October 24, 2025 Court Visitor Training

Advocating for People with Dementia

Understanding the best interests of someone living with cognitive changes





Objectives

- Understand the difference between signs of dementia and typical agerelated changes
 - Communicate effectively with people living with dementia
 - Understand cognitive changes by talking with family members and friends
 - Advocate with medical providers for diagnosis
 - Access a range of tools to assist with decision-making and quality of life

- Meet Diane.
- Her daughter Juli is Diane's financial Power of Attorney.
- In total her assets are worth about \$4 million.
 - Her will specifies that all assets will go to her two daughters.
- She pays her son-in-law's father,
 Denzil Nelson, to do tasks on her farm.

- Diane is married to and lives with Denzil.
- Under Denzil's direction, she updated her will so that Denzil is the sole beneficiary.
 - Denzil has very little in savings or assets.
- Denzil is now her Power of Attorney.
- She has stopped talking to her two daughters, all but cutting them out of her life.



2 yearsDementia diagnosis



Is it Dementia or Typical Aging?

The 10 warning signs







Words NOT to Use

- Dementia patient
- Demented
- Dementing illness
- Affliction
- Victim/sufferer
- Senile/senile dementia
- Slang expressions that are derogatory ("not all there")
- Burden/burden of caring

What is Dementia?

Types of Dementia

Symptoms

- Memory loss
- Mood changes
- Language issues
- Trouble with problem solving

Diseases

- Alzheimer's
- Vascular
- Lewy body
- Frontotemporal
- Mixed dementia



Warning Signs



- 1. Memory loss that disrupts daily life
- 2. Challenges in planning or solving problems
- 3. Difficulty completing familiar tasks
- 4. Confusion with time or place
- 5. Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relationships

- 6. New problems with words in speaking or writing
- 7. Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps
- 8. Decreased or poor judgment
- 9. Withdrawal from work or social activities
- 10. Changes in mood and personality

Typical Aging Changes

- 1. Sometimes forgetting names or appointments, but remembering them later
- 2. Making occasional errors when managing finances
- 3. Occasionally needing help to record a TV show
- 4. Confusion about the day of the week, but figuring it out
- 5. Vision changes related to cataracts

- 6. Sometimes having trouble finding the right word
- 7. Misplacing things and being able to retrace steps
- 8. Making a mistake occasionally
- 9. Sometimes feeling uninterested in social events
- 10. Having specific routines and feeling annoyed when they are disrupted

Warning Signs

- You are looking for changes in a person's behavior
- Dementia is not a normal part of aging
- The warning signs can look different
- If you see changes, it's best to get a cognitive assessment



Is it Dementia?

Communicating with the **person living with dementia**





Dementia Changes Communication



Someone with dementia might:

- Take longer to find the right words
- Repeat familiar words, stories or questions
- Forget what they were talking about in the middle of a sentence
- Speak less often
- Use more hand gestures

Strength-Based Communication







Communicating Effectively

Three golden rules:

- 1. Be aware of your feelings
- 2. Be respectful
- 3. Join them in their reality

 Connect and redirect



Communicating Effectively



Other tips:

- Ask fewer questions
 - It seems like your daughter is very supportive.
- Ask closed-ended questions
 - Would you like to live in a long-term care facility or with a family member?
- Be direct and concise
 - I need to talk to your doctor.
 What doctor do you see?
- Answer questions like it's the first time
- Allow more space in the conversation

Communicating Effectively

Other tips are to:

- Provide visual prompts and name objects
 - "Let's finish this paperwork" instead of "You need to do this"
- Use positives instead of negatives
 - "It would help me to finish our talk" instead of "Don't go outside"
- Be aware of your tone and body language
- Use humor



Behavior is Communication







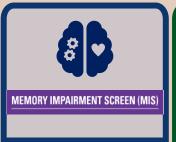


- Join the person in their reality
- Try to understand context
- Connect with their feelings
- Look at medical issues, including pain
- Physical concerns, like hunger Environmental factors, like lighting
- Focus on feelings, not facts
- Reinforce that they are safe and you are there to help
- What went well? What didn't?
- How can you adjust for next time?
- Not a guilt trip!

Cognitive Assessment Tools



Mini-Cog



Memory Impairment Screen (MIS)



Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)



Montreal
Cognitive
Assessment
(MoCA)



St Louis
University
Mental Status
Exam (SLUMS)



Cognitive Assessment Tools

Mini-Cog

3 minutes

No decline ≥ 3-4/5

Easy for a layperson to administer

Clock Word Recall

MIS

<5 minutes

No decline ≥ 5/8

No executive function or visuospatial

Word recall and categorization only

MMSE

5-10 minutes

No decline ≥ 25/30

Minimal training, very widely used

Recall, orientation, attention, calculation, language and praxis (naming, repetition, reading)

MoCA

10 minutes

No decline ≥ to 26/30

Assesses executive function, multiple languages

Visuospatial and executive function, naming, memory, attention, language, abstraction, orientation, recall

SLUMS

5-10 minutes

No decline ≥ to 27/30

Assesses executive function, multiple languages

Orientation, word recall, calculation, naming, attention, clock, identification, comprehension

Is it Dementia?

Talking with **family members** and friends





Types of Care Partners

- Primary care partner(s)
 - Oversee PLWD's health and wellness at home
 - Monitor symptoms, activities, response to treatment
- Helper care partner
 - Monitor primary care partner's health
 - Offer assistance and respite
- Long-distance care partner
 - Make appointments
 - Manage finances, health insurance, healthcare, etc.
 - Gather resources

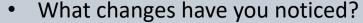


Anosognosia

- Anosognosia: unawareness of disease
- Stigma → denial
 - o Person living with dementia
 - o Care partner
 - o Family/friends



Questions to Ask Friends, Neighbors and Family



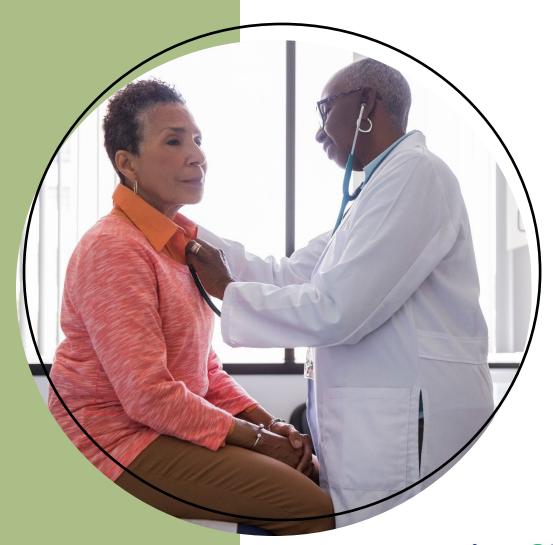
- What else has been going on (medically, socially, etc.)?
- Has anyone else noticed changes?
- Have you spoken with the person about your concerns?
- Use the warning signs as your guide





Is it Dementia?

Advocating for a respondent with **medical providers**





Dementia Mimics

- Hypothyroidism
- Medication interactions
- Vitamin deficiencies
- Infections
- Mental health conditions (depression)
- Brain tumors
- Fluid in the brain
- Stroke



Dementia Tests

- Blood tests
 - New blood test, Lumipulse
 - Not yet covered by Medicare
- MRI/other imaging
- Neurological exam
- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) tests



Diagnosis Process



Gather Information



Primary Care Provider



Neurologist or Neuropsychologist



Mental Health Professional



Imaging



Testing



Connect with Supports

Resources

Providers

- Clinical Provider Practice Tool –
 Short, practical
- <u>Dementia Care Plan and Clinical Tool</u>
 <u>Beyond Diagnosis</u> For treatment
 after diagnosis
- <u>Cognitive Assessment Toolkit</u> –
 Comprehensive, but long

Care Partners

- Partnering with Your Healthcare
 Provider
- Log Sheets
- Calling provider beforehand
- Advocating in the office



What Tools Can I Use?

State, local and national dementia resources





Resources

Care Partner Support

- Aging & Long Term Care of Eastern Washington
 - One-on-one caregiver support
 - Assistance with behaviors
 - Caregiver workshops
- <u>Legal Planning Toolkit</u> (English and Spanish)
- Dementia Road Map (English, Spanish, Russian)
 - Free assistance with powers of attorney and healthcare directives
- <u>Caregiver Tip Sheets</u> (English, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese)
- Alzheimer's Association
 - Support groups
 - o 24/7 helpline
 - Memory Cafés
 - MyAlzJourney
- The Conversation Project and Five Wishes

Contact Information

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Thank you!