Precariousness And Ill-Treatment For Old People

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Abstract: According to an aggregation thesis supported in December 2015 on the psychiatric expertise of elderly people. The age group of persons aged of 60 years old and more were represented in 2010: 3,5 million people out of 3,2 million inhabitants of Algeria. Evolving nearly 500 thousand people every two years.

The Evolutionary Aging Of The Algerian Population Has Inevitably Lead To:
- increased demand for preventive curative and palliative care.
- But also an increase of the precariousness and ill-treatment towards these people.

The Units Of Thanatology And Consultation Of The Forensic Department Of Bab El-Oued Hospital University Welcome Daily:
- Elderly people who died alone in a total destitution.
- And victims of ill-treatment by their relatives.

The author of this work report his experience in this field.

Keywords: precariousness, aging, ill-treatment, geriatrics

I. Introduction

Men are born and remain free and equal in right, but do they grow old-they still quite free an equal? As the age advances, it narrows the range of choices

To this logic of time, it is added that of the society which offers insufficiently and inequitably end of life solutions worthy and that of the family which often comes in this disarticulated society, is articulated around the profiles old people are neither totally equally nor totally free.

Indeed, not all efficiency tests are equally sensitive to the effects of age. Some hold (are generally the verbal tests) others do not hold (these are those that depend much less than pervious cultural factors)

Thus The Decline Of Mental Capacity With Age Can Be Explained By Two Orders Of Factors:
- That of organic cerebral changes
- That of the factors of socio-affective environment.

The medical literature deals these issues fairly well and the world health organization sees the increased number of publications related to these problems, so between 1995 and 2025, according to W.H.O, the number of persons over 60 years old in the world should double at least 542 million to 1,2 billion, and considers that elder abuse, which was a privately concealed phenomenon and carefully concealed from the public. It has become an important problem that is likely to increase due to the rapid aging of the world population.

In Algeria, a large proportion of the population continues to live according to traditional norms, the importance of family as a basic social structure allows and generally supports the maintenance of the parents within the family unit.

The most cases ensured by almost-religious respect, the advanced age is a rewarding sign “sheikh” being a qualifier at the same time familiar, respectful and warm.

What About Demographic Aging In Algeria?

According to a DEMS (Specialized medical degree) thesis in 2015 [1], on the psychiatric expertise of the elderly: the segment of people aged of 60 years old and over in 2010: represented 3,5 million people out of 33,2 million inhabitants in our country evolving nearly 500 thousand people every 02 years.

The Evolutionary Aging Of The Algerian Population Will Inevitably Lead To An Increase In The Demand For Preventive And Curative Care In The Face Of This Questionings:
- Is our current health system capable of dealing with this vulnerable and dependent population?
- Are there geriatric departments in our hospitals and in our health sectors?
- On the academic level and the training our young practioners do they receive a teaching of gerontology?

We can say that there are no structures for care for the elderly, the specialty of the geriatrics is not taught in our faculties.
The only hosting structure for the elderly comprising 28 homes open across the national territory by the state, 08 which are managed by the social and humanitarian associations with the support of the public authorities in the frame work of private humanitarian action.

These homes welcome 2123 old people. The number of these reception centers of support is very insufficient, no medical equipment adapted to health problems of this vulnerable population.

**What About The Reality Which Is Encrypted In Algiers?**

The forensic department of hospital university of Bab El- Oued in Algiers, through its counseling units for victims of violence and that of thanatology has collected a number of cases over the last five years (2011-2015) [2]:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of violence</th>
<th>Number of consultants</th>
<th>Number of persons over 60 years of age</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intentionally violence</td>
<td>5628</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>8.49 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voluntary violence</td>
<td>17056</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>5.35 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before 2006, we received less then 2% of victims of intentionally violence [3] and less then 5% before 2010 We also received less than 1% before 2006 regarding voluntary violence, and less then 2% before 2010. We noticed these figures are increasing year by year.

<p>| Table 2: Forensic autopsies practiced on aged person of 60 years old and over: |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of autopsies</th>
<th>sudden death</th>
<th>Criminal death</th>
<th>Accidental death</th>
<th>Suicidal death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1208</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>7.94 %</td>
<td>2.40 %</td>
<td>4.05 %</td>
<td>1.49 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the forensic diagnosis are elderly people who live alone abandoned undernourished, die alone and are discovered by their neighbours. In the forensic diagnosis of criminal death, 2.40% are found murdered at home by members of the family for the heirs. In the diagnosis of the accidents of the public roads these old people without livery to them even abandoned and are crushed by cars.

**II. Conclusion**

The demographic aging of the Algerian population, epidemiological indicator of the increase in life expectancy in Algeria, the challenge of the 3rd millennium, must be considered by the public authorities as a public health problem to take care in terms of health. In line with policy set out by Madrid’s internationally plan of action aging[4], Algeria will have made a solemn commitment to work towards achieving decent welfare.
- By the creation of a geriatric department in hospitals and health sectors.
- By teaching the geriatrics specialty in our faculties of medicine.
- By training the medical staff para medical and support staff.

This will allow old people to age with dignity.

**References**

[1]. The psychiatric expertise of the elderly, thesis of Specialized medical degree, faculty of medicine, Algiers, 2015.