Nursing Home and Elderlies’ Family: Questions about Semiospheres

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Abstract

Staff in a nursing home, elderly and families meets numerous difficulties during the institutionalized process in a nursing home. Some problems are linked to the development of different, sometimes competitive logics in two human groups unbalanced in terms of capacity, namely the family system and the geriatric institution. The loss of sense is the core of the moral pain for families, nursing staff and old patients. To give a meaning to the contents of what is perceived is as essential for life and biological surrounding as well. Sense is a part of person-centered care quality in a nursing home, for residents, their family, and the nursing staff quality of life at work. When an early implementation of an intersubjective approach has not been organized, negotiated and accepted by families and the nursing staff as well, possible misunderstanding or even conflicts may appear. Medical doctors, nurse-managers and psychologists can bridge the gap between the semiospheres and this have an essential role in the prevention of this drift. The question of the sense and of its elaboration in human relationships is analyzed in this article through the model of the semiosphere.

Keywords

Nursing home; Family; Elderly; Institution; Caregiver; Semiosphere; Semiotics

Introduction

Close friends and family live a very painful experience when they see old relatives losing their autonomy and being forced to enter an establishment. Families live a separation, sometimes a failure of their commitment and often a feeling of guilt not having been able to take more care of them. To leave your own home to live in a collective space, in spite of all the efforts of each to welcome elderlies, is not simple for these last ones. They are going to leave their sphere of life, their family when they are lucky enough to have one to discover an unknown nursing home. Health care providers who welcome them are structured on a hierarchical basis team, so as to working in a system of organized care, following efficient procedures and well-tried sanitary standards. Brutally, most of the time without enthusiasm for the elderly, this system is going to substitute itself in a system of organized care, following efficient procedures and them are structured on a hierarchical basis team, so as to working.

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The semiophere

Semiotics studies the process of meaning, which is the production, the codification and the communication of signs. The sense, alas not always the common sense in practice, lives everywhere human activities. The meaning is not the sign. The meaning can hide under all perceptible appearances without being restricted, however, to sounds or images [3]. Find the meaning of the environment in which we live to adapt ourselves is as essential in life as the biological surrounding.

Family of elderly and nursing staff of a nursing home can be considered as the members of two different semiospheres. The semiosphere is an environment which allows sharing a meaning between its members, to facilitate the dialogue between them and with what it represents, according to Lotman [4]. The term “semiosphere” can be used in two senses, similar, but of different amplitude [5]. On the one hand, “semiosphere” can have a global sense and indicate the whole space of the meaning, for instance, my family, the care for the nursing staff. On the other hand, it represents a local space where particular processes allowing releasing meanings take place, in other words, a particular semiotic space. For instance, family is a space of relationships, whereas a nursing home, a space to promote the quality of life for elderly.

The human environments get organized themselves, structured once the sense clears a special purpose and requires to communicate. A virtual separation is created between insiders and outsiders another one separates the center, the core of the semiosphere, those who assure the meaning leadership, and the other members belonging to the periphery (binarity). The semiosphere is marked by the heterogeneity of its members, by their various opinions around shared themes, and different modalities of exchange through communications codes. The codes differ from one individual to another and sometimes are untranslatable (asymmetry), which imposes the implementation of
of process of elaboration in order to find senses. The asymmetry realizes two modalities of structuring. First and foremost, the people belonging to the center and the periphery of the semiosphere have neither the same role, nor the same privileges, and are not on the same level of authority. Secondly, the languages, the verbal, clothing, behavioral codes are different, sometimes incomprehensible from a semiosphere to another one. From these points of view, family members and nursing staff belong to two different semiospheres. For Lotman, binarity and asymmetry insure the cohesion of the semiotic system [4]. Moreover, this implies that the stability of the semiosphere should be a long-lasting one. When the semiosphere is established over time, its language and its codes evolve and may vary over time, just like a family sees children growing up and committing in new segments of the society, or like the staff of a nursing home wins benefits from some experience through its daily practice. In an interesting way, the coexistence of two semiospheres centered towards the same purpose, can lead to a harmonious co-evolution. Obviously, the objective of the care in both cases is centered on the elderly person. Nevertheless, processes in game in the family are loaded by affects, those in nursing home revolves at stake around the quality of the care. In absence of co-élaboration of a life plan for the elderly person, between family and nursing staff, a gap opens up between the two semiospheres. The admission to an institution is rarely the desire of an old person. The badly accepted, even forced passage for a dependent elderly, from the family semiosphere to the institution's one is going up to upset many persons.

Every semiosphere is just like a cell (Figure 1A), with an external membrane which isolates it and puts it in connection with the outside for some modalities of exchanges, and a perinuclear membrane which isolates the center, and separates it from the periphery, allowing however organized interactions. The center of the semiosphere acts like an expert regarding the sense, it expresses the purposes, the ethics and the moral values. The center is the place of the official statement of currently prevailing rules and commonly agreed practices in a semiosphere. He has a particular authority in his speech [6]. It speaks through words and expressions chosen and adapted, in forms waited by the periphery. Generally, the center and the periphery of the semiosphere work harmoniously. The human relationships can be strained between periphery and center, especially if the semiosphere, the family or the institution, is structured in a stiff way.

**The expended model of semiosphere**

The Lotman’s model of semiosphere is attractive and of wide implication. It allows to approach various processes of communication as well as different modalities for the training of the sense from an environment to the other one. It remains however insufficient to report the complexity of the human interactions. So, one of use proposed an expended model of the semiosphere (Figure 1B). A certain number of compartments can structure it, distributed according to the level of competence or expertise and to the functional implication of the members [7]. The modalities of communication and the relevance of the codes of language which allow to interpret the meaning of a speech or of exchanges of instructions are different according to the various levels of reading. The appropriateness of the message weakens when going away from the center to the periphery. Two models are presented, relationships in western nuclear families, on the one hand, the structuring of the staff in a nursing home on the other hand. Both models are united in an ethics and a sense of cooperation and responsibility towards others usually called “Care” [8]. This will enable us to approach the difficulties between families and nursing staff in a nursing home.

The center represents a certain degree of leadership, head of household in families or management in an establishment. The first circle, near the center, is directly concerned by a commitment in the success of the project of semiosphere, preservation of the family harmony, or quality of the care in an institution. The second peripheral circle leads to a lesser implication in the family organization or in the care. The last circle involves people not responsible for the care, as well in family as in an old people’s home, but who can have a satellite role.

**Table 1** summarizes the common points shared in both semiospheres.

**Nuclear family as a semiosphere**

Transactional relationships inside the family are mainly affective. Institutionalization of an elderly person is often lived as a failure of the care given by the family, and comes along with guilt. A nuclear family is a shape of family structure based on the notion of couple, two adults living together, married or not, the center of the semiosphere, with or without children. The nuclear family is the dominant family model in western societies. Todd distinguishes the egalitarian nuclear family from the traditional nuclear family [9]. In the first one, the relationships between parents and children are of liberal and egalitarian type. The rule in the family is the dialogue and the tendency to the consensus. The institutionalization of the senior is discussed for a long time. The family’s perception of the nursing staff is often friendly. Internal frontiers between the center, the parents, and the periphery, the rest of the family, is semipermeable. In a traditional nuclear family, the authority of the parents or the head of the family is not discussed. The relationships...
The family semiosphere has its rules, its codes and its specific organization of the care, in safety of the residents and in reception families. The applicable and safety standards from the center, expert relieve imperatives of management, the establishment, sometime subsidiary of a Group, and the sanitary regulations. Good communication is necessary to avoid the conflicts with families whose habits can be change. The second circle is constituted of staffs less committed in the technical care, which excludes by no means their dedication to the residents. They are de facto submitted to the rules of the previous circle, and they are distant from information stemming from the center. Confronted with an excessive working burden, with insufficient staff, employees of the first and the second circles are in the foreground to receive the grievances of families. Their application in the care and their commitment with the elderly expose them to burnout or psychosocial risks [11]. The third circle groups the staffs with low responsibility of organization, without direct link with the care: the maintenance operator, the secretary, the gardener... They are under the orders of the expert center but only for the instructions of their profession which puts them only rarely in the contact of the care to the residents. Easily accessible, they are often requested by families but usually cannot answer their questions. The noncompliance with the hierarchical position is a cause of conflict with families.

When establishments have an important size, they can be divided into various units, sometimes specialized, for instance for demented patients. Sub-semiospheres can appear. In the absence of a thus collaborative approach or employees’ turnover between the different units, new sources of conflicts arise between the employees or with families. Medical doctors, nurse-managers, and psychologists, because they have transverse missions, have an important role regarding the quality of work life. The associations of families and the representatives of the residents in establishments must be understood by the expert center. Sense is a part of person-centered care quality in a nursing home, for residents, their family, and the nursing staff’s quality of life. The best is to build together a shared meaning. Quality of care, quality of life at work, a good communication, and a listening of each one, limit the number of relational difficulties.

To avoid conflicts between both semiospheres. Prevention through intersubjectivity.

The family semiosphere has its rules, its codes and its specific generational and transgenerational history. The affective relationships...
are the cement between its members and the family is watchful about its intimacy. All details are not passed on in health care teams. The nursing employees have to learn to work particularly with every family, and not with families in general. Otherwise, they may risk to have the inconvenience to hear something like: “you are not a part of our family, as far as I know. You are intrusive. Mind Your Own Business. Do your work, I pay you for it”. These remarks are difficult and painful for the nursing staff. Indeed, the knowledge of the life story of a senior allows to understand better her/his personality, and thus to improve the care.

From the point of view of families, to understand the nursing staff is not so simple. An institution has its appropriate rules, internal and external regulations, sanitary standards, the staff has a workload, temporal imperatives to be respected, has to comply with the written traceability and uses specific professional codes to communicate. And all the details are not passed on to families, seniors have right to get an intimacy. A difficult family is a family which could have heard: “Here is the plan of personalized care, explanation, explanation, explanation . . . You can read it and bring it back to us, for example next week.” Lack of empathy is not accepted by families.

The senior needs her/his family as well as the care provided by the nursing staff. For both, the care, of course, is centered on the senior. Nevertheless, their cooperation contributed greatly to the success of the care. Regarding intersubjectivity, there is no miracle, just common sense. Mutual respect, interest for others, understanding of the difficulties and the sufferings of each are required. Members of the team and families must accept to give time to get to know one another. To find the time is not an easy way, but is proactive to limit conflicts.

Conclusions

A possible competition between family and nursing home semiospheres must be elaborated for the long term. The first relations between family and nursing staff, around the senior’s admission to institution are crucial for the continuation of the stay. The conflict prevention between them requires building spaces and times for negotiation. The roles of all must be positioned in every semiosphere. Nursing staff has a narrative to be co-written with families, centered on the resident, taking into account the preservation of their interactive identities.

References