

Programme: BSC Health and Social Care

Title: Living with Care: The Older Person

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WHAT IS DEMENTIA?

(Health, 2019)

(Alonge, 2019)

(Gilbert 2018)

(Dementia talk, 2017)

(Zana.com,2016)



(Ashridge Home Care, 2020)

Value, Time, and Memories Advocacy for Dementia.

PRESENTATION

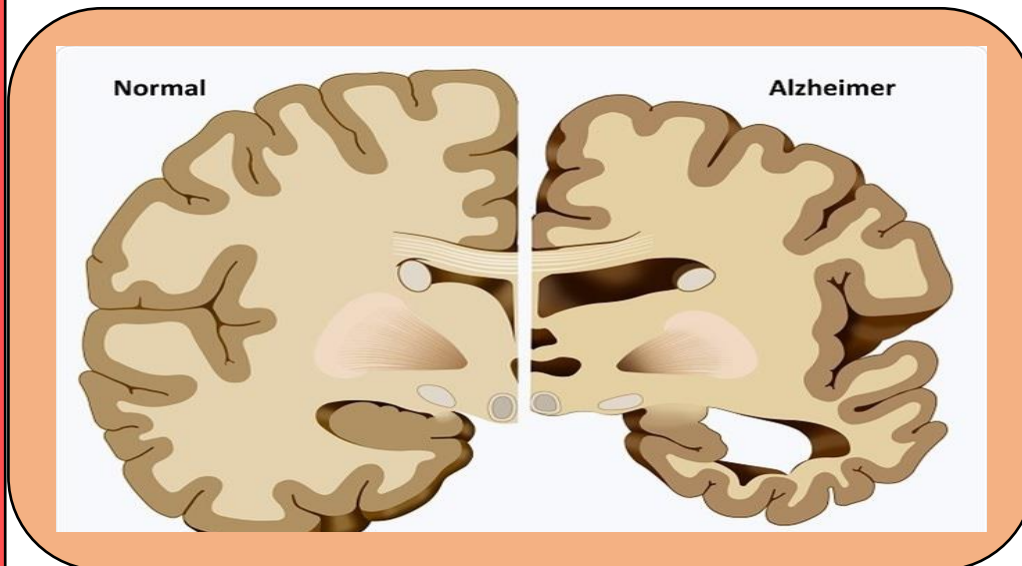
DEMENTIA & MEMORY COMMUNITY CENTRE

Everyone is welcome!!

Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, frontotemporal dementia, and Lewy body dementia are all types of dementia. The main focus of this presentation is on Lewy body dementia and Parkinson's disease in the community care centre and how people can get the help they need.

What is Dementia? : Dementia is a term used to describe a condition in which a person suffers

According to (lcd.who.int.2022), Dementia (F00-F03) is a syndrome caused by chronic or progressive brain disease that impairs memory, thought, direction, comprehension, computation, learning ability, language, and judgement. The mind is clear, and cognitive deficits are frequently associated with emotional regulation, social behaviour, and motivation. This syndrome manifests itself in Alzheimer's disease, cerebrovascular disease, and other brain-related illnesses.



10 EARLY SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF

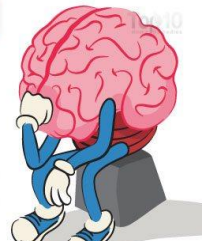
DEMENTIA

Dementia is not a disease, rather it is a collection of many symptoms that suggest the presence of a brain disorder.

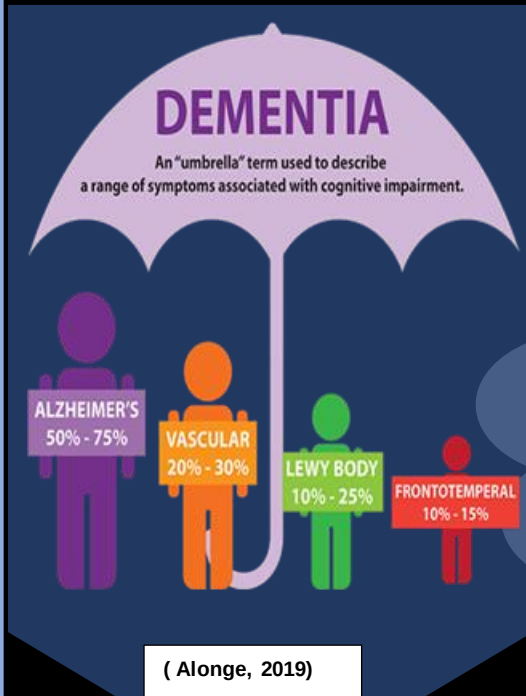
- 1 SUBTLE SHORT-TERM MEMORY LOSS
- 2 DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING THOUGHTS
- 3 RAPID AGITATION AND MOOD SWINGS
- 4 DISREGARD FOR GROOMING AND PERSONAL HYGIENE
- 5 DIFFICULTY IDENTIFYING HUMOR
- 6 FREQUENT FALLING AND TRIPPING
- 7 LAPSE IN JUDGMENT
- 8 MISPLACING THINGS
- 9 LACK OF INITIATIVE OR APATHY
- 10 GETTING CONFUSED EASILY

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Top10



What is Lewy Body Dementia & Parkinson disease ?



symptoms

Lewy Body Symptoms

Hallucinations of the visual and Movement disorders.
Inadequate body function regulation (autonomic nervous system).
Problems with cognitive
Having trouble sleeping.
Continually shifting focus.
Depression
Apathy.

Parkinson's Disease symptoms

A tremor, or shaking, typically begins in one of your limbs, most frequently in the hand or fingers.
Sluggish Movement (bradykinesia).
Rigid muscles.
Posture and balance are harmed.
Automatic movements are lost.
Speech alters and writing evolves.

(Dementia UK 2022)

Treatments & Intervention

Both Lewy body dementia and Parkinson's disease require similar treatment.

Speech and language therapy- PDD/LBD
Physiotherapy- PDD/LBD
Occupational therapy-PDD/LBD
relaxation Technique- massage, music, and dance therapy

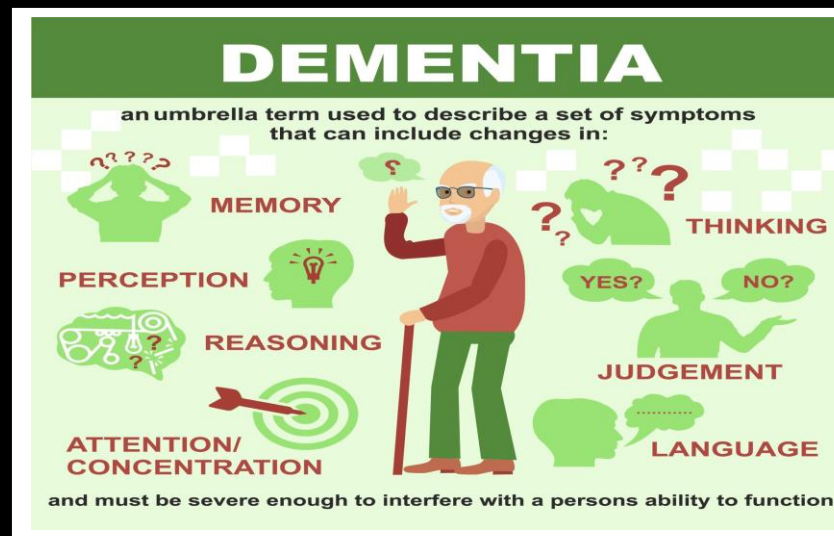
Lewy Body Medication

Levodopa helps with mobility- PDD/LBD
Antidepressants-depress
Clonazepam—drowsiness or arousal
Antipsychotic drugs—help with behaviour
Acetylcholinesterase- inhibitors improve hallucinations
Memantine is only used for dementia.

Parkinson's Disease Medication

Deep brain stimulation-
Cass: Neurosurgery Medication-
Dopamine agonist: used to treat sickness and limb paralysis
No oral medication

Monoamine Oxidase-B inhibitors prevent and breakdown the chemical in the brain. (nhs.uk 2022)



Causes

The abnormal protein deposits within the Lewy body cause alpha-synuclein in the brain; these Lewy bodies disturb brain chemistry. By producing visual hallucinations, changes in alertness and attention, and problems with thinking, movement, behaviour, and mood.

(national institute on aging,2021). In addition, Parkinson's disease causes the substantia nigra region of the brain to lose nerve cells. However, nerve cells in the brain that creates dopamine cause tremors and tense muscles.

Maintain Theories Of Aging

Disengagement Theory

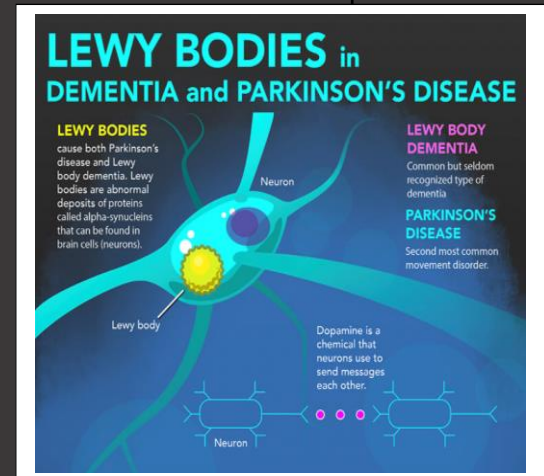
As people age, they become less engaged in social life (Crossman, 2019). The idea states that as people mature, they gradually withdraw or disengage from their adult social roles and connections. However, disengagement keeps the social structure stable and ordered, making it necessary and helpful to society.

Activity Theory

(Formosa, 2019) conclude that activity theory can help even weak elderly people be more socially and emotionally active.

Continuity Theory

Continuity Theory states that middle-aged and older adults desire to conserve and sustain existing internal and external structures by adopting tactics connected to their past experiences of themselves and their social context. In this way, change is linked to the person's imagined history, resulting in continuity in inner psychological traits behaviour. (Atchley, 1989)



(Casey 2021)

Person-centred Care

According to (Buron 2008), personhood is inconsequential to health care delivery in terms of relevance to persons with dementia in the community centre. The structure provides the organisation with existing person-centred interventions and dementia techniques in order for the organisation to comprehend the framework and test the potential values of future person-centred treatments as they are developed and implemented.

Social & Medical Model

The social context of dementia care includes multiagency memory assessment, diagnosis, and excellent support for dementia and their caregivers. Social, physical, spiritual, and psychological components of dementia need to be accommodated. However, the Diagnostic of the medical model frameworks allows for clinical information to influence decision-making, researching, communication, teaching, and learning. (Derbyshire.gov.uk. 2022)

Non-Profit Organisations

Dementia Charities

- Lewy Body Dementia Association
- Lewy Body Society
- Alzheimer's Research UK
- Parkinson's UK
- The Alzheimer's Society
- Alzheimer's Scotland
- Alzheimer's Disease International
- Dementia UK

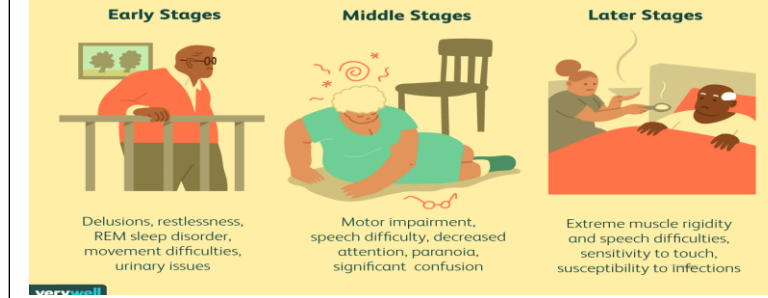
(Charities - The Lewy Body Society, 2022)

Misdiagnosis

According to (Whiteman 2015), describe Robin Williams' misdiagnosed as an autopsy preform and revealed indications of Stage Five: The autopsy report revealed that the patient had a moderately severe cognitive decline and Lewy body dementia. However, Robin William died due to a severe case of an undiagnosed form of dementia. Furthermore, figures suggest that 1.3 million Americans are impacted, with the majority of them being 65 and older.

According to (Lewy Body Dementia, 2022), As per the Lewy Body Dementia Association, it takes at least three doctors more than 18 months to diagnose Lewy Body. Most doctors misdiagnose the symptoms because they are similar to Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative conditions like Parkinson's.

Progression of Lewy Body Dementia



Legislation & Policy

In almost all circumstances, the Equality Act of 2010 protects people of all ages from age discrimination that violates the law.

The Equality Act prohibits discrimination based on:

Age, disability, race, sex, gender reassignment, religion, or religious belief. (Age UK. 2022)

The Care Act of 2014 aims to provide a clear, modern law for dementia patients and caregivers. Personal budgets – integration and collaboration across health, social care, and housing – information, guidance, and advocacy. (McLachlan, 2015)

The goals of dementia care and support services are consistent with the Human Rights Act of 1998. These include giving persons with dementia as much autonomy over their lives, care, and treatment as possible, as well as being treated with decency and respect in their contacts with services. Dementia patients maintain as much independence as feasible for as long as possible. The right to privacy protects core human rights traits such as independence, control, and autonomy (Article 8 in the Human Rights Act 1998). (Knowyourhumanrights.2022)

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 states that the statute protects people with dementia who may lose their ability to make decisions for themselves. It protects persons in England and Wales who lack mental competence. Planning ahead of time is one of them. Assessing mental ability, the person lacks the mental capacity to make a specific decision. (Alzheimer's Society. 2022).

The Mental Health Act 2007 allows a relative or a local authority to be named a dementia patient's guardian. Guardians must always act in the best interests of the person they are responsible for. They cannot force anyone to do anything; therefore, they must have a solid relationship with the person with dementia. (liftedcare. 2022)

Historically of Lewy Body Dementia & Parkinson's

(Mueller, Ballard, Corbett, and Aarsland, 2017), research the neuropathology of Parkinson's disease at Alois Alzheimer's laboratory, Fritz Jakob Heinrich Lewy (1885–1950) identified the Lewy bodies in Munich, Germany, in 1912. Dr John Woodard of the Camarillo State Hospital in California observed neuropsychiatric symptoms and cognitive impairment in 27 Lewy body dementia patients in 1962. Only one-fourth tested positive for Parkinson's disease. However, Kenji Kosaka of Yokohama City University in Yokohama, Japan, and colleagues published autopsy results on more than 20 people with varying degrees of cognitive impairment, neuropsychiatric, and motor symptoms.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs was used to categorise the care needs. Basic requirements such as toileting, feeding, drinking, continence, and comfort were not always met. Furthermore, patients under constant surveillance or who were unable to communicate had the most striking difference between satisfied and unmet requirements, based on what personnel perceived as safety needs taking precedence over other criteria. Disrespect and dignity were routinely neglected, leaving patients feeling worthless. In order to provide person-centred care, hospital staff must be better aware of the holistic needs of dementia patients in acute

Maslow's Hierarchy

However, as stated in (Social care. Wales, 2022), ensuring that any individual's voice stays at the centre of any actions or decisions is at the heart of the rights based on person-centred support and care - Dementia. Under the Mental Act of 2005, the Independent Mental Capacity Advocates (IMCA) are implemented as a legal safeguard for individuals who cannot make some essential decisions. The (IMCA) is primarily responsible for representing people who lack a single independent voice from outside care services, such as a relative or friend.

Advocacy

In conclusion, a discussion indicates that no drugs can stop or reserve Lewy body dementia or Parkinson's disease. Some drugs, however, can provide temporary relief from symptoms. These medications are used to treat cognitive issues; however, there are non-drug options for symptom management. Therapists help with the problem, and consultants help with the care plan to meet all needs.

Conclusion

1. **Care Robot**-assists caretakers in monitoring and assessing dementia patients' habits and actions.
2. **Dementia-friendly communication technology** -encourages family connections and triggers past memories to remind dementia patients of social connections.
3. **The Caru smart sensor/Home Monitoring** - reminding dementia patients of social connectedness. It also gives prescription reminders and emergency assistance.
4. **Medication management/Medguide digital platform**-Self-reporting and sensor data collection include exercise, sleep, mobility, diet, and social contact components.
5. **Location tracking** can help connect with caregivers, identify falls, and alert through voice. (AAL Programme, 2022)

Five Technology use to help Dementia

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