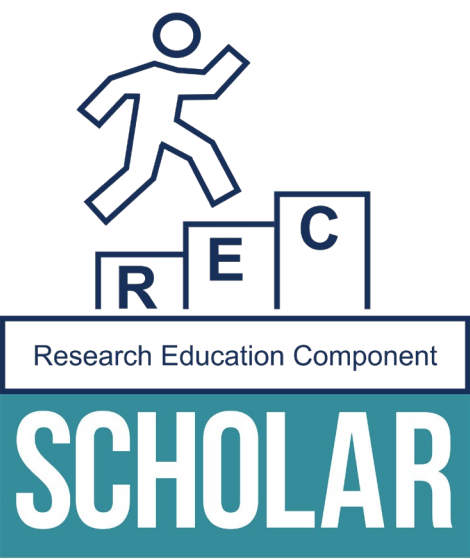


The effects of self-efficacy and perceived social support on caregiver burden for caregivers of persons with dementia.



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Hispanic/Latino caregivers report higher burden and lower self-efficacy for obtaining respite compared to other groups. Black caregivers report greater perceived social support when compared to Hispanic/Latino caregivers.

INTRODUCTION

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

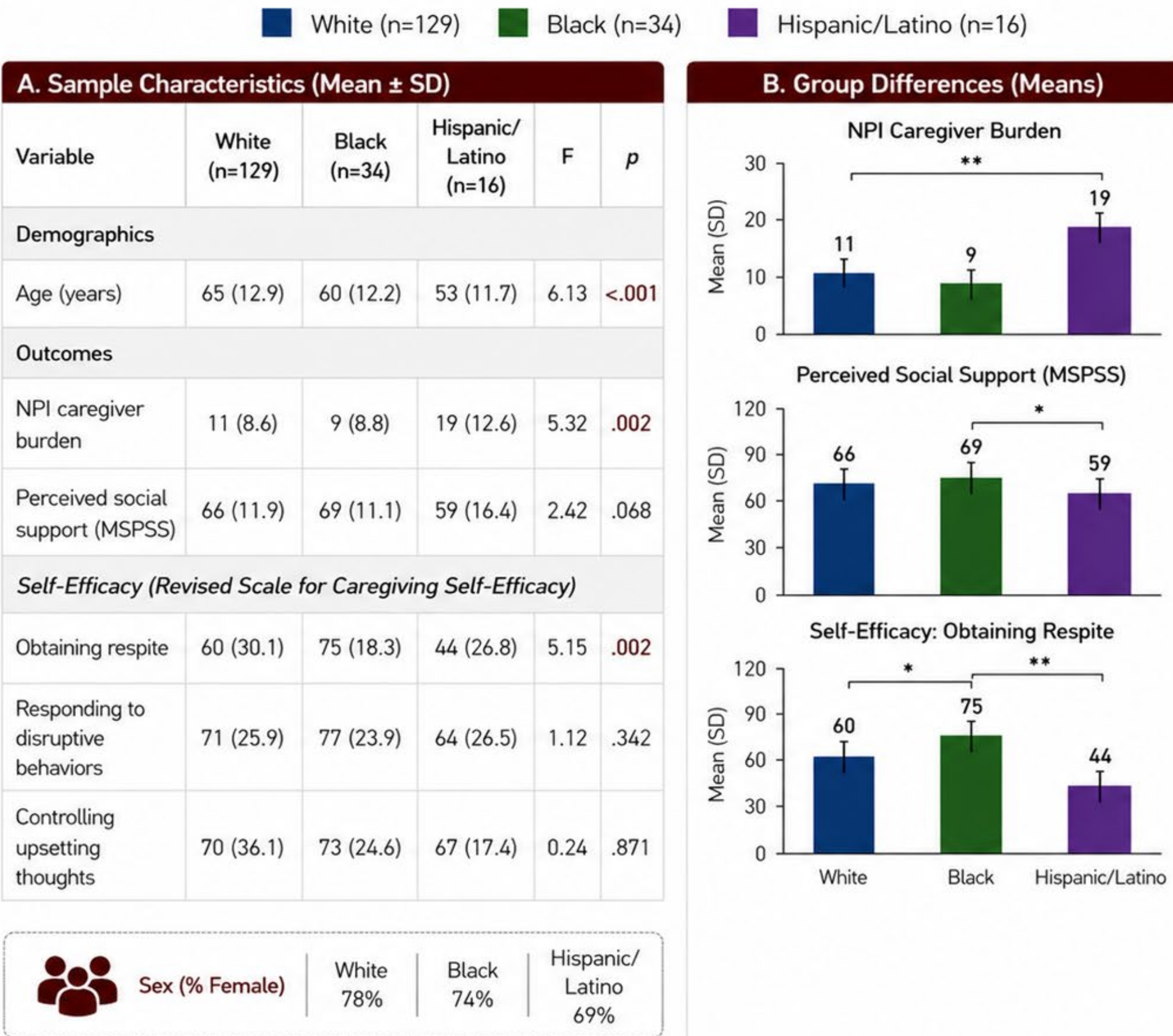
Knowledge Gap: Disparities in caregiver burden across racial/ethnic groups are well established, but the mechanisms driving these differences, especially the role of domain-specific self-efficacy, remain unclear.

Approach: This study examines whether perceived social support and domain-specific caregiving self-efficacy are associated with caregiver burden across racial/ethnic groups.

METHODS

- Baseline data from an on-going clinical trial (n=179)
- Instruments:
 - Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)
 - Revised Scale for Caregiving Self-Efficacy (3 domains)
 - Neuropsychiatric Inventory (Caregiver Burden)

MANOVA and post hoc analyses with Bonferroni adjustment were conducted.



- Self-efficacy and perceived social support may differentially influence caregiver burden across ethnic groups.
- Interventions aimed at reducing caregiver burden should consider culturally tailored strategies that enhance self-efficacy and social support.

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