ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS
A SURVIVAL GUIDE FOR FAMILY CAREGIVERS

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20 TIPS FOR CARING FOR A MEMORY-IMPAIRED PERSON

* Memory aids (clocks, calendars and written notes) help a person stay oriented.

* Much of what you say to the person may soon be forgotten. Be prepared to repeat yourself sometimes often.

* Use a calm voice when addressing the person. Make brief, simple statements. Try using touch and direct eye contact when responding to emphasize what you say.

* Avoid presenting the person with more than one thought at a time, and limit choices (“Either/or”, rather than “multiple choice”).

* Distract the person from an irritating or repetitive topic by using a word from the conversation to change the subject. Try such pleasurable distractions as taking a walk or drive, looking at family photos, playing music or giving the person a simple, repetitive task to perform, such as folding towels.

* If distractions fail, try to ignore repeated questions. This may initially anger or agitate the person, but the questions may stop if they are not reinforced by your behavior. Ignoring is an especially good tactic when you are irritated. It may prevent the person from picking up on your irritation.

* Most memory-impaired persons function best when following a familiar routine in familiar surroundings. Avoid abrupt or frequent changes of routine, activities and location. Avoid discussing plans for non-routine activities/appointments with the person until just prior to the event to avoid agitation and repeated questions days in advance.

* Positive reinforcement and praise helps a person maintain social and self-care skills. When correcting or directing them, avoid negative commands (“Don't do that”). Use the positive focus (“Let's do this”).

* If the person's cognitive skills continue to worsen, closely monitor their ability to perform tasks and be prepared to lower your expectations for their performance. Allow the person to do as much for themselves as they possibly can, even if they are slower and less efficient. Take over a task completely only when they cannot perform it even with step-by-step instructions or help. Complex or risky tasks (such as driving, using appliances or managing financial affairs) may have to be assumed by others sooner.

* To include the person in social conversations, refer to positive memories of the past. Encourage reminiscence, as the person is able to remember past events better than present.

* Suggest a word or name the person is searching for in conversation, but avoid correcting mistakes already made. Contradicting or arguing with the person may only cause upset and humiliation.

* Prevention is the most effective approach to reduce behavior problems. Anticipate and avoid activities and discussions that will provoke anger or agitation.
* Look for a reason behind a troublesome behavior. Is the person frightened, in pain, hungry or needing to toilet? Respond to the need or emotion you feel the person is trying to express.

* If the person becomes extremely agitated or verbally/physically threatening, remove them from the stressful situation or place. Avoid quick gestures and try to calm the person with a soothing and reassuring voice and gentle touch. Do not try to reason with the person, as their ability to understand logic and reason is impaired. If you feel threatened, remove sharp or dangerous objects from the area and stay out of reach. Leave and seek help if needed.

* Make note of when a catastrophic reaction occurs. Is there a pattern - ie. time of day, type of activity, specific person that can be identified? Simplify the environment by reducing extra people, clutter, noise and activity. Soft music, or holding a doll or a stuffed animal may ease agitation and calm fears in a severely impaired person.

* While use of medication to control behavior should be a last resort, medications may be necessary to control depression, hallucinations, paranoia, sleeplessness and extreme agitation. Discuss this with your doctor.

* You should honestly acknowledge to the person that they have a memory problem, but confronting them with their loss of ability may lessen their sense of dignity and self esteem. Try to remind the person how much they can still do for themselves. Reassure them that they are still loved and valued. Try to discuss openly and honestly the person's memory and behavior problems with family, friends, neighbors and others who will have regular contact with him/her. People tend to respond more appropriately and offer assistance when they understand the situation.

* Emotional support and respite from care giving duties are essential to helping you cope. Arrange for someone else to assume your care giving duties for several hours at a time on a regular basis so you can get out and "recharge your batteries". You cannot provide good care for your loved one if you neglect your own needs.

* Consider joining a self-help or support group. These offer an excellent setting in which to express your feelings and learn creative approaches to solve the challenges you face in providing care. Your local Area Agency on Aging or regional chapter of the Alzheimer's Disease Association can direct you to such groups.

* Be patient with yourself. Recognize that you will make mistakes and will become angry and impatient at times. Know your own limits and try not to feel guilty when you have to say "no" to others. Remember, you are only human!
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BOOKS BY FAMILY CAREGIVERS & PATIENTS


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WHERE DID MARY GO?: A LOVING HUSBAND’S STRUGGLE WITH ALZHEIMER’S. Frank A Wall. Prometheus Books. (1996)


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HOW TO FIND BOOKS:
The books listed here are in print at the time this list was prepared. To locate copies of these books, try public libraries and book stores (books not in stock may be special-ordered). The following internet book sellers will mail books to you, or direct you to out-of-print book finding services: www.amazon.com and www.bn.com. These web sites offer detailed descriptions of the focus and content of most books.

INTERNET WEBSITES FOR CAREGIVERS

National Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders Association  
www.alz.org

Alzheimer’s Disease Education and Referral Center (ADEAR)  
www.alzheimers.org

Alzwell Caregiver Support  
www.alzwell.com

Alzheimer’s Research Foundation  
www.Alzinfo.org

Lewy Body Dementia  
www.lewybodydementia.org

Picks Disease  
www.pdsg.org.uk
ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE & RELATED DISORDERS ASSOCIATIONS

National Alzheimer’s Association
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Midlands Nebraska Chapter: Southwestern Iowa Office:
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