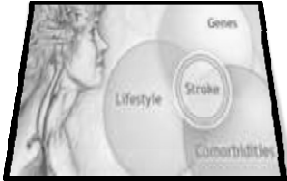


Vascular Dementia

- Accounts for about 20% of dementia
- Can come from a series of strokes in large and small vessels. (anoxia)
- Prevention is the key:



Dementia-Non Alzheimer's

- Brain tumor
- AIDS
- Head trauma
- Syphilis
- Vitamin B12 deficiency
- Other systemic infectious, metabolic, toxic and degenerative causes
- Depression- " Pseudo-dementia"

Treatable Dementias

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPH - (Normal pressure hydrocephalus)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enlargement of ventricles which compresses brain tissue without increase intracranial pressure• Sign & Symptoms<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Dementia*Ataxia*Urinary incontinence• Vitamin 12 deficiency<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Can affect cognition at blood levels below 400	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thyroid disturbance<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hypothyroidism-mental lethargy, dulling of cognitive function- Hyperthyroidism-irritability, inattention• Tertiary syphilis<ul style="list-style-type: none">- AKA Neuro-syphilis- Spirochete infection- Occurs 2-2- years after primary infection- Penicillin IV = Tx of choice
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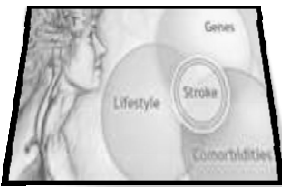
Treatable Dementias

- **Diffuse Lewy Body Disease**
 - 20% of dementia
 - Seems to progress faster than Alzheimer's Disease
 - Main symptoms are:
 - Fluctuating cognitive impairment
 - Visual hallucinations
 - Parkinsonism
 - Extreme Neuro-leptic sensitivity

** AVOID ANTIPSYCHOTIC Drugs

Vascular Dementia

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The diagram shows a central circle labeled 'Stroke' surrounded by three other circles: 'Genes' at the top, 'Lifestyle' on the left, and 'Comorbidities' at the bottom. A silhouette of a human head is visible in the background.

Parkinson's Disease & Dementia

- Syndrome of badykeinesia, resting tremor, rigidity (+flat affect, shuffling gait)
- 18-40% of PD develop dementia
- Patients who are older at onset are more like to develop dementia with PD
- Patients who develop tremors are less likely to develop the dementia syndrome.

Other Dementia's

- **Huntington's Disease**
 - (ages 35-40 onset)
 - Hereditary
 - Signs & symptoms - dementia, personality changes and also have psychosis




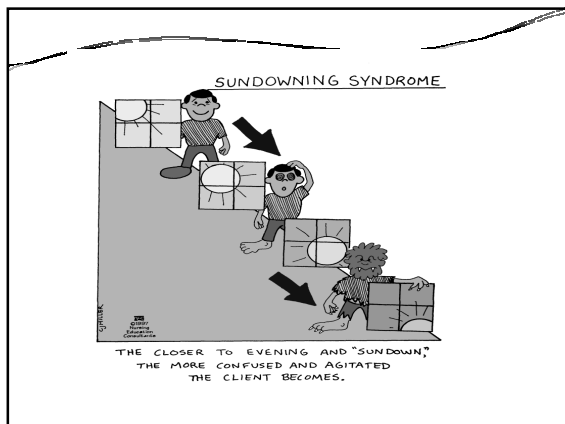
AIDS Dementia Complex

- 2/3 of those who die from AIDS
- Signs & symptoms - forgetfulness, slowed thinking and poor concentration that progresses.
- Antiretroviral drugs delay the development and slow the progression.


Other Dementia's

- **Pseudo dementia**
 - A termed used by Wells in 1979 to describe reversible cognitive changes that occur in depressed older adults that are often misdiagnosed as dementia
 - 10-20% of depressed patients have significant cognitive impairment.
 - **Signs & symptoms -**
 - Poor short term memory and recall, but relatively good recognition
 - Loss of ability to dress and groom
 - Poor effort on testing: "I don't know"
 - TX: dementia improves with treatment of depression.





- Client may or not be aware he is having difficulties
- Memory loss
- Disorientation
- Apraxia (forgets how to use tools and appliances)
- Anomia- forgetting names



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Symptoms Stage II

- Poor short-term memory
- Disorientation (person,place,time)
- Inability to perform skilled movements (shoelaces, eating utensils, etc)
- Language difficulties
- Social withdrawal
- Fewer inhibitions
- Agitation

Symptoms Stage II (cont'd)

- Restlessness, pacing, wandering, pacing
- Sleepiness
- Sever Sleep Disturbances
- Hallucinations or delusions
- Changes in eating Habits

**Symptoms- Stage III
(severe Dementia)**

- Little or no memory
- Great Difficulty communicating with others
- No recognition family/ friends
- Difficulty remembering how to eat
- Loss of bowel/ bladder control
- Increased frailty (muscle weakness, susceptibility to infections and illnesses)

Caregiver Guide

- Day to Day care of an individual with dementia can be stressing
- Need a Plan of Care that changes as the needs of the consumer change
- Changes are needed in the physical environment as well as the social and emotional environments

Dressing and Grooming


- Maintain a ROUTINE
- Comfort of the Environment
- Provide assistance only as needed
- ***DON'T ARGUE OR FORCE A PERSON TO CHANGE HIS CLOTHES!***
- Don't offer too many choices of things to wear
- Glasses: make sure you have more than one pair of glasses available, and a copy of the prescription

Stressors



- As the Patient's condition becomes worse, the role of the caregiver increases:
- Priorities of the caregiver must be rearranged to accommodate the care of the patient.

Behavior



- **Catastrophic Reaction**- responding to situations that overwhelm the capacity to think, perform and control their emotions.
- Wandering
- **Sundowner's Syndrome** (increase in confusion in late afternoon or early evening)
- **Sexual Behaviors**

Problem solving (cont'd)


- Plan of Action
- Put the plan into action
- Evaluate the Plan
- Ongoing Re-evaluation

General Management Guidelines

- **WANDERING**
 - Reduce excess Stimulation
 - Provide meaningful activity
 - Evaluate Medications
 - Use a toileting Schedule
 - Use ID bands or alarm bracelets


General Management

- **Difficulty With Personal Care**
 - Break task into small steps
 - Be patient, allow time
 - Demonstrate and allow patient to perform the parts of the task they are still able to do
 - Arrange clothes and other items (toothbrush, toothpaste) in the order they are to be used



General Management

- **Suspiciousness/paranoia**
 - Offer to help find lost objects
 - Don't argue or reason;
 - don't take personally
 - Distract or change subject
 - Introduce self and role on a regular basis
 - Reassure
 - Medication evaluation
 - Check out the validity of the situation



General Management

- **Agitation**
 - Assess/manage sources of pain, constipation, infection, full bladder
 - Medical evaluation: eliminate caffeine/alcohol
 - Schedule adequate rest
 - Do not put in failure-oriented situations
 - Redirect energy to a suitable task
 - Be consistent

General Management

• **Sleep disturbance**

- Medical evaluation;
- Antidepressant medication if indicated
- Later bedtime;
- More daytime exercise
- Check room temperature, use nightlights
- Limit caffeine and alcohol
- Nighttime snack
- Limit naps
