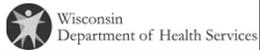


Wisconsin Public Psychiatry Network Teleconference (WPPNT)

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A Systems Perspective on Dementia and Mental Health



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September 8, 2016

Wisconsin Department of Health Services

What is Dementia?



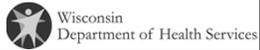
- It is a set of symptoms with many possible causes.
- Some causes can be effectively treated, others cannot.

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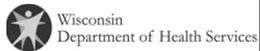
Symptoms of Dementia

- Perception
- Reasoning
- Organization
- Abstract thinking
- Socially appropriate behavior
- Judgment



Symptoms of Dementia Cont.

- Attention
- Memory
- Communication
- Emotional responses
- Knowing time and place



Possible Causes of Symptoms

- Alzheimer's disease
- Vascular damage
- Lewy Body Disease
- Diseases that target the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain
- Parkinson's disease

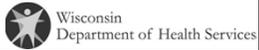
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Possible Causes of Symptoms Cont.

- Huntington's disease
- Korsakoff's Syndrome
- Traumatic Brain Injury
- Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy

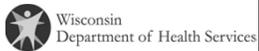
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Possible Causes of Symptoms Cont.

- Delirium
- Dehydration
- Vitamin or electrolyte imbalance
- Medication side effects
- Chronic or acute pain

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Possible Causes of Symptoms Cont.

- Hypothyroidism
- Sleep deprivation
- Untreated infection
- Chronic stress

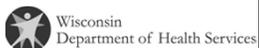
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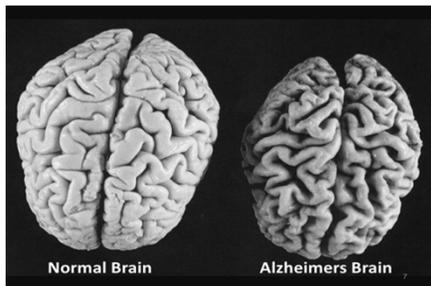
Treatment of Symptoms

- Alzheimer's and other related dementias are disease processes that result in the death of neurons.
 - Chronic
 - Progressive
 - No effective disease treatment
- Other conditions may result in the symptoms of dementia, but can be effectively treated.

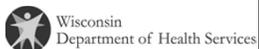
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- **Alzheimer's Disease is the 6th Leading Cause of Death in the U.S.**



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Major or Mild Neurocognitive Disorder (NCD)

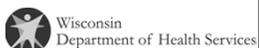


DSM-5 new terminology

- Major NCD replaces "dementia".
- Etiological subtypes include both major and mild form.

"Mild cognitive impairment" or "MCI" and "dementia" are still in common use.

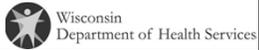
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Progression of Dementia

- The disease process that leads to the most common form of Alzheimer's Disease (AD) begins in middle age.
- AD progression can take more than two decades.
- Others can be as short as five to seven years from onset of symptoms.

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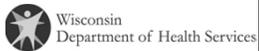


Who Gets Dementia?

- 1 in 9 people over age 65
- 1 in 3 people over age 85
- 5% are under age 65
- Women at greater risk
 - 1 in 6 women at age 65
 - 1 in 11 men at age 65
- African Americans and Latinos at greater risk



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Common Challenges of Dementia

- Loss of the ability to communicate:
 - Use language
 - Understand language
 - Convey needs
- Changes to perceptions of the environment.

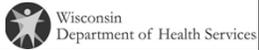
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Loss of Ability to Communicate

- Cannot produce the correct words (amnesic).
- Cannot remember the meanings of words.

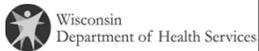
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Loss of Ability to Communicate Cont.

- Cannot remember information recently provided, even from one minute ago.
- Cannot follow the thread of a conversation.

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Perceptions of the Environment

As brain cells die, the brain struggles to understand the sensory input from the environment.

- Visual example
- Auditory example

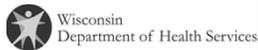
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Break for Questions



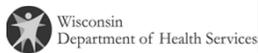
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Dementia Care Systems

- Any system serving older adults serves people with dementia.
- Between 70% and 80% of people with dementia live at home in the community.
- Medical, dental, legal, economic, protective, governmental and educational systems all serve people with dementia.

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Systemic Challenges

- Nearly half of people living with dementia do not have a dementia diagnosis.
- Most people with dementia living in the community are “unknown” to human services systems.
- Approximately one in four people with dementia in the community is living alone.

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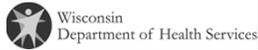


Systemic Challenges Cont.

“Challenging behaviors” can be caused by a variety of situations:

- Unrecognized medical condition; delirium, pain
- Medication interactions
- Communication or perception challenges
- Behavioral symptoms such as wandering
- Emotional state of the person with dementia and/or caregiver

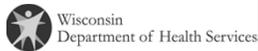
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Responding to Systemic Challenges

- Richard Peterson in Milwaukee
- Helen E.F. case
- Department of Health Services
Dementia Care Systems Redesign
Plan

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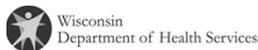


Dementia Care Systems Redesign Plan

It includes five areas of focus:

- Community-based services and supports
- Dementia care guiding principles and training
- Facility-based long term care
- Care for People with Significant Challenging Behaviors
- Research and data collection

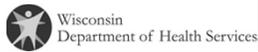
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2015 Assembly Speaker's Task Force

- Representative Mike Rohrkaste – Chair
- 10 other representatives
- Wisconsin Cares Legislative Package -10 bills
- Three bills pass
 - Dementia crisis unit pilot program (Act 272)
 - Expansion of the AFCSP program (Act 273)
 - Grants for mobile crisis unit training (Act 274)

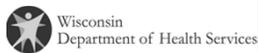
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Additional Systems Responses

- Silver Alert
- CIT training for law enforcement
- UW Oshkosh on-line training
 - For crisis response workers
 - Professional caregivers
 - Family caregivers

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Additional Systems Responses

- 911 database residential notes
- Sherriff's registry
- Project Lifesaver, Project Safe Return
- Dementia Care Specialists in Aging and Disability Resource Centers
- Dementia friendly communities

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Questions?

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