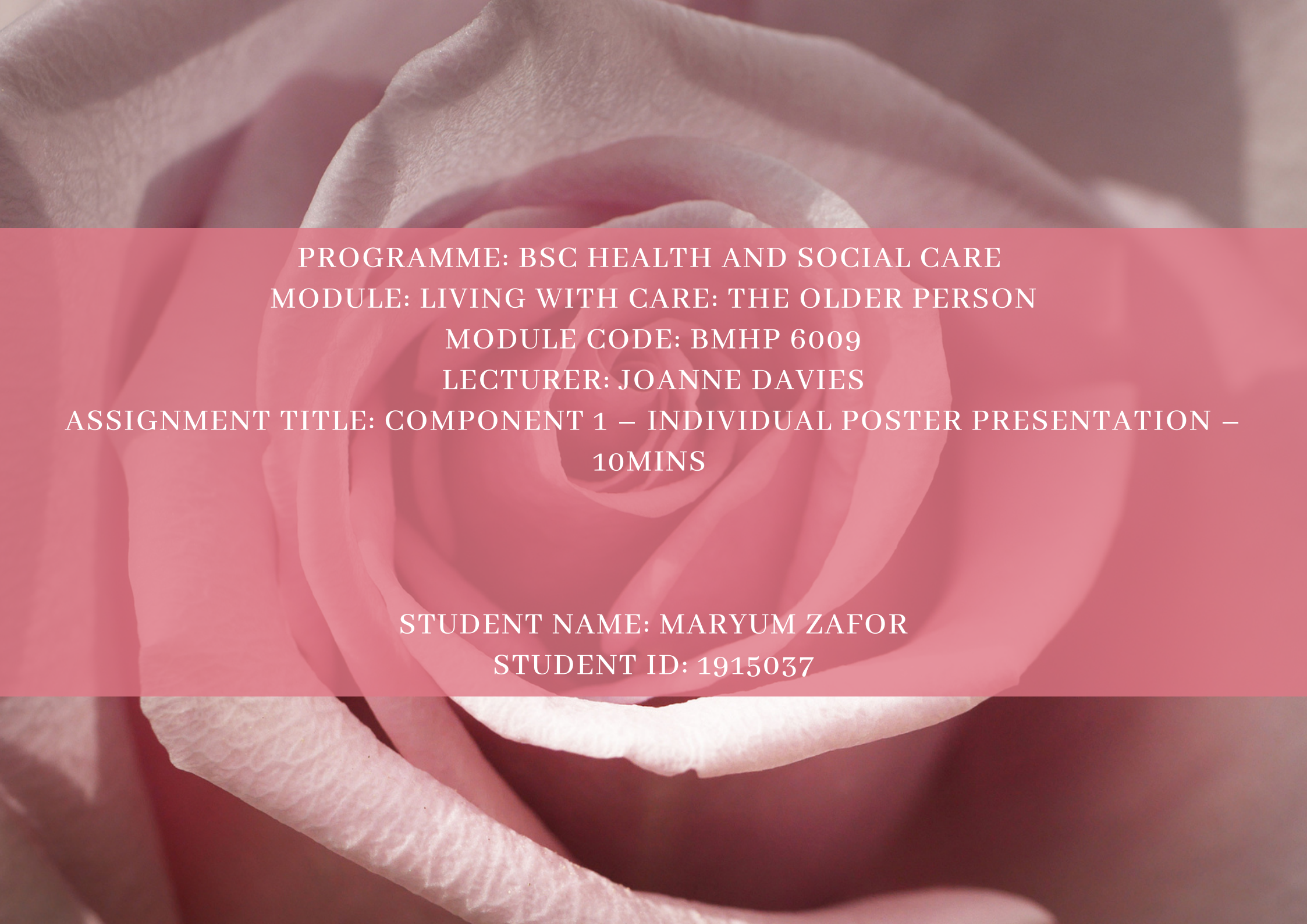




PROGRAMME: BSC HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE
MODULE: LIVING WITH CARE: THE OLDER PERSON
MODULE CODE: BMHP 6009
LECTURER: JOANNE DAVIES
ASSIGNMENT TITLE: COMPONENT 1 – INDIVIDUAL POSTER PRESENTATION –
10MINS

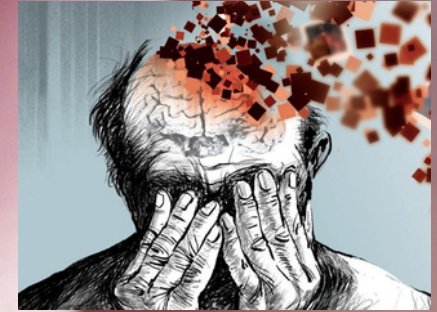
STUDENT NAME: MARYUM ZAFOR
STUDENT ID: 1915037



Dementia

Dementia is a term used to describe various brain disorders has a common loss of brain functions, which is usually progressive and eventually sever (McKeel, Burns, Meuser, and Morris, 2007). There are over 100 different types of dementia. Most common are Alzheimer's Disease, Vascular Dementia and Lewy Body Dementia (Pulsford & Thompson, 2020).

Currently, Dementia is the seventh leading cause of death among all diseases and one of the major causes of disability and dependency among older people in the worldwide. Dementia can result from variety of disease and injuries which can affect the brain (WHO, 2022).



(Hindustan Times, 2016)

Where the poster will be??

Poster will be displayed in GP Surgeries, Community Centres and bus stops to raise awareness of Dementia, possible signs and symptoms and how it can affect a person's life.

Affects of Dementia?

Dementia can affect individuals:

- Memory
- Language
- Physical Health
- Behaviour
- Personality/Mood (Broker & Lillyman, 2013).

Signs and Symptoms

Dementia can affect in their own individual way. There are different types of dementia can affect individual in different way, especially during early stages. Nevertheless, there are common signs and symptoms, e.g.,

- Memory loss
- Language
- Physical Health
- Behaviour (Brooker and Lillyman, 2013).



(Bangkok Pattaya Hospital, 2021)

Diagnostic Evaluations

Dementia can be diagnosed by health profession who can take a look at the medical history where it can be identified as either cognitive abilities have worsened over the time or whether the worsening is associated with functional problems such as with day-to-day tasks. This can be confirmed by families or friends with presence of cognitive decline and function (Arvanitakis & Bennett, 2019).

Risk factor for Dementia?

There are several risk factors which can affect

- Dementia, e.g.,
- Age
- Family History
- Race/ethnicity (Age UK, 2022).

Treatments

Medicine can help manage behavioural and cognitive symptoms of dementia in recent years, currently there is no cure or preventing development (Lewis, Schaffer, Sussex, O'Neill & Cockcroft, 2014).

What can be done to reduce the risk of dementia?

Evidence have shown individual can reduce dementia by being,

- Active
- Eating healthy
- Exercising mind (Alzheimer's Society 2022).

Dementia statics

Dementia has affected 35 million people in the worldwide and it is incurable. There have been many cases can be preventable as there been regular participation in three stages which are physically, socially, and mentally during middle age which has shown 47% dementia at risk reductions (Dannhauser, Cleverley, Whitfield, 2014).

Alzheimer's

Alzheimer is an ongoing decline of brain function. This could affect memory, thinking skills and other mental capacity. There is no exact cause of Alzheimer's since is not fully understood even though there is increase cause of risk of developing the condition, which can include

- Age related
- Family history of Alzheimer's
- Lifestyle factors (Bird, 2018).

Effect on Alzheimer's

Alzheimer's disease is believed to be caused by abnormal build-up of proteins in and around brain cells (NHS, 2020).

Signs and Symptoms

Alzheimer's disease starts off with memory loss, followed by word finding difficulties, visual difficulties, and dysfunctional. As Alzheimer's process, behaviour problems such as irritable, change of personality traits and aggressions. Patients would probably require round the clock care from families/friends or carers once they lose their functions (Budson, 2015).

Diagnosis

Diagnosis early for Alzheimer's, allows the time for all concerned to adjust whilst the patient can still actively engage, and offers access to advice, financial support, and available treatments. Many patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's can live with the disease for several years with a good quality of life with access to the optimal treatments and resources (Rasmussen & Langerman, 2019).

Treatments

Currently, there's no cure for Alzheimer's Disease. There are available medicines that could temporarily reduce the symptom. Also, there are some lifestyles change and therapy can be done to lower the risk of Alzheimer's for patients (Weller & Budson, 2018).

Getting help

Getting help is needed when you or someone you care for has Dementia or any other types of Dementia. There are wide range of information, advice, and services and support can be found (Cayton, Graham & Warner, 2008).



Thank you!

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