

activities at home

Planning the day for
a person with dementia





activities and a person with dementia

Activities are the “things we do,” like getting dressed, doing chores, playing cards — even paying bills. They can be active or passive, done alone or with others. Activities represent who we are and what we're about.

A person with dementia will eventually need a caregiver's assistance to organize the day. Planned activities can enhance the person's sense of dignity and self-esteem by giving more purpose and meaning to his or her life.

Activities structure time. They can make the best of a person's abilities, enhance quality of life and facilitate relaxation. Activities can also reduce behavior like wandering or agitation.

Both a person with dementia and his or her caregiver can enjoy the sense of security and togetherness that activities can provide.

types of activities

Daily routines

Chores: Dusting, sweeping, doing laundry

Mealtime: Preparing food, cooking, eating

Personal care: Bathing, shaving, getting dressed

Other activities

Creative: Painting, playing the piano

Intellectual: Reading a book, doing crossword puzzles

Physical: Taking a walk, playing catch

Social: Having coffee, talking, playing cards

Spiritual: Praying, singing a hymn

Spontaneous: Going out to dinner, visiting friends

Work-related: Making notes, typing, fixing something



The Alzheimer's Association recommends creating a daily plan to organize activities. Inside, you'll find useful information on:

- | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Planning activities | page 3 |
| 2 | Creating a daily plan | page 8 |
| 3 | Measuring the plan's success | page 9 |
| 4 | Daily plan — sample form | page 10 |

1. planning activities

The strategies for activity planning focus on the:

- 1 Person
- 2 Activity
- 3 Approach
- 4 Place

Person

Planning activities for a person with dementia is best when you continually explore, experiment and adjust. Consider the person's likes and dislikes, strengths and abilities, and interests. As the disease progresses, keep activities flexible, and be ready to make adjustments.

Keep the person's skills and abilities in mind

He or she may be able to play simple songs learned on the piano years ago. Bring these types of skills into daily activities.

Pay special attention to what the person enjoys

Take note when the person seems happy, anxious, distracted or irritable. Some people enjoy watching sports, while others may be frightened by the fast pace or noise.

Consider whether the person begins activities without direction

Does he or she set the table before dinner or sweep the kitchen floor mid-morning? If so, you may wish to plan these activities as part of the daily routine.

Be aware of physical problems

Does he or she get tired quickly or have difficulty seeing, hearing or performing simple movements? If so, you may want to avoid certain activities.

Activity

Focus on enjoyment, not achievement

Find activities that build on remaining skills and talents. A professional artist might become frustrated over the declining quality of work, but an amateur might enjoy a new opportunity for self expression.

Encourage involvement in daily life

Activities that help the individual feel like a valued part of the household — like setting the table, wiping counter tops or emptying wastebaskets — can provide a sense of success and accomplishment.

Relate activity to work life

A former office worker might enjoy activities that involve organizing, like putting coins in a holder, helping to assemble a mailing or making a to-do list. A farmer or gardener may take pleasure in working in the yard.

Look for favorites

The person who always enjoyed drinking coffee and reading the newspaper may still find these activities enjoyable, even if he or she is no longer able to completely understand what the newspaper says.

Change activities as needed

Try to be flexible and acknowledge the person's changing interests and abilities.

Consider time of day

Caregivers may find they have more success with certain activities at specific times of day, such as bathing and dressing in the morning. Keep in mind that your typical daily routine may need to change somewhat.

Adjust activities to disease stages

As the disease progresses, you may want to introduce more repetitive tasks. Be prepared for the person to eventually take a less active role in activities.

Approach

Offer support and supervision

You may need to show the person how to perform the activity and provide simple, step-by-step directions.

Concentrate on the process, not the result

Does it matter if the towels are folded properly? Not really. What matters is that you were able to spend time together, and the person feels as if he or she has done something useful.

Be flexible

When the person insists that he or she doesn't want to do something, it may be because he or she can't do it or fears doing it. Don't force it. If the person insists on doing something a different way, let it happen, and change it later if necessary.

Be realistic and relaxed

Don't be concerned about filling every minute of the day with an activity. The person with Alzheimer's needs a balance of activity and rest, and may need more frequent breaks and varied tasks.

Help get the activity started

Most people with dementia still have the energy and desire to do things but may lack the ability to organize, plan, initiate and successfully complete the task.

Break activities into simple, easy-to-follow steps

Focus on one task at a time. Too many directions at once often overwhelm a person with dementia.

Assist with difficult parts of the task

If you're cooking, and the person can't measure the ingredients, finish the measuring and say, "Would you please stir this for me?"

Let the individual know he or she is needed

Ask, "Could you please help me?" Be careful, however, not to place too many demands upon the person.

Stress a sense of purpose

If you ask the person to make a card, he or she may not respond. But, if you say that you're sending a special get-well card to a friend and invite him or her to join you, the person may enjoy working on the task.

Don't criticize or correct the person

If the person enjoys a harmless activity, even if it seems insignificant or meaningless to you, you should encourage the person to continue.

Encourage self expression

Include activities that allow the person a chance for expression. These types of activities could include painting, drawing, music or conversation.

Involve the person through conversation

While you're polishing shoes, washing the car or cooking dinner, talk to the person about what you're doing. Even if the person cannot respond, he or she is likely to benefit from your communication.

Substitute an activity for a behavior

If a person with dementia rubs his or her hand on a table, put a cloth in his or her hand and encourage the person to wipe the table. Or, if the person is moving his or her feet on the floor, play some music so he or she can tap them to the beat.

Try again later

If something isn't working, it may just be the wrong time of day or the activity may be too complicated. Try again later, or adapt the activity.



Place

Make activities safe

Modify a workshop by removing toxic materials and dangerous tools so an activity such as sanding a piece of wood can be safe and enjoyable.

Change your surroundings to encourage activities

Place scrapbooks, photo albums or old magazines in easily accessible spots to help the person reminisce.

Minimize distractions that can frighten or confuse

A person with dementia may not be able to recall familiar sounds and places, or may feel uncomfortable in certain settings.

2. creating a daily plan

Consider how you organize your own day when planning the day for a person with dementia. There are times when you want variety and other times when you welcome routine. The challenge for caregivers is to find activities that provide meaning and purpose, as well as enjoyment.

Begin by thinking about the past week. Try keeping a daily journal, and make notes about:

- Which activities worked best and which didn't? Why?
- Were there times when there was too much going on or too little to do?
- Were spontaneous activities enjoyable, or did they create anxiety and confusion?

Use what you've learned to set up a written daily plan. A planned day allows you to spend less time and energy trying to figure out what to do from moment to moment. Allow yourself and the person with dementia some flexibility for spontaneous activities, as well as time to rest.

Effective activities:

- Bring meaning, purpose, joy and hope to the person's life.
- Use the person's skills and abilities.
- Give the person a sense of normalcy.
- Involve family and friends.
- Are dignified and appropriate for adults.
- Are enjoyable.
- Focus on the process, not the end result.

Example of a daily plan

Morning

- Wash, brush teeth, get dressed.
- Prepare and eat breakfast.
- Have coffee, make conversation.
- Discuss the newspaper, try a craft project, reminisce about old photos.
- Take a break, have some quiet time.
- Do some chores together.
- Take a walk, play an active game.

Afternoon

- Prepare and eat lunch, read mail, wash dishes.
- Listen to music, do crossword puzzles, watch TV.
- Do some gardening, take a walk, visit a friend.
- Take a short break or nap.

Evening

- Prepare and eat dinner, clean up the kitchen.
- Reminisce over coffee and dessert.
- Play cards, watch a movie, give a massage.
- Take a bath, get ready for bed, read a book.

3. measuring the plan's success

To decide how the daily plan is working, think about how the person responds to each activity and how well it meets your needs. The success of an activity can vary from day to day. In general, if the person seems bored, distracted or irritable, it may be time to introduce another activity or to take time out for rest.

Structured and pleasant activities can often reduce agitation and improve mood. The type of activity and how well it's completed are not as important as the joy and sense of accomplishment the person gets from doing it.

4. daily plan

Copy and fill out this sample form
or create one that works best for you.

Morning

Afternoon

Evening

10 quick tips activities at home

- 1 Be flexible and patient.
- 2 Encourage involvement in daily life.
- 3 Avoid correcting the person.
- 4 Help the person remain as independent as possible.
- 5 Offer opportunities for choice.
- 6 Simplify instructions.
- 7 Establish a familiar routine.
- 8 Respond to the person's feelings.
- 9 Simplify, structure and supervise.
- 10 Provide encouragement and support.

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The Alzheimer's Association is the world's 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®.

For information and support,
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