



#### Dementia Awareness Program









Understanding Dementia

July 2010







## What is Dementia?

Dementia is the name used to describe the symptoms of a large group of illnesses which cause a progressive decline in the way a person functions.

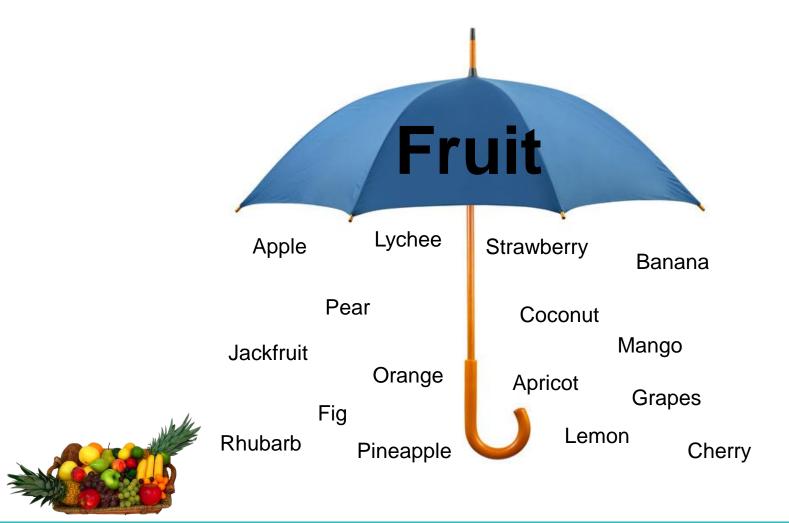


Source: Alzheimer's Australia, 2005, Information about dementia for young people, Help Sheet 6.1, Australia.















# **Dementia**

Early or younger onset dementia

Alzheimer's disease

Alcohol related dementia

Dementia with lewy bodies

Frontal lobe dementia

AIDS related dementia

Vascular dementia









## **Types of Dementia**

#### **Alzheimer's Disease**

 Most <u>common</u> type of dementia

#### **Vascular Dementia**

2<sup>nd</sup> most common type of dementia

#### **Alcohol Related Dementia**

- Due to too much alcohol
- Preventable

#### **Younger Onset Dementia**

- People under the age of 65 with dementia
- Not very common

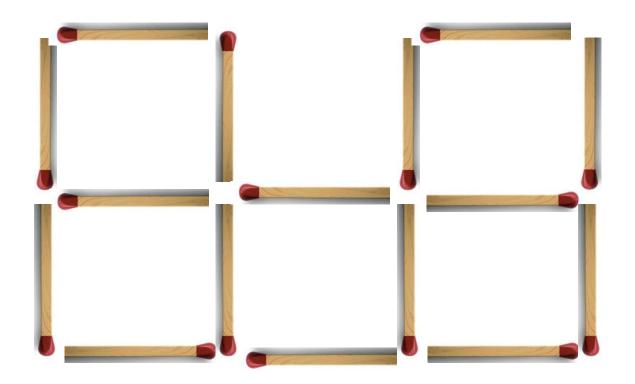








### **Brain Teaser 1:**



Move only one match to change the five squares into six squares







## **Facts about Dementia**



> Dementia is NOT a normal part of ageing

Why? We all forget things from time to time. People in their 30's, 40's and 50's can also have dementia. But this is not very common.

> Dementia is **NOT** a mental illness.

What is it? It is a condition of the brain.

> There is currently no cure for dementia

Can I try to prevent it? Yes, by keeping your brain healthy.







# **Chance of developing Dementia**

Dementia is more common in people over the age of 65. The older you are, the greater the risk.

65 – 70 years 1 in 25 people



70 – 80 years 1 in 10 people



85 years & over 1 in 4 people

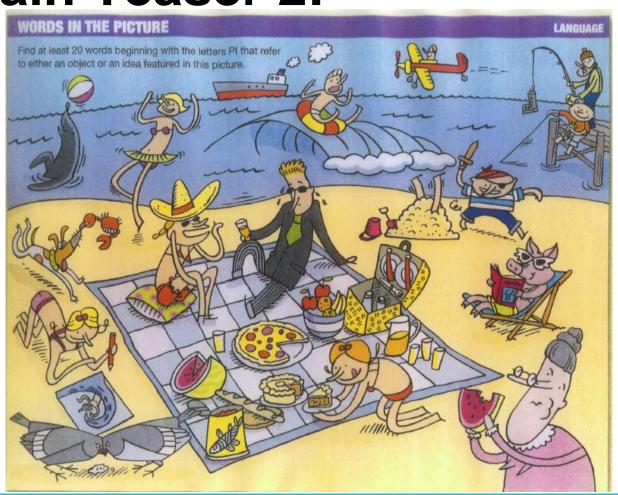








## **Brain Teaser 2:**



Find as many words as you can beginning with the letter P.

This can be an object or an idea.







## Who has dementia?



Mary \_\_\_\_



Helen \_\_\_\_



George \_\_\_\_



Antonio \_\_\_\_



David \_\_\_\_







## The Brain

#### **Frontal Lobes**

- Planning
- Organising
- Decision making
- Social Behaviour
- Starting & Stopping
- Concentration

#### **Parietal Lobes**

- Reading & Writing
- Speech & Language
- Sensory Processing
- Spatial orientation

#### **Limbic Region**

- Long term memories (forming & organising)
- Emotions

(forming & processing)

#### **Temporal Lobes**

Auditory Processing (sounds)

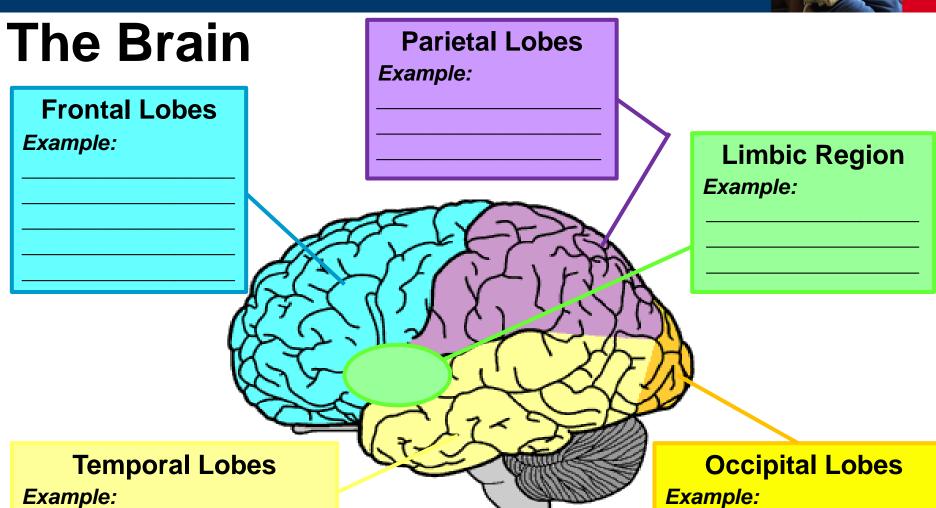
#### **Occipital Lobes**

Visual Processing (seeing)







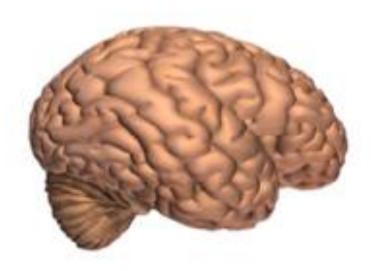








# **Changes in the Brain**





A brain without disease

Brain with Alzheimer's Disease

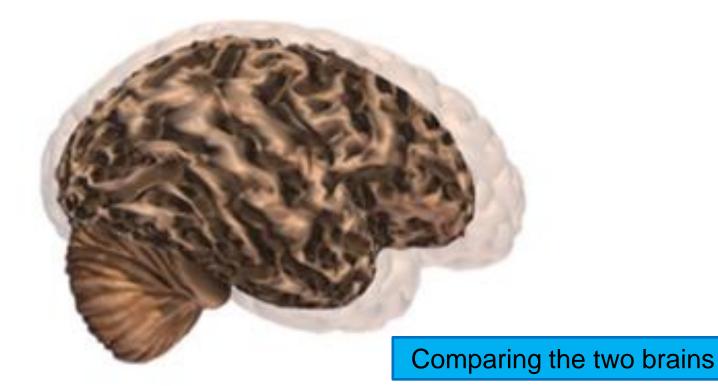
Source: Alzheimer's Association, 2010, Inside the Brain: An Interactive Tour, United States of America.







# **Changes in the Brain**

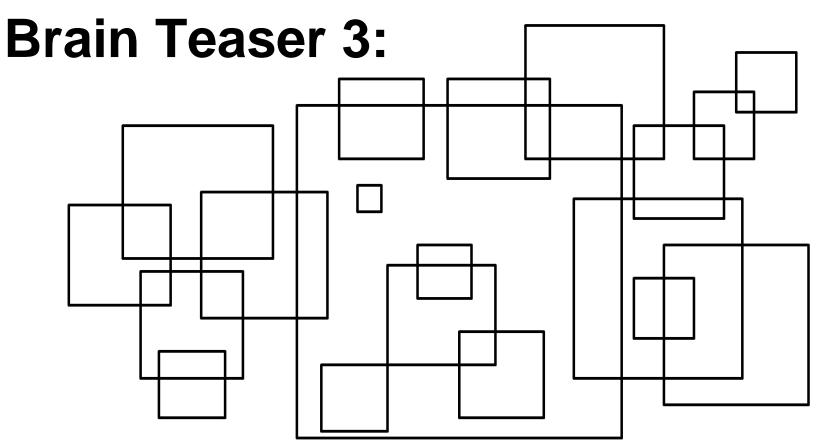


Source: Alzheimer's Association, 2010, Inside the Brain: An Interactive Tour, United States of America.









How many squares can you see?

Adapted from: Reader's Digest, 2005, 101 Ways to Improve your Memory, France, pp. 69.

Answer: \_\_\_\_







# What problems do people with dementia have?

#### Dementia affects everybody differently

- Memory loss
- Difficulty communicating
- Problems thinking
- Problems recognising people
- Personality change
- Not able to learn new information
- Repeating the same story over and over









# Mind your Mind



Mind your **Brain** 



Mind your **Body** 



Mind your **Diet** 



Mind your **Health Checks** 

Source: Alzheimer's Australia, 2008, Mind Your Mind, Brochure, Australia.







# Mind your Mind



Mind your **Social Life** 



Mind your **Head** 



Mind your **Habits** 

Source: Alzheimer's Australia, 2008, Mind Your Mind, Brochure, Australia.





## For more information

- National Dementia Helpline:
   FREECALL™ 1800 100 500
- Carer Advisory and Counselling Service:
   FREECALL™1800 242 636
- Aged Care Information Line:
   FREECALL™ 1800 500 853
- Commonwealth Respite and Carelink Centres:
   FREECALL™ 1800 052 222
- Direct2Care:
   LOCAL CALL 1300 121 121