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### **Seniors Helping Seniors**

#### Who we are and what do we do...

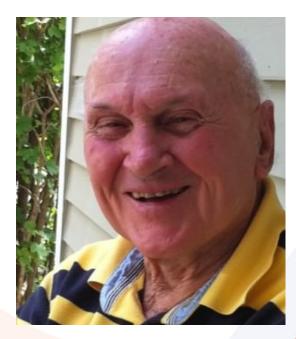
- Match seniors who need help with active seniors who want to help
- Senior Providers relate to the life experiences of those they care for
- We offer a variety of services:
  - Companionship
  - Respite care
  - Transportation services
  - Homemaking services (meal preparation & light housekeeping)
  - Assistance with bathing, dressing and mobility
  - Medication reminders
  - and more.....



## **Seniors Helping Seniors**

And why we do it.....

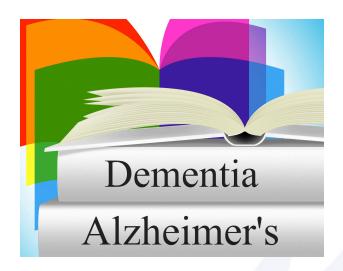
The inspiration for our family owned and operated company..... Jack





#### Dementia

Overall term for diseases characterized by a decline in memory/thinking skills that affects a person's ability to perform everyday activities





### Many Types of Dementia

- Different types have distinct symptom patterns and brain abnormalities over 200 conditions
- Important to have thorough evaluation conditions that mimic Dementia are potentially reversible - 9% in analysis of research articles
  - Depression
  - Delirium
  - Medication side effects
  - Thyroid problems
  - Vitamin deficiencies
  - Alcohol abuse



## **Common Types of Dementia**

- Vascular Dementia approximately 10%
  - Many cases co-exists with Alzheimer's diagnosis of Mixed Dementia
  - Impaired judgment/inability to make decisions, plan or organize vs. memory loss initially
  - Blood vessel damage or blockage leads to mini-strokes and bleeding in the brain - location, number and size determine effects
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB)
  - Specific type of protein (Alpha Syneuclein) accumulates in neurons -
  - Common with Parkinson's Disease -may have motor and cognitive impairment, may have PD Dementia alone



#### Frontotemporal Dementia

- Group of disorders caused by progressive cell degeneration in brain's frontal and temporal lobes
- Used to be known as "Pick's Disease"
- Accounts for 10-15% of Dementia cases
- Usually develops in 50-60 age range
- Behavior changes usually first sign may mimic Depression also loss of restraint in social/personal life
- Aphasia problems speaking
- Movement Disorders, shaking, difficulty walking
- Treatment focuses on managing symptoms
- Presumed cause clumps of abnormal protein in brain
- Possible connection between FLD and ALS



## Alzheimer's Disease Most Common Dementia

- Discovered in 1906 Dr. Alois Alzheimer linked symptoms to changes in brain
- 60-80% of cases
- About 50% solely Alzheimer's others Mixed Dementia
- Revised guideline in 2011- slow progressive disease may begin 15-20 years before clinical symptoms emerge
- Alzheimer's disrupts the "Neuro Network" built over lifetime, memories, experiences - unravels the tapestry of life
- Initial symptoms inability to learn new information/short term memory loss
- Focus of presentation today



#### Alzheimer's Caused by Damage to Neurons

- Amyloid Plaques "boulders" outside neurons
- Tangles of Tau protein form inside neurons
- Inflammation kills brain cells as brain tries to fight off perceived invaders
- Damage destroys ability for brain cells to communicate via synapses, kills neurons
- Plaques and Tangles may be present for many years before clinical signs of disease
- When damage becomes significant cognitive decline begins





## Early Stages of Alzheimer's

- Stage 1 No Impairment normal functioning
- Stage 2 Very mild decline person may notice memory issues - not detected on exam
- Stage 3 MCD families and physician may detect problems:
  - Finding right word
  - Social/work related difficulties
  - Losing things
  - Planning and organizing difficulties

- Stage 4 Moderate Cognitive Decline
  - Forget recent events
  - Problems with challenging mental math
  - Difficulty completing complex tasks
  - Forgetfulness about personal history
  - Moody/withdrawn in social settings



#### Later Stages of Alzheimer's Disease

- Stage 5 Moderately Severe Cognitive Decline
  - Unable to remember critical info
     phone/address, etc.
  - Confusion about where they are, day, month
  - Need help with dressing properly
  - Still remember significant details about self and family
  - No assistance needed with toileting or eating
- Stage 6 Severe Cognitive
   Decline
  - Lose awareness of recent activities/surroundings
  - Recognize familiar faces but may not know names of close family
  - Major changes in sleep patterns

- Need help with details of toileting (i.e. prompting, flushing, wiping)
- Increasingly frequent trouble with bladder and bowel control
- Behavior changes may include suspiciousness, delusions, compulsive repetitive behaviors, hand wringing, pacing
- Increased help with dressing, personal care
- Tend to wander and become lost
- Stage 7 Very Severe Cognitive
   Decline Lose ability to respond to
   environment, carry on a conversation,
   control movement, swallow. Muscles
   grow rigid, reflexes become
   abnormal.



## Facts and Figures Alarming

- More than 5 million Americans are living with the disease.
- Every 67 seconds someone in the United States develops Alzheimer's.
- Alzheimer's disease is the 6th leading cause of death in the United States.
- There are approximately 500,000 people dying each year because they have Alzheimer's.
- 1 in 3 seniors dies with Alzheimer's or another Dementia.





#### Women are Most at Risk

- In her 60's a women's estimated risk for developing Alzheimer's is 1 in 6; for Breast Cancer it is 1 in 11
- Almost 2/3 of Americans with AD are women
- More than 60% of AD caregivers are women





# Tidal Wave is Coming as Baby Boomers Age

- By 2050, the number of people age 65 and older with AD may nearly triple, from 5 million to as many as 16 million
- Without effective treatment could bankrupt Medicare and Medicaid





#### Risk Factors for Alzheimer's

#### Age

- Most with disease are >65
- Risk doubles every 5 years after 65
- > 85 risk is nearly 50%



- First degree relative, multiple increase risk
- Heredity and/or environmental factors may play role
- Gender Female
- TBI
- Vascular Disease Stroke, high cholesterol, obesity, Diabetes -African Americans and Hispanic people higher rates in US
- Depression/Emotional Trauma





#### Signs and Symptoms - Aging Vs. Alzheimer's

- Normal Aging
  - Bodies and brains slow down but intelligence remains stable
  - Take more time to process information
  - Lack of focus
  - Common to have difficulty remembering names,
     places and other things as we age
- Alzheimer's symptoms significantly impact work, hobbies, family and social life



# Know the 10 Early signs of Alzheimer's

Source: Alzheimer's Disease Association



## Memory loss that disrupts daily life - especially recently learned information

- Forgetting important dates or events
- Asking for same information over and over
- Needing to increasingly use memory aids
- Needing family members to handle things you used to handle on your own

**Normal aging** - Sometimes forgetting names or appointments but remembering later





#### Challenges in planning or solving problems

- Changes in ability to develop and follow a plan or work with numbers
- Trouble following recipe
- Can't keep track of monthly bills
- Difficulty concentrating increased time to solve problems

**Normal aging - Making occasional errors balancing checkbook** 





#### Difficulty Completing Familiar Tasks

- Driving to a known location
- Remembering rules of games, cards or Bingo
- Managing a budget at work

**Normal aging** - Occasionally needing help to use a setting on a microwave or recording a TV show





#### Confusion with Time or Place

- Losing track of dates, seasons and passage of time
- Trouble understanding something that is not happening immediately
- Forget where you are and how you got there

**Normal aging** - Getting confused about the day of the week but remembering later





## Trouble With Visual and Spatial Relationships

- Difficulty reading, judging distance
- Difficulty with colors and contrast -
- Leads to problems driving

**Normal aging -** Vision changes due to cataracts or Macular Degeneration





## New Problems with Words in Speaking or Writing

- Trouble following or joining conversation
- Stop in middle of conversation and can't continue or may repeat things
- Struggle with vocabulary, finding right word
- Calling things by wrong name i.e. call watch a "hand-clock"

**Normal aging** - Sometimes having trouble finding the right word





## Misplacing Things and Losing Ability to Retrace Steps

- A person with Alzheimer's disease may put things in unusual places - putting dish soap in refrigerator
- They may lose things and be unable to go back over their steps to find them again
- May accuse others of stealing may occur more frequently over time

**Normal aging** — Misplacing things from time to time and retracing steps to find them





#### **Decreased or Poor Judgment**

- May experience changes in judgment or decisionmaking, i.e. making large donations, unable to say to say no to Telemarketers
- May pay less attention to grooming or keeping themselves clean.

**Normal aging -** Making a bad decision once in a while





#### Withdrawal From Work or Social Activities

- A person with Alzheimer's may start to remove themselves from hobbies, social activities, work projects or sports
  - They may have trouble keeping up with a favorite sports team or remembering how to complete a favorite hobby
- May avoid being social because of the changes they are experiencing, i.e. difficulty understanding a menu

**Normal aging** - Sometimes feeling weary of family, work and social obligations





#### Changes in Mood and Personality

- Mood and personalities of people with Alzheimer's may change over time
- They can become confused, suspicious, depressed, fearful or anxious
- Become easily upset whenever out of comfort zone

**Normal aging** - Becoming set in your ways and becoming irritable when routines are disrupted





### Medical Evaluation Important

- Rule out a reversible cause of Dementia
- Early detection
  - Get maximum benefit from available treatments maintain independence longer
  - Time to plan for future needs participate in decisions
  - Help for you and loved ones





## Reducing Risk of Alzheimer's

- Learn new things make more synapses - keep your mind active
- Exercise/control stress
- Control risk factors for Vascular Disease





- Sleep long term memory consolidation and clearing of brain occurs during deep sleep - "mental flossing"
- Maintain strong social networks
- Avoid tobacco and excess alcohol



### Hope For the Future

- Currently 5 drugs approved for Alzheimer's don't stop progression, temporarily help thinking and memory issues
  - Aricept all stages
  - Razadyne mild to moderate
  - Namenda moderate to severe
  - Exelon all stages
  - Cognex mild to moderate



- Beta-amyloid chief component of plaques
- Tau Protein
- Inflammation
- Insulin resistance
- Brain imaging and biomarkers
- Learning from families with rare Alzheimer-causing genetic mutations
- Alzheimer's in a dish



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## **Family Caregivers**

- In 2013, 15.5 million caregivers provided an estimated 17.7 billion hours of unpaid care valued at more than \$220 billion
- Family caregivers are being asked to shoulder greater burdens for longer periods of time
  - Shorter hospital stays
  - Better management of chronic illness
  - Increasing life spans
  - Limited discharge planning
- Brunt of caregiving often falls to female they tend to experience greatest emotional stress



## Family Caregivers at Risk

- Stress related illness
- Anxiety/Depression
- Exhaustion
- Increased use of alcohol and drugs
- Reduced immune response
- Poor physical health/chronic illness
- Increased mortality rates



## Self-Care for Family Caregivers

- Pace yourself
- Delegate responsibilities to others especially when fatigue or stress levels are high
- Vent feelings to friends or professionals
- Participate in leisure activities
- Maintain your social networks
- Join a support group
- Don't feel guilty about respite time



#### **Additional Resources**

- Best all-around Alzheimer's Association www.alz.org
- Administration on Aging www.aoa.dhhs.gov
- Ageless Design the Alzheimer's Store www.agelessdesign.com
- Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center www.alzheimers.org
- Eldercare Locator www.eldercare.gov



## Questions?







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