Health and safety tips for caregivers of loved ones with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias



Alzheimer's disease is the **sixth-leading cause of death** in the United States.¹ Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, though underreported in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) populations, is a growing problem.² With **approximately 90%** of family members providing longterm **caregiving to loved ones** in AI/AN families, it is important that caregivers offer a safe and culturally reflective environment for their loved ones.³ Given the COVID-19 pandemic, health and safety factors are particularly critical.



Major safety considerations⁴

Avoid obvious risks.



COVID-19 guidance 5, 6

- Increased confusion is often the first symptom of illness for people living with dementia
- Hide and secure all lethal means and kitchen appliances
- Lock-up medication
- Disable stove when not in use
- Disable firearms and keep them securely stored in a gun safe

To prevent wandering outside:

- Install locks on exterior doors that are hidden
- Use motion sensors to signal coming and going
- Have your loved one wear an ID bracelet or necklace
- If your loved one shows rapidly increased confusion, call your health care provider for advice
- Call your health care provider if your loved one has COVID-19 symptoms
- If you get sick, have a backup caregiver for your loved one



Stay engaged despite social distancing⁷

- Participate in virtual powwows via social media
- Engage in traditional crafts, such as making regalia or beading
- Engage in traditional medicine gathering, such as gathering sage, cedar, and nettle

Practice other ceremonies

- Smudge
- Drum and Sing
- Pray with others over the phone or via video chat

Virtual visits

• Plan video calls at a time when your loved one can best handle them

Tips to improve communication ⁸

Prepare a list of questions before speaking with health care providers. Conversations can be difficult with someone who has dementia. To improve communication with your loved one, use the following tips:

- Use simple and direct language
- Avoid sarcasm and figures of speech
- Speak respectfully
- Be mindful of body language and tone
- Make eye contact

Feeling overwhelmed?

Call the Alzheimer's Association 24/7 helpline at 866-232-8484

Sources

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- ² CMS. (2016). *Emerging LTSS Issues in Indian Country: Alzheimer's and Dementia*. Retrieved from <u>https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/American-Indian-Alaska-Native/AIAN/LTSS-TA-Center/pdf/CMS-319_LR-BP-MiniTopics_Alzheimers-and-Dementia.pdf</u>
- ³ Institute of Medicine. (2008). Retooling for an Aging America: Building the Health Care Workforce. <u>https://doi.org/10.17226/12089</u>
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Rural Health. (2020). *Caregiver Video Series*. Retrieved from <u>https://www.ruralhealth.va.gov/vets/resources.asp#dem</u>
- ⁵ Alzheimer's Association. (2020). Coronavirus (COVID-19): Tips for Dementia Caregivers. Retrieved from <u>https://www.alz.org/help-support/caregiving/coronavirus-(covid-19)-tips-for-dementia-care</u>
- ⁶ CDC. (2020). Additional COVID-19 Guidance for Caregivers of People Living with Dementia in Community Settings. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/caregivers-dementia.html
- ⁷ CMS. (2020). COVID-19 in Indian Country: Considerations and Resources for LTSS. [Webinar]. Retrieved from <u>https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/American-Indian-Alaska-Native/AIAN/LTSS-TA-Center/LTSS-Webinars</u>
- ⁸ See Footnote 4