

PALLIATIVE CARE – A BROADER CONCEPT

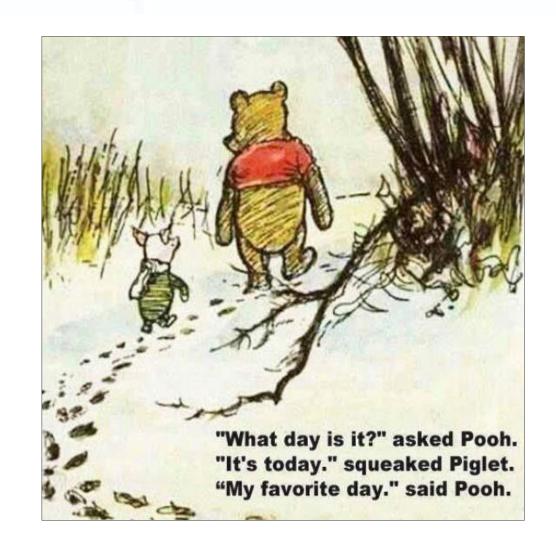
How to Support a Person Living with Dementia

Presenter: Michelle Allsop

Dementia has a physical, psychological, social, and economic impact, not only on people with dementia, but also on their carers, families and society at large.

(WHO, 2017)





Worldwide Statistics

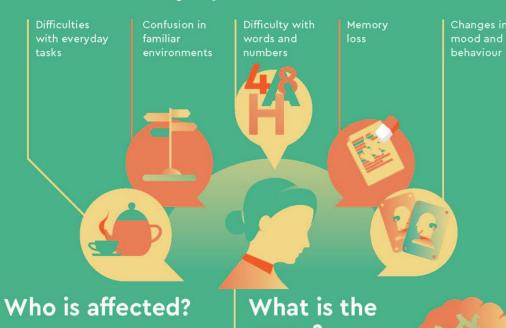
Worldwide, around 50 million people (about twice the population of Texas) have dementia, and there are nearly 10 million new cases every vear.

- Dementia is one of the major causes of disability and dependency among older people worldwide.
- Every three seconds someone in the world develops dementia.





What are the symptoms?





cause?

Conditions that affect the brain, such as Alzheimer's disease, stroke or head injury





US\$818 billion:



US\$2 trillion



Majority of people who will develop dementia will be in low- and middle-income countries



Families and friends provide most of the care

emotional and financial stress

Dementia in Australia

- 1 in 10 people over 65
- 2nd leading cause of death of Australians

Estimated 459,000 Australians

Without a medical breakthrough, estimates likely to increase to:

- **590,000** by 2028
- **. 1,076,000** by 2058
- 3 in 10 people over the age of 85





Terms to know

Delirium is acute confusion, usually reversible unless the person is near end of life - this is known as **terminal delirium**. Delirium alters level of consciousness.

Dementia is irreversible, progressive impairment in cognitive and physical function. Dementia does not alter consciousness.

Mild cognitive impairment is a transitional stage between normal aging and dementia in which the person has short-term memory impairment and challenges with cognitive function.

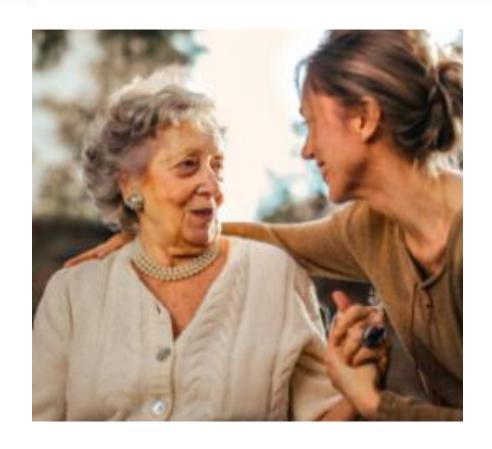
Sundowner Syndrome is nocturnal confusion.





What is Palliative Care?

- An approach that improves the quality of life of patients & families facing problems associated with life-threatening illness.
- Prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain & physical, psycho-social, and spiritual dimensions.





The Beginning

Our service aims to partner with you to provide the best care.

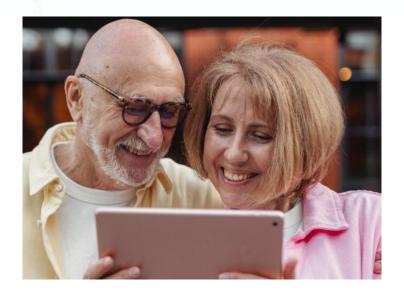
- Based in the Perth Metropolitan area.
- Support Nationally and International. (Pre-COVID-19)
- Service provision business hours weekdays.
- Nursing telephone support out-of-hours.





Referrals

- The Referral Form
- Referral via the website or phone



Referral Criteria

- Client/substitute decision maker agree to referral to Care Partnerships Australia <u>www.carepartnershipsaustralia.com.au</u>
- A diagnosis or symptoms of frailty
- Living at home or in care



Understanding where we are...

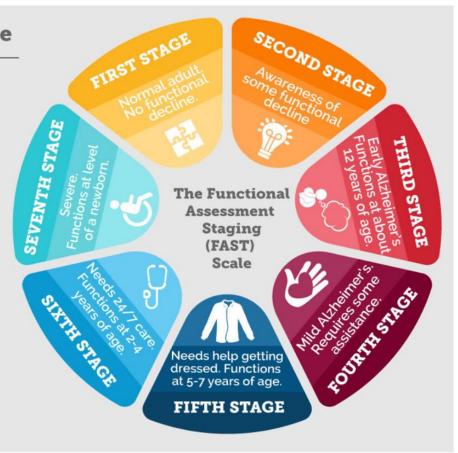
Moderately severe dementia



The Stages of Alzheimer's Disease

To better understand how Alzheimer's disease affects the Hypothalamus and other regions of the brain, it's helpful to first have an understanding of the seven primary stages of this progressive disease.

The FAST scale was developed at the New York University Medical Center's Aging and Dementia Research Center.



Stages of Dementia



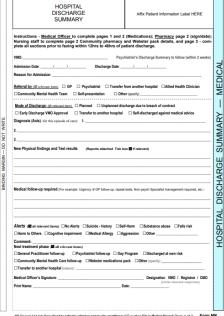
Stage	Stage Name	Characteristic	Expected Untreated AD Duration (months)	Mental Age (years)	MMSE (score)
1	Normal Aging	No deficits whatsoever	152	Adult	29-30
2	Possible Mild Cognitive Impairment	Subjective functional deficit	24		28-29
3	Mild Cognitive Impairment	Objective functional deficit interferes with a person's most complex tasks	84	12+	24-28
4	Mild Dementia	IADLs become affected, such as bill paying, cooking, cleaning, traveling	24	8-12	19-20
5	Moderate Dementia	Needs help selecting proper attire	18	5-7	15
6a	Moderately Severe Dementia	Needs help putting on clothes	4.8	5	9
6b	Moderately Severe Dementia	Needs help bathing	4.8	4	8
6c	Moderately Severe Dementia	Needs help toileting	4.8	4	5
6d	Moderately Severe Dementia	Urinary incontinence	3.6	3-4	3
6e	Moderately Severe Dementia	Fecal incontinence	9.6	2-3	1
7a	Severe Dementia	Speaks 5-6 words during day	12	1.25	0
7b	Severe Dementia	Speaks only 1 word clearly	18	1	0
7c	Severe Dementia	Can no longer walk	12	1	0
7d	Severe Dementia	Can no longer sit up	12	0.5-0.8	0
7e	Severe Dementia	Can no longer smile	18	0.2-0.4	0
7f	Severe Dementia	Can no longer hold up head	12+	0-0.2	0

Information and Contact

- Please provide addition information:
 - Recent medical letters
 - Scans
 - Blood results
 - Hospital discharge summary
- Complete referral form in as much detail as possible.
- First telephone contact next business day.
- Telephone support/advice available.









What the Service Provides

The client

- Community palliative dementia support provided by a nurse and Allied Health
- The service holistically addresses symptom management issues utilising a relationship-centred approach.
- Recognising increased care requirements, utilising optimal package use
- Advance Care Planning
- Aim to reduce hospital admission/length of stay.
- Identification of deteriorating condition



Living with Dementia

Agree Never Argue

Redirect Never Reason

Distract Never Shame

Reassure Never Lecture

Reminisce Never Say Remember

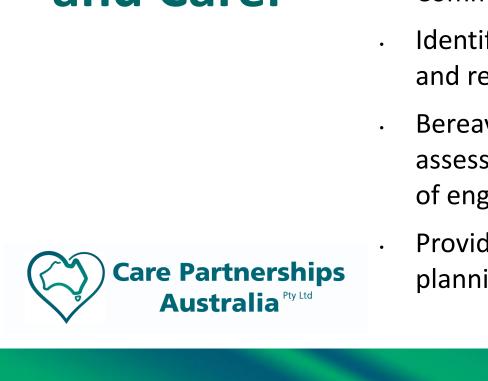
Repeat Never say "I told you So"

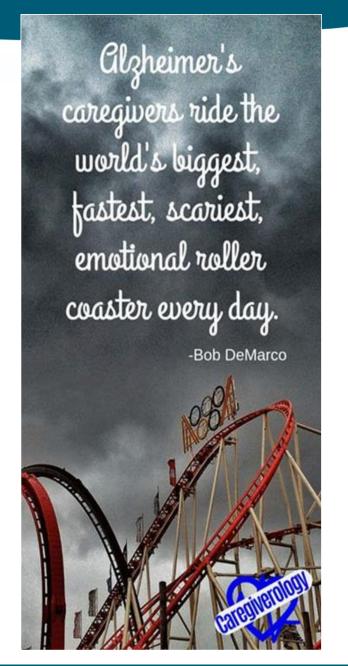
> Ask Never Command

DEMENTIA DIARIES | FOUR GENERATIONS ONE ROOF

The Family and Carer

- Identify carer strain and provide support.
- Promote and support confidence and capability.
- Optimise understanding through education and advance care planning.
- . Communication is the lynch pin.
- · Identify deteriorating condition, support and referral to medical specialist.
- Bereavement follow-up based on assessed risk of the bereaved and length of engagement with the service.
- Provide dementia and advance care planning resources.





Signs of Dementia



Poor or decreased judgement



Frequent memory loss that affects daily activities



Problems with abstract thinking



Problems with language
– e.g forgetting simple
words



Loss of initiative



Misplacing things or putting them in inappropriate places



Difficulty performing familiar tasks



Changes in personality



Disorientation with time and place



Changes in mood or behaviour



Focus on the Person Form

The form is for family carers to give information about the person with dementia, such as their preferences, needs, and daily routines. This assists hospital staff to provide more person-centred care.

Burton E, Slatyer S, Bronson M, et al.

Development and pilot testing of the "focus on the person" form: Supporting care transitions for people with dementia . Dementia. 2019;18(6):2018-2035.

doi:10.1177/1471301217736594





Focus on the Person

Information about

Please check monthly and

insert dates when checked

ULL NAME

A form to help family carers inform the hospital staff about a person living with dementia

a relative

Who should complete this form?

This form is for family carers to complete. You are a family carer if you are a relative or friend of the person with dementia—providing care, support, and/or advocacy. You may like to complete this form with the person who is living with dementia.

What is the purpose of the form?

If your relative or friend needs to go to hospital, the information you provide in this form will help the hospital staff provide person-centred care. Person-centred care values each person as an individual. Information about the person's usual daily routines, needs, and preferences is important when providing person-centred care.

Why is this information needed?

The person with dementia may find communication challenging within the hospital. This information can help the staff tailor care for the person.

What do I do with the form if the person for whom I provide care needs to go to hospital?

Please request or print a new form when full to the nurses.

If a trip to hospital is needed, the completed form should be given to the nurses.

1 Brooker D (2004) What is person-centred care in dementia? Reviews in Clinical Gerontology 13: 215-23



The remaining pages are for you to complete. Please tick the appropriate lookes and provide the additional information requested. Please use a black or blue pen and write in block letters. We recommend checking information nonthly. Please use the 'UPDATES' sections to add any changes.









Translating Dementia Research Into Practice

Communication is important

- Validation
- Redirection
- **Body Language**
- Therapeutic Lying

Reminiscence

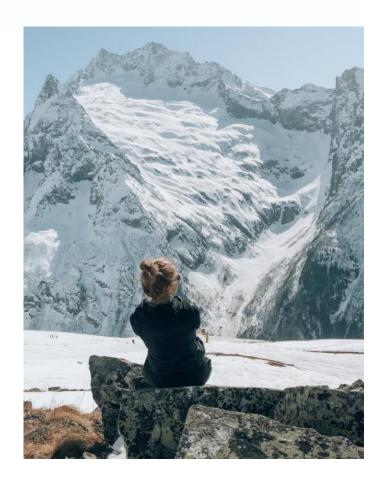
When dealing with a love one with dementia, remember the person not the disease.

When dealing with challenging behaviour, remember it is the disease not the person.



What I have learned so far...

- Collaboration and building relationships is key.
- Increasing awareness is important like this!
- Why families do want to keep their loved ones at home
- The enormous holistic complexity
- The cohort is small but growing.
- Fear in a name timing confusion
- Health literacy what are you seeing? What do you understand?
- To enable transitions to community Palliative Care services
- Acute setting issues no dementia diagnosis; acutely unwell, family overwhelmed, terminal phase – someone to help stabilise at home





CASE 1: TRANSITIONS

Mrs A is a 66-year-old with Young Onset Alzheimer's Dementia.

BACKGROUND

- She lives alone.
- Referred from a private hospital to support her and the family (admission for investigation of confusion and bladder prolapse).
- · Issues during hospital admission with agitation, functional and cognitive decline.
- . Mrs A Hospital admission was a disaster! Never want to go through that again.
- COVID restrictions added to distress.

REFERRAL to CARE PARTNERSHIPS AUSTRALIA

- Incontinent
- Agitation, function and cognition improved after a few weeks at home.
- Continence improved.
- Decision made for surgery CPA support through surgery.
- Mrs A had many concerns and was very anxious about the surgery and admission.

Complexity In a Case....





- Focus on the Person Form
- Contact with the Discharge Coordinator in hospital.
- Many advanced care planning discussions
- Perth Care Companion Company provide companion at home and in hospital.
- · Feedback from carer
- Carer felt supported and was confident in the ability of the hospital to cater for Mrs A's needs.



Recognising the small things - building memories



FAMILY COMMENTS

- Provision of many recourses and given much needed support and information
- Initially thorough history taking into consideration both the needs not only of Mum but also myself.
- Holistic review considering all aspects of care and advance care planning
- Each review providing a plan to move forward

Advance Care Planning

- 'Due to the nature of dementia and the constant changes as the illness progresses, it is reassuring and comforting to know the service is there to support and guide.'
- 'It has been great to recognise and be reminded of those happy times - picnicking as a family in the park; playing snakes and ladders with the children; baking cakes and cooking; time spent remembering.'





Quality of Life

The goals of care are to:

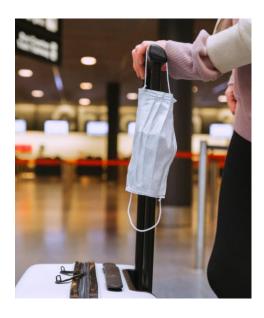
- 1. Reduce suffering
- 2. Support the family





COVID-19 Impact

How has COVID-19 affected palliative dementia services?





Overall impact on client, carer, and the system

- No non-essential visits; only contact by phone
- Loss of body language, communication subtleties, and talk with carer.
- Not seeing the consumer, verbal vs non-verbal, and impact of stress and fear.
- Families cancelling appointments, carers in fear, and burden in the home
- Not go to hospital fear of added stress from being admitted or families being unable to visit or having limited access.
- · GP visits only by phone
- Reduced family visits and less breaks or assistance with family members across border interstate or overseas.
- Groups and day centres cancelled
- Closure of Memory Clinics reduced diagnoses



Care Partnerships Australia is Accessible

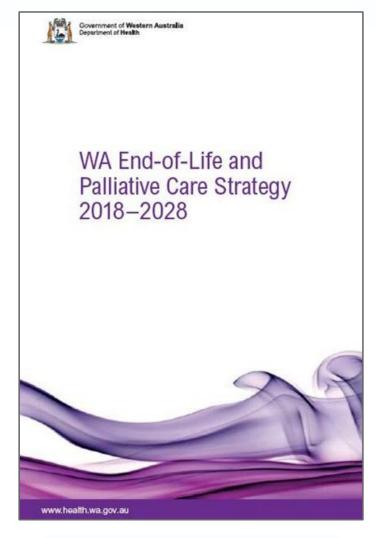
We build **relationship-centred** care partnerships where:

- Carers are valued receiving support and information.
- Everyone has a role to play in palliative care.
- Care is high-quality and evidence-based.



Key Priorities

- Care is accessible
 - > Improve access to care for all
- Care is person-centred
 - Seamless transitions/communication and Coordination/access to information
- Care is coordinated
 - Right care/time/place/from the right people
- Families and carers are supported
 - ➤ Part of the treating team; the outcome of the caring experience is positive.
- Staff are prepared to care
- Community is aware and able to care







Questions?

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