Research on the Psychological Effects of

Self-help Groups for Male Caregivers

With a Focus on Caring for their Wives with Alzheimer's disease

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Many studies have shown that participation in self-help groups is effective in supporting caregivers. Recently, in Japan, male caregivers are increasing, and self-help groups for male caregivers are beginning to form. However, there is little research that focuses on self-help groups composed of only male caregivers.

This research shows the process model of these male caregivers, who joined self-help groups for male caregivers, who start and continue to join such groups, and who consider psychological effects, thus bringing a change to their care for wife-related and self-help group participation.

Data is based on interviews with three male caregivers who joined a self-help group for male caregivers, held by a city social welfare council.

By analyzing the three interviews, three categories are found.

Through joining the self-help group, male caregivers received "mutual feelings" from others. They looked forward to meeting participants who had experienced nearly the same care. They also sympathized and accepted each other unconditionally. These "sympathetic relationships" promoted the understanding of Alzheimer's disease and its patients.

They could also get a sense of other male caregivers' care methods, and they reviewed each type of care objectively and gained confidence in each respective care method. Such "self-esteem " and "sympathetic relationships " promoted adjustment to different care methods and the solicitation of help from others.

This study demonstrates how self-help groups for male care affect male caregivers. Some research shows that male caregivers tend to " pile up " and are poor at asking for help. Thus, self-help groups for male care are a proper form of support for them.