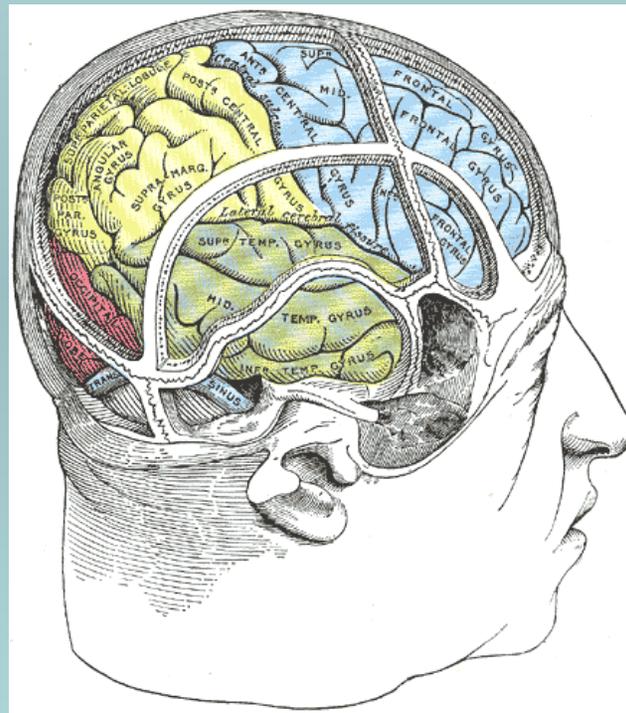


RECOGNIZING POSSIBILITIES: ACCOMMODATING BRAIN CHANGES IN DEMENTIA

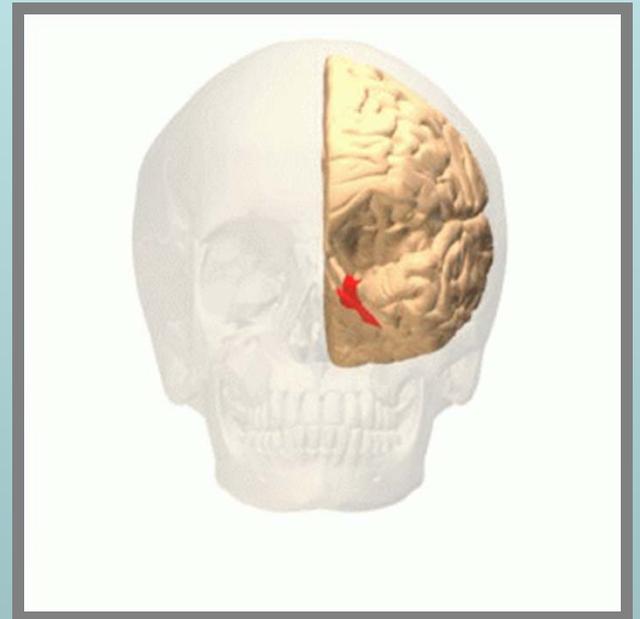


PRESENTATION BY:
SHERI BANKSTON, CTRS

"DEDICATED TO ENRICHING THE LIVES OF SENIOR ADULTS"

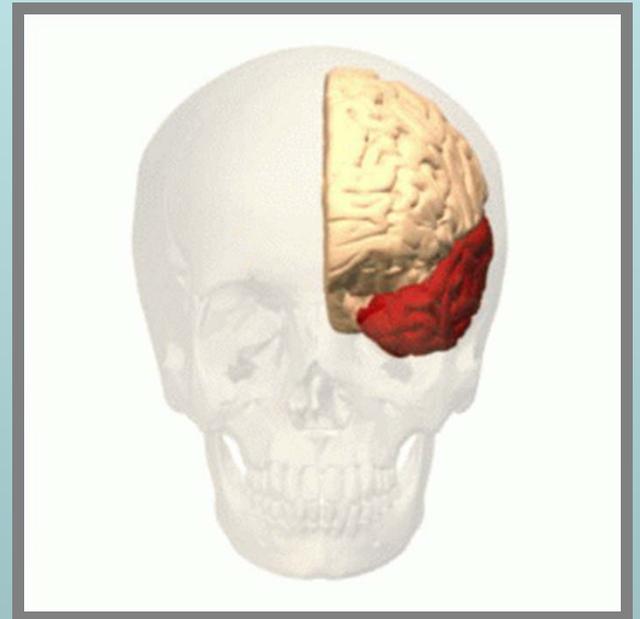
Hippocampus

- Located in the temporal lobe where we have emotions and it's function is to store short-term memory.
- Implications for interventions: Validation techniques instead of reality orientation for successful outcomes, long-term memory recall activities, reminiscing, using familiar memory props, etc.



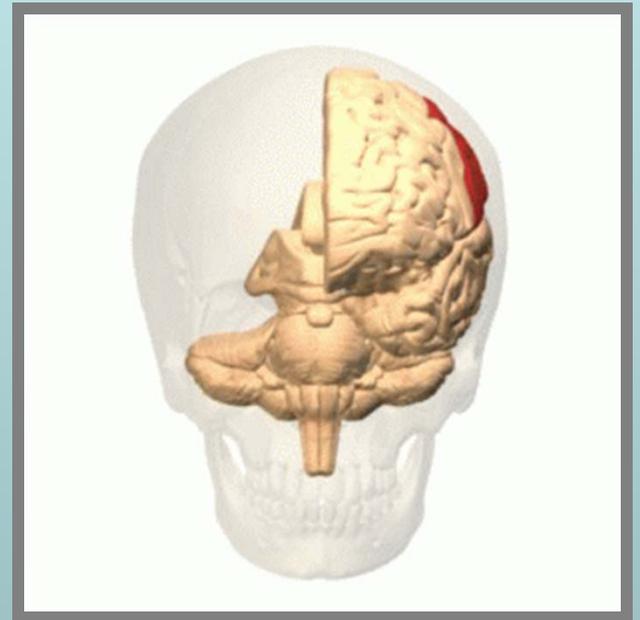
Temporal Lobe

- Functions: Intellect, hearing, long-term memory.
- Speech centers- “Tip of the tongue syndrome”.
- Can lead to difficulty remembering names and faces; difficulty understanding spoken word (aphasia-expressive and receptive)
- Implications for interventions: Use interventions that do not rely on naming objects, names and faces.



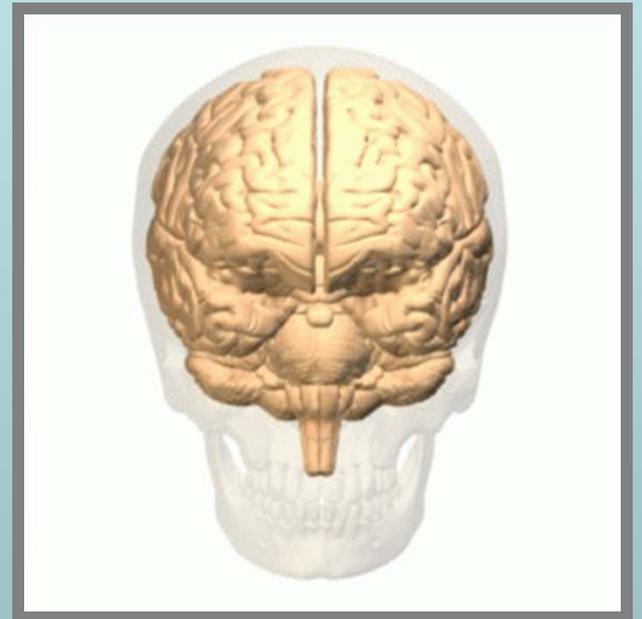
Parietal Lobe

- Important in processing of spatial information, concentration and attention.
- Symptoms are getting lost in familiar places.
- Implications for interventions: Provide assistance in a slow deliberate manner to task assignment. Assist if “strays” from interventions.



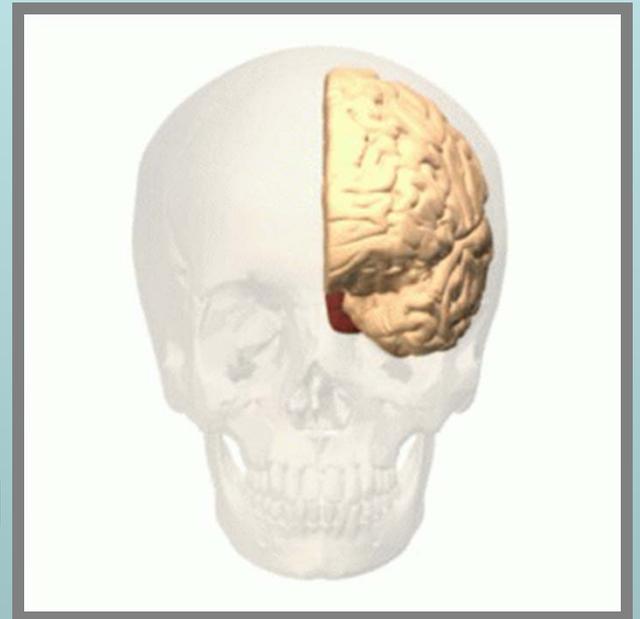
Angular Gyrus

- Located towards the back of the head where the temporal lobe, parietal lobe and occipital lobe come together.
- Is involved in a number of processes related to language, mathematics and cognition.



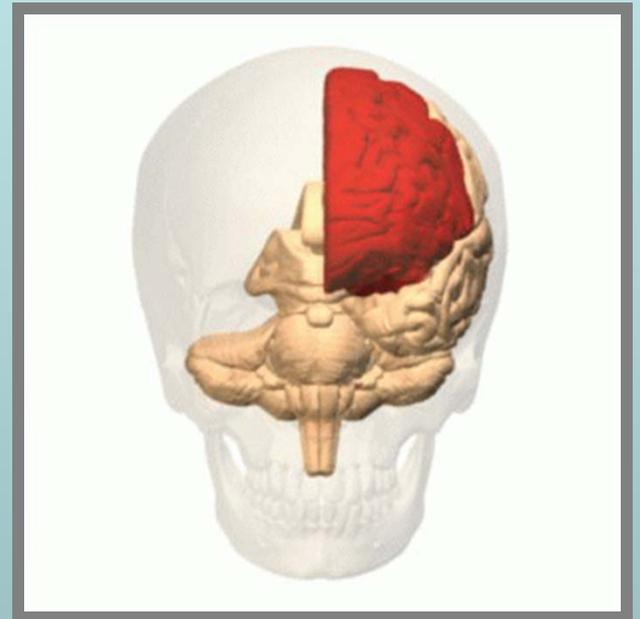
Occipital Lobe

- An area of the brain that is relatively spared due to the damages occurring in the angular gyrus, parietal lobe and temporal lobe it, is being compromised as well.
- Functions: Visual perception.
- Symptoms: Can lead to difficulty seeing (peripheral vision, and ability to see in three dimensional) , hard time recognizing colors and difficulty perceiving movement; visual hallucinations can occur.
- Implications for interventions: Be mindful of lighting, glare, high contrast patterns as barriers; use contrasting colors for resource supplies.



Frontal Lobe

- Executive part of the brain, “boss of the brain”.
- Functions: Consciousness, sense of self, judgment, emotional response and stability, language, personality, word association and meaning.
- Symptoms: Apathetic, decrease in physical appearance, loss of attention, mood swings, difficulty with problem solving.
- Implications for interventions: Keep tasks very simple to allow for successful outcomes, provide hand over hand assistance as needed, initiate interventions and redirect to task as needed.



Hypothalamus



- Controls body temperature, hunger, thirst, fatigue, sleep and circadian cycles.
- Controls body temperature, hunger, thirst, fatigue, sleep and circadian cycles.
- Symptoms: Layering of clothes, resistive of care, weight loss, dehydration, sleep pattern disturbances, possible sundowning behavior.
- Implications for interventions: Make sure the program area is warm, offer opportunities for outdoor interventions, expose to natural lighting during the day, reinforce seasonal orientation, use food-related interventions including hydrating beverages.