#### Dementia Types: Comprehensive Overview





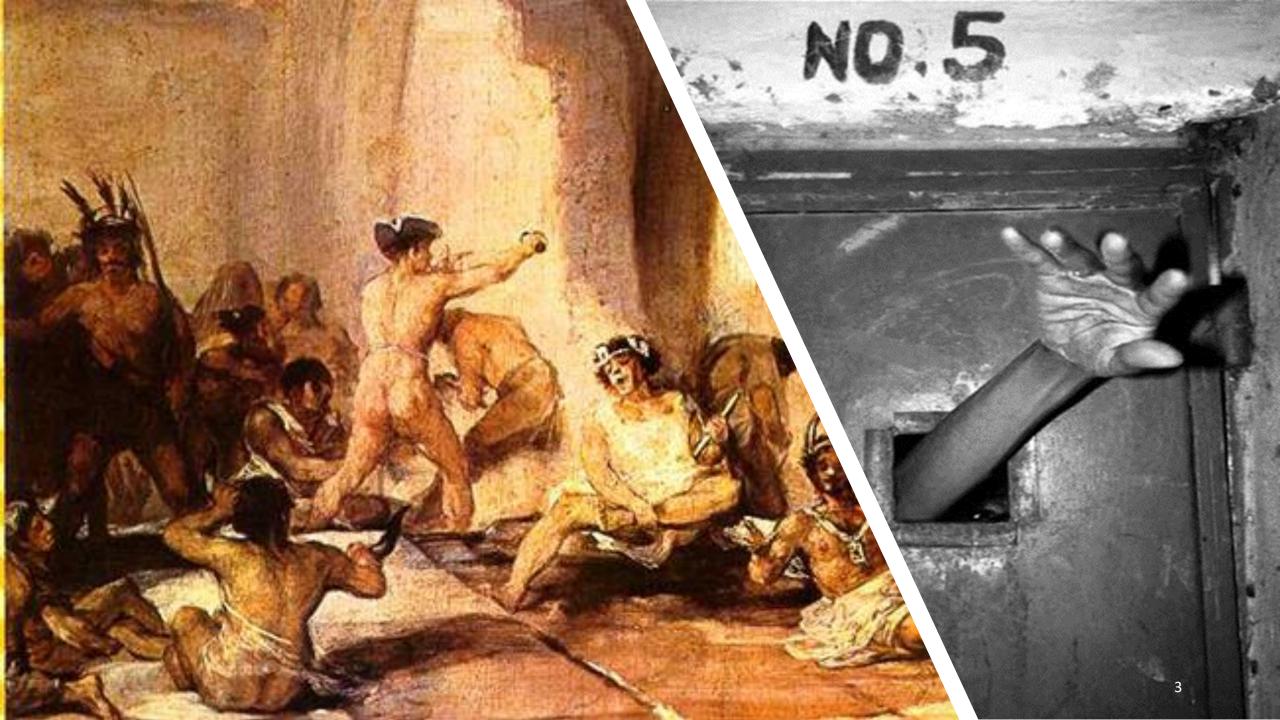
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#### Important note:

I am not a doctor or a therapist. Any professional help sought should be from a licensed healthcare professional with training in emotional disorders and suicide prevention.



#### Fast Facts

- #1 diagnosis in older persons is dementia and Alzheimer's
- 2011 began the baby-boomer explosion and continues with 10,000 "Boomer" turn 65 nearly every day
- STAGGERING COSTS! \$360 billion!
- 5<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the USA for 65+
- Nearly 2/3 of all diagnosed are women
- 80% of residents in SNF and ALF's have dementia of some form (and pain)
- One of the top 10 causes of death that cannot be <u>prevented</u>, <u>cured</u>, <u>or</u> slowed.

#### Life expectancy of one living with dementia's

- Age
- Type of dementia
- Diagnosis severity
- General health
- Level of function
- sex

- MANY variables
- Each has a different pattern
- As symptoms worsen, longevity decreases
- Lifestyle is HUGE!
- How much can you do for yourself?
- Worse for women

# An EXCELLENT history will be critical to care

- An existing physical illness
- An existing sensory loss or weakness
- A history of mental illness
- A history of PTSD or trauma in their lives
- History of herpes and/or shingles

ALL this is important to know!

Important to note, you are NOT just bringing on a patient/resident or client.... You ARE bringing on a FAMILY!





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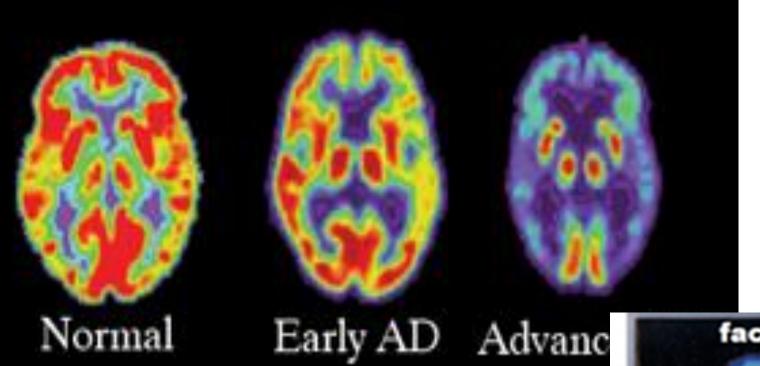
Who gets this?

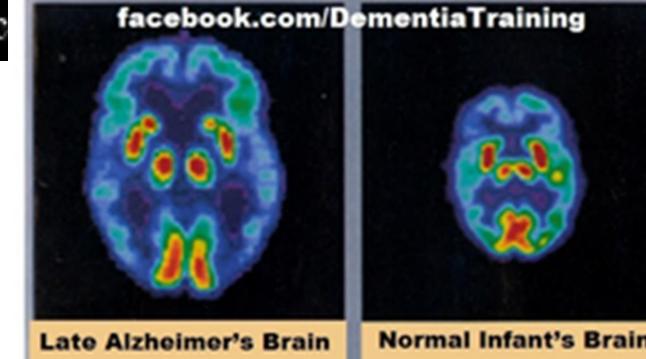
82 65

- Alzheimer's
- Vascular dementia
- Lewy body dementia
- Parkinson's
- Frontotemporal
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob
- Wernicke-Korsakoff
- Mixed dementia
- Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- Huntington's disease
- Other causes (Delirium / Downs Syndrome)

#### **DELIRIUM vs DEMENTIA**

	DELIRIUM	DEMENTIA
ONSET	Acute	Insidious (months to years); may be abrupt in stroke/trauma
VITAL SIGNS	Typically, abnormal (fever, tachycardia)	Normal
COURSE	Rapid, Fluctuating	Progressive
DURATION	Hours to weeks	Months to years
CONSCIOUSNESS	Altered	Usually clear
ATTENTION	Impaired	Normal except in severe dementia
ALERTNESS	Impaired	Normal
BEHAVIOR	Usually agitated, withdrawn, or depressed; or combination	Intact early
SPEECH	Incoherent; rapid/slowed	Problems in finding words
PSYCHOMOTOR CHANGES	Increased or decreased	Often normal
REVERSIBILITY	Usually	Irreversible





#### Common "behaviors" in Dementia's



- Aggressiveness
- Anger
- Anxiety
- Confusion / Hallucinations
- Hoarding
- Sadness or depression
- Sexuality
- SUNDOWNER'S

## ACTIVITIES HELP MEET HUMAN NEEDS: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Food Water and Basic Needs

Safety / Routine

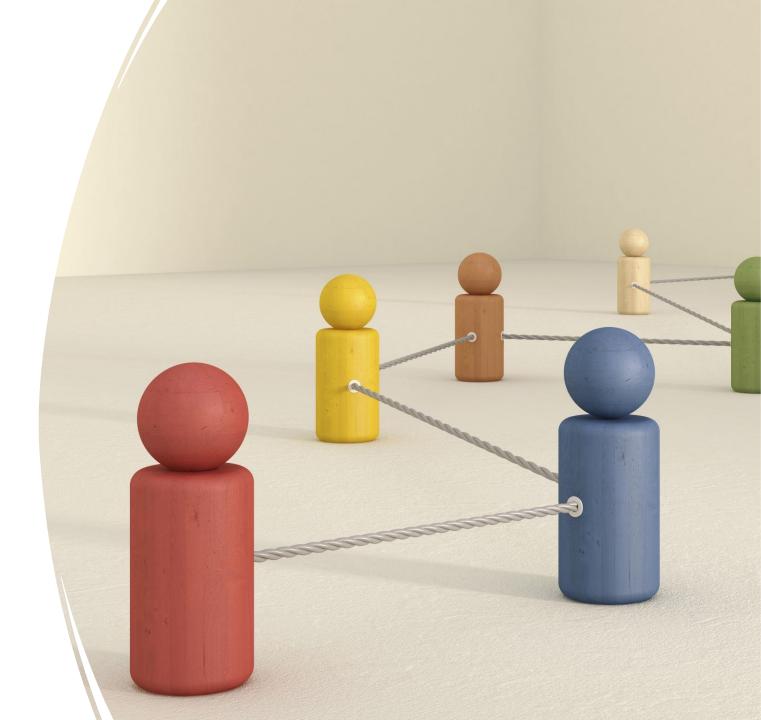
Belonging / Social Acceptance

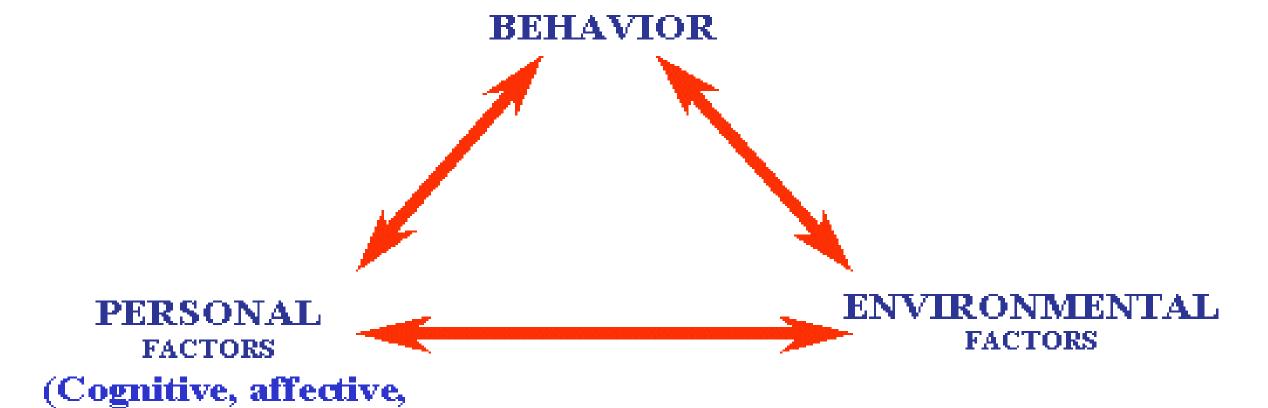
Selfesteem Self Actualization / Interests

What we want, so does a person with cognitive challenges. They just might not be able to tell you.

### Effects of sensory changes or deficits

- Barriers during communication and care
  - Misinformation
  - Confusion
  - Wrong assumptions
- Reduced independence
- Isolation





Noise -

and biological events)

30 days to settle into new residence

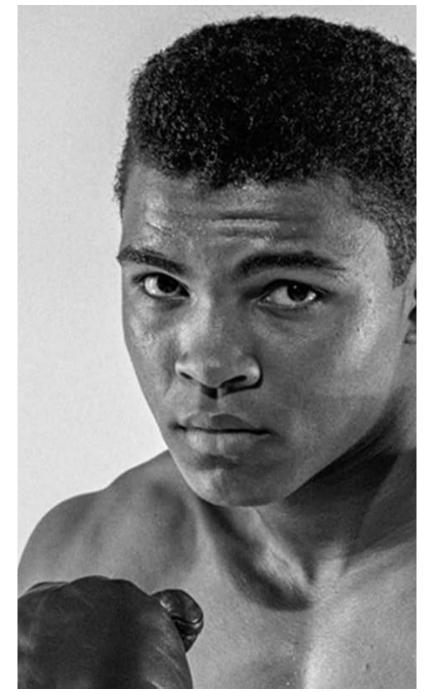
#### Assess for pain

- Change in their usual activity
- Look at their non-verbal cues – guarding, restless, posture
- Moaning or crying
- Combative or resisting care
- Increased wandering
- Sleeping or eating issues









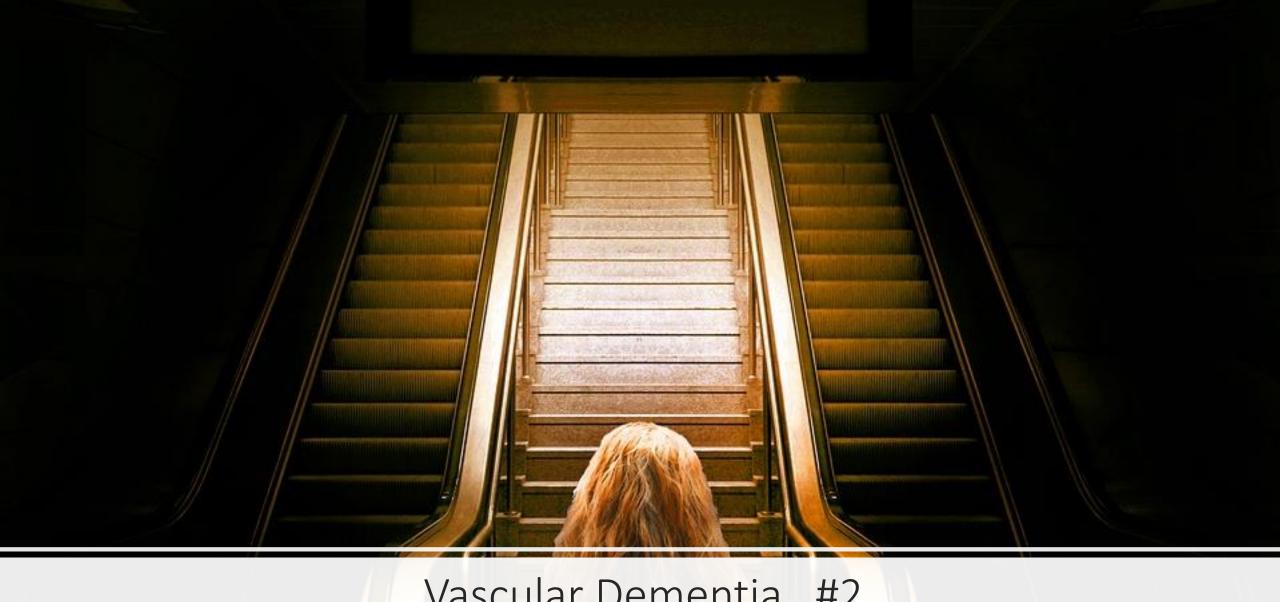
### Defining Dementia:

- Dementia is **NOT** a disease
- Dementia IS a symptom
- Dementia is a loss of mental function in more than 2 areas that affect daily life.
  - Language, judgment, memory, spatial and/or visual abilities, struggling to follow a tv program
- Is reversible in some cases (pseudo-dementia) and also,
- non-reversible



#### Alzheimer's #1 and holding!

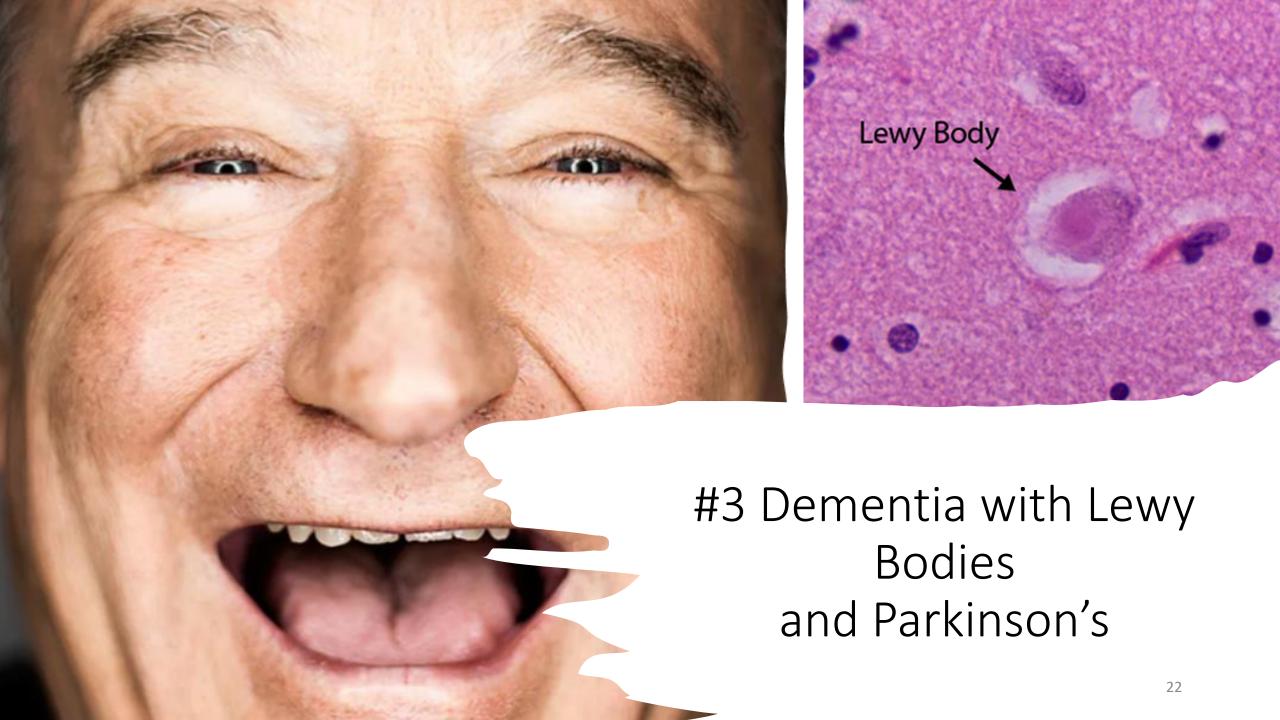
- Non-reversible
- From diagnosis to death may be 7 to 20 years
- Takes toll of patient, family, and caregivers
- Over 15 million unpaid caregivers providing 7.7 billion hours of care
- Drs classify as Possible; Probable; Alzheimer's
- Cognitive tests describe 7 stages
- 3 main presentations (1st 2nd End)



Vascular Dementia #2

# Comparing Alzheimer's to Vascular

Alzheimer's Disease Vascular Dementia Aspect **Early** Memory loss, Impaired judgment, disorientation, planning difficulties, confusion attention issues Increased memory Middle Worsening cognitive loss, language impairments, difficulties, mood increasing confusion swings Severe memory loss, Severe cognitive and Late physical decline, physical decline, inability to abrupt worsening communicate after strokes



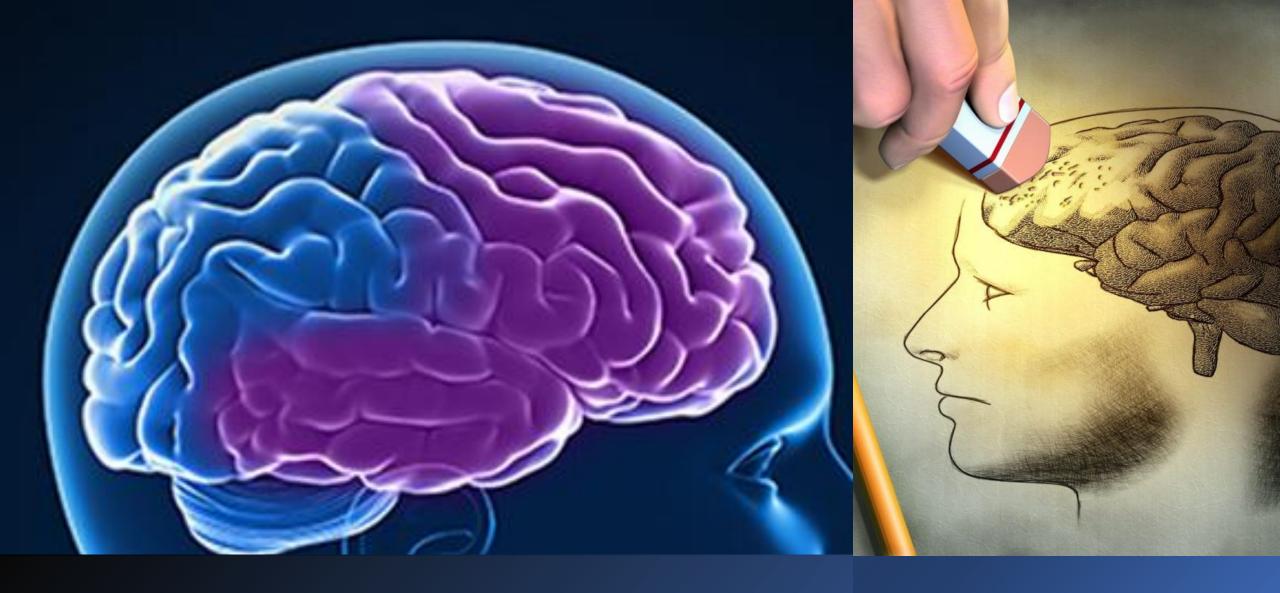
#### Behaviors and symptoms of Parkinson's Disease

- Psychosis
- Anxiety & depression
- Personality changes
- Compulsive sexual preoccupation
- Drinking / excessive gambling
- Hoarding
- Impulsive



# Latest Parkinson's information!

- •Trichloroethylene (TCE)
- •Banned in Europe but used in 48 states in USA
- Miami Heat star:
   Brian Gant 36
   Michael J. Fox 29



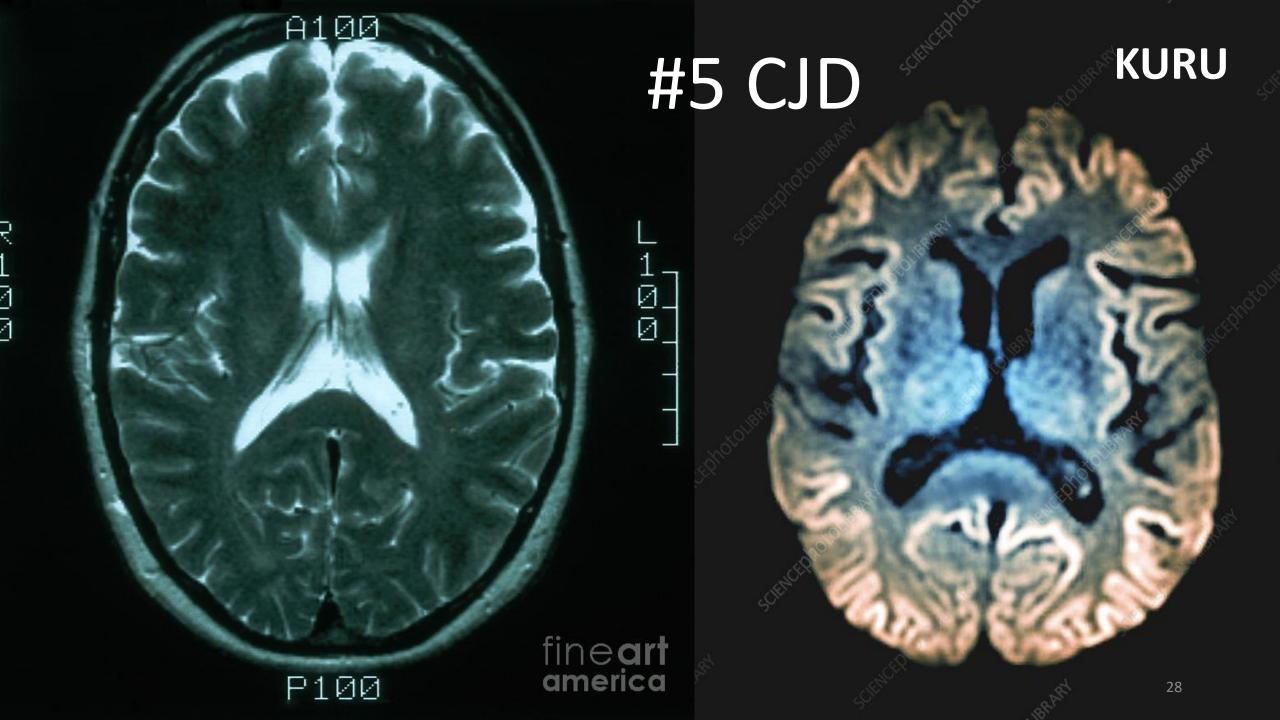
#4
Frontotemporal Dementia FTD





Because Frontotemporal is so unusual...

- Caregiver burden increased without understanding
- May appear as depression or psychiatric illness so it is often misdiagnosed.
- Disorganized thinking while maintaining normal memory in the early stages
- May be thought of as substance abuse
- Financial toll on families hiding errors



#### Types of CJD



Sporadic: the most common but how the prion spreads is a mystery



Familial: inherited gene changes that generate the prion protein



Acquired: Exposure through the consumption of infected meat

#6 Alcohol Use

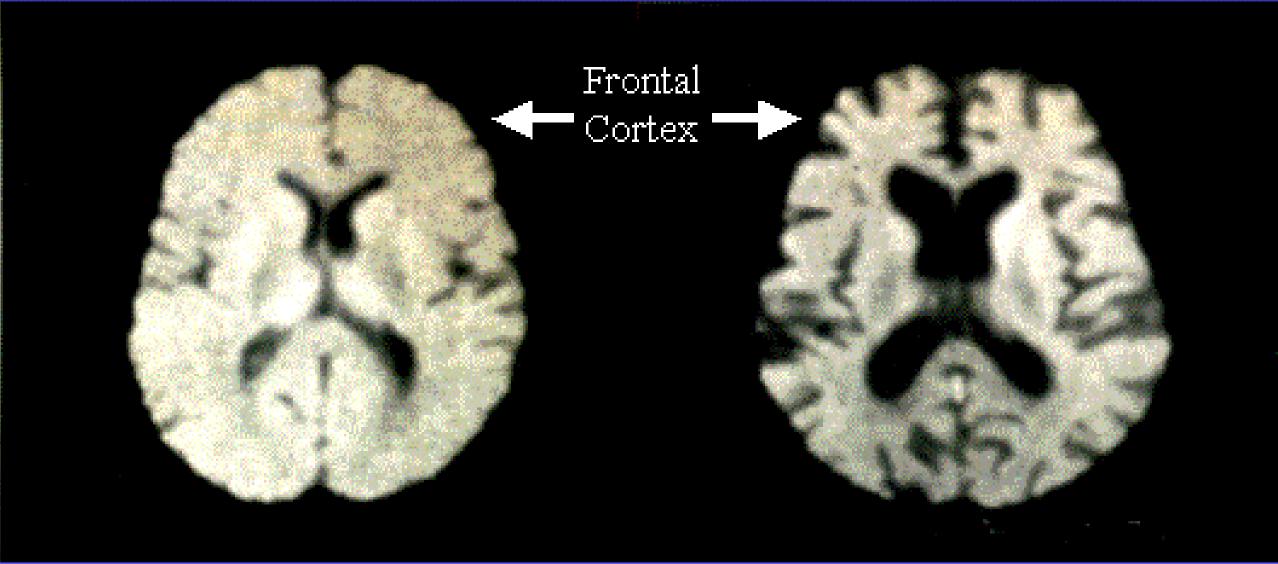
Wernicke Korsakoff Syndrome

AKA

- memory (especially your ability to form new longterm memories)
- focus and concentration
- problem-solving and planning
- goal-setting
- decision-making
- organization
- motivation
- emotional control
- physical balance, even when not drinking

#### Moderate Drinker

#### Alcoholic

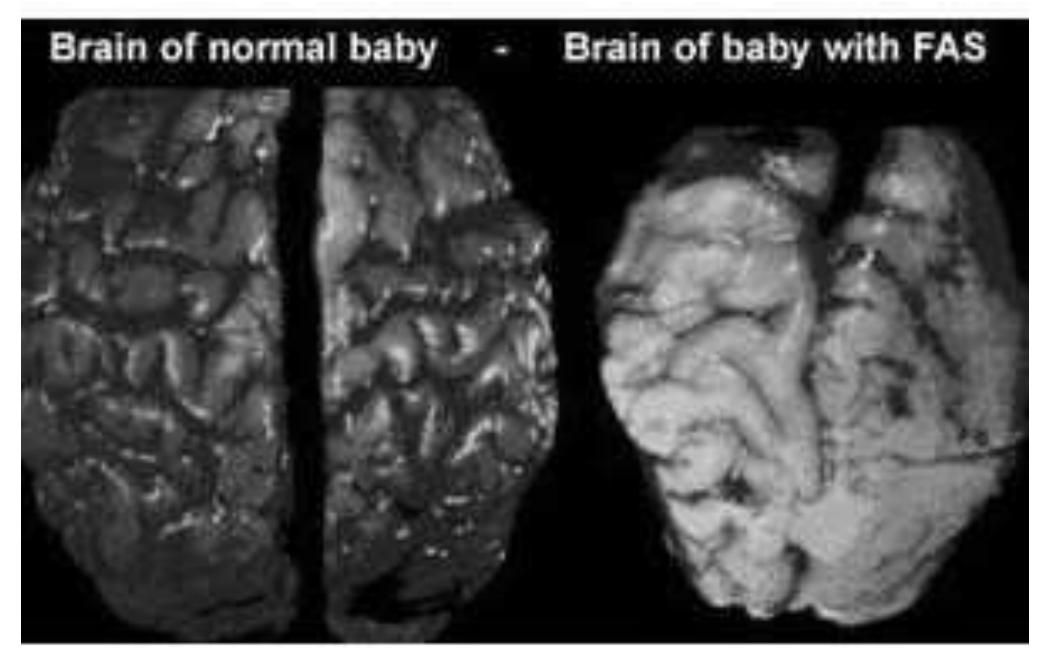




#### Treatment Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome

- •B-1 given either by IV or by mouth
- •Balanced diet to keep B-1 up
- •Treat alcoholism!





#### #7 Hydrocephalus



#### #8 Mixed Dementia







#10 Downs Syndrome

## Why is this included? Because with Downs Syndrome.....

10-20 fold increase in developing leukemia

Hearing loss 75%

Heart defects 50%

Infections 50-75%

Vision issues 50%

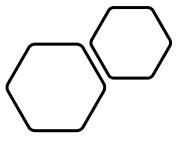
Thyroid issues

Sleep disturbances
Sleep apnea 5075%

Psych disorders and

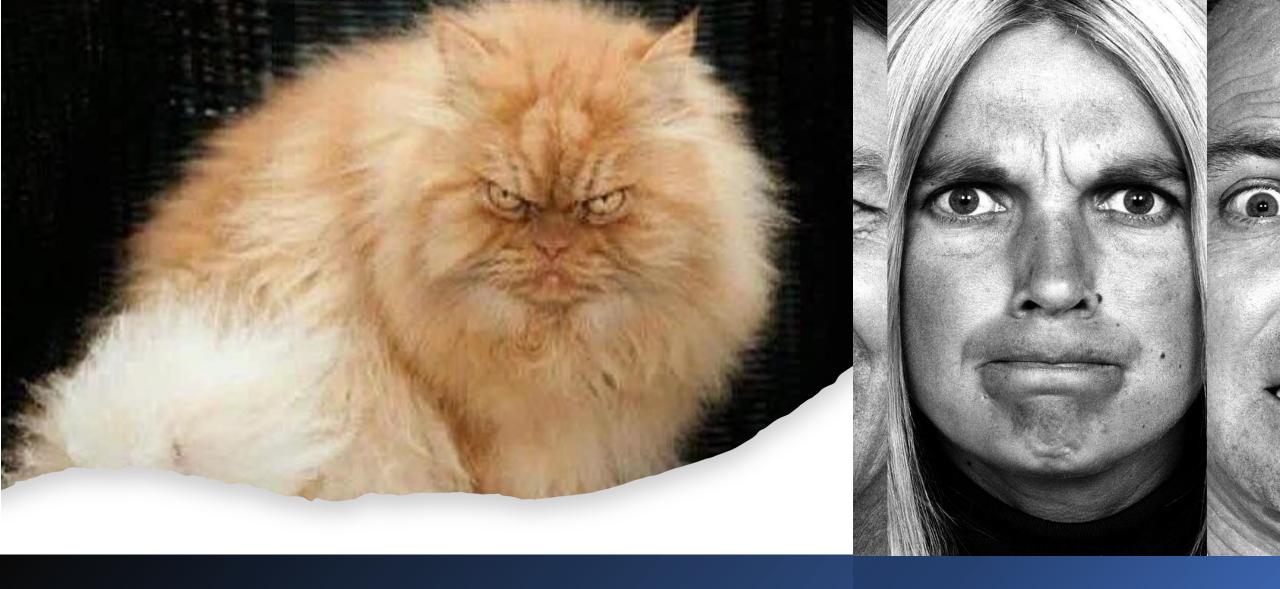
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Just like anyone else with a cognitive disorder



- They get:
  - Sick
  - Have pain
  - Need companionship
  - Need kindness
  - Because they are alive!





What do you know about yourself when you feel.....

#### Put your mask on first!

Through education

Preparation by having conversation

Patient Advocate form / Preferences known

Encourage activity and prepare for the "darkening days" (service dog)

Understand what your mind and body are saying in times of stress

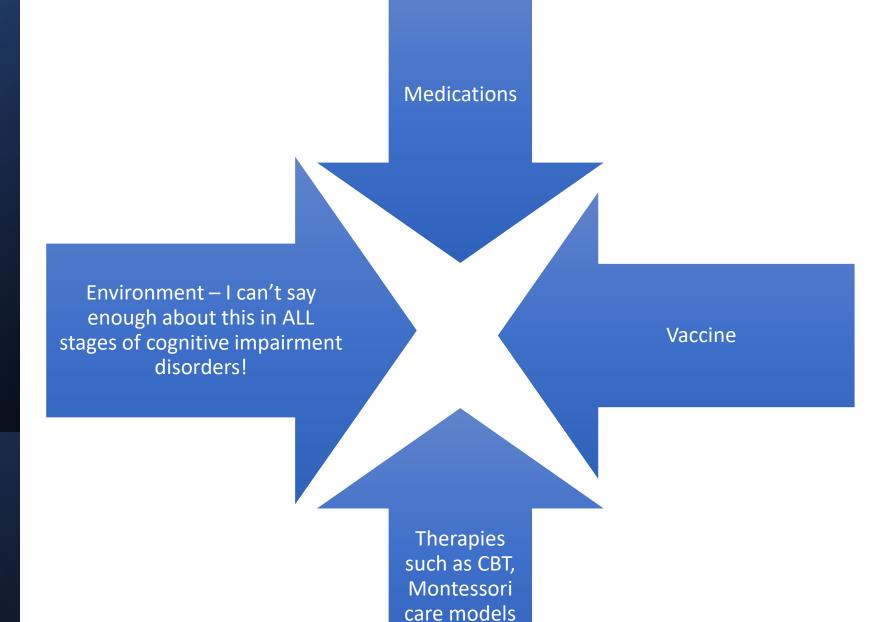
Don't be afraid of failure –
Fear regret!

Dealing with "Behaviors" Isn't as "Complicated" as you might think

•It's often all in the approach

Where is science going?

Despite many promising leads, new treatments for Alzheimer's are slow to emerge.





# Hydrogen sulfide AP39

Oh, how mitochondria love it!

Neuroscience News. Com 1/12/21

## When considering alternative treatments, ask....

Who is this for? Who was it tested on?

What are the side effects? Do these outweigh the treatment? Can it worsen another condition?

Will this treatment change the outcome?

Cost? \$56,000.00 a year. Acucanunab Be realistic!



Who reported the research or treatment?

Time and ability to perform the treatment.

### As a healthcare community we should:

1

Expand
support –
coordinate
services

2

Improve early detection

3

Plan for educating the public – Dementia Safe Communities

#### Common Causes of Behaviors

	Medication Side Effects	Environment (Glare, Temperature, etc.)	Vision or Hearing Challenges	Background Noise	Pain	Change in Routine or Environment	Menopause	Dehydration	Prostate Problems	Anxiety or Depression	Infections or other medical Causes	Hypothyroidism
Reduced short term memory	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		×	X	×
Loss of long term memory	×										X	
Confusion on tasks	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	X	×
Confusion on place	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	X	×
Confusion on date	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×
Increase in general confusion	X	X	3.	×		X	X	ж		×	х	×
Reduced ability to eat	×				×						X	×
Loss of appetite	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	ж		×	×	×
Difficulty swallowing	×				×						x	
Change in general behavior	×	×	30	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	х	×
Mood swings	X			30	×	ж	X	10		×	ж	
Aggression	×		38	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	ж	
Passive	X		10	- 31	X	X	X	10	ж	×	ж	
Reduced alertness	×	×	×		×	×					×	×
Reduced coordination	×		×		×						X	×
Lack of movement	×				×			×			X	
Slow responsiveness	X		- 10		X	X		10		×	X	×
Loss of interest	×	×	ж		×	×	×	ж		×	×	×
Fatigue	×	×	ж		×	x	×	×		×	X	×
Change in sleeping patterns	×	ж			ж	ж	X	X	ж	×	X	10
Change in urination	×								X		Х	

