion of two adults working, negating the availability of “free” informal care (Wittenberg & Prosser, 2016); lower fertility rates; a growing unmarried, divorced, or living alone status; and the mobile nature of society.

Caregiving in the United States is a major public health crisis with emergent implications. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2016) recommended that the next presidential administration take immediate steps to address the health, economic, and social issues facing family caregivers of older Americans. Can this crisis be addressed quickly and comprehensively? I say, “yes,” and not just because I am an optimist, but also by virtue of key precedents that give me hope.

Case in point is the AIDS movement, when we identified the need to support an at-risk population—patients and caregivers alike. AIDS required us to expand our understanding of family and caregiving. Lovers/partners and friends were called on to provide the most intimate of personal care. AIDS prompted a mass movement and, ultimately, specialty nursing services were created and compensated in the home setting (Anne Hughes, PhD, FNP-BC, ACHPN®, FAAN, personal communication).

I can dream of the next presidential administration establishing an Office of Family Caregiving within the National Cancer Institute. I can envision a family caregivers’ Walk on Washington. I can foresee a subsidized effort to support cancer caregivers similar to what is in place to address the burden of caregiving for families of patients with Alzheimer disease. However, different to these historical parallels is the potential for our nursing leadership.

There is no cancer care without nursing care. Patients and families repeatedly identify nurses as those who uniquely engage in hard, relentless, and uncompensated caregiving. However, different to these historical parallels is the potential for our nursing leadership.

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REFERENCES

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