

BEHAVIORS

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN DEMENTIA
CAUSES UNPREDICTABLE BEHAVIORS



ALZHEIMER'S AND ERRATIC BEHAVIORS

Alzheimer's disease and other dementias can cause people to act in different and unpredictable ways. Some individuals become anxious or aggressive. Others repeat certain questions or gestures. Many misinterpret what they hear.

These types of reactions can lead to misunderstanding, frustration and tension, particularly between the person with dementia and the caregiver. It's important to understand that the person is not trying to be difficult and the behavior can be a form of communication.





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1. IDENTIFY BEHAVIORS

The following three-step approach can help you identify common dementia-related behaviors and their causes.

1. Examine the behavior

- » What was the behavior? Was it harmful?
- » Did something trigger it?
- » What happened immediately after?
- » Could something be causing the person pain?
- » Could this be related to medications or illness? Consult a physician to be sure.

2. Explore potential solutions

- » Are the person's needs being met?
- » Can adapting the surroundings comfort the person?
- » How can you change your reaction or approach?

3. Try different responses

- » Did your new response help?
- » Do you need to explore other potential solutions? If so, what can you do differently?

2. ANGER AND AGGRESSION

Aggressive behavior may be verbal (shouting, name calling) or physical (hitting, pushing). It's important to try to figure out what's causing the anger and try to prevent it from happening, when possible.

HOW TO RESPOND:

Rule out pain as the cause of the behavior

Pain can trigger aggressive behavior for a person with dementia.

Try to identify the immediate cause

Think about what happened right before, which may have triggered the behavior.

Focus on feelings, not facts

Look for the feelings behind the words or actions.

Try not to get upset

Be positive and reassuring. Speak slowly in a soft tone.

Limit distractions

Examine the person's surroundings and adapt them to avoid other similar situations.

Try a relaxing activity

Use music, massage or exercise to help soothe the person.

Shift the focus to another activity

If a situation or activity causes an aggressive response, try something different.

Speak calmly

Using a calm tone, try to reassure the person.



Take a break

If the person is in a safe environment and you are able, walk away and take a moment for yourself.

Ensure safety

Make sure you and the person are safe. If the person is unable to calm down, seek assistance from others. Always call 911 in emergency situations. If you do call 911, make sure to tell responders the person has dementia, which causes them to act aggressively.

NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR MAY BE RELATED TO:

- » Physical pain or discomfort: Illnesses, medication, hunger or thirst.
- » Overstimulation: Loud noises or a busy environment.
- » Unfamiliar surroundings: New places or the inability to recognize home.
- » Complicated tasks: Difficulty with activities or chores.
- » Frustrating interactions: Inability to communicate effectively may cause fear, sadness or anxiety.

3. ANXIETY OR AGITATION

People with dementia can become anxious or agitated for many reasons. It can help to learn what triggers this response by considering the person's surroundings, time of day and what has just occurred, and evaluating potential sources of pain, hunger, need for sleep and sudden changes.

HOW TO RESPOND:

Check for pain

Pain can often trigger anxiety or agitation. Sources include being in an uncomfortable situation, injury, reaction to medication or a urinary tract infection.

Listen to the frustration

Find out what may be causing the anxiety and try to understand.

Provide reassurance

Speak in calming tones and phrases. Let the individual know you're there for support.

Involve the person in activities

Engage the person in art, music or other activities to promote relaxation.

Modify the environment

Decrease noise and distractions or relocate the person.

Find outlets for energy

The person may be looking for something to do. Take a walk or go for a car ride.



4. FORGETFULNESS AND CONFUSION

A person with Alzheimer's disease may not recognize familiar people, places or things. He or she may forget relationships, call family members by other names or become confused about where home is. The purpose of common items, such as a pen or fork, may also be forgotten. These situations can be difficult for caregivers.



HOW TO RESPOND:

Stay calm

Not being recognized can be painful. It may help to talk about it with a friend or family member.

Respond with a brief explanation

Don't overwhelm the person with complex responses. Instead, clarify with a simple explanation.

Show photos and other reminders

Use photographs and other thought-provoking items to remind the person of important relationships and places.

Offer corrections as suggestions

Avoid explanations that sound like scolding. Try responses like, “I thought it was a fork,” or “I think he is your grandson Peter.”

Try not to take it personally

Alzheimer’s causes forgetfulness, but your support and understanding will continue to be appreciated.

5. REPETITIVE ACTIONS

A person with Alzheimer’s disease may do or say something over and over again — like repeating a word, question or activity. The person may also pace or undo what has just been done. In most cases, he or she is likely looking for comfort, security and familiarity. These actions are rarely harmful, but can be stressful for the caregiver.

HOW TO RESPOND:

Look for a reason

Try to find out if there is a specific cause or trigger for the repetitive behavior.

Focus on the emotion

Rather than reacting to what the person is doing, respond to how he or she is feeling.

Turn the action or behavior into an activity

If the person is rubbing a hand across the table, provide a cloth and ask for help with dusting.

Stay calm and be patient

Reassure the person with a calm voice and gentle touch.

Provide an answer

Give the person the answer that he or she is looking for, even if you have to repeat it several times. It may help to write it down and post it in a prominent location.

Engage the person in an activity

The individual may simply be bored and need a distraction. Engage the person in an activity like taking a walk or working on a puzzle.

Use memory aids

Offer reminders like notes, photographs, clocks or calendars.



6. NEW SUSPICIONS

Memory loss and confusion may cause a person with Alzheimer's to perceive things in new and unusual ways. Individuals may become suspicious of those around them, even accusing others of theft, infidelity or other improper behavior. Sometimes a person with the disease may misinterpret what he or she sees and hears.

HOW TO RESPOND:

Don't take offense

Listen to what is troubling the person and try to be understanding. Then be reassuring, respond to the feeling and let the person know you care.

Don't argue or try to convince

Allow the individual to express his or her ideas and acknowledge what was said.

Offer a simple answer

Share your thoughts, but keep it simple. Lengthy explanations can be overwhelming.

Switch the focus to another activity

Engage the individual in an activity or ask for help with a chore.

Duplicate any lost items

If the person often searches for a specific item, have several available. For example, if the individual is always looking for his or her wallet, purchase two of the same kind.

7. WANDERING AND GETTING LOST

It's common for a person with Alzheimer's to wander and become lost, and it can happen at any stage of the disease. In fact, six in 10 individuals with Alzheimer's will wander at some point. They may try to go home when already there or attempt to recreate a familiar routine, such as going to school or work.

As the disease progresses, the person with dementia will need increased supervision. At some point, it will no longer be safe to leave him or her alone.

HOW TO RESPOND:

Encourage activity

Keeping the person with Alzheimer's active and engaged can help discourage wandering behavior by reducing anxiety and restlessness. Involve the person in chores such as doing dishes, folding laundry or preparing dinner. If the person shows interest in getting out of the house, consider safe outdoor activities such as an accompanied walk or gardening.

Inform others

Make sure friends, family and neighbors know that the person has Alzheimer's and that wandering may occur.

Make the home safe

Install deadbolt or slide-bolt locks on exterior doors and limit access to potentially dangerous areas within the home.

WE CAN HELP

MedicAlert® + Alzheimer's Association Safe Return® is a 24-hour, nationwide emergency response service for individuals with dementia who wander or have a medical emergency. Assistance is provided no matter when or where the person is reported missing.

- » Call the Alzheimer's Association at **800.272.3900** (TTY: 866.403.3073) to learn more.
- » Call **888.592.8566** or visit **alz.org/safereturn** to enroll.



8. TROUBLE WITH SLEEP

People with dementia may experience changes in their sleep schedule or have problems sleeping. Although the exact cause is unknown, sleep changes result from the disease's impact on the brain.

HOW TO RESPOND:

Make a comfortable environment

The sleeping area should be at a comfortable temperature. Use nightlights and take other steps to keep the person safe, such as installing appropriate door and window locks.

Maintain a schedule

As much as possible, encourage a regular routine of waking up, meals and going to bed.

Manage naps

If the person has trouble sleeping at night, it can be helpful to limit daytime naps.

Exercise

Try to include some type of exercise, as appropriate for the person, during the day. Physical activity may promote restfulness at night.

Avoid stimulants

Reduce or avoid alcohol, caffeine and nicotine, which can all affect ability to sleep. Discourage watching television during periods of wakefulness at night, as it can be stimulating.

Talk to a doctor

Discuss sleep disturbances with a doctor to help identify causes and possible solutions. Most experts encourage the use of non-drug measures rather than medication.

HELP AND SUPPORT FOR CAREGIVERS

The Alzheimer's Association® **Alzheimer's and Dementia Caregiver Center** (alz.org/care) provides reliable information and access to resources, including:

- » Alzheimer's Navigator: Assess your needs and create customized action plans.
- » Community Resource Finder: Find local resources.
- » ALZConnected: Connect with other caregivers who can relate to your situation.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Alzheimer's Association's Alzheimer's and Dementia Caregiver Center. The header includes the alz.org logo and navigation links such as "About Us", "eNewsletter", "Message Boards", "Action Center", "Advocate", "Walk to End Alzheimer's", "Shop", and "Donate". A prominent blue banner displays "Alzheimer's and Dementia Caregiver Center" and the "24/7 Helpline: 1.800.272.3900". Below the banner is a secondary navigation bar with links like "Caregiver Home", "Daily Care", "Stages & Behaviors", "Get Support", "Safety", "Care Options", and "Financial & Legal Planning".

The main content area features several key sections:

- Caregivers for Alzheimer's and Dementia Face Special Challenges:** A text-based introduction stating that users are not alone and providing information about early-stage, middle-stage, and late-stage caregiving.
- Community Resource Finder:** A section encouraging users to use a free online tool to locate local dementia resources, programs, and services. It includes a "Get Started" button and a numbered list (1-4).
- Get day-to-day help:** A section with a thumbnail image of a caregiver and a list of topics: Behaviors, Communication, Activities, Respite care, and Memory loss.
- Get support:** A section with a thumbnail image of a group of people and a list of topics: Your local chapter, Message boards, Support groups, Your health, and Care training.
- Plan for the future:** A section with a thumbnail image of hands writing and a list of topics: Legal matters, Care options, Paying for care, Safety, and Dementia & driving.
- Get advice from our caregiver community:** A section titled "From our message boards" featuring a "connected" logo and three forum topics: "Caregivers Message Board Forum: Do we use the 'A' word?", "Spouse or Partner Caregiver Forum: Should I put my husband in respite care?", and "Younger-Onset AD or Other Dementia Forum: Husband diagnosed at 59, symptoms began at 57, he's now 60." Each topic has a "Join ALZConnected" or "Browse" button.
- From our Blog:** A section titled "b From our Blog" featuring a thumbnail image and a blog post titled "A Caregiver's Decision to Participate in Clinical Trials". The post text mentions that volunteers, both with and without Alzheimer's disease, are needed to participate in clinical trials about Alzheimer's and related dementias. A "Read more" link is provided.

At the bottom of the page, there are social media sharing options (Like, Tweet, G+) and a "Bookmark this page" link.



alz.org/care

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- » Community Resource Finder – Find local resources.
- » ALZConnected® – Connect with other caregivers who can relate to your situation.
- » Safety Center – Access information and tools.



alz.org/findus

We're in communities across the country.



800.272.3900

24/7 Helpline – Available all day, every day.
(TTY: 866.403.3073)

alzheimer's  association®

The Alzheimer's Association is the leading voluntary health organization in Alzheimer's care, support and research. Our mission is to eliminate Alzheimer's disease through the advancement of research; to provide and enhance care and support for all affected; and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health.

Our vision is a world without Alzheimer's disease®.

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