More About Engaging in Person-Centered Care - to Regulatory Compliance The New Alzheimer Association's Deme Practice Recommen Supporting the Emo Well-Being of Indivi	APRIL 19, 2018 The Path e: Sontia Care dations: bitional duals GUIDE: Danelle Hubbard, BSW, MA Director of Family Services, Alzheimer's Association, Colorado Chapter	
Living with Dement		
TOPICS WEBINARS Peak to	New Properties of Control Care - The Reyulatory Compiliance Protein Recommendations Supporting the Emotional Well-Being of Individuals Living with Dementia Processor of the Compiliance Protein Recommendations Supporting the Emotional Well-Being of Individuals Living with Dementia Processor of the Processor of Individuals Living with Dementia	
Overview	This webinar will provide a brief overview of the New Dementia Care Practice Recommendations related to the emotional well-being of individuals living with dementia. Participants will learn about behavioral and communication challenges along with person centered care streeties that offer healthing amounts are streeties.	
	that offer healthier emotional support.	

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A brief overview of the New Dementia Care Practice Recommendations related to the emotional well-being of individuals living with dementia.

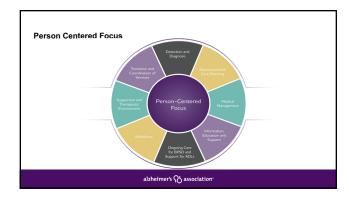
Discuss behavioral and communication challenges when caring for persons living with dementia.

Identify strategies to improve communication, connection, and emotional support of persons living with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias.

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Introduction to Dementia Care Practice Recommendations Observation in the Fundamental of Persons Centered Care Support ongoing opportunities for meaningful engagement alzhefmers (b) association*



Person Centered Focus

Recommendations

- Know the person
- Person's reality

- Meaningful engagement
 Authentic, caring relationship
 Supportive community
 Evaluation of care practices



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Person Centered Focus

Recommendations in Action

- Know the person living with dementia
 Gather knowledge of the person (past and present) in assessment
 Include the individual, family and friends
- Include knowledge of the person in care plan and re-assessment
- Share knowledge of person with all staff





Person Centered Focus

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Recommendations in Action

Opportunities for meaningful

- engagementCreate a supportive environment
- Look beyond traditional or
- planned activities Educate staff on individual opportunities
- Educate staff on how every interaction can become an activity

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What Is Communication? Connecting Sense of Self Sending messages with others BODY LANGUAGE Conversation Attitude Tone of voice Self-expression Communication Interaction Relationships Making WORDS FACIAL Decisions EXPRESSIONS

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Communication Changes Throughout the Disease	
Forth store (AEId)	
Early stage (Mild) Convey thoughts and feelings through language. Able to make decisions about future care.	
May misinterpret what others say.	
Middle stage (Moderate) • Use basic words and sentences.	-
 Rely more on tone of voice, facial expression and body language. Continue to need emotional connection and meaningful activity. 	
Late stage (Severe) • May still respond to familiar words, phrases or songs.	
Use body language and the five senses to connect.	-
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Communication Challenges in the Early Stage	
Communication Chancinges in the Early Otage	
Changes you may notice include:	-
Difficulty finding the right words.	
Taking longer to speak or respond.	
Withdrawing from conversations. Struggling with decision-making or problem-solving.	-
Struggling with decision-making of problem-solving.	
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Communication Challenges in the Middle Stage	
Changes you may notice include:	
Increased difficulty finding the right words. Using familiar words repeatedly.	
Inventing new words to describe familiar things.	
Easily losing train of thought. Speaking less frequently.	
Communicating through behavior rather than words	
more often.	
Consult a doctor when you notice major or sudden	

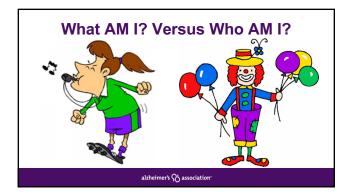
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Communication Challenges in the Late Stage	
Changes you may notice include:	
Communication is reduced to a few words or sounds. Possible responses to familiar words or phrases. May communicate primarily through gestures or facial expressions.	
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Understanding Behaviors as a Form of Communication	
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Imagine If Professions Were Described Only By Behaviors	

What AM I?

- I frequently run from place to place in a room

 Usually, I am sweaty
- and/or have dirt on my clothing
- Sometimes I yell at people to get them to do what I want
- You rarely see me sitting
- I enjoy painting my face with bright colors
 • Sometimes I speak and
- other times I just use gestures
- I like to be around children even though I am an adult
- Playing with balloons is my favorite game

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Common Dementia Related Behaviors

- Confusion or Suspicion
- Anxiety or Agitation
- Repetition (Verbal or Physical)Sundowning
- Wandering
- Hoarding
- Aggression





How to Connect or "I See You"

Knowing the person is critical to person focused care:

- PreferencesRoutine/SchedulesCultural HistoryFamily and Career History

How to Connect: Early Stage	
Ask directly how to help with communication.	
Keep sentences clear and straightforward. Leave plenty of time for conversations. Include the person in conversations that affect him or her, including planning for the future.	
Keep in mind:	
Avoid making assumptions. Speak directly to the person.	
Communicate in the way that is most comfortable for the person. Be honest, laugh together, and stay connected with each other.	
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How to Connect: Middle Stage	
Approach from the front, say who you are and call the person by name. Maintain eye contact and get at eye level if seated or reclining.	
Avoid criticizing, correcting and arguing. Pay attention to your tone. Use short sentences and basic words.	
Speak slowly and clearly, one person and one question at a time. Limit distractions. Offer a guess or fill in words if acceptable.	
Be paller and take your time. Keep respect and empathy in your mind, then:	-
Assess the person's needs. Let the person know you hear his or her concerns,	
whether they are expressed through words, behavior or both. Provide a brief answer.	
Respond to the emotions behind the statement.	
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How to Connect: Late Stage	
Listen for expressions of pain and respond promptly. Help the person feel safe and happy.	
Continue to bring respect to each conversation. Keep talking "with" and not "over" the person.	
Use all five senses to communicate.	
Keep in Mind: Communication is reduced to a few words or sounds. Possible responses to familiar words or phrases.	
Possible responses to tamiliar words or phrases. Language can still be understood.	

Communication	in all	Stages	of the	Disease

Join the person's reality to connect.

Understand and accept what you can and cannot change.

Remember that the person retains a sense of self despite the losses of the disease.

Demonstrate respect and connect through feelings.

Always treat the person as the adult he or she is.

Try to decode the person's communications.

Recognize the effects of your mood and actions.

Try to understand the source of reactions.

Help meet the needs while soothing and calming the person.

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Responding to Behaviors

- 1. Detect and connect
- Address physical needs first
 Then address emotional needs



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Detect and connect

- Join the person in his or her reality by trying to see the world through his or her eyes.
- Understand the person's reality in context before intervening: Who? What? Where? When? How? What took place before, during and after the behavior took place?
- Approach the person calmly and respectfully.



Address Physical needs first

- Medical issues.
- Physical problems such as:
 - Hunger or thirst.
 - · Lack of social interaction.
- Environmental triggers for discomfort.



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Then address emotional needs

- Focus on the person's feelings, not facts
- Use your knowledge of the person's preferences to provide effective interventions.
- Redirect the energy into a more soothing activity.



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Reassess and plan for next time

- Go back to detecting and connecting.
- Join the person's reality.
- What went well and what didn't?
- How can you make adjustments?



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More About Engaging in Person-Centered Care – The Path to Paguiatory Complies The New Alzheimer's Association's Dementia Care Practice Recommendations: Supporting the Emotional Well-Being of Individuals Living with Dement

Questions



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