



Authentication of Meta-analysis on Social Cognition and Neuropsychiatric Symptoms

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DESCRIPTION

There are expected to be 152 million dementia sufferers globally by 2050, up from 57 million in 2015. The social and healthcare sectors are expected to suffer as a result of the estimated \$2 trillion global cost by 2030. Dementia specialists are in low supply worldwide in a number of countries. The requirement for an additional 3.5 million caregivers in the United States alone by 2030 has made the provision of appropriate social care for dementia sufferers a critical public health concern. In the health and social care sectors, the epidemic has also led to a reduction in the amount of help provided and a staffing deficit [1]. Some patients with dementia may need the automated home healthcare, sociability, and emotional support that machines provide presently.

There are numerous varieties of assistive worker available. Robotic wheelchairs are examples of physically helpful worker that support the user's movement and physical demands without addressing socio-emotional or other problems [2]. However, there are other kinds of socially assistive worker that have a social interface to allow interaction with the user. As an illustration, supervision and monitoring are provided by service robots like homecare assistive worker to help daily tasks at home. Robotic therapists offer therapy and training.

Robotic pets that can communicate with their owners through noises and gestures include the seal-like as well as canine and feline companion worker. Telepresence communication worker make it possible for distant individuals to video chat [3]. The dementia care worker has undergone the most extensive investigation by far. Including improved quality of life and less agitation, has been noted in numerous trials.

The published evidence regarding the use of robots in dementia had conflicting results, most likely as a result of the inconsistent methodological approaches and varying study quality of the systematic reviews that have already been done on the subject. One reported that pet robots had significant effects on agitation and depression but no significant effects on cognition or quality

of life in six Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT). The socially assistive robot seal, which has the potential to reduce staff strain and alleviate neuropsychiatric symptoms, has been the subject of a scoping assessment that looked at the advantages and drawbacks of its use in dementia care [4]. Another study looked into the viability of telepresence robots for dementia sufferers and discovered they could improve.

However, these reviews are constrained by their failure to evaluate the quality of the included papers, which were limited to health literature and papers written in English, to exclude engineering databases, to determine whether validated outcome measures were used in the studies, and to determine whether the effects of robots were greater than those of active controls like stuffed toys. Although robots are not now frequently utilised in dementia care, it is crucial to understand their viability, efficacy, and use in actual settings [5]. The potential widespread usage of robots could be influenced by a variety of issues, including environmental restrictions, user-friendliness, and stakeholder attitudes regarding the use of technology.

It would be more enlightening for research, clinical practise, and policy to have a better grasp of the viability and efficiency of robots. A thorough analysis of the viability of all different types of socially assistive worker, as well as an evaluation of their efficacy based solely on the results of validated effectiveness outcome instruments, would lay the groundwork for future research, the development of better robot designs, and an understanding of the place that robots currently occupy in the lives of those with dementia. With the help of validated outcome measures such as cognition, neuropsychiatric symptoms, and quality of life, we set out to conduct a thorough systematic review and meta-analyses that would

- Examine the feasibility and acceptability of worker use in dementia.
- Examine the immediate and longer-term effectiveness of socially assistive robots used for people with dementia compared to usual care and active controls.

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- List the enablers and impediments to the usage of robots by dementia patients. The study will clarify the dementia care sector by providing a comprehensive summary of all the currently known information in the area and by offering a dependable manual for future clinical practise.

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